Meeting of the Democratic County

Tuesday, June 16th, 1863.

The Democratic County Committee i ation of important matters. A full attendance is requested. C. M. GERE,
Montrose, June 8th. Chairman.

For some weeks past, we have been experimenting with the presumed honor and manhood of the editor of the Montrose Republican, by inviting him to withdraw a personal charge he made against us, to the effect that we spent the past Winter under the pay of and by authority of the legislature, in travelling over the State to organize treasonable clubs in the interest of Jeff Davis and pledged to aid him in overthrowing our constitutional Government. But our continued efforts to elicit the truth from him proved useless, and our conclusion is that one might as well try to draw water from a dry well, or find ice-cream in Satan's dungeon. No, of civil war are topics of the highest pubthe truth couldn't be pumped out from lie concern; and where there was none! His sullen silence —his refusal to either retract or give his authority for the statement, has left this to this vital question: therefore, inevitable conclusion: That he coined the Resolved, That our conceptions of the libel from his own base heart; that he rights and duties of the press, in a season deliberately penned and published a most of convulsion and public peril like the flagrant and malicious lie; that he copied and re-printed, afterwards, his own story, believing and knowing it to be a shameful fidelity to the Constitution, government, lie; that such re-publication was with the and laws of our country, as a high moral as well as political obligation resting on a well as political obligation resting on a well as political obligation for our country. copied by other newspapers abroad, and to be further noticed and believed at home, tion from its requirements or privilege to and thus injure our character and business, | evade their sacred and binding force. and endanger our property to destruction by mobs, infuriated and instigated by his falsehoods. His allegation was unfounded, and, so far as it could, has placed him in lic, where each man has an equal voice the position of a malignant liar and cowardly libeller, destitute of truth, honor or manhood, who, to injure a neighbor from selfish, partisan motives, copies the exam- alists or others to incite, advocate, abet, ple of the thieving assassin who under the uphold, or justify treason or rebellion, we cover of darkness sneaks after his victim respectfully but firmly assert and mainto destroy him. The man has so outraged tain the right of the press to criticise freetruth and honor in this instance that none who have observed his conduct can place any reliance in his future statements about litary subordinates, whether with intent us especially; and we close the subject with | directly to secure greater energy and effiappealing to the record of this matter as abundant evidence to satisfy the public of the fact that the future slanders of that sheet come from a source, and are actuated by a motive that prefers falsehood to the created by the necessities of war should truth; that the most shameless libels will be most eagerly coined at that office, and accepted for publication from a class of low creatures who contribute much of the vile stuff habitually emitted through the columns of "The Independent Republican," Only let the matter be understood, and its slanders will do us comparatively little harm, even while madness rules.

The West Branch Democrat says: "If the cumulative testimony of the radical members of the late Pennsylvania House of Representatives is worthy of cre dence, the editors of the West Branch Bulletin publish a base libel, when they state that the acting officers of that body were incompetent and corrupt. Smith, of Chester; Vincent, of Erie; Shannon of Alegheney; and Benedict, of Huntingdon; acknowledged leaders upon the radical side, during the closing hours of the session, spoke words of highest praise, when referring to the manner in which the

officers had discharged their duties.

These "loyal" and distinguished scribes when framing the article in question knew that it was false in every particular; but thought the extract from an Abolition paper of Montrose, ("Independent Republithe charges.

We would inform our readers that this Montrose paper is distinguished only for its bitter hatred to every principle that is respected by a true Republican. It takes fiendish delight in heaping the most scandalous abuse upon men who fawor obedience to law and fealty to the Constitution under which we once lived the country. They have over 150 acres of land, stocked without danger of being imprisoned for with the choicest whether of trees, &c. They endeavelinging to its doctrines in preference to but at a complete of the that is really valuable, but are complete on the choicest whether the complete of the choicest whether the choicest whether

For years that journal has made personal attacks upon Mr. Gerritson because he has daved to stand up like a freeman and sustain the doctrines of the Democratic party. Abuse from such a source will do him more good than faint praise. "As to his official qualifications, let the vote of thanks, and extra compensation

