The "Loyal" State Convention.

The state convention of the abolition party met at Pittsburgh on the 5th, and after a very stormy session, renominated Gov. Curtin. The appended report is abbreviated from the regular report in an abolition organ—the Philadelphia Inquirer, and may therefore be taken as correct, except that the quarrel, which was manifest all through the proceedings, is of course made to appear much less violent than it really was:—

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 5.—The Union State convention met at 11 o'clock. Judge Maxwell of Easton was temporary chairman.

Col. McClure moved that no delegate be allowed to speak more than ten minutes at a time, nor more than once on a subject:

Mr. George Lawrence desired to promote peace and harmony, but the opinion of members could not be suppressed, and he desired the fullest freedom of expression and debate.

(Among the contested seats were those from Bradford county. Hon. H. W. Tracy, M. C., elect, and others, appeared on behalf of the People's party; and Rev. Geo. Landon and others representing the Wilmot and tonnage-tax-repeal wing of the party. The latter claiming to be the "*regular* Republican party" were admitted.

Lem. Todd was chosen permanent chairman.

Hon. W. McKennan, of Washington, offered the following resolution:

Whereas, An antagonism, at once deplorable and BITTER, has sprung up between the friends of the two leading candidates, and whereas, the existence of this feeling will impair the efficiency of either as a candidate, and endanger the success, not only of the Gubernatorial nomination, but of the Judicial and Legislative also;

Therefore resolved, (in substance) that the interests of the party require both of candidates to withdraw from the canvas, and permit some new and ACCEPTABLE man to be nominated—which was lost.

The convention voted to take up nominations. Mr. Campbell nominated Gov. Curtin amid applause and hisses.

Mr. Marshall of Allegheny asked by what authority Curtin's name was used, as he had before him a solemn pledge of his (Curtin's) that he would not be a candidate.

Mr. Dickey said the Old Guard of Lancaster county nominated him. Applause.

Mr. Marshall replied that the Old Guard of Allegheny, which could smother Lancaster in its majorities, was instructed against Curtin.

Covode, Moore, Jordan, Brewster, Moorehead and Veech were also nominated, and McKennan's resolution was again brought up. Mr. Mann opposed it. Mr. Vincent thought it impolitic.

Mr. Fuller of Fayette said there was good cause for the resolution, as it was doubtful about electing Curtin. He was for a new man. Curtin had by many acts, rendered himself obnoxious to Loyal and honest Republicans.

A drunken man who had made his way into the centre of the hall, got up and said that there was not a word of truth in the statement, but that Curtin was a good man. He was put out, with others.

Hon. J. M. Butler offered a resolution, which was sent to the chair. He withdrew the name of Hon. John Covode, in order to create harmony and unity; the whole party should unite on some new man.

Hon. D. Barclay of Armstrong argued for a new man as the ONLY WAY TO SUCCEED, and offered the name of H. D. Moore of Philadelphia. He offered it as an olive branch of peace. We could not afford to lose the 8,000 majority in Allegheny county. No man (meaning Curtin) had a right to stand in the way of the success of the party.

Rev. Geo. Landon (the tonnage tax man) said the preference of the people in his county must be respected. All were for Curtin. (Applause and hisses.

Mr. Lawrence regretted these manifestations of feeling, and said no man would go further or make more sacrifices than himself. He had helped elect Curtin, and had stood by him. He knew him well, and if chosen, he trusted in God he wo'd be elected. But he was not the choice of the yeomanry in this (Allegheny) county and there would be trouble in giving him a majority. (Allegheny county usually gives 8,000 Republican majority.) He knew they had the power to nominate Curtin, but he could only support him under protest. He would not assign his reasons. He continued in an earnest appeal not to force Curtin on them, for some time.

Mr. Fuller offered a

LETTER FROM JOHN COVODE.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 5th.—To the Presid't of the National Union State Convention.—SIR:—Conscious that the triumph of our principles and the success of our candidate at this time, is of paramount importance to individual gratification and personal advancement, and from my intercourse with representative men of our party since my arrival in this city, believing that victory points to the selection of a new man as the standard bearer in the approaching contest, and upon whom the entire support and strength of the organization can be centered, I have determined to withdraw my name from your consideration, and improve the opportunity in so doing.

