THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher. MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1863. VOLUME XX. NUMBER 30.

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. Feb 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.

EVAN JENKINS,

Licensed Auctioneer,

FOR SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.

[Post Office address, Dundaff, or South Gibson, Susq'a County, Penn'a.] Feb. 5, 1863.—1y50

Wm. Huntington Cooper. Henry Drinker.

WM. H. COOPER & CO.,

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

J. P. M'Collum. P. W. Searle.

M'COLLUM & 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. AINES,

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

JOHN GROVES,

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

L. B. ISBELL,

REPAIRS Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. All work warranted. Shop in Chandler and Jessup's stone, Montrose, Pa. oct23 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. je2 1y

ABEL TURRELL,

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

DAVID C. ANEY, M. D.,

HAVING located permanently at New Milford, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls with which he may be favored. Office at 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, 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, $300,000. ASSETS over, $1,200,000.

THE rates are as low as those of any good company in New York, or elsewhere, and its Directors are among the first for honor and integrity.

Charles Platt, Sec'y. Arthur G. Coffin, Pres. Montrose, July 16, '62. Billings Stroud, Ag't.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

ASSETS 1st July 1860, $1,451,319.27. LIABILITIES, 45,068.63.

I. Milton Smith, Sec'y. Chas. J. Martin, President. John McGee, Ast'. A. F. Wilmarth, Vice

Policies issued and renewed, by the undersigne at his office, in the Brick Block, Montrose, Pa. jun29 1y BILLINGS STROUD, agent.

REMITTANCES

To England, Ireland and Scotland

ABRAHAM BELLE 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.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE SUSQ'A COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

WILL BE HELD IN MONTROSE ON

Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st, 1863.

PREMIUM LIST.

DIVISION I.—HORSES.

CLASS I.—*Stallions and Mares:* Best draught stallion and one of his colts, diploma and $5; 2d best, 4; best stallion roadster, 5; 2nd best, 4; best brood mare and colt, 5; 2d best, 4.

Judges—Chester Bliss, Silver Lake; A. Lathrop, Montrose; Geo. Harrison, New Milford.

CLASS II.—*Single and Matched Horses:* Best single gelding, over 4 years old, raised in the county, $3; 2d best, 2; best mare over 4 years old, raised in the county, 3; 2d best, 2; best pair matched horses, over 3 years old, raised in the county, 5; 2d best, 2; do. mares, 5; 2d best, 2; best pair matched horses owned in the county, not raised here, 3.

Judges—Dr. I. B. Lathrop, Springville; F. E. Badger, New Milford; C. Stark, Bridgewater.

CLASS III.—*Colts and Mules:* Best pair 3 year old colts, $3; best pair 2 year old colts, 2; best pair yearling colts, 2; best 3 year old colt, 2; best 2 year old colt, 2; best yearling colt, 1; best pair mules, 3; 2nd best, 2; best jack, 2; 2nd best, 1.

Judges—H. P. Blanding, Harford; S. McInerny, Choconut; Wm. T. Austin, Bridgewater.

DIVISION II.—CATTLE.

CLASS I.—*Devons:* Best devon bull, 2 years old and upwards, $5; 2d best, 4; best do. between 1 and 2 years, 3; 2d best, 2; best devon cow, 3 years old or upwards, 4; 2d best, 3; best devon heifer between 2 and 3 years old, 3; 2d best, 2; best do. between 1 and 2 years old, 2; 2d best, 1; best devon bull calf, 2; 2d do.

Judges—H. K. Sherman, Jessup; Orrin Pritchard, Springville; S. W. Breed, Brooklyn.

CLASS II.—*Grade Devons:* Best bull, best cow over 3 years old, best heifer between 2 and 3 years old, best 4 yearlings, and best 5 calves, each $3; 2nd do. each $2.

Judges—Rufus Smith, Franklin; G. Babcock, Harford; S. B. Gulle, Harford.

