Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, - - Editor.

Thursday, Aug. 6th, 1863.

Democratic State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEORGE W. WOODWARD,

OF LUZERNE CO.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

WALTER H. LOWRIE,

OF ALLEGHENY CO.

Election, Tuesday, October 13.

Democratic State Central Committee.

Hon. CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Chairman.
1st dist. Theo. Cuyler, R. J. Hemphill, John Fullerton Jr., Isaac Leech, Phil'a.
2d. John D. Evans, Chester.
3d. Wm. H. Witte, Montgomery.
4th. William T. Rogers, Bucks.
5th. Thos. Heckman, Northampton.
6th. Hiester Clymer, Bucks.
7th. William M. Randall, Schuylkill.
8th. Asa Packer, Carbon.
9th. Michael Meylert, Sullivan.
10th. S. S. Winchester, Luzerne.
11th. Mortimer F. Elliot, Tioga.
12th. John H. Humes, Lycoming.
13th. Wm. Elliot, Northumberland.
14th. Sam'l Hepburn, Cumberland.
15th. William M. Breslin, Lebanon.
16th. Geo. Sanderson, Jas. Patterson, Lancaster.
17th. John F. Spangler, York.
18th. Henry G. Smith, Fulton.
19th. J. Simpson Africa, Huntingdon.
20th. William Bigler, Clearfield.
21st. Hugh Weir, Indiana.
22d. Thomas B. Searight, Fayette.
23d. W. T. H. Pauley, Greene.
24th. Geo. W. Cass, James P. Barr, Allegheny.
25th. James Campbell, Butler.
26th. David S. Morris, Lawrence.
27th. Thos. W. Grayson, Crawford.
28th. Kennedy L. Blood, Jefferson.

DEMOCRAT FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We will receive subscriptions to the MONTROSE DEMOCRAT at any time after this date, to be sent until the week after the election, at the following very low rates, payable always in advance:

One copy, 25 cts; Five copies, $1;—Any larger number, each 20c.

Clubs should be made up in every neighborhood before August court, about which time the campaign will be fully opened. There are many hundreds of persons in the county who do not read our paper, but who ought to, and this will be a good chance to try it for a few months. Let our friends bestir themselves and make up a large campaign list. Vigilance is the price of Liberty, and of success, too.

Democrats! Victory awaits you, if you are but half-way active; but let your utmost energies be put forth, and our triumph will be so overwhelming that those who are now *leagued together to proscribe* and persecute us will be forced to become quiet, at least, if not respectfully behaved citizens. [August 5th.

☞ Since arriving at home, and reading for the first time, our published letters from the army, we notice that one appears to bear date at Waynesburg, and others allude to the same place. We wrote Waynesboro, which is correct; but the compositor somehow set it up without noting the error. Waynesburg is in Greene county, far west of the field of our operations, which was in Cumberland, Adams and Franklin counties, in Penn'a, and Washington co. Md. We could have discovered and corrected this error sooner, if the *Democrat* had been allowed to come through the mails along with the *Republican*.

☞ Messrs. Guttenburg, Rosenbaum & Co., the well-known enterprising Merchants of this place, believing in the motto, "live and let live," request us to say that they have a heavy stock of summer dresses, shawls, clothing, &c. on hand, which they will sell at cost, or below, in order to raise funds and make room for the fall trade. Now is the time to secure good bargains. Call at their store and see for yourselves.

Abolition State Convention.

A Pittsburg dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, on Tuesday, says:

From appearances, Governor Curtin has about fifty-five voters; John Covode, sixty; Ketcham, six; Moorhead, four; Penny, eight; Jordan one.

Reception for the Soldiers.