For many years I have been identified with the principles which our organization represents. I am unwilling, at this crisis in State and national affairs, to say or do anything which may put in jeopardy our success, and I have taken this step hoping thereby to do MY part towards removing the causes of a strife which will work disaster to us all in the future unless a satisfactory adjustment is made now. Facts have been submitted to prominent gentlemen of your body that cannot and will not be ignored in the future. No excuse of ignorance of facts can be plead in mitigation of neglect to give them full weight now in our deliberations.

Whatever disaster may occur, as assuredly will if the warning is unheeded, it is due to myself and such gentlemen of the Convention as wish to benefit your country and the loyal men you truly represent, rather than the pecuniary interests of a few men, that the responsibility of the future be placed upon the right shoulders.

Truly, yours, JOHN COVODE.

Mr. A Cummings, of Philadelphia wanted a direct vote on the McKennan resolutions. He believed Curtin would be nominated, but he wanted to show the fearful issue they were going before the people with.

Curtin's declination of re-nomination (made in April) was hailed as a harbinger of peace all over the State. The people thought a candidate could be found who could stand upon the flag alone. He charged that upon the security that had been cited by his declination, machinations had been set on foot that threatened to FORCE him upon us, with all the entanglements that have visited us in the past. Should the CALAMITY befall us, the people would hold them responsible. He said Curtin could not secure the support of either his own party or his office-holders.

Mr. McKennan's resolution for a new man was again lost; also a resolution to adjourn.

Mr. Jordan's and Veich's names were withdrawn.

A ballot for Governor was then taken as follows:

Curtin, 90; H. D. Moore, 18; Penny, 14; Morehead, 1; Brewster, 3.

Several delegates did not vote. Mr. Nevin, of Allegheny, moved that the nomination be made unanimous.

Mr. McKennan, of Washington, asked him to withdraw it, (applause and hisses,) and about twenty voted nay, amid hisses and applause.

An evening session was held, when the Hon. John Agnew, of Beaver county, was nominated for Judge of Supreme Court by acclamation, there being no other candidate.

(The committee on resolutions then made a report, in which it is asserted that there are two parties, that this Convention represents the loyal party, and that the other party are traitors.)

Dr. Heighold of Jefferson county, offered as an amendment, the following:

Resolved, That the bold and determined stand taken by the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, in summarily arresting thieves and traitors wherever found, merits our commendation, and that in seizing any disloyal person we pledge him our hearty co-operation in the task he has before him.

Mr. McClure thought the resolutions already read were sufficient, and Mr. M'Veigh thought the amendment out of order.

Mr. Heighold urged the adoption of his resolution. He had just come from the army of the Potomac, and he wanted to see every man show his hand. He charged that gentlemen had visited Washington, last week, to demand the removal of Secretary Stanton.

Mr. Barclay endorsed the resolution, and said the resolutions were not explicit enough. They involved glittering generalities.

Mr. McVeigh defended Gov. Curtin and his friends from the charge of a lack of good faith.

Mr. M'Clure wanted to know who had gone to Washington to complain of Stan-

Mr. M'Veigh declined to answer.

The resolutions of the committee were adopted, and the resolution of Mr. Heighold was amended to read as follows: "In summarily arresting persons found to be guilty of traitorous practices, he merits our hearty commendation, and that in performing this part of his military duties, where necessary for the public safety, we pledge him our hearty co-operation."

Mr. Nevin moved to table it.

Mr. M'Veigh wanted to know if Stanton had originated these arrests.

Mr. Walborn called for the yeas and nays on its adoption.

Mr. M'Clure said that but a small portion of the summary arrests were on Mr. Stanton's order. He was a friend of Mr. Stanton's personally and in all respects. It was unfair and unwise to give him credit for what others had done.

Mr. Fuller charged that the Gov. Curtin's friends were trying to suppress this resolution.

Mr. Cummings wanted to know if Mr. M'Clure would vote for the resolution if it was made to read "and the administration," instead of Stanton?

