

Republican Protest Against Governor Curtin

The Pittsburgh Gazette, the Republican organ for Western Pennsylvania, has the following language on the 14th day of August. Read it and you can see why it is that many leading Republicans declare Curtin cannot be elected:

"The Convention, which meets here to-morrow, will have a grave and delicate task before it. It represents the popular sentiment with any reasonable fairness, it will endeavor to name a candidate who combines the essentials to success with an ability and honesty which will insure a faithful and favorable administration of the affairs of the State. We do not expect of course, from this or any other representative body thus selected, either the very ablest or most honest and courageous man in the State. This would be looking for too much in the present condition of poor human nature. The best man is seldom the available one, because he is generally either a reserved or an outspoken man, eschewing politics and courtship nobody, because he despises the arts which are supposed to be necessary to secure 'the sweet voices' of the people—or proclaiming on all occasions precisely what he thinks, without fear or favor. Such men are never popular, and never, therefore, acquire that notoriety which is derived from newspaper puffery, which is unquestionably one of the passports to greatness and glory in this country. We must wait a few generations to improve the tone of popular sentiment, and the system of public representation, before we can hope to develop the best abilities of the nation in the places of highest trust.

Trusting ourselves, therefore, to the time, although there never was an occasion when the country more needed its brightest men, we are not disposed to be unreasonable in our demands. We want a man, however, if we would succeed, of whom at least no evil can be spoken; and for whom every honest man can freely vote, without compromising his conscience or his principles. To take one whom against whom any solid and well sustained objection, on the score of honesty, can be made, would be to court defeat, and show that we were indifferent, as well to moral considerations as to the probable effects of such a course. Among the candidates named, we have ourselves, as we have more than once remarked, no choice, and so interests to serve. If the privilege were given to us of saying who should be the standard bearer, we should decline it. There is not one of all the candidates whom we would not take cheerfully, except Gov. Curtin.

We trust, however, that nobody in the Convention will allow himself to be misled by the idea that a man like Curtin, and with such a record as we have shown of him, can be forced upon the people of this country by putting him in nomination against their will. We know what we say, when we give notice to those who may be tempted to this view, that he is so universally believed by the people here to be corrupt, to have sold the State and the party both—and to be anything, but well affected to the National Administration or the truly loyal man at home; they know indeed so well the sort of company he keeps, and the kind of influence that he has governed him, that we have but given shape and utterance to their invincible repugnance to the man, and done what they desired in endeavoring to save the party, by warning the managers, that they must neither touch, taste, or handle anything so unclean, if they demand the vote of the strongest Republican county in the State or the nation an important one."

Profession—Practice—Previous to the draft in this county the Abolition Jacobine-Republicans professed great friendship for this mode of "sustaining the Government." They were strong advocates of the draft—it was all right—the army must have men, and the draft was the way to get them. "The draft must be enforced even if the valiant members of the Loyal League (those braves who run off and left their families when Jenkins' cavalry approached our town), had to assist the Provost Marshall." This was their language. Well, the draft came off, and some of these patriots, who were so loud in its favor, happened to draw the lucky prize; in other words they were drafted. At once, and as if by magic, a change came over the spirit of their dreams, and every mother's son of them refused to go into the army, but all are ready to fork over \$300 to be let off!

What hypocrites! What beauties they are to talk in favor of the draft? Is this the way to sustain the Government? Of the few Republicans who were drafted in this place we don't know that one intends shouldering a musket; one and all have backed out.—Carlisle Volunteer.

"The Soldiers' Friend." The abolition papers are in the habit of speaking of Andy Curtin as "the Soldiers' friend." He shows his friendship by placing half a million of dollars that was appointed to clothe the Pennsylvania Reserve in the hands of his particular friend, who provided the soldiers with blankets that they could see through, shoddy coats and pants, and shoes that had soles filled in with shavings. In two weeks the brave men were bare-footed and nearly naked. A pretty "soldiers' friend," to be sure. How much of the profits Curtin pocketed, the public never discovered.—Easton Argus.

