

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher.

MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY, SEPT. 10, 1863.

VOLUME XX. NUMBER 36.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. GARRATT,
DEALER in Flour, Feed, and Meal, Barrell and Dairy Salt, Timothy and Clover Seed, Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Fish, Potatoes, Oil, Wagon and Sleds, Wagon, Yankee Notions, &c. &c. Opposite Railroad Depot, New Milford, Pa. Feb 21, 1863.—ly.

LATHROP, TYLER & RILEY,
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Ready Made Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Wood & Willow Ware, Iron, Nails, Saws and Staps, Fish, Flour and Salt, all of which they offer at the very lowest prices.
149 North Brick Building, Montrose, Pa. April 6, 1863. 7.

EVAN JENKINS,
Licenses Auctioneer,
FOR SQUEHANNA COUNTY,
(Post Office address, Dundas, or South Gibson, Susquehanna County, Penn'a.)
Feb. 3, 1863.—1749

WM. H. COOPER & CO.,
BANKERS.—Montrose, Pa. Successors to Post, Cooper & Co. Office, Lathrop's new building, Trempealeau St. J. B. McCollum, J. W. Venable.

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

DR. H. SMITH & SON,
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 over 1. N. Bullard's Grocery, on Main-street. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of patronage by doing all work satisfactorily. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit. Montrose, Pa., July 21, 1860.—14.

P. LINES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop in Phoenix Block, over store of Read, Watson & Post. All work warranted, as to fit and finish. Cutting done on short notice, in best style. Jan 27, 1863.

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

L. B. ISBELL,
REPAIRS Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. All work warranted. Shop in Chandler and Jessup's store, Montrose, Pa. oct 25 11

WM. W. SMITH,
CABINET and CHAIR MANUFACTURERS.—Foot of Main street, Montrose, Pa. aug 11

C. O. FOIDHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS & SHOES, Montrose, Pa. Shop over Devitt's store. All kinds of work made to order, and repairing done neatly. 147 7

ABEL TURRELL,
DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Wine, Stuffs, Glass Ware, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Wood Saw, &c. Agent for the most popular PATENT MEDICINES.—Montrose, Pa. aug 11

DAVID C. ANEY, M. D.,
HAYTING located permanently at New Milford, Pa. Will attend promptly to all calls with which he may be favored. Office at "The Hotel." New Milford, Pa., May 11, 1861.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. E. PATRICK, & DR. E. L. GARDNER,
GRADUATE OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF YALE COLLEGE, have formed a partnership for the practice of medicine and Surgery and are prepared to attend to all business faithfully and punctually, that may be intrusted to their care, on terms commensurate with the times.
Diseases and deformities of the EYE, surgical operations, and all surgical diseases, particularly attended to.
Office over "The Hotel." Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. All sorts of country produce taken in payment, at the highest value, and cash not refused.
Montrose, Pa., May 21, 1862.—14

TAKE NOTICE!

Cash Paid for Hides,
Sheep Pelt, Fox, Mink, Muskrat, and all kinds of Fur. A good assortment of Leather and Boots and shoes constantly on hand. Office, Trempealeau & Main Street, Montrose, Feb. 6th. A. P. & L. C. KEELER

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA,
AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Has Established an Agency in Montrose.
The Oldest Insurance Co. in the Union.

CASH CAPITAL PAID IN.....\$20,000.
ASSETS OVER.....\$100,000.

THIS insurance as low as those of any good company in New York, or elsewhere, and its Directors are among the best for honor and integrity.
CHAS. F. COFFIN, Pres. Montrose, July 15, '62. BILLINGS STROUD, Agt.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of New York.
CASH CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
ASSETS 1st July 1860, \$1,681,917.37.
LIABILITIES.....49,068.68.

Remittances
To England, Ireland and Scotland.
ABRAHAM BELL'S SONS DRAFTS, in sums of one, five and upwards, payable in all the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland.
WM. H. COOPER, & Co., Montrose, Pa. 30-31

J. B. HAZLETON,

Artist, Montrose, Pa.
Picture taken in all kinds of weather, in the best style of the art. oct 10

S. M. Pottsgam & Co.,
NO. 37 PARK ROW, New York, and 23 Essex Street, Boston, are our agents for the Montrose Democrat in these cities, and are authorized to take subscriptions and advertisements for us at our lowest rates.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE SQUEHANNA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

WILL BE HELD IN MONTROSE ON Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 30th and Oct. 1st, 1863.