The emergency men were given a hearty welcome on their return home on Friday last. Teams met them at the depot, and when they arrived at the outskirts of the village, about 3 o'clock, they were "taken by surprise," on being met by a procession composed of the fire companies and citizens, who conducted them into town with martial music, and amid the ringing of bells, and firing of cannon. Arriving in town they found the house tops decked with flags, a banner with "Welcome Home," inscribed thereon in large letters suspended over the Avenue, and the ladies drawn up on the sidewalks ready to receive the boys as a present arms. The procession halted in front of the Court house, where an appropriate speech of welcome was made by B. S. Bentley, Esq., when after a mutual interchange of cheers by company B, and the citizens, also for Captain Post and the officers of the 28th, the soldiers were conducted to the hotels, where a dinner awaited them. Speaking of the reception, the Republican says:

"No sooner had the boys broken ranks than they found their arms nearly taken from them by eager friends desirous of a shake. Dressed in the United States uniform, with hair cut close, and faces tanned and hairy from the effects of six weeks hard campaigning, and with their soldierly bearing, they looked more like veterans of years' than weeks' service. They return with ranks unthinned by death, although under shell-fire at Carlisle, happy in the thought that they have done their duty like soldiers and like men."

"On Saturday morning a telegram came saying that Captain Stone's company of nine months volunteers would be home in the evening. Once more the buildings were made gay with flags, and the streets overarched with banners. About eight o'clock the company that returned the day previous, the two fire companies with torches, and a large number of citizens marched out to receive them. Cheers and hearty welcomes greeted them when they appeared, and they were formed near the center of the procession and marched through town to the Court House. Here they were addressed in a few short but telling words by J. B. McCollum, Esq., and then marched to Tarbell's hotel for supper. They started from Harrisburg with thirty-five men but the men had dropped off to their homes so that but about twenty men reached here. They were worn down with their recent hard marching, and the battle of Gettysburg had sadly thinned their ranks. Well do they merit all the honor bestowed upon them."

Captain Crandall's company of the same regiment also came home on Saturday; but as they left the railroad at different depots, and scattered to their homes, the few who came to Montrose arrived unannounced in the afternoon stage, but of course were warmly welcomed by those who had opportunity to greet them. We sincerely regret that these companies could not have arrived in a body, and had an afternoon reception, as much more imposing and hearty, if possible, than that given to the emergency men, as their terms of service had been longer and more fatal. But the returned soldier cares most for refreshment and rest; and all will feel content, in the quiet repose of their homes, to enjoy, without pomp and show, the earnest and unbounded sympathy of their respective friends and the whole community.

☞ The shoddy-league Convention meets at Pittsburgh, this week, to nominate a Gubernatorial candidate for Woodward to beat. The "loyal" wing is for Covode, and abuse Curtin terribly, avowing that he is corrupt and cannot be elected: The soft wing hangs for Curtin, and know as everybody else does—that an administration radical will be awfully beaten. The fight is a lively, bitter one, and may or may not be greenbacked over; but the classmate of Gov. Seymour will be our next Governor, if a free election be held.

☞ The President has issued a proclamation, announcing that he will retaliate in kind for every case of ill-treatment of our officers and men, black or white, by the rebel authorities.

☞ Mr. W. Gill, agent for Headley's History of the Great Rebellion, is now delivering the first volume to subscribers in this county. All will be served as soon as possible.

☞ A State and Congressional election was to be held in Kentucky on the 3d; But Burnside has declared martial law upon a false pretext, and ordered that no man be allowed to vote unless he votes to suit *his* idea of "loyalty." The result will probably be what it would be if Lincoln did all the voting himself.

☞ The disinterment of bodies in the burying grounds, cemeteries, and battle grounds of Gettysburg has been prohibited during the months of August and September, on account of its deleterious effects upon the wounded citizens and soldiers of the place.

Birds-Eye View of the "Emergency."

AT HOME, August 4th.

As my last letter, sent from Chambersburg, on the 23d, was not received in time for publication last week as intended, I will bring my emergency correspondence to a close by briefly noting our movements after July 15th, the date of my last published letter.