The Republican, with characteriswith the row of Saturday week by hlleging ly after the batle of Chancellorville, GenNo man shall be deprived of life, liberty, collected a crowd to mob the Republican who had been conspicuous for their galprinting office. The creature who wrote become because and privates for their galprinting offices. The creature who wrote lantry, bravery and meritorious services, there; and as to attacking unarmed printers, that is a practice of which the brave patriots of the abolition league party have requested to meet at the Keystone Hotel a monopoly, and the only threats of the in Montrose, on TUESDAY, June 23d, kind in this county have been made by 1863, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the consider- those who write, print, and endorse the those who write, print, and endorse the blackguardism of the Republican,—and its article of last week was one of a series, which, together with their verbal threats and insinuations, are designed for their infamous and cowardly purpose of inciting a mob of their party to attack this office.
Our opinion, and advice, is that no mob will attack a Republican or his property, even in retaliation; yet it is best that our foes, in and out of the borough should cease to utter their threats, some of which would justify their being arrested and held to bail.

Liberty of the Press.

The order of Burnside, suppressing the Chicago Times, aroused the friends of free government, and even caused the syco phants of tyranny to inquire where we are drifting. A meeting of New York editors was held to consider the subject, at which the Leader, Express, Atlas, Independent, Journal of Commerce, Tribune, Staats Zeitung, Sun, Sunday Mercury, Argus, Jewish Messenger, Irish American, Scientific American, and New Yorker, were represented.

Horace Greeley was Chairman. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The liberty and rights of the press, as affected by the existence and necessities of a state of war, and especially

Whereas, Recent events indicate the existence of grave misapprehension and lamentable confusion of ideas with regard

present, are briefly summed up in the following propositions:

I. We recognize and affirm the duty of every citizen, and neither claim for ourselves nor concede to others any exemp-

2. That treason and rebellion are crimes by the fundamental law of this as of every ather country, and nowhere dec so culpable, so abhorrent, as in a repubtion of public affairs.

3. While we thus emphatically disclaim and deny any right as inhering in journand learlessly the acts with the administration of the government, also those of all their civil and milciency in the public service, or in order to achieve the same ends more remotely through the substitution of other persons for those now in power.

4. That any limitations of this right be confined to localities wherein hostilities actually exist or are imminently threatened, and we deny the right of any military officer to suppress the issues or forbid the general circulation of journals printed hundreds of miles from the seat of war.

The meeting directed that copies of the resolutions be forwarded with the signatures of the chairman and secretary to the President of the United States and to the members of his cabinet. H. GREELEY, Chairman.

ELON COMSTOCK, Secretary.

We stop the press to say that Gov. Curtin has called for volunteers, from 18 to 60 years of age, (number not stated) for the defence of the State from anticipated Government when Congress meets to aply when in the field. Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery wanted. For 40 men a Captaincy can be secured, for 25, or 15 men a

1st or 2d Lieut. Full particulars furnished at this office to those wishing to raise recruits.

We are under obligations to Hon.

Fruit Trees, Shrubs. &c. Mesars. R. P. Page and J. D. Wright, are now engaged in canvassing this county for Gould, Beckwith & Co., cultivators of Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, at the Monroe County Nurseries, at Rochester, N. Y. The proprietors have labored to make this one of the most reliable establishments in but are careful to sell nothing that is unworthy general sultivation. They refer to the Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Rochester, and to those to whom they have sold frees. Purchasers will be furnished with a circular of directions for properly cultivating their trees.

directions for properly continuousling their trees.

The agents above named are now taking orders for trees, doi; to be delivered in Outober next. Those wishing to make a collection of trees and shrubs, or add to their present stock, will find this a good opportunity.
They may be found at Thrbell's Rood, in Mestipes, on Baturday of each week.

The "Kearney Oross"

that statement knew that we were Nor and also ordered a large number of med-

als to be struck. The medal is bronze. On the ribbon is the word "Chancellorville," the medal itself bearing the words "Kearney Cross." On the reverse are the words "Birney's division."

The medals were awarded by the di vision commander, in a general order No. 48, issued from head-quarters, 1st divison, 3d army corps, May 16th.

Among the recipients of this mark of honor, we find the following names of volunteers from this county:-Corp. J. W. Granger, Co. A, 57th P

Pri. Jacob W. Palmer, Co H, 141st " Pri. John Stockholm, Pri. Joseph McShurd, Serg't. S. S. Hager, Co. F. 141st P. V Priv. A. J. Baldwin, Priv. O. A. Oakley,

FOR THE DEMOCRAT. History of the Republican Party—No.4.