Rules and Regulations.

The Committee and Secretary have an office on the Fair Grounds, where the Judges are requested to meet at 10 o'clock of the second day, when their names will be called and vacancies filled; and they will enter upon their duties, and be ready to report in writing at 2 o'clock of the same day. It is hoped that all persons appointed on Awarding Committees will be present at that hour. The Judges can resort to the office for instruction and to make out reports.

Exhibitors wishing to compete for premiums, must have their animals or articles entered on the Secretary's Book the first day of the Fair, if possible; and a Card, which will be received from the Secretary, C. L. Brown, must be placed on the article or animal to be exhibited.—They must be all on the ground for exhibition by 10 o'clock, a. m. of the second day, or they cannot receive a premium.—No article or animal can be removed before the close of the exhibition except by permission of one of the Executive Committee.

It is very desirable that all vehicles entering the enclosed ground should keep in motion.

Superintendents of the different departments will have all articles and animals systematically arranged. The officers of the society and superintendents will be known by their official badges.

A sufficient Police force will be in attendance, day and night, to protect the property of exhibitors.

Arrangements are made for all stock over night. There will be a Committee at the entrance of the Fair Grounds, to direct all persons driving in stock over night.

Stock can be entered ten days previous to the Fair by calling on C. L. Brown, Secretary. Office at F. B. Chandler's store.

Cattle and Mules must be exhibited in stalls, during the exhibition. No provision will be made for stalling stock over two years old.

No premium will be awarded to any person exhibiting articles or animals not entered in the name of the bona fide owners of the same.

Order of Arrangements.
The gates will be open from 7 o'clock a. m. until 6 p. m. each day.

FIRST DAY—THURSDAY, SEPT. 30.
At 12 o'clock, m., the track will be open for promiscuous driving until 2 p. m. All horses in harness, entered for premiums, are expected to be present and take their places, as called by the Superintendents.

At 3 1/2 p. m. voluntary Lady and Gentlemen riding until 4; and driving from 4 to 5 p. m.

SECOND DAY—FRIDAY, OCT. 1.
At 11 o'clock a. m., a Grand Cavalcade of Horses, entered for premiums, will take place on the track.

At 11 1/2 o'clock a. m., at the call of the Superintendent, class first will assemble in front of the Judges' stand, for exhibition and final inspection.

At 12 o'clock, m., single and matched horses.

At 1 1/2 p. m. Cattle.

At 2 p. m., Mules.

At 4 p. m., the address by

At 4 p. m., the announcement of the Award of Premiums.

To conclude with an exhibition of general driving on the track.

PREMIUM LIST.

DIVISION I.—HORSES.
CLASS I.—Stallions and Mares: Best draught stallion and one of his colts, diploma and \$5; 2nd best, 4; best stallion roadster, 5; 2nd best, 4; best brood mare and foal, 5; 2nd best, 4.

years old and upwards, \$5; 2d best, 4; best do. between 1 and 2 years, 3; 2d best, 2; best devon cow, 3 years old or upwards, 4; 2d best, 3; best devon heifer between 1 and 2 years old, 3; 2d best, 2; best do. between 1 and 2 years old, 2; 2d best, 1; best devon bull calf, 2; 2d do. 1.

Judges—H. K. Sherman, Jessup; Orrin Pritchard, Springville; E. W. Breed, Brookly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DIVISION IV.—SHEEP: Best fine woolled buck, best 3 do. ewes, each \$3; 2d best, 2; best 3 do. lambs, 2; best coarse woolled buck, best 3 do. ewes, each 3; 2d best, 2; best 3 do. lambs; 1; best middle-wooled buck and best 3 do. ewes, each 3; 2d best, 2; best 3 do. lambs, 1; best buck lamb of each, 2. Leicester, Bakewells, &c. are classed as coarse woolled; Saxony, Merinos, &c., as fine woolled; and South Downs, &c., as middle woolled.

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

DIVISION V.—POULTRY: Best pair turkeys, cock and hen, best 6 fowls, over 1 year old, best 8 spring chickens, and best 6 ducks, each \$2; 2d best, each 1.

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

DIVISION VI.—BUTTER AND CHEESE: Best firkin or tub of butter made in June, best do. made in Sept., each \$4; 2d best, do. 3; best 10 lbs. butter made by girls under 18 years, 2; best cheese, not less than 25 lbs., 3; 2d do. 2.