CLASS IV.—*Grade Durhams:* Best bull, best cow over 3 years old, best heifer between 2 and 3 years old, best 4 yearlings, best 5 calves, each $3; 2d best do. each $2.

Judges—R. Harris, Jackson; Wm. McHugh, Bridgewater; Wm. Graves, Dimock.

CLASS V.—*Natives:* Best bull, best cow over 3 years old, best heifer between 2 and 3 years old, best 4 yearlings, and best 5 calves, each $3; 2d best do. each $2.

Judges—Warren Tingley, Lenox; Denison Thomas, Springville; E. G. Babcock, Bridgewater.

CLASS VI.—*Oxen & Steers:* Best pair of working oxen, over 4 years old, raised in the county, $5; 2d best 4; best pair of steers between 3 and 4 years, raised in the county, 3; 2d best do. 2; best pair of steers between 2 and 3 years old, raised in county, 3; 2d best, 2; best yoke of fat cattle, 5; 2d best, 3; best single steer or cow, 4; 2d best, 2.

Judges—James Gage, Silver Lake; S. W. Truesdell, Liberty; David Wakelee, Springville.

DIVISION III.

Swine: Best boar and best breeding sow, each $3; 2d best, 2; best 4 spring pigs, 2; 2d best, 1; best 4 pigs, less than 10 weeks old, 2; 2d best 1.

Judges—S. Roberts, Jessup; J. S. Towne, Forest Lake; P. T. Ferguson, Bridgewater.

DIVISION IV.

Sheep: Best fine wooled buck, best 3 do. ewes, each $3; 2d best, 2; best 3 do. lambs, 2; best coarse wooled buck, best 3 do. ewes, each 3; 2d best, do. 2; best 3 do. lambs, 1; best middle wooled buck and best 3 do. ewes, each 3; 2d best do. each 2; best 3 do. lambs, 1; best buck lamb of each, 2. Liecesters, Bakewells, &c. are classed as coarse wooled; Saxony, Merinos, &c., as fine wooled; and South Downs, &c., as middle wooled.

Judges—Joel Turrell, Forest Lake; John Tewksbury, Auburn; E. Ball, Forest Lake.

DIVISION V.

Poultry: Best pair turkeys, cock and hen, best 6 fowls, over 1 year old, best 6 spring chickens, and best 6 ducks, each $2; 2d best, each 1.

Judges—S. D. Turrell, Liberty; C. Perkins, Brooklyn; S. T. Scott, Bridgewater.

DIVISION VI.

Butter and Cheese: Best firkin or tub of butter made in June, best do. made in Sept. each $4; 2d best do. 2; best 10 lbs. butter made by girls under 18 years, 2; best cheese, not less than 25 lbs., 3; 2d do. 2.

Judges—C. Dickerman, New Milford; Henry Cobb, Montrose; C. P. Hayley, Gibson.

DIVISION VII.

Wines, Canned Fruit and Jellies: Best grape wine, best currant wine, best blackberry wine, best elderberry wine, best cherry wine, best canned fruit, best currant jelly, best apple jelly, best grape jelly, and best crab apple jelly, each 50 cts.

Judges—Mrs. L. C. Searle, Mrs. W. A. Crossmon, Mrs. W. J. Mulford, Wm. J. Turrell, Wm. M. Post, C. D. Lathrop.

DIVISION VIII.

Fruit and Vegetables: Best fall and winter apples, not less than one doz. of each, and at least three varieties, each $2; 2d best do. $1; best pears, not less than 3 peck, best quinces, and best and greatest variety of vegetables, each $1.

Judges—Elisha Tiffany, Dimock; M. L. Turrell, Forest Lake; E. R. Hoag, Silver Lake.

DIVISION IX.

Vinegar, Honey and Sugar: Best cider vinegar, not less than 1 gallon, $1; 2d do. 50 cts; best 10 lbs. maple sugar, and best 10 lbs. honey, each $2; 2d do. each $1.

Judges—N. Mitchell, Bridgewater; J. H. Aney, Dimock; A. L. Webster, Choconut.