Mr. M'Clure denied that any antagonism existed between Mr. Stanton and himself.

Mr. Fuller thought its suppression would be regarded as a condemnation of Mr. Stanton, which was meant by some men. He knew that Governor Curtin was in open antagonism with Secretary Stanton.

Mr. M'Clure said he knew that Gov. Curtin was on good terms with every member of the cabinet.

Mr. M'Veigh moved to insert "the administration" for "Secretary Stanton."

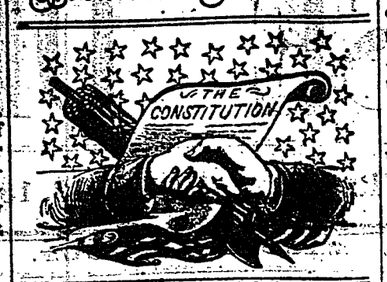
The amendment was accepted by Mr. Heighold and unanimously adopted.

The convention then adjourned.

☞ A correspondent of the New York *World* informs that paper that 'Andrews,' notorious for inciting the mob during the recent riots, and now under arrest, was formerly a detective officer and one of Secretary Stanton's spies.

☞ A correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* proposes that after the war is over, the Government shall maintain a standing army of 100,000 negroes!

Montrose Democrat.



A. J. GERRITSON, - - Editor.

Thursday, Aug. 13th, 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 County Convention.

The Democracy of Susquehanna county will hold a Convention at the Courthouse, in Montrose, on Monday, September 7th, 1863, at 1 o'clock, to nominate County Officers to be supported at the October election.

The Democrats in the respective election districts are invited to assemble at the usual places, on Saturday, Sept. 5th, between the hours of 4 and 7 o'clock, P. M., and select two delegates to represent them in said Convention. The following named gentlemen will attend and act as the Board of Election, and certify the result to the Chairman of the Convention:

Township Committees.

Auburn: Jonas Carter, H. Hill, A Waltman.

Ararat: O. L. Carpenter, N. J. West, T. B. Ogden.

Apolacon: M. Nolan, P. Welsh, Richard Collins.

Bridgewater: Reuben Wells, Thomas Johnson, F. M. Williams.

Brooklyn: Jas. Hewitt, R. O. Miles, C. C. Daley.

Clifford: John Bolton, John Stevens, C. Burdick.

Choconut: M. J. Donnelly, C. Byrne, S. T. Lee.

Dimock: C. C. Mills, J. H. Walker, J. Foster.

Dundaff: J. C. Olmstead, T. P. Phinney, C. C. Church.

Friendsville: C. B. Jackson, W. Buffum, M. C. Sutton.

Franklin: T. Smith, S. D. Turrell, B. Snow.

Forest Lake: Judson Burr, A. B. Griffis, J. Bradshaw.

Gibson: John Smiley, E. E. Guild, D. C. Roberts.

Gt. Bend Tp: I. V. Mapes, G. W. Bailey, Orin Wright.

Gt. Bend Boro: C. S. Gilbert, Evan Griggs, J. H. Dusenbury.

Herrick: Lafayette Lyon, A. Tilden, J. M. Myers.

Harmony: W. Potter, R. Martin, W. Tremaine.

Harford: Ira Carpenter, J. Leslie, Naman Tingley.

Jessup: J. Depue, W. C. Handrick, Jonas Smith.

Jackson: S. J. Griffis, L. Griffis, T. W. Tingley.

Little Meadows: P. Smullin, L. Dowd, T. Dowd.

Lenox: H. Marcy, Wm. Hartley, John Brazie.

Lathrop: W. Z. Brown, G. W. Tiffany, E. M. Tewksbury.

Liberty: W. D. Turrell, R. Bailey, Solomon Allen.

Middletown: M. Keogh, Otis Ross, R. M. Dimond.

Montrose: D. Brewster, C. D. Lathrop, H. J. Webb.

N. Milford tp: O. Lathrop, D. M'Millan, S. W. Harding.

N. Milford bor: W. Hayden, E. Garratt, W. T. Ward.

Oakland: M. Shutts, L. Shutts, J. Tilden.

Rush: L. Williams, Jas. Logan, Geo. Harvey.