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

DIVISION VII.—WINES, CANNED FRUIT AND JELLIES: Best grape wine, best currant wine, best blackberry wine, best elderberry wine, best cherry wine, best canned fruit, best currant jelly, best apple jelly, best grape jelly, and best cranberry jelly, each 50 cts.

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

DIVISION VIII.—FRUIT AND VEGETABLES: Best fall and winter apples, not less than one doz. of each, and at least three varieties, each \$2; 2d best do. \$1; best pears, not less than 1 peck, best quinces, and best and greatest variety of vegetables, each \$1.

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

DIVISION IX.—VINEGAR, HONEY AND SUGAR: Best cider vinegar, not less than 1 gallon, \$1; 2d do. 50 cts; best 10 lbs. maple sugar, and best 10 lbs. honey, each \$2; 2d do. each \$1.

Judges—N. Mitchell, Brookly; J. H. Aney, Dimock; A. L. Webster, Chocoma.

DIVISION X.—CARRIAGES AND COACHES: Best bar, best extension table, and best chamber set, each \$3; best double carriage, \$5; best single carriage, and best single sleigh, each \$3. All articles in this division for competition must be entered by the manufacturer.

Judges—Coe Wells, Gibson; I. Recktow, Great Bend; J. H. Hoag, Friendsville.

DIVISION XI.—FARM IMPLEMENTS AND BLACKSMITHING: Best plow, \$3; best cultivator, best corn sheller, best straw cutter, best churn power, best three trines, best horse rake, and best lot of 4 horse shoes, each \$2; 2d best lot of 4 horse shoes, 1. Best white oak

Corn Basket \$1; 2d best, 50 cts.
Judges—R. E. Breed, Brookly; C. J. Hollister, Dimock; David Roe, Jessup.

DIVISION XII.—SEEDS: Best bushel of corn in the ear, best half bushel of white winter wheat, best half bushel of red winter wheat, best half bushel of rye, best quarter bushel of clover seed, best half bushel of timothy seed and best half bushel of fax-seed, each \$1.

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

DIVISION XIII.—LEATHER, &c.: Best 8-sides harness leather, \$2; 2d do. 1; best 3 sides sole leather, 2; 2d do. 1; best 3 sides upper leather, 2; 2d do. 1; best carriage harness, 2; 2d do. 1; best two horse harness, 2; 2d do. 1; best pair fine boots, 2; best pair of coarse boots, 1.

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

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

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

DIVISION XV.—FINE ARTS, ORNAMENTAL NEEDLEWORK, &c.: Best dental work, \$2; 2d do. 1; best specimen of ambrotyes, 2; 2d do. 1; best patch work quilt, 3; 2d do. 2; 3d do. 1; best quilt of any other kind, 3; 2d do. 2; 3d do. 1; best bed spread, 2; 2d do. 1; best winter bonnet, 1; 2d do. 50 cts; best tidy chair cover, 50c.

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

DIVISION XVI.—HERD OF CATTLE: Best herd of cattle, not less than 10, raised and exhibited by one man, \$5; 2d do. 2.

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

DIVISION XVII.—PLOWING MATCH: The Plowing Match will take place on Thursday, Sept. 24th, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on the farm of Daniel Huff in Jessup. Best Plowing, \$5; 2d, \$4; 3d, \$3; 4th, \$2; 5th, \$1.

Com. of Arrangements—E. W. Birchard, John Bartlett, Wm. Robertson.

Mr. Huff will furnish dinner and feed gratuitously to competitors for premiums at the plowing match.

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

UNENUMERATED ARTICLES.
Judges—M. C. Tyler, W. H. Cooper, B. S. Bentley, Mrs. G. V. Bentley, Mrs. F. M. Williams, Miss Kate Hill.

SUPERINTENDENTS.—C. M. GALE, Assistant—Geo. A. Jessup.
Fruit Hall—W. A. Crossman.
Vegetable Hall—Martin Newman.
Mechanics Hall—Silas Perkins.
Ladies Hall—L. F. Fitch, Henry M. Kinstry, Miss Ellen Searle, Miss Victoria Dimock, Mrs. Joel Lyons.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.
Badge of Membership, which will admit all articles competing for Premiums, with family who are females and minor male children, \$1. Badge of Membership, which will admit family as above, without competing for Premiums, (except in Divisions 12 and 13,) 50 cts. Single admission, 15 cts. All eerymen and their families admitted free.

