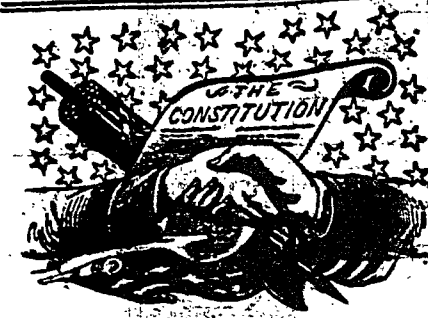


Montrose Democrat.



A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

Thursday, Sept. 3d, 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.

Republicans are invited to read an opinion of Judge Woodward, from one of their leaders; also the negro-equality record of Agnew, their candidate for Judge. See first page of this paper. Also read what your own papers say about Curtin, on this page.

The abolition papers very carefully refrain from telling their readers that the decision that soldiers cannot vote while out of the State, was made by their own party. They howl at the decision for party effect, yet dare not tell the truth on the subject.

Don't fail to read the article headed "Secession Preference for Abolition!" From that it will be seen that the rebels base hopes of success upon the probable success of the republican party; while they hold that a Democratic triumph is a death-blow to rebellion and disunion.—Sound conclusions.

The Pittsburgh Gazette, the most influential republican journal in western Pennsylvania, after charging Gov. Curtin with dishonesty and corruption, goes on to say:

"There is no answer to these charges, and there can be none. Standing by themselves, they make it morally impossible for us to support Gov. Curtin under any circumstances, and equally impossible for any party to elect him. We should despise the men who, knowing these things, should seriously urge him under such circumstances, and resent his nomination as an impeachment of the public conscience and an insult to the moral sense of the community, and we know that we should be sustained by the judgment of every honest man in Pennsylvania."

The Montrose Republican, having no good reason to urge why Woodward should not be elected Governor, raises the paltry objection that he now holds an office! Has that sheet forgotten how it labored to keep Wilmot and Grow in office perpetually? And does it not know that both men on its own State ticket now hold office? One would think that people who live in glass houses would not begin to throw stones.

Not content with opposing our candidate with fair arguments or contemptible objections, that veracious sheet stoops to sheer falsehood, by pretending to quote certain words from Geo. W. Woodward in its last issue; but we have the best authority for stating that such language was never used by him, and we therefore brand the forgery as being both malicious and willful.

If the Republican wants to tell the truth about Judge Woodward's Union sentiments, let it quote the last paragraph on our first page. How do you like it?

Gov. Curtin is thus spoken of by a leading organ of his party—the Pittsburgh Gazette:

"Gov. Curtin, in one of the tirades in which he has been in the habit of indulging on all occasions since the advent of his administration, against the people of this county, has the credit of having remarked that he could carry all his friends in this county in a two-horse wagon. The accommodations, we think, would be about large enough for the purpose; but looking to the quality of his supporters, it would, perhaps, have been more fitting if he had suggested a hearse or a tumbrel for their conveyance. At the best, they are but hired mourners, whose purpose is not to bury Cassar, but to praise him, in order that he may have an opportunity of burying the country."

This agreement between Curtin and a paper of his own party, that he has only a wagon-load of friends in Allegheny county, is significant when we refer to the fact that the Republican vote has usually been about 15,000.

The Montrose Republican not long since endorsed the Boston Post as a loyal paper. How does it like what the Post says about our State contest? It regards the address of the Hon. Charles J. Biddle, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, as a most able paper, which "arraigns with the force of truth, and in a statesmanlike way, the anti-law party of the North, and pronounces it to be 'Union to the core.'"

Of our glorious standard-bearer in this fight—of the man to whom the people of Pennsylvania look with so much affection, and with perfect confidence in this day of her great need—the Post justly speaks:

"The candidate, Judge Woodward, has a record which for character, ability, statesmanship and public services, commands the respect of the good and true men of all parties; and his selection by the Convention—such is his downright honesty of purpose and noble qualities of heart and mind—is like going back to the earlier and purer days of the Republic. It is related that he had not hanging about him a party of greedy partisans working for his nomination, but as he was quietly discharging his duties in the Supreme Court, the people claimed him for their candidate. He at first declined the nomination, but was induced to accept it for the sake of the country."