Silver Lake: E. Gage, M. Hogan, T. Sullivan.

Springville: W. B. Handrick, M. Riley, W. H. Gerritson.

Susq'a Depot: G. Curtis, F. W. Boyle, A. J. Seymour.

Thomson: D. Wrighter, E. Spencer, C. Brown.

By order of County Committee.

C. M. GERE, Ch'n.

August 13th, 1863.

☞ Great excitement has been caused in San Francisco by the attempt of the government to take possession of the Almaden mines. The mines were to be taken under a writ issued by President Lincoln, and were to be turned over to the custody of a Mr. Swett, an old law partner of his. The surrender of the mine being refused, and armed resistance made to the military force called out, a despatch came from the President ordering a stay of proceedings. It was asserted that Secretary Stanton and ex-Attorney-General Black knew a great deal about the matter, and that they were endeavoring to use the President's fingers to rake the chestnuts out of the fire.

☞ Whatever doubts cautious men may have entertained about the election of Gov. Woodward, were dispelled by the fierce quarrel in the Pittsburg convention. A third of the delegates went home with the deliberate expression on record that *Curtin cannot be elected*, and many of them with plenty of others in that party will coolly let the Curtin fall without an effort to save what cannot be saved. Read the report of the fight in this paper, and let your Republican neighbors see it. We devote more space to the report than we otherwise should, from the fact that the *Montrose Republican* does not and *dare not* print a full or fair report of the debates in the convention, or even an abstract of them.

☞ Recent developments show that the draft to be made in the State New York was intended to be a nice trap to catch copperheads and exempt the blacksnakes. In Democratic districts about three-tenths of the voters were to have been drafted, while in Republican districts but about one-tenth were to be taken. A long letter from Gov. Seymour to the President, relating to this as well as other points, is published, with the reply. Lincoln admits some of the points to be well taken, evades others, and gives partial assurance that justice will be done.

The Kentucky Election.

As the election advertised to take place in Kentucky on the 3d inst. was virtually set aside by military order, and men declared elected without any test of the people's choice being had, a fair understanding of the contest is desirable. Two tickets were in the field, between which there was little or no difference of principle or policy, so far as one could judge by their professions. One was headed by Wickliffe for Governor, the other by Bramlette. Just before election, however, the administration decided to elect the Bramlette ticket, governor, congressmen, and all; but fearing that the people might not decide for that ticket, martial law was proclaimed by Gen. Burnside upon the false pretext that there was a rebel invasion, and ordered that no man be allowed to vote who was not what *he* called "loyal." Troops who should have been elsewhere, fighting the rebels, or hunting for them if in the State, were distributed near the polls, and of course must obey orders, right or wrong. Thus overawed, the Wickliffe men were driven from the polls, or obliged to vote against their wishes by party bullies on the Bramlette side. Threats were made by Lincoln's office-holders and military authorities that any man who voted the Wickliffe ticket would render his property liable to impressment and seizure for government purposes; and election judges were notified that if they failed to aid in carrying out the disfranchisement of the people—which they could only do by committing deliberate perjury—they wo'd be imprisoned during the war. Not content with all these tyrannical measures, the poll-books were examined, and where any considerable vote was being recorded for Wickliffe, it was suppressed. The result was a matter of course—but few votes were polled in the State, and those mostly for the ticket Lincoln had desired.

Why the administration set aside the election and foisted this ticket upon the people, *nolens volens*, we cannot know; but the fact that the Congressmen from that State will hold the balance of power, renders it probable that some secret league bargain has been made by which the Bramlette men were to be given an election, the control of the federal patronage and stealings, and in return give abolitionism control of the next Congress.—That no election was held, there is abundant evidence; that corruption was at the bottom of it is evident; and since the abolitionists claim the election as a victory for them, we make a few quotations to show that deception was practiced, or that Lincoln's elect are what "loyal" organs call copperheads:

The campaign in Kentucky, as the Cincinnati *Commercial*, a republican paper, remarks, 'presented the peculiar feature of two Democratic tickets, both claiming to be loyal.' The Louisville *Journal*, which supported with characteristic zeal the Bramlette ticket, says that, 'in the late canvass there was not a solitary paper in the state but earnestly opposed the administration.' A few days before the election the Louisville *Journal*, speaking of the principles of the Bramlette party, said:

"The platform of the Union Democracy of Kentucky is the platform of the northern Democracy, as represented by Governor Seymour. Every member of the Union state ticket stands squarely upon this platform, and within the sphere of his lawful power will execute the platform to the letter."