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

The town of Pottsgam, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., at their recent election, chose five Republican Trustees, one of whom is a full-blooded negro.

This paragraph, which went the rounds last year, is entitled to make the circuit again. The negro was not only run and elected as a Republican last year, but was re-elected by the same party this year.

The vote of Pottsgam (which was named for not being black enough) stands about 2,000 Abolitionists to 200 Democrats.

Pottsgam is the place, says the Advance where lanterns are used in the day time.

Albany Argus.
Furloughed soldiers coming from Vicksburg have been charged ten cents a glass for ice water on the steamboats—the ice being brought to government.

Thad. Stevens gives his opinion that the payment of \$300 exempts a man from draft as long as it furnishes a substitute. This depends on Dictator Fry, however.

One hundred guns were fired by order of Gov. Seymour over the reduction of Fort Sumter.

What is at Stake.

The great issue involved in the present campaign is how fairly before the people; and the battle, between the friends of the constitutional Union and the advocates of a disgraceful and oppressive despotism, will soon be fought. The issues involved are really momentous—they are more, they affect the very existence of all that men should hold most dear—the enjoyment of civil and personal rights under a constitutional government. The Lincoln administration has limited these rights. It has trampled under foot every guaranty of constitutional freedom—and the defenders, in the State of Pennsylvania, glorifying in this shame, have boldly avowed their loyalty by endorsing the policy and acts which have violated the rights of freemen; outraged the plain provisions of the Constitution—and which have surpassed the modern tyrannies of Louis XIV., and the Czar of Russia. Do these charges seem exaggerated? Let us look at the sad record of the past two years. Proclaiming that they were the advocates of freedom, the abolitionists grasped the reins of power, and in a little more than a month, after Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, and after he had sworn to support the Constitution and the laws, the great writ of habeas corpus, the sheet anchor of personal liberty, solemnly recognized by that Constitution, insisted upon and provided for by those laws, was suspended at his mandate. The personal liberty of the citizen was thus left at the mercy of the government. The courts were powerless to protect, and in less than one year two thousand prisoners were incarcerated in the American jails, which Mr. Lincoln has the honor of introducing. What was the offence which these men had committed? They were seized in the night, by armed men, as if they were felons—they were dragged from their families, they were denied interviews with counsel, they were refused a hearing—they were not informed of the charges against them—they were confronted with no accuser—they were not even lodged in the jails of their own states—but were dragged out of the State and cast into military prisons—they were kept and treated as felons for a year and upwards, and they were discharged without a trial after languishing months of imprisonment. What had they done—what horrible crime had led to these penalties? We blush to answer. These men were political prisoners. They had denounced the imbecile, the corrupt, and the unconstitutional acts of an abolition administration; they had exercised the birthright of American citizens and criticised the acts of public servants—they had believed in adhering to the Constitution and laws, and they were treated as felons. Worse than felons. For the prisoner in the dock enjoys a trial by jury. He is brought face to face with his accuser; he is allowed or rather provided with counsel, and can have a verdict rendered by his peers; and if he thinks he is unlawfully imprisoned, he can test the legality of his imprisonment at any moment. The felon enjoyed privileges which were denied to the political opponent and victim of abolition malignity. This action of the Lincoln government has been ratified by the abolitionists of Pennsylvania, and one of the resolutions adopted by their late Convention endorses the action of the administration in its military arrests. Thus the issue is fairly presented. The right of the citizen to personal liberty without control or restraint save by due course of law is claimed by the Democracy and resisted by the abolitionists. This of itself is enough; but the tyranny which has thus struck a blow at personal liberty, has sought to destroy its co-relatives, free speech and a free press. Mobs have been secretly encouraged to attack and destroy those presses which had the manliness to expose and denounce administrative corruption, tyranny and imbecility, and have been openly applauded for their destructive acts. Newspapers have been thrown out of the mails, their publication forbidden, and their circulation interdicted by the orders of the National Government. Private individuals have been driven from the country, seized from their homes, and robbed under the pretence of martial law, and all the ancient, absolute rights of freemen, personal liberty, personal security, and private property, have been annihilated by the mandate of this abolition administration. The abolition Convention approves of these enormities, and the Democracy and the abolitionists are thus at issue upon these questions. The triumph of the Democracy will restore and preserve these rights. The success of the abolitionists will destroy them; and these precious fruits of suffering blood, worth all and more than they cost, will be gone forever.