Hon. Thomas Corwin, in a speech before a republican meeting, April 1860, reasoned with the abolitionists who refused to obey the fugitive slave law, in these

"What would we gain by having a written Constitution, if we do not abide by the fundamental principles of the Constitution? The fathers of the Republic, knowing how uncertain a thing would be a traditionary Constitution, determined that the instrument which secured to the people the rights of freemen, should be written down, and printed, and transmitted to them as the embodiment of the principles of the organic law. That was the great idea. They secured the Constitution of the United States against the changes which the Great Charter of the English Constitution suffered during the reign of the Henrys, the Edwards, the Plantagenets, the Stuarts and the Tudors. Our fathers knew that the traditionary Constitution of England changed with every fresh reign, just as the will of the Monarch desired. Therefore it was that they determined that the Constitution they had formed, and which they bequeathed to us, should be fixed and sta-ble, and should remain so forever."

Hume says, "In the reign of Henry III, the parliament compelled him to ratify the Great Charter, to prevent his frequent breach of that instrument, in a manner still more authentic and more solemn than any he had hitherto employed. All the prelates and abbotts were assembled; they held burning tapers in their hands; the Great Charter was read before them: they denonneed the communication against every one who should thenceforth violate that fundamental law, "That no freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or disposessed of his tenestink like this taper and corrupt in hell." The king bore a part in this ceremony, and subjoined, "So help me God, I will keep all these articles inviolate, as I am a and as I am a king, crowned and annointed." Yet this tremendous ceremony was no sooner finished, than his favorites, abusing his weakness, made him violate his oath and return to the same arbitrary administration; and the reasonable expectations of the people were thus perpetualy eluded and disappointed, and the genrosity of their ancestors, who at a great

mous concession from the crown, was of Our fathers also demanded from every officer under this government an oath that he would obey the Constitution they ble to the office of School Director, and the first view the masses as designed extransmitted to us for the preservation of should hot have been allowed to sit and our liberties. They said, "Senators, Representatives. Members of the State Legislatures, executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support the Constitution."

expense of blood, had extorted that fa-

On a bright and lovely afternoon of the 4th of March, 1861, in the presence of rebel raids. The men will be paid by the 50,000 of the people, not with the ceremony of burning tapers thrown upon the propriate the money. They are to be at ground, with maledictions upon the vio-home when not needed, but must respond lators of their official oaths, but with solto sudden calls, and are entitled to pay on-ly when in the field. Cavalry, Infantry, ing, the Chief Justice of the United Constitution the following sacred oath, which Abraham Lincoln, in a voice remarpeated after him:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, do solemnly Philip Johnson for vol. 2 of the Report of swear that I will faithfully execute the of can") would give a semblance of truth to the Committee on the Conduct of the fice of President of the United States, and United States."

The Chief Justice seemed very much istered the oath office to eight Presidents successively. John C. Breckinridge, the former Vice President, administered the oath of office to the new one elected, as Commonwealth of Penn's

Hannibal Hamlin, do solemnly United States."

if take the official oath to-day with no tify to be a cutzen or much young, and mental receivation, and all members of Conworthy of credit, who being sworn accorto bind the citizen outside of or m vious gress as well as myself, swear to apport ding to law, doth say that he believes the tion of the Constitution, the provisions of charges above made are well founded and oppressive. Conscription Law, which discussed the constitution of the constitution of the constitution. Our publication day will be THURSDAY in future the fugitive slave law, as well as any oth- susceptible of proof,