On the evening of that day our company, with one company from each of the other regiments in our brigade—the Blue and Grey Reserves of Philadelphia—were sent out on the pike towards Williamsport, 6 miles distant, and when near the Potomac, were overtaken by an order to return to our camp near Hagerstown, where we arrived about midnight. On our way we passed through the line of entrenchments thrown up by the rebel army, and behind which we found the rear of Lee's forces when we arrived on the 13th, anticipating a battle next day, but which was prevented by a midnight retreat of the enemy. We remained there, repairing fences, loafing in camp, and rambling about for food—our rations still being short—until the 22d, when we drew two days rations of "soft bread," which we threw away because it was black, sour and half baked, and marched to Greencastle. Next day our company was detailed to take prisoners to Chambersburg, where we awaited the arrival of the regiment. On the evening of our arrival, Jerre Atherton and myself, who were enjoying the hospitalities of my friend Keyser of the *Valley Spirit & Times*, had the opportunity to interfere in a stabbing affair near by, and saved the life of a soldier from Bradford county, who was being murdered by a drunken corporal from Philadelphia.

On Saturday the 25th our regiment came up, and next day we took the cars for Harrisburg. The train stopped long enough at Carlisle for us to forage for our blankets, tents, camp kettles, &c., left there on the 4th of July, and to take a peep at the ground where we were shelled by the rebels on the night of the 1st. We remained in camp opposite Harrisburg until midnight of the 29th, when, having been mustered out, paid off, given up our tents, blankets, &c., we crossed the river in "light marching order," and slept in the market house and elsewhere about town, each according to fancy. Next forenoon started for home; arrived on the afternoon of the 31st, and met with a reception at Montrose, which, considering our brief absence, (45 days) may be called magnificent. When paid off we were paid a sufficient sum, in addition to our monthly pay, to meet our expenses home; and we also expected that we would be paid for the many days rations we had not drawn, but we didn't see it.—Several of us paid from $15 to $25 each, for food for ourselves and company, simply because somebody could not or did not furnish us with the rations which we doubt not Uncle Sam paid some sharp contractor for furnishing.

Thus ends our fighting campaign, which in spite of toils, perils, and hungerings—the last being the worst—I must say I have enjoyed, just enough to be content to close the business and resume my old post; the active duties of which I shall resume after spending a week or two in recruiting my physical powers, which have been considerably reduced during the "emergency."

Yours for the October contest,

A. J. G.

ACCEPTABLE.—On the evening after our return home we found a large basket of fine whortleberries, at our office, sent us from Scranton, by Mr. J. W. BURGESS, proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel. After six weeks campaigning upon short allowances of "hard tack," we find a relish in these berries, such as we never realized before—on the principle, we suppose, that we cannot fully enjoy good things until after we are deprived of them. Long life and abundant success to the donor.

Fire at Scranton Pa.

Scranton, Pa., July 31.

A fire broke out in the cellar of Matthews and Gilmore's drug store, on Lackawanna avenue, at 9 o'clock last night. The fire extended to the four story building on the north, owned by John Koch, and from thence to the banking house of George Sanderson on the south. Koch's building was badly damaged. George Fuller's and Sanderson's buildings were totally destroyed with their contents. G. A. & J. F. Fuller, and Matthews & Gilmore, and the "Union" and "Peter Williamson" masonic lodges lost everything. The fire originated from benzonic oil.

WORTHY CLASSMATES.—Horatio Seymour, now Governor of New York, and George W. Woodard, the next Governor of Pennsylvania, graduated in the same class at Geneva, N. Y., and between them there has ever existed the truest, firmest friendship. Let the people do their duty, as we have no doubt they will, and we will after next Fall have what New York now has, a Governor worthy of the great State over which he presides.

Another Falsehood Refuted.

It seems that during the time we were cut off from the civilized world, the following falsehood, invented by the mendacious scoundrel who controls the *Harrisburg Telegraph*, was extensively published in all the Republican papers of the State:

"One of the *on dits* of the rebel occupation of Chambersburg was the refusal of Gen. Jenkins to take the hand of the late postmaster of that borough. The rebel declared that he was ready to take the hand of an open foe in frank greeting, but he scorned to touch the flesh of those who were known as 'copperheads,' terming them 'sneaks and hypocrites unworthy the recognition of brave men.'"

A correspondent of the Harrisburg *Patriot*, at the time, exploded this lie, in the following brief and convincing manner:

"The late Postmaster at Chambersburg—Mr. John Liggett—is *dead*, and has been buried about six months. He died of disease contracted while he was serving under the flag of the United States, with a musket on his shoulder and a knapsack on his back; whilst that cowardly Hessian liar and scoundrel, the Postmaster at Harrisburg, and publisher of the Tory *Telegraph*, was staying at home, growing rich on Government pickings and hugging his money bags closer than his Bible."