DIVISION X.

Cabinet work and Carriages: Best bureau, best extension table, and best chamber suit, each $3; best double carriage, $5; Best single carriage and best single sleigh, each $3. All articles in this division for competition must be entered by the manufacturer.

Judges—Cole Wells, Gibson; E. Rockhow, Great Bend; J. Hosford, Friendsville.

DIVISION XI.

Farm Implements and Blacksmithing: Best plow, $3; best cultivator, best corn sheller, best straw cutter, best churn power, best three firkins, best horse rake, and best lot of 6 horse shoes, each $2; 2d best lot of 6 horse shoes, $1.

Judges—R. F. Breed, Brooklyn; C. J. Hollister, Dimock; David Roe, Jessup.

DIVISION XII.

Seeds: Best bushel of corn in the ear, best half bushel of white winter wheat, best half bushel of red winter wheat, best half bushel of spring wheat, best half bushel of rye, best quarter bushel of clover seed, best half bushel of timothy seed, and best half bushel of flax seed, each $1.

Judges—Amos Hollister, Brooklyn; J. Blanding, Harford; Philo Sherwood, Middletown.

DIVISION XIII.

Leather, &c.—Best 3 sides harness leather, $2; 2d do. 1; best 3 sides sole leather, 2; 2d do. 1; best 3 sides upper leather, 2; 2d do. 1; best carriage harness, 2; 2d do. 1; best two horse harness, 2; 2d do. 1; best pair fine boots, 2; best pair of coarse boots, 1.

Judges—M. L. Handrick, Friendsville; Cyrus W. Bard, Springville; A. Moody, Dimock.

DIVISION XIV.

Domestic Manufactures: Best flannel, 10 yards, $2; 2d do. 1; best fulled cloth, 5 yards, 2; 2d do. 1; best woolen carpet, 15 yards, 3; 2d do. 2; best half dozen pairs woolen socks, 2; 2d do. 1; best 2 pairs woolen mittens, 1; 2d do. 50 cts.; best piece linen cloth, 10 yards, 2; best piece cassimere, 15 yds. 2.

Judges—L. F. Fitch, Montrose; Mrs. H. C. Conklin, Dimock; Mrs. R. S. Birchard, Jessup; Mrs. N. P. Wheaton, Franklin.

DIVISION XV.

Fine Arts; Ornamental Needlework, &c. Best dental work, $2; 2d do. 1; best specimen of ambrotypes, 2; 2d do. 1; best patch work quilt, 3; 2d do. 2; 3d do. 1; best quilt of any other kind, 3; 2d do. 2; 3d do. 1; best bed spread, 2; 2d do. 1; best winter bonnet, 1; 2d do. 50 cts.; best tidy chair cover, 50c.

Judges—Miss Ellen Searle, Montrose; Mrs. G. W. Orange, Great Bend; Mrs. N. T. Leet, Friendsville.

DIVISION XVI.

Herd of Cattle: Best herd of cattle, not less than 10, raised and exhibited by one man, $5; 2d do. 2.

Judges—A. Carpenter, Harford; Geo. Walker, Dimock; H. Drinker, Montrose.

DIVISION XVII.

Plowing Match: The Plowing Match will take place on Thursday, Sept. 24th, at 9 o'clock, p. m., on the farm of Daniel Hoff, in Jessup. Best Plowing, $5; 2d, $4; 3d, $3; 4th, $2; 5th, $1.

Judges—F. A. Bunnell, Dimock; F. M. Williams, Bridgewater; W. C. Handrick, Jessup.

Price of Admission.

Badge of Membership, which will admit all articles competing for Premiums, with family, who are females and minor male children, 25. Badge of Membership, which will admit family as above, without competing for Premiums, (except in Divisions 12 and 13,) 50 cts. Single admission, 15 cts. All clergymen and their families admitted free.

