

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

H. GARRATT,
DEALER IN Flour, Feed, and Meal, Barrell and Dairy Salt, Timothy and Clover Seed, Groceries, Potatoes, Fruit, Fish, Petroleum Oil, Wooden and Stone Ware, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c. Opposite Railroad Depot, New Milford, Pa. 1863-7.

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 lowest prices. A. Lathrop Brick Building, Montrose, Pa. April 6, 1863.

EVAN JENKINS,
Licensed Auctioneer,
FOR SCHUHANNA COUNTY,
Post Office address, Dundaff, by South Gibson, Schuanna County, Penna. Feb. 5, 1853-1859.

WM. H. COOPER & CO.,
BANKERS—Montrose, Pa. Successors to Post, Cooper & Co. Office, Lathrop's new building, Turnpike-st. J. B. McCollum, D. W. Seale.

MCCOLLUM & SEARLE,
ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law—Montrose, Pa. Office in Lathrop's new building, over the Bank.

DR. H. SMITH & SON,
STROBEN DENTISTS—Montrose, Pa. Office in Lathrop's new building, over the Bank. All Dental operations will be performed in good style and warranted.

JOHN SAUTTER,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR—Montrose, Pa. Shop near N. B. Smith's Grocery, on Main-street. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit. Montrose, Pa., July 23, 1862-4.

P. LINES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR—Montrose, Pa. Shop in Phoenix Block, over the Bank, as to fit and finish. Cutting done on short notice, in best style. Jan 20, 1863.

JOHN GROVES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR—Montrose, Pa. Shop near the Baptist Meeting House, on Turnpike-street. All repairs fitted promptly, in first-class style. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

L. B. ISBELL,
REPAIRS Clocks, Watches, and Jewels at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. Jewellery store warranted. Shop in Chandler and Jewell's store, Montrose, Pa. 1863.

WM. W. SMITH,
CABINET and CHAIR MANUFACTURERS—Foot of Main-street, Montrose, Pa. 1863.

C. O. FORDHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS & SHOES, Montrose, Pa. Shop over the Bank. All kinds of work made to order, and repaired on neatly.

ABEL TURRELL,
DEALER IN Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dry Goods, Glass Ware, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Window Glass, Groceries, Family Groceries, Family Flour, &c. &c. Agent for all the most popular PATENT MEDICINES—Montrose, Pa. 1863.

DAVID C. ANBY, M. D.,
HAVING located permanently at New Milford, Pa. will attend promptly to all calls with which he may be favored. Office at New Milford, Pa. New Milford, July 17, 1863.

MEDICAL CARD.
DR. E. PATRICK & DR. E. L. GARONER,
LATE GRADUATE of the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of YALE COLLEGE, have formed a partnership for the practice of medicine and surgery, and respectfully attend to all business, suitably and punctually, that may be intrusted to their care, on terms commensurate with the times.

TAKE NOTICE!
Cash Paid for Hides.
Solely for the purpose of buying and selling all kinds of Hides. A good assortment of Leather and Boots and Shoes constantly on hand. Office, Railway, & Shop on Main-street, Montrose, Pa. A. P. & A. C. ZIEGLER.

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 \$500,000.
ASSETS OVER \$1,000,000.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of New York.
CASH CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

J. B. HAZLETON,
Ambrotypes and Pictographic Artist, Montrose, Pa.

HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD.

Testimony of a Distinguished Opponent.
The following sketch of the Democratic candidate for Governor is from the pen of David Paul Brown, Esq., the great Philadelphia lawyer. We copy from a work of his entitled "The Forum," published in 1856. Mr. Brown is an abolitionist of the strictest sect, and therefore his testimony in behalf of the ability and great moral worth of Judge Woodward will not be doubted by the opposition to the Democracy.

"We shall for the present draw no comparisons; but regulating our anticipations by our experience, there would be little hazard in saying, that in all qualifications of the judicial character, extensive legal learning, sound morality, and most urbane and agreeable manners, there have been but few judges in the State, perhaps in the country, who, at his age, have given promise of greater excellence or eminence than the Hon. Geo. W. Woodward. Let it not be said our praise is too general in regard to the members of this Court to be acceptable or valuable. This is nothing to us. If there be general merit, there should be general approval. We borrow no man's opinions, and ask no man to adopt ours. Truth is more desirable and more valuable and more lasting than popularity. We do not mean to say that all or any of the judges are without faults; but we leave it to others to find them out, and trust we shall never manifest that very questionable virtue of seeking for vice or blemishes where they do not betray themselves.