The people are anxious to know why the war has been prolonged, volunteering discontinued, and drafting begun. It is not difficult to learn why. Eighteen months ago, the government had all the men it asked for—in fact has never called for volunteers and failed to get them.—But victory and a restored Union was not what the managers wanted; and they now avow that they want a new kind of Union, under new Constitutions. To effect these ends, volunteering was stopped, drafting decided on, politics intruded into the army to control commissions, and even defeats were courted and caused, for the sake of inaugurating an abolition policy. The President's proclamation was part of the foolish and wicked programme. To show that influential abolition politicians labored to stop volunteering, we remind our readers that in the winter of 1862, Mr. Pessenden, Republican Senator from Maine, in a speech in the Senate, said:

"In every State of the Union there are men who are paid from month to month, not called into the field, absolutely for the reason that the government had no occasion to use them, and yet no step is taken to discharge them. Why not discharge them if they are not wanted? We have two hundred and fifty thousand more than we ever intended to have. It is extravagance of the most wanton kind. I offered a proposition to stop all enlistments."

Abolition Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, said:

"I have over and over again been to the War Office and urged upon the Department to stop recruiting in every part of the country. We have had the promise that it should be done. I believe we have to-day one hundred and fifty thousand more men under the pay of the government than we need or can well use. I think the department ought to issue peremptory orders forbidding the enlistment of another soldier into the volunteer force."

This was before the emancipation proclamation was issued. They then had more volunteers than they wanted. They issued that proclamation—volunteering ceased—and a forced conscription is the result.

Portrait of Judge Woodward.—Messrs. Duval & Son, Lithographers, S. W. corner of Fifth and Minor streets, Philadelphia, have just published an excellent lithographic portrait of Judge Woodward, and are prepared to supply clubs and individuals with copies. It is endorsed as a faithful likeness, and executed in the finest style. Twenty-five copies will be sent, postpaid, for \$4.50, fifty copies for \$8, and one hundred copies for \$15.

Who is the Soldier's Real Friend?

Extract from the decision of Judge Woodward sustaining the stay law passed by our Legislature in favor of the soldier: "Now, if a stay of execution for three years would not be tolerated in ordinary times, did not these circumstances constitute an emergency that justified the passing of legislation to the extreme limit of the Constitution? No citizen could be blamed for volunteering. He was invoked to do so by appeals as strong as his love of country. In the nature of things there is nothing unreasonable in exempting a soldier's property from execution while he is absent from home battling for the supremacy of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union. And when he has not run before he was sent, but has yielded himself up to the call of his country, his self-sacrificing patriotism pleads, trumpet-tongued, for all the indulgences from his creditors which the Legislature have power to grant. If the terms of indulgence seem long in this instance, it was not longer than the time for which the President and Congress demanded the soldier's services."

Where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents, subject to the draft, the father, or if he be dead, the mother may select which son shall be exempt; but it must be done before the draft.

Secession Preference for Abolitionism.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Aug. 15, 1863.

To the Editor of the Chicago Times:

I have been permitted, by the kindness of a friend, to make the following extracts from the Mobile Register and Advertiser, just received here by a deserter who came in from Bragg's army. It will be remembered that this paper is the very quintessence of secession, being the first to lead off in Alabama. It says:

We thank God from the depths of our hearts, that the authorities at Washington scabbed Vice-President Stephens in his late attempt to confer with them on international affairs, without form or ceremony. It has long been known here that this gentleman thought, if he could get to Washington, the result might be some terms of peace on some sort of union or reconstruction. He seemed to forget that Douglas, with whom he used to serve, is dead, and notwithstanding his mantle is fallen, by dividing it into four pieces, upon Richardson and Voorhees, Vallandigham and Pugh, still the Democratic party is not in power now, and we may thank God for it. The prospect looked gloomy to the Vice President, whose infirmity of body no doubt casts a shadow over his spirits, and he said that one of two things must be done; either some terms must be made, or the whole militia of the Confederacy must be called out and immediate alliance proposed with foreign powers.