The facts stated by this correspondent are true, and we have only to add that the cowardly villain who, for miserable partisan purposes, would invent such a slander as this upon the memory of a brave and faithful soldier, who died in the service of his country, is beneath the contempt of white men.—*Valley Spirit and Times.*

Enormous Frauds upon the Government.

HARRISBURG, July 30.

Considerable excitement has been created here by the discovery of enormous frauds upon the Government during the recent army movements in this region consequent upon the Rebel raid. The amounts are stated at millions of dollars. A number of prominent State politicians have been placed under arrest, and the subject will receive the most searching investigation by the War Department. The most corrupt practices have prevailed in horse contracts and in clothing and subsistence supplies. They throw the "shoddy" operators at Harrisburg in the summer of 1861 entirely into the shade. Many of the same parties are implicated, and the gangs who have infested the State capital in the winter have reaped a rich summer harvest.

It is a sad commentary, that while thousands of brave men rushed to arms to defend the State from invasion, and while the Governor was tickling them with honied words, his minions and followers were permitted, like harpies, to deprive them of food and to compel them to make long and weary marches, without even the poor luxury of crackers and pork. It is a matter of record that, while these contractors were receiving enormous sums, the gallant Philadelphia soldiers were placed on an allowance of a cracker a day for several days together, thanks to the neglect and corruption of the Executive Departments of the State of Pennsylvania.—*Phil. Inquirer*, (*Rep.*)

Another Dispatch, &c.

HARRISBURG, Pa. July 31.

It is reported that a United States officer who has been placed under arrest within a few days, in complicity with other officials and contractors has defrauded the government in large amounts upon contracts for horses furnished in this city. Our troops were not sufficiently supplied with subsistence, and we understand that the governor has asked the Secretary of War to investigate the subject, in order that those who are liable shall be exposed and punished. Arrangements have been made to purchase a part of the battle-field at Gettysburg for a cemetery, in which it is proposed to gather the remains of our dead. The ground embraces the point of the desperate attack made upon the left center of our army. Eight other states have already united with Pennsylvania in this project.—*Philo. Jug.*

A VISITOR.—On Wednesday last we were favored with a visit from A. J. Gerritson, Esq., editor and proprietor of the Montrose *Democrat*, one of the neatest, ablest and spiciest exchanges that comes to our office. Mr. Gerritson is a private in the Twenty-eighth regiment of Pennsylvania Militia. At the first alarm of war along the border, he proved his patriotism by shouldering his gun and strapping on his knapsack, and turning his steps toward the din of battle, for the protection of his State from invasion and pillage; and has undergone the hardships of the camp and perils of the field, while his very "patriotic" and "loyal" calumniator at home, remained quietly in the security of his own domicile.—*Chambersburg Valley Spirit & Times.*

ANOTHER VISITOR.—Captain Stanley Woodward, of the 41st Penn'a Militia, paid us a flying visit on Thursday last.—The Captain is a son of Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, our candidate for Governor, and is engaged in the practice of law at Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county. He is at present in the three months service, under the late call of the Governor. Capt. Woodward talks like a good soldier, a pure patriot and a sound Democrat. We wish him great success and plenty of glory in his present military career.—*Ib.*

☞ Hon. George W. Woodward, the Democratic candidate for Governor, spent awhile in town on Thursday. He was on his way to Honesdale. He appears somewhat Bench worn, but in good health. In high-toned character and ability, Judge Woodward has few if any superiors in Pennsylvania.—*Carbondale Advance.*—(*Republican.*)

Secretary Stanton Levying Black Mail.

When a short time ago it was rumored that the war department had determined on the publication of the names of persons exempted under the Conscription law on surgical examination before the boards of enrollment, *specifying the disease or disability* which constituted the cause of exemption, we could hardly believe that even Secretary Stanton would be guilty of such a gross indecency, such a monstrous outrage upon the sanctities of private life. It appears, however, that he is capable even of such a proceeding, more shameful than any act committed by a governmental official in the annals of the human race, not excepting the Roman impostors! Their worst emperors.