A. BALDWIN,
J. C. MORRIS, } Ex. Com.
F. H. HOLLISTER,

THE GENEALOGY OF REPUBLICANISM.—Garrison's Liberator begat the New York Tribune; and the New York Tribune begat the Irrepressible Conflict; and the Irrepressible Conflict begat the Helper Book; and the Helper Book begat the raid of John Brown, and the raid of John Brown begat the Chicago Platform; and the Chicago Platform begat the Republican party; and the Republican party begat the Southern rebellion.

Peace: The Way to Secure It.

On this subject a recent number of the New York *Journal of Commerce* contains the following:

It is by no means certain that the present is a propitious moment for entertaining definite plans of peace. If our policy had been such as to raise a Union party in the South, to foment differences of opinion there, we have no doubt that at this moment we should hear a loud call for peace from within the revolted States. The same political suicidal agitations which we have spoken of as operating here, are felt there with equal intensity. We know that in various parts of the South there are mutterings of discontent, prophecies of failure, and secret longings for peace and union. We know that in Georgia it is not uncommon in private circles to hear the Southern Confederacy spoken of as a very dubious affair, and the return of Georgia to the Union as a possibility in the future. We hear similar reports from North Carolina, and we have reason to believe that in other portions of the Southern States there are more or less of the people who entertain grave thoughts of the terrible error into which they have been plunged by their political leaders. It is probable that the present State of affairs will increase the boldness and strengthen the influence of these persons. Still, as heretofore, it is plain to us beyond dispute that a policy should be adopted which is calculated to increase the number of such persons, and to hold open to all the people of the South the manifest advantages of union and peace over attempted disunion and war. There are sensible people in the Southern States. They are not all gone mad. The Government of the United States has in its hands a tremendous power over these persons, and by using and aiding them, a vast power over the unity of the Southern States and people. A wise course on the part of the Government now might be productive of the most glorious consequences. If such a course could be adopted, as would secure union and peace, is it not the duty of the Administration to pursue it? Can any man, except one who has become insane on a one idea plan, hesitate as to the propriety, the wisdom, the duty in such a case? The radical men are surely crazed who propose to change the object of the war and prosecute it, until their ends are accomplished. They may not like the old Union, but they will never effect a new Union. It cannot be done in their way. They have no right to attempt. The living army of American soldiers are not fighting for it. It is treason to the dead, who lie on so many hard fought fields, to attempt it. The instant that there is an opening for peace and union, that instant must be seized, and the opening enlarged. Until it comes the soldiers are ready for battle, the people are ready with sacrifices as heretofore. But these soldiers must not be wasted. Those sacrifices are sacred, and must not be profaned.

A Boy's Plan for Restoring Quiet.

A boy, fifteen years old, wrote from the city to his mother in the country on account of the riot, of some scenes of which he was an eye witness. He concluded his letter as follows:

Now I think I have hit upon a plan to end both the riot in New York and the war in the United States. It is this: the people shall select the following persons—Wendell Phillips, Horace Greeley, Rev. Cheever, H. W. Beecher, who, I regret, has taken French leave at a propitious time, Sumner, Wilson, Andrews, all the political ministers who participated in the Lincoln campaign, and who have since been praying to God that there should be no peace except it be in accordance with their ideas, no matter if at the sacrifice of every white man's life in the country. Abraham Lincoln, his entire cabinet, and all his officials throughout the country (as their services would well be dispensed with for thirty days, as I do not propose to use them any longer), and the shoddy contractors, particularly those who have returned an income for the year past of from two hundred and fifty thousand up to millions, while if they had been doing a legitimate business, their profits for the same year would not have exceeded twenty-five thousand; and which excess, therefore, has been taken from the pockets of the people by trickery, and is more unjust, wicked and dishonest on their part than the riotous arson and pillaging of this week, in this city, because these contractors boast of a better education, and claim a higher position in society. (The latter class of men are very numerous; they are known by the emphasis they place upon the words "all loyal men" in speaking of themselves, besides by their proclivity to attribute the blunders of their own rulers who have had the whole control of the people, purse, and, in fact, the country and everything in it, to Democrats.) I propose, before these gentlemen were acquainted with the fact, that the people were about to conscript them to compel them immediately to shoulder their muskets and face Lee's army. It would be necessary to place them under guard, that there should be no skedaddling. The draft would then be unnecessary; men who now resist it would willingly follow these fighting gents, and assist them to stand the fire by supplying their rear. If the people should conscript them and these men be compelled to shoulder the musket and go forth, the war would be virtually ended. They would raise the cry, "Peace, peace." Resistance would proceed from a different source; Copperheads would be found numerous.