President Davis gave him full powers to treat on honorable terms, and started him off to the Kingdom of Abraham.—But father Abraham told him there was an impassable gulf between them, and the Vice President had to steam back to Richmond, a little top-fallen. We hope this will put a stop forever to some croakers about here who intimate that there are people enough friendly to the South, in the North, to restore the Union as it was. And we also hope that the Government at Richmond will not humiliate itself any more, but from this time will look only to the one end of final and substantial independence. The North is not less set on a purpose of final separation than we are. The Republican party are not fighting to restore this Union, any more than the old Romans fought to establish the independence of the countries they invaded.

The Republicans are fighting for conquest and dominion, we for liberty and independence.

There is only one party in the North who want this Union restored, but they have no more power—legislative, executive, or judicial—than the paper we write on. It is true they make a show of Union and strength, but they have no voice of authority. We know that the Vallandigham school wants the Union restored, for he told us so when here in exile, parading of such hospitality as we extended to a real enemy to our struggle for separation, banished to our soil by another enemy, who is practically more our friend than he. And if Vallandigham should, by accident or other cause, become Governor of Ohio, we hope Lincoln will keep his neryes to the proper tension, and not allow him to enter the confines of the State. His administration would do more to restore the old Union than any other power in Ohio could do, and therefore we pray that he may be defeated. Should a strong Union party spring up in Ohio, the third State in the North in political importance, it might find a faint response in some Southern State and give us trouble.

But, as long as the Republicans hold power, they will think of conquest and dominion only, and we, on the other hand, will come up in a solid column for freedom and independence, which we will be certain to achieve, with such assistance as we may now (after the refusal of the Washington Cabinet to concur) confidently expect, before the Democrats of the North get in power again, and come whispering in our ears, "Union, reconstruction, Constitution, concession and guarantee." Away with all such stuff! We want separation. Give us rather men like Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner. They curse the old Union and despise it, and so do we. And we now promise these gentlemen that, as they hate the Union and "accursed Constitution," let them keep down Vallandigham and his party in the North, then they shall never be troubled by us with such whining about the Constitution and Union as they are sending up.

The insolence of power displayed by the Administration party, seems not to be at all tempered by the precarious nature of its tenure. The Philadelphia Press thinks Mr. Lincoln too great a man to be addressed by a mere State Governor.

Notes of various denominations, in imitation of the government greenbacks, are in circulation. They purport to be on the Government Bank, which does not exist, are dated Washington, District of Columbia, November 19th, 1863, and signed J. Winslow, Cashier, and Harvey Patton, President. They are supposed to emanate from New York.

A few days ago various sums of money, private papers, pocket books, and mementoes belonging to Federal soldiers who had died while prisoners in Charleston, S. C., were sent into our lines under a flag of truce. These articles were carefully labelled, and had been well preserved. Some of the sums of money were \$4 high as \$222; the total amount of cash returned was \$400,000.

Senator Hale, of New Hampshire, not long since stated that the government and people had more to fear from the corruption of the Departments, than they had from the success of the rebels. This is high Republican authority; and in addition to it, we have the testimony of Mr. Dawes, another Republican, upon the same point.

A Republican Journal on A. G. Curtin.