But this is not all. The abolitionists are seeking to equalize the races. They are arming the negro, and claiming for him political rights, and boldly declaring that he is vastly superior to our adopted citizens in intelligence, and as a soldier in duty better than the white volunteers.

Negro suffrage and negro equality are sought to be thrust upon the people; and the republican press and the abolitionists are advocating both measures with all the zeal which fanaticism can inspire. But worse remains behind. A war

which was levied for the preservation of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union; and which should have been waged for these objects alone, is now being carried on by this abolition government for emancipating the negro; and for the subversion of the Constitution. Thousands of lives—millions of dollars are being daily expended in pursuance of this policy—a corruption law, odious suits every feature is being enforced, and taxes under which a nation groans are being daily increased in order to change the Union of our fathers into an abolition despotism. We do not wish, and we do not mean to be misunderstood. We deny the right of secession—we would spend the last dollar and fight to the last man before the Union should be broken up—but when all must be done with the object and end of preserving the Union and the Constitution. We charge the administration of Abraham Lincoln with having perverted this war into an abolition crusade; and assert that Mr. Lincoln could and should have proclaimed a policy of amnesty, and by an offer to receive the seceding States into the Union on the old basis of the Constitution and the Union. This he will not do—his party refuse to do. Power has been sweet. It has placed in their hands the disposal of the treasure and the life of the nation, and they will batter on it like Goliath until driven from their prey. This the people will do; the polls are free to the voters. They have borne much, they have suffered long, with the hope of redressing their grievances under and by the law; and they ask no other redress. Folly and madness have marked the acts of the administration—submission and patience have characterized the course of the people; but if the former should reach such a height that it will dare to interfere with the franchise of suffrage, this latter will exist no longer, and those rights which were secured by revolution in the dark days of '76, will be maintained and enforced in the same way they were acquired. The right which preserves all rights will be enforced; and no power on earth will be permitted to obstruct the voter on his way to the polls. Military basities, armed soldiers, Provost Marshals, and Government spies, will frighten no man; and their employment for the threat of their employment, will be ruinous to all who attempt to control the people by either.

The Whipping Post of the Lincoln Party.

This whipping post has just been established in Pittsburg says the Kittanning Mirror, and a poor Irishman, by the name of Hagan has been stripped and whipped till his back is all raw. Capt Foster, Editor of the Pittsburg Dispatch, and Provost Marshal of the 22nd District, superintended the humane operation. From his own statement it seems he only ordered the poor fellow to receive twenty-five lashes, but the physician says he must have received sixty or seventy; and man or rather the men, for they took it by turns, says he did not count how many! We think the Captain ought, at least, to have kept an account. The last report we saw from Hagan was that he was delicious, and his situation critical. Hagan is a white man; and Capt. Foster is an Abolitionist; of course it is all right. It is quite as well to whip a slave in the North! In ancient Rome, a place of citizenship protected even the most humble from this most humiliating punishment; and St Paul availed himself of this privilege; but what of that? No law, no precedent, no principle is of any binding force under this Abolition rule. It is worthy of remark that nearly all the cruelties of this cruel war have been planned and practised by the Abolitionists proper. The Old Line Whigs, who belong to the Republican party, have generally abstained from those disgraceful proceedings. We find that those who have most bitterly denounced the South and Slavery for their cruelties, are the most cruel and headless of all their associates. We congratulate an Abolition fraternity on their new institution. They are fast acquiring supreme and uncontrollable power. Martial law, suspension of habeas corpus, provost marshals and whipping posts! The rack is all they want more; if they had that, we think they would be completely furnished.

There is not the least reason in the world to doubt that the great body of the people, both North and South in the army and out of it, are now tired of the war, and would gladly make peace upon any honorable terms, if the secessionist demagogues of the South, and the abolition demagogues of the North, would permit them to do so. The mistreatment of the country is that selfish demagogues—unprincipled politicians, reckless adventurers and shoddy contractors, control the governmental power of both sections and stifle the voices of the masses of the people who ardently long for peace.

As we anticipated Vermont, as a seceding State, though with a gain on the Democratic vote of last year, in the field of the war, but then Vermont is a small State, and speaks of a steady and numerically, of course.