er," and to keep the rights of the people, embodied in the amendment to the Con-The President referred particularly to the fugifive slave law, because he knew the abolitionists wanted him to break his oath by not obeying that law. Horace Gree-ley once said, "Men begin to inquire whether they would dare to put a candidate of the abolition party in the Presidential chair, for they assert that it is manifested in a cause like this, and while I more wicked to abide by their oath to stand ready to serve them with whatever obey the Constitution, than it is to break of ability and zeal I may possess, no friend it. In my opinion, all who vote to make Mr. Birney an abolition President, vote to instruct him to commit perjury." Now men who have no scruples in violating an eath to sustain one provision of the Constitution, have no scruples about annulling the remainder, and the fact now stares us in the face that the same historical incidents which occurred in the reign of Henry III, have occurred in the United States of America. After all the solemn pageantry attending the inauguration, the solemn oaths and impressive declarations, the the Magna Charta of England, has been wickedly violated; and the abolitionists who have broken their own solemn oaths with impunity, have enticed the President, as did the favorites of Henry III. to violate that Great Charter bequeathed to us by the Fathers of the Republic for the preservation of our liberties contained therein, and they have all rightly incurred that awful imprecation and malediction denounced by the prelates and abbots upon the souls of all who should break

not only in that age, but in all coming And now, if all other persons believe that the Fathers of this Republic, who, as Mr. Corwin said, determined to secure to the people the rights of freemen, by securing the Constitution against the changes which the same Great Charter had suffered during the reign of so many cruel kings, if all other persons believe that after struggling seven long years to free themselves and their posterity from the power of a British tyrant, the Fathers of the Republic would give the power under that same Constitution for a President of the United States to imitate the example and repeat the very acts of the greatest tyrants that ever sat upon a British throne, all the persons in the world may believe so great an absurdity, so strange an anomaly and such consummate sophistry, yet will not

those laws, of which ours is but a copy,

To the School Directors and People of Susquehanna County.

I have received the following document: In the matter of the election of Superintendent of Common Schools for the County of Susquehanna. Objections

Weston, Esq. The President and Secretary of the Friennial Convention of School Directors, held in Montrose on the first Mouday of ment, or of his liberties, or outlawed, or May 1863, for the purpose of selecting a banished, or anywise hurt or injured, un | Superintendent of the Common Schools less by the legal judgment of his peers, or of said County, pursuant to the School by the law of the land." They threw Law of May eighth, 1854, having certified their tapers on the ground, and exclaimed, to the State Superintendent of Common "May the soul of every one who incurs Schools, that the said E. A. Weston receiv-this sentence by breaking this law, so ed a majority of two, of the votes cast in said Convention, and was therefore duly elected Superintendent of the Schools of said county for the ensuing three years: -Now A. N. Bullard files his objections man, as I am a christian, as I am a knight, to the issuing of a commission to the said E. A. Weston, as follows, to wit:

OBJECTION. Want of regularity of proceedings in the selecting Convention. SPECIFICATIONS.

1.—A. Chamberlin, Esq., was admitted to a seat in the Convention; and he participated in the proceedings and voted for the said E. A. Weston for Superintendent and his vote was counted for Wesvote in said Convention. See Act of Assembly of May 3d, 1850, Purdon's Digest, page 240.

2. W. C. Handrick, a legally qualified School Director of the township of New Milford, in said county, was in the Convention when the vote was taken upon which Weston was declared elected.

When the names of the Directors were called upon the question of the selection of a Superintendent, Mr. Handrick not understanding the question before the Convention, when his name was called responded "here", supposing the call to be States, Roger B. Taney, read from the for the purpose of ascertaining the number of Directors present. Before the vote was declared Mr. Handrick discovered the most impressive and deliberate, redent. His request was refused by the officers of the Convention, and his vote was not taken, and is not included in the the reserved rights of the States, as tendwill, to the best of my ability, preserve, list certified to the State Supermentation of the protect and defend the Constitution of the convention uplist certified to the State Superintendent. ing directly to make them mere depengally denied a vote in the Convention up-on the principal question before it. He agitated, and his hand shook with emo- had a right to vote at any time before the tion. This was the eighth inauguration vote was declared, and the Convention at which he had officiated having admin. erred in refusing to receive his vote. Thus by rejecting a legal vote, and receiving an illegal one, there was no one elected Superintendent.

Susquebanna Co. 88.
On this 28th day of May, A. D. 1863, swear to support the Constitution of the before me, the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace in and for said County, person-Abraham Lincoln, in his inaugural, said, ally appeared Wm. K. Hatch, whom I cer-I take the official oath to-day with no tify to be a citizen of said county, and

Witness my hand and seal, May 28th, regards the rights of the States to control-1865. Wh. K. HATCH, [LS] their own Militin, and which places a mo-Sworn and subscribed before me this ney value of \$300 on the life of the white 28th day of May, A. D. 1803.