To prove the truth of many of the gravest charges against Andrew G. Curtin, it is only necessary to read the Journals of his own party. The Pittsburgh Dispatch, a leading organ of the party in the western part of the State, thus shows up his Excellency. This was written before the meeting of the Convention, but the statement is none the less true because the office-holders, succeeded in forcing their favorite on that body. The Dispatch says:

"We trust that the soil of Republicanism in Pennsylvania is not so barren of leading men, as to necessitate the re-nomination of Andrew G. Curtin to the gubernatorial chair, notwithstanding his avowed desire to escape such honor. Mr. Curtin, so long ago as the 15th of April, announced that he should retire from office at the close of his term, assigning as a reason therefor, that his constitution had been so completely broken down by the laborious duties of his office that a prolongation of those duties might endanger his life. For the consolation of the select circle of friends who might have grieved over his complete retirement to private life, his excellency further intimated that a snug diplomatic position, which he should not feel at liberty to refuse had been tendered him. To say that this early and official announcement of Gov. Curtin's intention to abandon any designs on the gubernatorial chair was hailed with satisfaction by the sincere advocates of Republican principles throughout the State, is to give but a faint idea of the relief such a prospect afforded. It is idle to disguise the fact that the previous course of Gov. Curtin had not been satisfactory to the mass of the Republican party. Rightfully or wrongfully, he has been held responsible by the voters of the party for the shoddy swindles which disgraced the State's management of her quota of three months' troops; he is held responsible for the mismanagement of the Reserve corps, and for the shamefully bungling manner in which the draft of 1862 was put in operation. Since his declination has been published, the course of Gov. Curtin has been even more unsatisfactory to men of his party, especially in the Western portion of the State. During the last invasion of the Monongahela valley by the Rebels, all efforts of the authorities here to secure even the privilege of organizing troops for home defence, failed; and during the latter invasion by Lee's army, instead of adopting a decisive policy of enrollment, the State authorities published frantic appeals to the people, and made daily changes in the form of enlistments, until military affairs in the State were thrown into utter confusion."

The fact that his public declination of a re-nomination was simply a base trick to deceive his competitors for the office, and that it has been followed by constant, energetic and perhaps successful wire-pulling to secure the nomination, are facts well known to every intelligent man. How far the personal and political unpopularity of Governor Curtin may operate in deterring the convention from nominating him we have no means of knowing, but that his nomination would endanger the success of the Union ticket cannot be denied. The Democratic State Convention displayed a shrewdness in this respect which the Union Convention will do well to copy. Setting aside every prominent candidate for the office their delegates united upon one of the strongest men in the party—a jurist of acknowledged ability, widely known throughout the States and but little committed to the extreme doctrines of the party. If, on the contrary, the Union convention shall determine, in defiance of public opinion, to risk the success of the party by renominating the present incumbent, upon its shoulders will rest the responsibility for the possible defeat of the party. It will require a decided majority, indeed, to enable any party in this State to carry on a successful campaign burdened by such a nominee as Curtin.

While the army is putting down secession in the South, it is our duty to put down Abolition at the North. It is universally conceded that these two are the twin causes of all our troubles as a nation. Abolition agitation first alarmed the people of the South, and induced them to listen to the arguments of the few original advocates of secession. And to-day Abolition radicalism furnishes the fuel with which the flames of secession are fed.

It is suggested with the appearance of probability, that as the Administration could be no gainer by interfering with Kentucky election, Burnside was merely taking the occasion to practice his subordination a little in the unaccommodated work of military interference in elections, before making his grand campaign to prevent the election of Vallandigham in Ohio.—We shall see.

The radicals will exert every influence to delay a judicial test of the constitutionality of the Conscription Act, until after the drafted shall have been sent into the field, beyond the reach of legal process. Their motive for this is evident, and accords with the general policy of their party. They design to strip the States of all the attributes of sovereignty, and to gradually overturn every impediment to a centralization of the governing power.

The Lancaster (Pa.) Intelligencer says that out of a draft of three thousand, in that country only about two hundred soldiers was the product. It is an abolition country.