Montrose Democrat



A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

Thursday, Sept. 10th, 1863

Democratic State Nominations

FOR GOVERNOR: GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL: WALTER H. LOWRIE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE: M. C. TYLER, of Montrose.

FOR SHERIFF: GAYLORD CURTIS, of Susquehanna Depot.

FOR PROTHONOTARY: OWEN P. PHINNEY, of DuBois.

REGISTER AND RECORDER: ABRAHAM WALTERMAN, of Auburn.

FOR TREASURER: Wm. K. HATCH, of Montrose.

FOR COMMISSIONER: JAMES MEAD, of Friendsville.

FOR CORONER: DR. C. C. EDWARDS, of Hartford.

FOR JUDGE: E. H. GAGE, of Silver Lake.

Election, Tuesday, October 13.

"These States are glorious in their individuality, but their glory is in the Union. By all means at all hazards, they be maintained in their integrity and the full measure of their Constitutional rights. For only safe the Union to be preserved—only so as it worth preserving. It is the perfection of the primeval colors, which, blended, produce the ray of light. It is the completeness of these assembled sovereignties, lacking nothing which they have not for a great purpose, that makes the Union perfect. This word Union is a word of gracious men. It implies confidence and affection, mutual support and protection against external dangers. It is the charmed circle within which the family dwells. It is a man helping his fellow-man in this rugged world. It is the perfecting of themselves, each for himself, and their sacred honor, for the Union—let ours be pledged to maintain it."—Geo. W. Woodward.

The Mass Meeting which we gave notice would take place here on Tuesday, Sept. 15th, will be held. Hon. THEO. CUYLER and GEO. W. BIDDLE, Esq., of Philadelphia, have been engaged to address the meeting. They are able, popular, and eloquent men, and those who attend will doubtless be highly pleased with their speeches.

Will the friends of Woodward, Lowrie, and Liberty, see to it that the attendance is large; that every man who can be, is present? Let all devote one day to our cause. Every man should do his share in the duty.

The delegates and others attending our County Convention, on Monday, were in better spirit, and showed a more earnest determination to labor with untiring zeal for the success of the ticket, than those at any Convention for years. The faith that with a fair election we can elect Woodward Governor, save our new Congressional District, from falling into the hands of 'Grow & Co., and, at the least, do much toward redeeming our county, induces every man who properly values American Liberty to put forth every proper effort for the success of our cause. Our ticket is made up of the very best men in the county, who are amply competent and worthy of an election, and their friends should labor zealously to that end. There is a spirit of earnestness among the people everywhere, which only needs development and application, to cause the good work to go on to triumphant victory.

Every man has his duty to perform; let no one falter or be negligent; but show by his activity that he desires and deserves success. The Loyal League pertinently and of enmity to the soldiers, why don't the black republican authorities let the soldiers see them? The brave fellows would surely vote against the party if their journals inculcated such doctrines. In fact, it is because Democratic papers are true to the Constitution and the Union, and friendly to the soldier, that they are kept out of the lines of the army. That is so. Some Republicans deny that Democratic papers are kept out of the army by arbitrary power, but we have abundant ev-

idence that systematic efforts are made by abolition managers to prevent soldiers from reading anything except what the "loyal" say-at-homes may dictate. While they were in the field, carrying muskets, there were cowardly, sneaking villains, somewhere out of the pentagon, who robbed the mails regularly to prevent us and those in the company with us, from reading our own paper.

The Republican printed words which it charged Judge Woodward with

having uttered. We branded them as falsely quoted, as we have good reason to believe they were. The Republican tortors by renewing its statement, in part, and adds that we do not stick at falsehood for party ends. We can say that we have abundant evidence that the Republican's "deed" sticks to falsehood for party ends, in this as well as other matters. Judge Woodward never advocated "the right of secession," as that sheet meanly and falsely states. It was Horace Greeley who did that in the Tribune.

As many persons believe that it is the intention of the abolitionists to have martial law proclaimed in part or all the counties of this State, and to send bodies of troops to the polls, and oblige voters to support Curtin or not vote at all, it is well that we call attention to the fact that by the 9th section of the act of Assembly of Pennsylvania of 2d July, 1839, it is enacted that

No body of troops in the army of the United States, or of this Commonwealth, shall be present, either armed or unarmed, at any place of election within this Commonwealth, during the time of such election.