Bramlette, the new governor elect, said in a recent electioneering speech;

"We are all agreed in opposition to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, the conscription law, the emancipation proclamation, the confiscation bill, and the arming of negro regiments. We all desire to get rid of them."

☞ The Pittsburgh *Gazette* (republican,) fastens upon Gov. Curtin all the fraudulent peculations with which he has been charged, during two years past. It says that he has been found guilty of securing fat contracts for himself through "agate agents," by a "committee appointed by himself." These and other like exposes are rich, just when Andy has been re-nominated. His own friends tell enough about him to much more than defeat him.

—The drafted men from Susq'a Luzerne and other eastern counties are to be first sent to Philadelphia; those from Bradford, Wyoming and other central counties go to Carlisle, and from the western to Pittsburg. All are to be put into old regiments, after some drilling.

☞ The siege of Charleston is still in progress, with hopes of success at that vile nest of treason. Lee's army is now thought to be massed near Gordonsville.

☞ At the Union meeting, thanksgiving day in the Presbyterian church, Montrose, a collection was taken up for U. S. Christian Commission amounting to $25, which has been forwarded by draft from Wm. H. Cooper & Co. to J. Patterson, Esq., near Philadelphia.

☞ Court week will be an appropriate time for our friends to bring or send the sums due us for subscription, &c., and we trust those indebted will delay no longer to settle in full to January next. Do not some forget that we cannot *give away* our paper, and that to send it out on long credit is a loss to us? Pay in advance if you really wish to help sustain the paper.

THANKSGIVING.—The day appointed by the President for thanksgiving and praise for recent victories, was observed by the people of Montrose. Stores were closed, and services held at the Episcopal and Presbyterian churches. At the latter the Methodist minister somehow got into the pulpit, and before closing his sermon got onto the negro hobby and run the occasion into a sort of farce, a mock auction included. Many members and patrons of that and other churches would have been pleased if a discreet clergyman had delivered a sermon; and it is hoped that when our arms are blessed with further victories care will be taken to see who is invited to lead in the service on such appropriate occasions. S.

☞ All persons drafted last year, and who have never reported themselves for duty, will, when arrested as deserters, be compelled to serve their nine months, and in some cases forfeit their pay. There are a number of such in this county who have refused to go. The strong arm of the military law will sooner or later overtake them.—*Republican.*

We have often heard that some of the drafted men in this county did not report for duty last fall; and just before we enlisted for the "emergency," a person was pointed out to us as one of these deserters, and we were told that instead of being arrested by the Provost Marshal and sent to his regiment, he had been employed to take the enrollment in one of the townships. Since we came home we have heard nothing of the matter, but presume that if said statement be correct, he has, or ought to have been, arrested, and sent to Dixie, as other deserters are whose politics are not "loyal."

☞ Company D, 35th P. V. M. were welcomed home, on their return, on last Saturday evening, with a reception similar to that given to other troops,—Co. B, 28th, participating. Some emergency men from Bradford, and a few 9 months' men were with them. Had the reception speech by Rev. A. H. Schoonmaker, been as appropriate as those made at the other receptions, the cordial greeting all were anxious to extend to our worthy fellow soldiers, would have passed off entirely as it should. But the petty political spleen which cropped out in some little flings, and a pretended but partial exposure of a something which no one understood or believed, could not be concealed. Capt. Halsey and Lieut. Weeks, have handed us for publication, the appended

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.—In behalf of ourselves and fellow soldiers we desire to acknowledge our gratitude for the warm and generous manner in which we were welcomed home last Saturday evening. An ovation on so grand a scale was entirely unlooked for, and deeply moved our hearts. Owing to the confusion in such a crowd, the warm greetings on every side, the impatience of the men to rejoin the loved ones at home, and our own great physical exhaustion, we were entirely unable to reply to the cheering words of welcome by which we were greeted.