The only possible human motive that can cause a publication of this sort to be made, is the utterly disgraceful one of driving disabled persons who are unwilling to have their infirmities published to the world, to the resort of paying the government three hundred dollars, and thus avoiding the examination and the following publication. And this is neither more nor less than an operation known to our lowest criminal courts as *levying black mail*—an unheard of crime to be committed by a leading government official.

If this government and country is not to become a stench in the nostrils of the world, it is time for the President to put a check on the disreputable management of the war department.—*N. Y. Argus.*

Ohio Soldiers all Right.

When John Morgan and his rebel marauders first entered on their invasion of Ohio, Governor Tod issued a proclamation calling for militia to repel the villains and protect the State. The response was overwhelming. Almost instantly Columbus was alive and literally crowded with troops, every conceivable lodging place being occupied by them. The *Statesman* describes their enthusiasm as follows:

"The militia are for Vallandigham and Democracy. Company after company came into this city, all hurrahing for Val. Camp Chase presents the appearance of one vast Democratic mass meeting. The Democracy have it all their own way. Hundreds of the militia who came here under Governor Tod's call as Republicans are returning home shouting for Vallandigham. The State House presented a grand appearance on Wednesday night. It was full of Vallandighammers, who had come up here in obedience to the Governor's call. They kept such ballooing for the Democratic candidate for Governor as waked up the echoes all about Capitol Square. It has been a good thing to be among the militia this week, in the city and at Camp Chase, and hearing their sensible remarks and free criticisms of the war policy of Gov. Tod and the Abolition party. Brough men have been few and far between. The Governor's proclamation has worked like a charm."

It was a grievous disappointment to the Abolitionists of Ohio to find among the thousands of "Buckeyes" who were first in the field to repel invasion—first to respond to the call of duty—so overwhelming a preponderance of "Vallandighammers." It would seem from the above, which is fully confirmed by thousands of witnesses who were present at Camp Chase, that there were comparatively very few "dark-colored Republicans" ready to fight for the expulsion of the marauders from their own soil. They were probably fully occupied at home in denouncing the "Copperheads" who had gone to meet the foe. The "Buckeyes" will be rough on Brough in October.—*Phila. Age.*

From the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.

Information received from the Army of the Potomac confirms the report that Lee massed his forces at Culpepper on Wednesday, and made other preparations to give us battle on the Rappahannock. His first advance south of Culpepper was to foil us in taking the Fredericksburg route; but finding we did not advance, he concentrated his army at Culpepper. The Rappahannock is guarded from Fredericksburg to Ely's Ford, on the Rapidan, by only one rebel regiment. The Rapidan is fortified south of Culpepper.

General Meade's whole army is concentrated on advantageous ground, and the two forces are so close together that a battle may be looked for to day or to morrow, unless Lee steals away to Richmond. In that event, he will be closely followed by General Meade, and the next thing will be the siege of Richmond by land and water. From all indications the news promises to be very exciting during the next few days. General Meade's army is in splendid condition. The impression, however, is very strong in some quarters that Lee will make a stand on the Rapidan.

A BROTHER OF HORACE GREELEY ARRESTED FOR TREASON.—The Dunkirk Union announces that N. Barnes Greeley, of this county, a brother of Horace's, "was in charge of Deputy United States Marshal A. K. Warren, last week, who took him before Justice Hall, at Utica N. Y., on a charge of counseling treason. The Union does not give us any further particulars of the charge, but as Mr. Greeley is a rampant Republican, the "treason" could not have been of the "Copperhead" kind.

☞ If the negro continues growing in popular favor as he has done within the past few years, it will not be long until it will be considered a disgrace to be white, and working men who are so unfortunate as to be of the color of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson, will have to paint themselves black in order to obtain employment!

Enlistments Stopped.

Washington, August 3.

The following order was issued to-day from the adjutant general's office:

The exigencies under which one hundred thousand militia for six months service, from the states of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia were called out by the President's proclamation of June 15, 1863, having passed, it is hereby ordered by the President that on and after the promulgation of this order no more enlistments under the said call shall be made.