Your affectionate son,
CURTIS HOFFMAN.
32 West Forty-second street.

Christ against the Abolitionists.

Christ.—Blessed is the peace maker.

Abolitionists.—Cursed is the peace maker.

C.—Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.

Ab.—Cursed are they that talk about mercy.

C.—Love thy neighbor as thyself.

Ab.—Love not thy neighbor, unless he be an Abolitionist.

C.—Except you forgive your enemy, neither will your Heavenly Father forgive you your treapass.

Ab.—Forgive not your enemy, but take his life.

C.—Thou shalt not kill.

Ab.—Thou shalt kill all Democrats, Copperheads, &c.

C.—Peter, put up thy sword again.

Ab.—Put not up thy sword, but kill and slay.

C.—Dearly beloved, avenge not yourself; for it is written, saith the Lord, that vengeance is mine and I will repay.

Ab.—Dearly beloved, avenge and arm yourselves to take vengeance on Democrats, Copperheads, &c., for this is a Christian duty; so saveth the M. E. Conference in New York.

C.—If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceable with all men.

Ab.—Live not peaceable with Democrats for God's sake.

C.—Therefore if thy enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink; in so doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head.

Ab.—If thy enemy hunger, let him starve; if he thirst, let him suffer.

This is the nature and feeling of Abolitionists in regard to all men that say anything about the present Administration and speak in favor of peace.

The Draft.

Whether the weak and reckless men who temporarily administer the federal government are aware of the fact or not, it is undeniably a fact that the very existence of the government they administer is quite as seriously involved in the execution of the conscription which they are now putting in force as it has been in any other measure or event of the war. The act itself, which should never have been framed except with the most absolute deference to the Constitution, and on the broadest attainable basis of representative support, was fairly forced to its passage through the Constitution and over the restraints and decencies of senatorial debate. Such were the circumstances which attended its final passage that one might almost have supposed the national legislature to be an oligarchic conspiracy plotting a vast scheme of military servitude, rather than the council of a great people giving form to its independent determination and organizing its force for the assertion of its freedom. The idea of a military conscription being in itself profoundly repugnant to the American mind it might have been supposed that unusual steps would have been taken by the friends of that idea to present it with the utmost possible frankness and in the light best adapted to dissipate the popular hostility. Nothing of the sort was done! A measure which could not have been ventured upon in England even in those dark days when the press gang filled the English ships of war with slaves, and dimmed the glory of England's noblest naval heroes—a measure wholly repugnant to the habits and the prejudices of our people was thrust into the statute book as one might say almost by force. It was not only a conscription, but an act by conscription.—*World.*

☞ The Jacobins are continually urging upon the people the necessity of abandoning all party organizations in our present national struggle. This is their *theory*, daily set forth in their public journals, and through the mouths of their disinterested orators. But what is their *practice*? If they were sincere, it is to be presumed that their actions would correspond with their preaching. Such, unfortunately for them, is not the case. All the appointments under the Internal Tax Law and the Conscription Bill are made from their own party. Although the Democratic party—the party of the Union and the Constitution—has furnished thousands of men and money to sustain the Government, they have been entirely ignored by these no party patriots. They carefully exclude all public and official announcements from Democratic journals, and the members of the Democratic party are either compelled to remain in ignorance of matters in which they have a deep interest, or learn them from the columns of Abolition newspapers. "Ignorance is bliss," however, in comparison with the fate of being compelled to acquire knowledge from the Jacobin journals of the country.—*Age.*

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

Copperhead and Butternut.