Judges have a pretty hard life, and need not be envied. They cannot please everybody, and they never satisfy the party or the counsel against whom they decide. How unreasonably, then, it is, when they encounter so many prejudices, to withhold from them the just meed of approbation. There is no safety in a judge that is swayed by any other consideration than a sense of duty. A very distinguished judge, upon an occasion not many years since, nonsuited the plaintiff, to the great displeasure of the counsel, of course, which the judge perceiving, said to him, calling him aside, "You seem to be hurt." "To be sure, I am," hastily replied the counsel. "I think I have reason to feel hurt." "I think you are mistaken," said the judge. "Remember we both have our duties to perform; yours have been faithfully performed, and I trust so have mine. You have no more right to make yourself the judge, than I have to myself the counsel." This once understood, and there can be no dissatisfaction.

Judge Woodward's birth was on the 26th of March, 1808, in the village of Bethany, Wayne county, Pennsylvania. His parentage was as good as any in the State, of which no other voucher can be required than the moral and religious training of his son.

The academic education of young Woodward was principally received at Geneva, New York, and at Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Upon his completion he entered, at the latter place, into the office of the Hon. Garick Mallory, and was admitted to practice at Aug. term, 1830.

In the spring of 1831, a few months after the admission of Judge Woodward, Mr. Mallory was appointed to the bench of Northampton, Lehigh and Bucks counties, and upon assuming his seat transferred his entire professional business, which then extended through all the counties of Northeastern Pennsylvania, to his favorite pupil, Mr. Woodward, who, though at that time not twenty-three years old, had already given an earnest of that industry, fidelity, and ability, which could not fail to secure future success and eminence at the bar. Judge Woodward, from the time of his admission, remained in Judge Mallory's office, which he retains still down to the present moment.

Here he continued in the enjoyment of full practice at the bar until the beginning of the year 1841. Certainly no man of his age, at least in the interior of the State, was ever more rapid in his advancement, more implicitly relied on by the community, or more deserving of that advancement and repute.

In 1841, through his professional labors and exposure upon the circuit, his health beginning to fail, he accepted a commission as President Judge of the fourth judicial district, composed of the counties of Huntington, Mifflin, Centre, Crawford and Clinton—territorially the largest district in the State. The two counties first named were taken from the district the next year, and in the other three Judge Woodward presided until the expiration of his term of office, in the spring of 1851. Declining an election in the 4th district, (for at this time the office had by constitutional provision become elective), and also declining a nomination on the State ticket for the Supreme Bench, he returned to his practice at Wilkesbarre, with the full intention of continuing at the bar for several years; and such was his popularity with all who knew him, that he would have had no difficulty in regaining his former lucrative and extensive business; but upon the death of Judge Coaker, in 1852, the appointment to the Supreme Court, in the place of the deceased judge, being tendered to him by the Executive, he accepted it, and thus unexpectedly, but not un-

How Curtis was Nominated—Riotous Proceedings of the Convention.

We give the following graphic account of the Convention which nominated A. G. Curtis, from the "Indiana Democrat."—We had a very similar account from several intelligent gentlemen of the western part of the State, and all agreed in characterizing it as one of the most unruly and boisterous bodies ever seen together. The following description is the best we have seen, and is proven to be true by the report in the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 8th inst. The editor of the Democrat says:

"We happened to be present at the meeting of the Republican National Union Party Convention in Lafayette Hall, Pittsburgh, on Wednesday of last week, and shall endeavor to give a brief description of it. No! We cannot do that, for the pen that could graphically paint the proceedings of this riotous assemblage would be immortalized. From beginning to end the Convention was a scene of confusion, and exhibited nothing but the 'bad temper of its members. Among the virtuous 'patriot' and 'loyal' gentlemen present, we noticed Mr. Alexander Cummings, of Philadelphia, who was in the interest of the Lincoln administration; and who, it will be remembered, made a nice little 'pile' on straw hats at the commencement of the war; and John J. Patterson and Smith Fuller, of Cameron bribery notoriety. These poor and immaculate 'patriots' took a leading part in the proceedings, especially that corrupt demagogue, Fuller. The balance of the Convention was composed of office holders under Curtis and Lincoln, interspersed occasionally with the names of respectable men. The latter class, if we are to judge from what we saw, are limited in numbers, and these we know felt ashamed of their association with the pious plunderers and holy thieves who controlled the Convention. After wrangling and fighting for several hours over the candidate for Governor, it appeared that A. G. Curtis, whose forces were led by that splendid tactician, Col. A. K. McClure, of Chambersburg, had the inside track, and would undoubtedly carry off the prize. This greatly incensed the Covode, alias Lincoln, alias Stanton men, and they commenced pouring hot shot into Curtis and his friends. A number of the delegates denounced the governor as a 'thief' and a 'scoundrel,' and one went so far as to call him a 'copperhead,' and declared that it mattered little to him whether Curtis or Woodward was elected Governor—that he believed them both to be 'copperheads,' and that if either ought to have the preference, it was Woodward, who was a man of good character and no drunkard! The Allegheny delegation, backed by the delegates from Washington, part from Philadelphia, Armstrong, Fayette, and other Counties, denounced the nomination as 'one not fit to be made,' and told the supporters of the Governor not to rely upon them for support. The friends of the Governor, however, were inexorable, and steadily pressed forward in the path marked out by their gallant leader, McClure. After a whole day's fighting, a vote was reached about 7 o'clock in the evening, and on the first ballot the Governor's friends had a large majority.