The junior editor of the Independent Phoenix, printed at Phoenixville, Penn. has found a ten cent piece. He thus describes it: Upon one side there is a beautiful young lady, with a handkerchief to her eyes—weeping to think she has no taste; and a nightcap on a pole, as a sign of distress.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The War Department received an official despatch from General Gilmore, dated the 24th, stating that Fort Sumter was then a shapeless and harmless mass of ruins, and that he had discontinued firing upon the work. His breaching batteries were located at distances varying between 3,330 and 4,240 yards from the work and still remained as efficient as ever.

The batteries with which he opened upon Charleston had been established on his left, under a heavy fire from James Island, and were within effective range of the heart of the city. The projectiles from these batteries entered the city, and General Beauregard himself designated them as the most destructive missiles ever used in war. General Gilmore has also transmitted the report of Colonel Turner, his chief of artillery, giving a detailed account of the condition of Sumter, and recommending, as the work was powerless for defense, that the firing be discontinued.

The federal battery of Parrot guns which opened the attack, is distant from the fort two miles and five eighths. The missiles thrown are two hundred pounds in weight, eight inches in diameter, and two feet long, with heads of chilled iron. During the first four days of the attack, twenty-five hundred of these shells struck Sumter, and all the guns on the south side of the fort were disabled.

BALTIMORE, August 31, 1863. The Richmond Enquirer, says it is understood that Fort Sumter, though seriously breached in the wall, will not be abandoned, and that Gen. Beauregard has expressed his determination to hold it to the bitter end. It is thought this may be done by the erection of a temporary fortification. The bombardment up to our latest advices was progressing slowly, without any decisive results.

The Rebel accounts of the late bombardment of Chattanooga says that General Wilder opened fire without warning. General Crook has penetrated to the summit of Lookout Mountain, and within nine miles of Chattanooga. He found the mountains clear of Rebels. The enemy is in Chattanooga in force, and are digging like beavers, and are making boasts of their intentions to fight us there.

A special dispatch from Memphis in regard to the state of affairs in Arkansas, says that Gen. Price, with a force of twenty-five thousand, was at Bayou Maize, a strong point on White river, fourteen miles above Duval's Bluff, where a battle was expected to be fought. The federal forces are at Duval's Bluff, fifty-four miles from Little Rock.

KANSAS CITY, August 31.—Lieutenant Colonel Clark, of the Ninth Kansas Cavalry, returned last evening from the pursuit of Quantrill, through Jackson, Cass and Johnson counties. His command killed forty perpetrators of the Lawrence massacre, and other companies have returned to the different posts, having killed and wounded several bush-whackers. The whole number of guerrillas killed as far known, considerably exceeds one hundred.

At no time during the history of the rebellion has there been a greater lull in military affairs than now. The three great military operations—the sieges of Charleston and Chattanooga, and the expedition into Arkansas—seem to progress very slightly. Elsewhere there is almost perfect quietness.

We have later news from Mexico by way of San Francisco. A portion of the Franco-Mexican army had marched westward from the capital. The imperial press daily foreshadowed the recognition of the rebel confederacy soon after the news of the acceptance of the crown by Maximilian of Austria reached Mexico. By the Hibernian, at Boston, we learn that a Vienna paper of the 15th of August announces that the Archduke had accepted the crown with the consent of his brother the Emperor of Austria.

A Wisconsin newspaper says: "We are told of a bit of practical amalgamation which is scarcely credible. It is to the effect that the wife of an officer of a Wisconsin regiment has, since the death of her husband, which occurred about a year ago, become the mother of an interesting juvenile citizen of African descent, which is said to look for all the world like the greasy contraband which the officer brought from the South and introduced to his family."

That child may be pronounced illegitimate by the Courts of Wisconsin, but no one will deny that it is a specimen of the legitimate fruit of Abolitionism.

At Wheeling, on the 21st of July, the jailor of Ohio county, was held to bail in the sum of \$200, to answer before the next county court, for whipping and beating brutally a female political prisoner. The testimony before the alderman was direct, positive, and shocking—and included not only lashing her across the shoulders, but by dragging her down stairs by the hair and kicking her to the cell, against the incarceration in which she protested and resisted. The facts need no comments.