These words are constantly ringing in the public ear, but their meaning is not, perhaps, generally well understood. The word *Copperhead* was applied to the rebels by our soldiers, in way of derision; the South Carolians having adopted the serpent as an emblem upon their banner. The serpent has, ever since the days of Hyperates, been the symbol of wisdom; but whether it was put upon the first rebel banner as such an emblem or not is immaterial for our purpose. In the progress of events, our soldiers applied the name of Copperhead, to the confederate soldiers—men in arms against, and enemies of the government. In the outbreak of hostilities between the two sections, the rebels were not uniformed, but were put into the service in their ordinary dress, and many in homespun attire, colored with the brown extract which resides in the bark and fruit of the "Butternut"—or white walnut tree. Of course it was natural enough for the Federal soldiers to call these homespun rebels, *Butternuts*. In course of time the wily and corrupt abolition politicians applied the terms *Butternut* and *Copperhead*, to the Democratic party, because they would not surrender their party organization, and approve every *ism* of their fanatical opponents.

As originally applied to the rebels, these names imply disloyalty and treason to the government, and, hence, the unqualified application of them to democrats is equal to calling them traitors; and the original intent in stigmatizing democrats as Butternuts and Copperheads, was to reflect upon the loyalty of that party. By constant use of these opprobrious epithets, the Democratic party was known by these names, and they were adopted by Democrats as a nick-name.

Butternuts in some shape, and the head of the Goddess of Liberty—cut out of our copper cent—were worn by many Democrats, not as emblems of disloyalty, not as ensigns of treason, but for the purpose of deriding the libelers who applied to them these cant names, and to hurl back into the teeth of those, whose foul lips spit the venom, with withering scorn and proud indignation, the contemptible lie and slander.

When these nick-names were first adopted by Democrats, and when Butternuts and Copperheads were first worn by them, the virtuous indignation of the slanderers was not excited; but when the slanderous appellations were made even respectable by being associated with a party whose virtue, honesty, and loyalty, is proverbial throughout the world, and when the perpetrators of the *Joke* themselves became the sufferers from their own venality, then, and not until then, their holy horror was excited, and they thirsted for the blood of the man who could heap coals of fire upon the head of his slanderer. Even hideous epithets, applied to the constitutional Democracy of the country, became tame, and divested of their venomous malignity.

Names signifying infidelity to country, cannot make a loyal man, or a loyal party faithless, and disloyal; slander against a virtuous character, tends only to burnish it, and make it shine brighter, and make it still more respected. Let the base maligners howl; the name, character and principles of the Democratic party, are the only sure escutcheon of Freemen, and the only hope of a distracted country. CITIZEN.

FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

History of the Republican Party—No. 8.

The President has no power to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus.

The president, reprimanded by the guardians of public liberty, for his many violations of the constitution and the laws, recites, in his defence, the military coups of Jen. Jackson at New Orleans, and shields himself under the name and acts of that great military Hero, and now popular statesman. As the republicans have taken him for their model during this war, it is just that their previous condemnation and censure of his acts, both military and civil, should be brought again to view, that the people may understand their motives in thus reversing their former verdict of disapprobation and censure to that of commendation and applause.

But a few years ago, the seeming idol of the republican party was Henry Clay. They selected him for their President, and from the lips of Abraham Lincoln, his praises rang through all Indiana and Illinois. No statesman, no patriot in America had ever compared with Henry Clay. None could have believed that his worshipers could ever be induced to turn aside from his life long teachings and principles of National policy. Yet no statesman ever condemned the course of Gen. Jackson with more earnestness and perseverance than Henry Clay. Peruse now one of his eloquent speeches delivered in the Capital of the nation against the very acts of that military commander, which the President acknowledges he has taken for his authority and precedent—and you would mistake it for one of Mr. Vallandigham's own, uttered in the same Legislative hall, in the same fervid strain