A. J. SETHOUR, J. P. The votes which I received in the Convention of Directors were given entirely unsolicited and unsought on my part .-Much less is it my design to enter into any sort of defense or contest whatever to secure a commission. While I am grateful for the esteem of my fellow eitizens, of popular instruction would desire me to undertake such service in the midst of embittered feelings which might spring up from a strife of this kind, to cripple somewhat the usefulness of the best endeavors. And even were this otherwise, still Ishould be obliged to decline to enter the course for such a race, being unable to see any sufficient good resulting.

I deem it my duty to put these facts in your possession, not from any personal interest, but because it is a matter that legitimately belongs in your keeping. I Great Charter of our liberties, copied from therefore send a copy to each of the three papers published in the county.

Truly yours, E. A. WESTON. Brooklyn, June 8th, 1863.

That "Treasonable" Constitution.

The Montrose Republican having pubshed an article asserting that the Lenox Copperhead organization," (as that shee: styled it,) had adopted a constitution that contained the blackest treason, &c., &c., we insert the document in full so that the public can see how shamelessly the organ of abolitionism lied (as usual, about Democrats) in several respects; and the editor is dared to copy the constitution as the best means of branding as a liar the low villain that penned the charge. The bylaws of the Association contain nothing political, but merely the usual directions as to the duties of the officers. The speech of the chairman, and the resolutions passed at the first meeting after the organization, (at Titus school-house) contain sound Democratic and Union doctrine, but all of the enemy would soon have secured. these would cover nearly a page, we are unable to insert them in our paper. But the constitution contains the most radical expressions, and if any treason-smelling with Dr. Hand, Lieut. Outwater and Capt. black-snake desires an examination of the Stevenson. We apprehended no kind of black-snake desires an examination of the all can attend any meeting of our club, or transacted our business, and at 6 p. m.

CONSTITUTION.

er, who will subscribe to the principles of the Association, upon signing the roll may become a member by a vote of a majority lt seems from what the Doct. says, that of the members present at any regular

meeting. ARTICLE 4.—The object of this Assoc a ion shall be to maintain the principles of while attempting to escape, by a single WHITE MEN'S liberties, to restore the Un- shot. We heard a shot just at that point, ion and the Constitution, and defend the and they heard the tramp of our horses, rights and welfare of the people, now im-perilled by negro equality, high tariffs, large force, got out of the way, and we paper currency, and excessive taxation, and in furtherance of these important objects, we hereby endorse and adopt the fundamental principles of the New York Anti-Abolition State Rights Association, of which this shall be an auxiliary society.

Further. We are convincedzation of power in the hands of the Fed- 75 for sugar. Exchanged "greenbacks" cral Executive, warns us that the old contest between Liberty and Despotism has ton. The said A. Chamberlin, Esq., was not yet ended, and that in our country, then, and now is, the District Attorney of as in all others, there are really but two said county. He was therefore not eligiparties, Aristocrats and Democrats. That pressly for the use of government, which, therefore, needs to be strong and overpowering, and as a consequence, they recognize only a government of Force, and hence labor assiduously to centralize power in the bands of a few; to build up a Money. Aristocracy by means of a monotherwise burden the masses, and crush out their liberties, through Taxation Laws. Conscription Laws, Indemnity Laws, and the usual appliances of despotism in all ages. The Democrats, on the contrary, hold that individual rights are superior to government, that all just power is derived perdition. I mean the head men of that from the will of the People-that government is their creature, their agent, their attorney, and not their ruler or oppressor,

and the strong.
2d. We therefore protest against all interference by the Federal authorities with dencies of a centralized Oligarchy, and to lead inevitably to enslavement of the has been very sick, but is getting better I

3d. We protest against the arrest of any person without due process of law as and Oscar Caswell. In our regimental provided for in the Amendments to the

Constitution. 4th. We protest against any and all interference with the Constitutional Freedom of the Press, and of Speech, over which the Federal Government has duty no rightful or legal control whatever.