By order of the Secretary of War:
E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adj. Gen.

Aid and Comfort to the Enemy.

Mayor Opdyke, in a message vetoing the Common Council appropriation in aid of drafted men, becomes an accomplice with the *Tribune*, in giving "aid and comfort to the enemy," by representing the recent riots as of secession origin. It will encourage the rebel leaders greatly to hear this, and if we sympathized with them we would not say a word to disturb the pleasing effect of Mayor Opdyke's assurances. But nothing is more false, whether in Opdyke's mouth or Greeley's. Neither of them could know the character of the riot, for the one was hid in a restaurant, and the other constantly surrounded by a guard of soldiers, shutting the rioters utterly out of his view. The libellers of a loyal population act upon the principle that, a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth. The Mayor may possibly be simpleton enough to believe what he asserts; but with the *Tribune* it makes no difference that the falsity of its libels are known to itself.—*N. Y. Argus.*

THE REBEL WOUNDED AT GETTYSBURG.—From a statement filed in the Medical Director's office at Gettysburg, it appears that there were, immediately after the battle, 5373 rebel wounded in the camps located to the northwest of the town. It will be remembered that these camps were exclusively rebel. In addition to this list, some 1800 wounded rebels were scattered among the Union hospital camps, making the whole number left behind by Lee over 7000. If, as is stated on good authority, he succeeded in carrying off 6000 of his wounded, then the rebel loss in wounded is over 13,000. The losses of our army are not much behind this amount. Twelve thousand Union wounded soldiers have been removed from the field at Gettysburg and sent to various hospitals.

A PROVOST MARSHAL IN JAIL.—James Smith, Provost Marshal in the Eleventh Congressional District, was arrested the other day, charged with assault with a deadly weapon. He threw himself back upon his "reserved martial rights," refused to give bail, and was promptly committed to the Edgar County Jail to await his trial. The Administration journal of Paris, complains that he is lodged in the "same part of the jail with a murderer. Probably it would have him assigned a chamber with rosewood furniture, satin hangings, bath-room, and all the modern improvements. If Mr. Smith has violated the laws of Illinois, he will probably ascertain that even an official so high as Provost Marshal may be held amendable to them.—[Springfield (Ill.) Register, July 25.

FREE SPEECH—WENDELL PHILIPS.—This renowned Abolition leader, the most talented and eloquent man among them all, in a recent speech at Boston, said:

"Who can adequately tell the value and sacredness of unfettered lips? Who can fitly describe the enormity of the crime of its violation? Free speech, the very instrument, the bulwark, the bright consummate flower of all liberty! The time to assert rights is when they are denied! Those who should assert them are those to whom they are denied. And that community which dares not protect its humblest and its most hated citizens in the free utterance of his opinions, however false, or however hurtful, is a gang of slaves."

We clip the following from the Montrose *Republican*:

In my reply to B, in the *Montrose Democrat* of May 5th, I find I aimed my shots at the wrong man when I referred to Mr. Ball of Forest Lake, for I have since learned that he was not the author of that article. It will be remembered that I said some hard things of Mr. Ball, such as calling him tight-fisted, a copperhead, &c. I thought then I had sufficient reasons for saying these things, but have since learned that I was mistaken; and I wish in this communication to recall all that I said in my reply to B, that in any way referred to Mr. Ball. Justice to him and to my own feelings demand this apology.

R. VAN VALKENBERG.

Berkshire, July 21.

☞ We have heard of people asking for bread and receiving a stone. We should consider ourselves much worse treated, after asking for Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus, to have some other kind palmed off on to us. We state this that our readers may enjoy the same pleasure we have—viz.: to eat a better Biscuit than was ever made with any other Saleratus or soda. Most of the Merchants have it for sale. Their depot is 112 Liberty Street, New York. See that the name of Herrick Allen is on the wrapper and no mistake can occur.

—In the town of Aurelius, Cayuga county, N. Y., out of 74 drawn 64 were Democrats.

—The towns of West Gardner and Wyndham, Me., have voted to pay $300 to each able-bodied conscript, for service, substitutes or commution fee. This plan is becoming popular in Maine.