The citizens and hotel keepers of Montrose will please accept our heartfelt gratitude for the marked respect and generous hospitality shown to us upon that occasion. They will ever be held in pleasing and grateful remembrance.

In laying aside the sabre and musket for peaceful vocations, we have only to say, that we have *tried* to do our whole duty.

—Mr. H. L. Palmer, of Milwaukee, has been nominated for Governor of Wisconsin by the Democratic State Convention.

Treasurer's Report

Of the Soldiers' Aid Society for the month of July, 1863:

Rec'd from A. B. Kent,	$1,00
B. R. Lyons,	5,00
Sale of ice-cream,	2,30
G. B. Eldred,	2,00
Sam. Bard,	1,00
J. H. Hall,	1,00
Miss Ell Warren,	,50
Mrs. L. C. Searle,	3,00
Mrs. R. Donmore S. S. Class,	1,50
Anonymous,	1,00
Mrs. J. C. Morris,	3,00
Mr. George Beardsley,	1,00
Mrs. S. S. Mulford, sale of articles,	,50
Lieut. Avery and Lady,	7,55
Anonymous,	10,00
Mrs. O. W. Stone,	1,00
Mrs. Caleb Weeks,	1,00
Miss Blackman's Concert,	50,00
Mrs. Tarbell, for apples,	,25
Total,	$92,60
Expenditures,	$100,92

H. D. BIDDLE, Treas'r.

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.

☞ We are apt to be free with our jokes upon Doctors and their drugs, until sick and in need of their aid, then all alike bow to the necessity of recourse to their hard-earned and often ill-requited skill. The prevailing belief that physicians frown upon whatever deviates from their peculiar system and usages, arises from the fact that their better information leads them soonest to detect and discard the medical delusions and impositions that are thrust upon the community. That they are ready and prompt to adopt any really valuable invention is seen by the treatment Doct. J. C. Ayer's Chemical Remedies have received at their hands. They appreciate the value of these medicines because they know their composition, and where is the man who ever heard a respectable physician either disparage or discourage their use? No profession or pursuit has done more for the human family than the medical profession. None is followed by nobler men or for nobler ends; nor is there one which better deserves the best thanks of mankind.—*Canton* (N. Y.) *Democrat.*

☞ Fifty-one indictments have been found against persons who were engaged in the late New York riots. Several of them are already serving out their terms in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

☞ A fierce battle was fought on the 8th of July, in Indian Territory, between a band of the Ute Indians and a company of the Seventh Kansas Volunteers, led by Lieutenants Brundly and Williams. After a two hours' fight, Lieutenant Williams charged them with the bayonet, and the Indians broke for the mountains, leaving twenty-one killed and thirty-nine wounded on the field of battle. Our loss was slight, the Indians firing mostly over our troops.

☞ A colored firm in Newark, New Jersey, having suffered some peculiar embarrassments, recently closed business, and the senior member gave to the public the following "notis:—"De disholution of coparsnips heretofo resirting twixt me and Mose Jones in de barder perfession, am heretofo resolved. Pussons who ose must pay to de scriber. Dem what de firm ose must call on Jones, as de firm is insolved."

☞ A dispatch from Montgomery, Ala., to the Richmond *Whig*, states that Wm. L. Yancey was buried at that place on the 23d of July. The same paper says that John B. Floyd was lying very ill at the residence of his mother, and was not expected to recover.

—The report of a riot at Sugar Grove, Pennsylvania, is a hoax. There is no truth in it whatever.

☞ All late Southern papers denounce the spirit of the people in crying out for peace and a return to the Union, and they appeal to them to stand by the confederacy. Occasionally a bitter article on the mismanagement of the war appears.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.—The telegraph from California reports that in the recent election in Washington Territory, the Democrats had a large majority.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Late intelligence from North Carolina gives assurance that the people are becoming tired of the Rebel Government and the war. There is unmistakable evidences of a desire to return to the Union. We hope our Government will throw no impediments in the way.