5th. We protest against one branch of Government usurping the functions of another and against all unconstitutional leg-islation by Congress, which has no power

man, making an unjust distinction be-tween the rich and the poor, and subject-ing those drafted to the degradation of being placed on an equality with negroes in the army. 🎡

7th. We protest against the deception practiced upon us, in the name of the Constitution and Union, for the purpose of plunging us into a war for abolition and distinion, the overthrow of the Constitution and State Rights, and the degradation of the white man to the level of the negro.

8th. We protest against being taxed to purchase and free negroes, believing that white men's muscles, white men's ainews, white men's sweat, and white men's ener-gies, are too Valuable to be consumed and wasted upon a race unfitted by na-

ture for self-government.

oth. Finally, we protest against any and all violation of the Constitution as treason, whether the violator live in the North or the South, the East or the West or in the District of Columbia, and the fact that he has sworn to sustain that instrument, only adds to his crime the guilt of perjury, and we solemnly pledge ourselves that we will oppose the election of any man to any office whatever, let him be called Democrat, Whig, Conservative, Republican, or Abolitionist, who will not publicly declare his opposition to the Abolition Negro-Republican party and their principles.

Letter from Lieut. A. B. Johnson.

Suffolk, Va., May 24th, 1863.

DEAR -: It is little I have to chronicle in war matters at Suffolk. We have had a force of eight or ten thousand men engaged in taking up the rails, (or rather guarding R. R. men while they take them up,) on the roads leading to Petersburg, Va. and Weldon, N. C. Occasionally a little skirmish has taken place during the work, but nothing of importance. We are thus securing about twenty miles of R. R. Iron on two roads which otherwise

A week ago last Saturday morning, I went out to where our forces were posted, some 18 miles distant, in company papers, he can be accommodated by calling at the printing office and asking to have is thickly wooded, affording good cover them shown or read to him. Still better, for enemies. But we passed out all safe, our next meeting at Sinsabaugh's Grove, near Humphrey Marcy, in North Lenox, self, being rather hungry, accepted an invitation to supper, while Dr. H. and Capt. S. rode forward, having been to supper before us. In half an hour we started ARTICLE 1.-The name of this organi- and rode into Suffolk in a couple of hours, zation shall be "The Democratic Anti- but Dr. H. and Capt. S. had not arrived, Abolition State Rights Association" of nor did they till this morning. Yesterday morning, as I landed at Fortress Monroe, ARTICLE 2.—The officers of this Associ-tion shall be a President, Vice President, wondered whether any of my friends Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and Sergeant-at-Arms. the Dr. and Capt. S. coming ashore in a AETICLE 3.—Any person who is a vot- boat. You may rest assured that I was glad to see them, as well as others to

they were captured by a party of 19 Mississippians when within a few miles of Suffolk. The Doctor had his horse killed

My horse has a faculty of making as much noise as a dozen of horses when on a gallop, and hence the alarm. But I suppose the truth of it is that it was not my time to be taken. The Doct, says he fared as well as could be expected, but bad en-1st. That the recent alarming centrali ough. Paid \$2 a dozen for eggs, and \$1. 1 for 2 of confederate scrip.

From a Susquehanna Volunteer.

WHITE OAK CHURCH, Va., May 24.

DEAR FRIENDS:-I am still driving team, but the talk is now that all of us drivers have got to report to our company in a very few days, and negroes take our places. There are negro drivers now in a good many of the trains. They get \$25 per month, and we whites get \$13 per month. strous debt, and a National Bank, and to That is the way they "equal" them with us! I wish the negroes were all where they belong, and you know well where I think that is. I also wish that all of John Brown's legion of under-ground men had been in the same car with him when it ran off the track; and sunk him down to party; for the small men, like some of your neighbors around there can do but little-they are merely tools to work with but my opinion is that they will have to of their men that are in the army, or they will not cut good for them when they get

I will give you a list of some of our sick at Windmill Point Hospital. You hear. Warren White in there, and Calvin Lincoln, Miles Baldwin, Jas. Strange, Hospital are George Strange, Stanley Warner, David Canfield and Pat. Beebe. Some are sick at their quarters in the camp, and some at Washington. There are about 20 men in the company \$t for

Letter from 0. U. Knapp

NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., May 80. DEAR PATER There is nothing of importance to relate at present from this marker. Everything is apparently quiet. Rebel soldiers are coming into our lines. almost every day. The majority of them