"After the votes of the Convention had been announced; there arose a faint cheer from the adherents of Andy which was soon drowned in a long, loud hiss. Some one exclaimed, 'Copperheads about,' when a radical abolitionist from Allegheny called out, 'No, sir, not copperheads, but blacksmokes!' Immediately a gentleman moved that the nomination of A. G. Curtis be made unanimous, as was customary; but Mr. McKean, of Washington county, and several other gentlemen, denounced this proposition, and asked the mover to withdraw it. The vote was taken amid great confusion, and about twenty-five of the delegates voted against it. The chairman, however, was 'up to snuff,' and declared it carried. The Convention then adjourned for supper. In the evening the Convention nominated the Hon. Daniel Agnew, of Bear's county, for Supreme Judge. After an angry discussion over a resolution, especially designed to whitewash Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, the Convention adjourned.

The proceedings of the Convention throughout were of the most disorderly and irreparable character, and completely disgraced the few members of integrity and ability who attended through honest motives. The most abusive and vulgar language was made use of on the floor with impunity, and threats were made and fists shaken at each other in regular New York 'jockey' style.

"The Democrats of Allentown held a meeting on Saturday evening, and while Messrs. White and Northrop were speaking, the abolitionists gathered round, howled, and used their usual epithets, but failed to get up a fight, or break up the meetings, and the meeting was adjourned.

"This is the result of the teaching of men who know better, and from whom better things ought to be expected. But when the abolitionists gathered round, howled, and used their usual epithets, but failed to get up a fight, or break up the meetings, and the meeting was adjourned.

An Ugly Record.

The administration candidate for Supreme Court Judge in favor of negro suffrage.
The Uniontown *Chronicle of Liberty* expresses the course of Judge Agnew in the Reform Convention on the question of negro suffrage. It should deprive him of the vote of every man in the State who believes that our free white ancestors framed our institutions for white men and their descendants forever. We quote from the *Chronicle* as follows:—
"The republicans have been as unfortunate in the nomination of Judge Agnew as in that of Governor Curtis. He was a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of 1838; and his course in that body on the question of negro suffrage was such as will not very strongly commend him to the favor of white men. It is known that under the Constitution of 1790 it was a mooted question whether colored men were entitled to vote. In some parts of the State they were allowed to vote, and in others they were not. In the Convention of 1838, called to amend the Constitution, it was proposed to put that question at rest by confining the elective franchise to white men only. With this view Mr. Martin, of Philadelphia, on the 28d of June, 1837, offered the following proviso to the 3d article:—
"Provided, also, that the rights of an elector shall in no case extend to others than free white male citizens."

On this proviso the yeas and nays were called, and Judge Agnew voted against it, and Judge Woodward, the present democratic candidate for Governor, who was a member of the Convention, voted for it. The proviso was lost.—(Debates, vol. 3, p. 91.)
On the 17th of January, 1838, Mr. Martin renewed his effort, by moving to insert the word 'white' among the qualifications for voters. Upon this motion a long and able debate ensued. Judge Woodward taking an active and leading part in favor of the motion and against negro suffrage. On the 20th of Jan. a vote was taken on the motion, by yeas and nays, and the word 'white' was inserted in the third article of the Constitution. Judge Agnew voting against it and Judge Woodward for it. (Debates, vol. 10, page 108.)

To that motion, thus carried against the opposition of Judge Agnew, we owe the fact that negroes are not to-day voters in Pennsylvania.
An attempt was subsequently made to continue the right of suffrage to those negroes who had before exercised it; and for this Judge Agnew voted, on the principle that 'half a loaf is better than no bread.' Judge Woodward voted against it.

This is the man for whom white men are asked to vote. Had he succeeded in making negroes voters, his chances of election would now be pretty fair; but as white men are, through the efforts of men like Judge Woodward, alone invested with the invaluable right of suffrage, it is not likely that Judge Agnew will ever reach the Supreme Bench.

We cannot refrain from giving the concluding paragraph of a powerful speech made in the Convention by Judge Woodward on this question of negro suffrage:—
"I am sure the sober sense of our citizens would be outraged by a decision that negroes are to vote, and this will be decided if you reject the amendment. At no stage of our history have our people been willing to give them this right, and now let us not offend against nature, and do violence to the general feeling, by saying that in all time to come they shall possess it. Let us not reduce the inestimable right of suffrage to this degradation, lest the people spurn it from them, as unworthy any longer of their affections, but let us preserve and bequeath it as we have inherited it, and then posterity will have no reproaches for our memories."