The number of conscripts called for, in this District, was 1,410. The conscription, many produce two hundred and fifty soldiers. This draft is said to be a "big thing." Every soldier, obtained, will cost three hundred or two thousand dollars, besides bounties.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—It is announced this morning that no draft will be made in this State. Officers of the army who were sent home, to secure a drafted man were instructed to open recruiting stations for enlistment.

Why is it that the editor of the Republican Tribune, in publishing an account of the proceedings of the Convention, which nominated Curtin?

Every day the object and aim of the so-called Union Leagues are becoming more fully developed. In some parts of the country we find them armed to the teeth assailing Democratic meetings.—In other places we see them hanging up business cards of those who belong to their out-bound associations, and proscribing in business every man who is not a Loyal Leaguer.

It is pretty strongly surmised that the two and a half millions of greenbacks, on board the steamer Ruth—destroyed by fire at Island No. 10, lately—did not meet the fate of the boat, but were stolen.

Gen. Boyle has issued an order for the impressment of six thousand negro laborers from fourteen counties in Kentucky, for the purpose of building the great military road through that State towards East Tennessee.

Not one republican paper in ten, have published the proceedings of their State convention. They dare not put in print what took place, and hence their silence on the subject.

St. Lawrence county, the home of radical abolition, being called on "to swarm" to the support of the war, under the draft, pays her \$300 exemptions, and turns cold shoulders to the government, "struggling for existence." *Et tu, Brute!*

In Ohio, it is said the draft will be postponed till near election time, when the army of Burnside will be marched into the State, and take possession of the polls, under pretense of enforcing the draft.

The arrival of large bodies of troops in New York city has already been noticed; but few persons have any idea of the number concentrated at that point. According to one statement there are now more than forty regiments and batteries lying in or about the city, while a small fleet of gun-boats keep constant watch in the harbor.

A destructive fire occurred in East Boston, Mass., Monday. It commenced in the Atlantic Works, and destroyed in its progress four nearly finished turret monitors, besides a large amount of other property.

Advices to the sixth of July from Hong Kong represent that a war against Japan by England and France is almost certain.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 27th inst., announces the death of General Joux B. Floyd, at his residence, the day previous, after a long and severe illness.

The N. Y. Post, in denouncing over the probable effect of war upon slavery, very safely comes to the conclusion that it may still survive the "irrepressible conflict" which Lincoln & Co., are waging, and says:

"If slavery is to be continued in this country, we want the Irish and Catholics to take the place of the negroes, and let the more intelligent and more virtuous blacks be liberated."

For some weeks previous to the meeting of the Convention, the two Republican papers of Pittsburgh—the Gazette and Dispatch—had been loud in denunciation of Gov. Curtin, and if we believe all they said of him, he must be almost the worst man living. The day before the Convention met, three large stands for the speakers were erected on the West Common in Allegheny city, where they proposed holding a mass meeting to ratify the nomination. But the meeting was not held, and the speakers' stands still remain there a monument to the disaffection of the abolition party toward A. G. Curtin.

TRANSIT, August 28.—Volunteering in New Jersey is proceeding very briskly. About five thousand men have been obtained since the Governor's proclamation was issued. Three new batteries are almost complete, and one regiment of cavalry and one regiment of infantry will be completed during the coming week. Almost every township in the State is at work, and it is expected that in a few days the quota will be finished.

SYMPATHY.—Sympathy is a lovely and beautiful thing, for it exhibits the angelic part of human nature. We deeply sympathize with those who cannot obtain Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus, for they are deprived of one of the greatest luxuries the world affords. But we have no sympathy with any family who will use any other Saleratus or soda, if this article can be purchased. We see most of our merchants have it. One trial will convince any one. Their depot is 112 Liberty street, New York.

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