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, 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.]

Feb. 3, 1863.—1y30

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 2th, 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 treet. 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. jes 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 G. ANEY, M. D.,

HAVING located permanently at New Milford, Pa. will attend promptly to all calls with which he may be favored. Office at Todds' Hotel. New Milford, July, 17, 1861

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, Tunnery, & Shop on Main Street. Montrose, Feb. 6th. A. P. & L. C. KEELER

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THE INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA,

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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The Oldest Insurance Co. in the Union.

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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.

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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.
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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

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

NO. 37 PARK ROW, New York, and 6 State Street, Boston, are our agents for the *Montrose Democrat* in those cities, and are authorized to take advertisements and subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

The Military Usurpation in Indiana.

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

NEW YORK, May 12, 1863.

SIR—I have read in the Evening *Express* 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 definition of your object in Order No. 9, I have accomplished the main purpose of my letter 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 ago, 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 under 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 number 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 understand 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 order before them, and I have no doubt they will deal with it as becomes the dignity and rights of freemen, determined to maintain in their integrity the constitutions 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 desire expressed in your Order No. 9, to restore 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 Indiana, 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, substantial 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 sovereign 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 Legislature and Judiciary, to whom belongs, of right, the control and conduct of the civil affairs of the State—the making, administering 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 constitutional 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 forfeit them, for they are inherent and inalienable. 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 Indiana, cannot stand the ordeal of discussion, judicial investigations or attempted execution. The merest tyro in the knowledge 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 organize political parties, some opposed to, some favoring the administration, and you cannot prevent it. It is the constitutional 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 commanding 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 military officer, nor in the power of the political party of which you are an active instrument, 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 contrary, 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 banishment "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 despotic acts, will awake as 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 demonstration of the public will, re-enthroning law, and constitutional right and order in their majesty. Then will come the day of justice and retribution, and it may be that kidnapping, imprisonment and murder, done by military men under usurped and void authority, may be forced to bear the penalties of the law upon kidnapping, murder, 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 traduced, and oppressed, and persecuted, 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 talking 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 abiding 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 treasonable 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 declare shall have no abiding place in Indiana. 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 various schemes of confiscation and negro emancipation, and the negro policy of the administration. I am in favor of suppressing the rebellion by all constitutional means, but I do not believe this federal administration will ever suppress the rebellion, or restore the Union by the policy it has adopted. I believe the administration 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 administration ought to be changed as soon as the change can be made in a constitutional 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 Congressional District, whom I have the honor to represent, condemned the administration in the last October election. I made an issue before them against the administration 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 Democratic Union men of the Eleventh Congressional 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 administration and its policy. I have placed a copy of these resolutions in your possession, that you may clearly understand what the people and Democratic newspapers and orators of those districts mean to do. I fully accord with those resolutions, 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 administration when I think it entitled to support, and I will oppose it before the people and in Congress, when I think it ought to be opposed—never factiously nor captiously, but always actively, if need be. I will never, as long as life and intelligence remain with me, surrender my constitutional 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 Indiana 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 authority you claim, and the purpose you declare, where is Oliver P. Morton, the constitutional 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, without 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 question 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 succession by arbitrary power, until men are driven to inquire if repeated acts of this character are not ominous of ulterior designs 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 inheritance of freedom; and if innocent of greater guilt, they have done immense damage to the cause of the country, by withdrawing attention from the armed rebellion to dangers supposed to be threatened nearer home.

At the Indianapolis meeting the military was stationed and disposed so as to overawe the freedom of speech. A eulogy upon the Constution by Hon. T. A. Hendricks, was followed by a tumultuous attempt by a Lieutenant and a squad of soldiers 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 dispersed and were returning to their homes, they were followed through the cars, and such of them as had arms upon their persons 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 collar, 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 privileges 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.

☞ When is a clock on the staire dangerous? When it runs down.

The Utica Leaguers and the Soldiers.

The New York Union Leaguers sought to make their recent demonstrations formidable and taking by parading the returned soldiers in their ranks, and by the lavish use of free tickets succeeded in taking with them from New York about three hundred, which number was somewhat increased on the route to Utica.—The soldiers generally turned up their noses 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 political 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, numbering about six hundred, in front, Col. McQuade, 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 marched to Chancellor 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 organized at three different stands. The officers at each stand were principally Seward 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 Wilmot 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 company of soldiers worked their way into the crowd, and began an incessant cheering for McClellan. Word was sent to Col. McQuade that the soldiers were trying 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 very 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, utters a base calumny against the brave soldiers of many hard fought battles.

* * * * * *

A recess was taken about five o'clock until evening. A lot of soldiers immediately 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 Senators, as opposing McClellan because he was settling 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 conduct of the war.

The remarks of the different soldiers on these points were greeted with great applause 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 conspirators," 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 intrigues against him, at Washington.

I hear of numerous other instances of soldiers manifesting enthusiasm for McClellan, but will mention but one or two as being significant. While Mr. Bruce was speaking at one of the stands, a soldier in an officer's uniform mounted a barrel and declared this gathering an abolition 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 interspersed 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 McClellan at the head of the army, and that it was his (Nye's) duty to tell those gathered 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 Leagues" 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 handing 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 Convention 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 essentially necessary that this organization sho'd be speedily effected. The increasing boldness 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 advise you of my visit in time for you to call in a few reliable friends for consultation. Don't invite any SQUEAMISH Republicans—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. ROBBINS.

Getting Their Eyes Opened.

Even the crazy abolition papers are beginning to see the folly and danger of permitting arrests like that of Mr. VALLANDIGHAM to pass without an indignant protest. A correspondent of the *Anti-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 military power govern him, but it is not quite time yet to let Gen. Burnside direct the newspapers and politicians of Ohio.

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 tired of the army and resigned.—*Washington paper.*

We think the Browns (the sons and brothers of "old John,") are now provided 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 children 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 affection 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 devastation that follows the obstruction of a force which cannot be stayed. So the blood circulates insensibly through the system until it becomes clogged by disease; 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 unnumbered multitudes out upon that shoreless sea which swallows all mankind.—*Lancaster (Pa.) Register.*