A Hint to Abolitionists.
The Washington correspondent of the Anti-Slavery Standard, says:—
"The intelligent and well educated young Abolitionists are not doing their duty to the Black Brigade. Instead of offering themselves as officers by scores, as they ought, they leave nearly all the positions in the field, staff, and line to be filled by chance comers. Why is this? I trust you will urge them to perform their plain duty."

The intelligent and well educated Abolitionists, generally, are not fighting men, but lecturers, poets, bazaar, troubadours, romancers, minstrels, scalded, kid gloved gentlemen, whose stomachs prefer good dinners at home, to doubtful rations of hard tack and pork in negro camps.

TONGUE TAX.—Remember, taxpayers, that A. G. Curtis, after declaring he would be for the best interests of Pennsylvania, signed the act for the repeal of the Tongue Tax. Remember, too, that you will be taxed to make up the enormous deficiency that bill created.

The N. Y. Post & Lincoln paper, says:—
"If slavery is to be continued in this country, we (the Republicans) want the League and Catholics to take the place of the negroes, and to take the more intelligent and more virtuous blacks be liberated."

The Young Patriot.

"No, William Baker, you cannot have my daughter's hand in the holy bands of marriage until you are equal in wealth and position to your father."—
The speaker was a mighty old man over sixty years, and the person whom he addressed was a fine looking young man of twenty years.

"With a sad aspect the young man quitted the stately mansion."
Six months later the young man stood again in the presence of the mighty old man.

"What! you here again?" angrily cried the old man.

"Ah, old man," promptly exclaimed William; "I am here your daughter's equal and yours."

"The old man's lips curled with scorn—a derisive smile lit up his features, which, casting violently upon the marble, controllable an enormous roll of greenbacks, William Baker cried:—
"See! Look on all this wealth, and I've labored more! I fasted, old man! You sponged me from your doors; I did not despair—I secured a contract for furnishing the army of the—will beef—"
"Yes, yes," eagerly exclaimed the old man.

"And I bought up all the disabled old cavalry horses that I could find anywhere."
"I see, I see!" cried the old man.—
"And good beef they make too!"
"They do, they do! and the profits are immense."
"I should say so."
"And now, sir, I claim your daughter's fair hand."
"Boy, she's yours! But, hold! Look me in the eye! Throughout all this you have been loyal!"
"To the core!" exclaimed William Baker.

"And," continued the old man, in a voice husky with enthusiastic emotion, "are you in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war?"
"Yes, I am!"
"Then, boy, take her! Maria! my child, come hither! Thy William claims thee! Be happy, my children, and support our lot in life may be, let us all support the Government!"

A Terrible Indictment.

The New Haven Courier, a strong Republican paper, probably acquainted with the inside workings of its party, thus expresses its disgust at the way things are managed.

"Contractors have carried on the war. The blood of our men, the graves of our wounded, the tears of the orphan and widow, have been coined into money. They have swindled the government out of hundreds of millions. A distinguished officer at Washington said: All the operations of this war are managed by political swindlers."
This is telling tales out of school with vengeance, and it presents a fine picture for the contemplation of the Union Leaguers.

The City of Madison steamer at Vickburg has been exploded by accident. One hundred sixty men were on board, and only four escaped. The steamer was nearly laden with ammunition. A negro in carrying a percussion shell on board, dropped it, causing an explosion. The boat took fire, and thus communicating with the ammunition, caused its destruction.

Curtis and the Tonnage Tax.
When Andrew G. Curtis canvassed the State for Governor in 1850, he announced that he was opposed to the repeal of "so just a tax as that imposed upon the tonnage of the Pennsylvania Railroad." Yet no sooner had he taken his seat and sworn to protect and defend the interests of the Commonwealth, than he approved a bill, passed by a Republican Legislature, that deprived the State of a just and equitable revenue to the amount of \$300,000 a year, and actually released the company from the payment of \$700,000 already due the State. With this awfully heavy load of iniquity upon his head, this man Curtis has been re-nominated against the earnest protest of the honest sentiment of the Republican party, and he now again asks the suffrages of the people whom he has betrayed.

"These States are glorious in their individuality, but their collective glories are in the Union. By all means, all hazards, are they to be maintained in their integrity and the full measure of their Constitutional rights, for only in the Union can they be preserved—only in it worth preserving. It is the perfection of the primitive colors, which blended, produce the ray of light. It is the completeness of these assembled sovereignties, each the collective glories are in the Union. By all means, all hazards, are they to be maintained in their integrity and the full measure of their Constitutional rights, for only in the Union can they be preserved—only in it worth preserving. It is the perfection of the primitive colors, which blended, produce the ray of light. It is the completeness of these assembled sovereignties, each the collective glories are in the Union. 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