Hon. H. A returned soldier declines to take a nomination for office from the Republicans in Bradford county, and adds to his published card the following scathing denunciation of the "loyal" men who are turning "peace men" by joining mutual insurance companies to buy their exemption if drafted. He says that "At the risk of offending some of my friends, I venture to say, that the systematic efforts of a large portion of the professed friends of the Administration to provide against and evade the draft are more successful peace demonstrations than the most active efforts of the much heralded Copperheads."

The Montrose Republican repeats a statement that George W. Woodward favored the exclusion of foreigners from the privilege of voting, &c. This was long ago proved to have been an unfounded statement, as the Judge always opposed the Native or Know-nothing tyrants against adopted citizens; and the repetition now is nothing short of deliberate falsehood; but no depth of falsehood is so deep that abolitionism will not stoop to it in the vain hope of cheating an upright man out of a vote. Adopted citizens can be lied into voting for Curtin the Know-nothing by abolition-Know-nothings who call them traitors, and assert that they ought to be shot down in the streets for no offence except being foreigners and Democrats.

The New York and other abolition papers publish remarks, said to be made by Gen. Meade, at the recent presentation of a sword, in which they make Meade appear as endorsing Curtin and advocating his election. Letters from soldiers state that no such remarks were made by Gen. Meade, and that he made no political allusions whatever. The idea that our Generals suspend military operations to make stump speeches for party candidates is too shameful a lie to publish; and if true, the author ought to leave the army and give way for a fighting general, who don't dabble in politics.

A TREASONOUS WISH.—The Harrisburg Telegraph makes the following infamous declaration, and repeats it twice over, in order to give it greater emphasis: "We would rather see Lee advanced with his cohorts into the heart of Pennsylvania than witness the inauguration of Woodward as Governor of the State."

The Philadelphia Inquirer, the most widely circulated Republican journal in that city, says of him: "Judge Woodward is a citizen of impeccable character, an able jurist, and a patriotic gentleman."

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. Pittsburg Dispatch, Republican.

His nomination would be disgraceful to the party and his (Curtin's) Election impossible. Pittsburg Gazette, Republican. Adjutant-General Russell, of Pennsylvania, has issued an order relative to the payment of last year's militia, which charges the delay upon the General Government, and prescribes the mode of making muster rolls. As to the important fact of how soon they will get their money, however, it leaves the nomination at win as they were before.

Everywhere throughout the State the Democrat appear to be in a state of confusion. A visit to Cumberland County last (Sunday) week, we saw a number of soldiers raising the largest number of the leading and most influential Democrats of the county, ever known, and they, one and all, gave us as their deliberate opinion that Woodward's majority would reach 1000 or 1200 in the county. The rebels invasion has greatly benefited Curtin in the Valley. The people very justly charge him with neglect of duty in holding him responsible for the

defenseless condition of the State. The same feelings, we are credibly informed, exist in Franklin, Fulton, Adams and York counties, as will be apparent when the ballot boxes are counted off, and all along the Southern tier of counties, the Democratic gains will be unprecedentedly large, and astounding to the Black Republicans.

We have never known the Democratic party of this State in as good a position as at the present time. It is everywhere a unit in support of Woodward and Lowrie, and it is daily and hourly gaining accessions from the conservative portion of the Republican party. We are every reason to anticipate an old-fashioned Jackson majority in Pennsylvania on the second, Tuesday, of October, and, in addition, the Democracy expect to carry Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin to boot. These things, look bright all around the political horizon, and the days of Abolitionism are numbered. Lancaster Intelligencer.

There are indications that some at least of the Republican leaders and presses are coming to their senses. Senator Sherman, of Ohio, in a speech made at Dayton recently, remarked:

A great deal is said about the President's Emancipation proclamation. My idea is it is that this war would have been prosecuted more successfully if the President had not said anything about the negro.

But the following from the Newburyport Herald, a Republican paper, is still more significant: "Seven-eighths of the people all of them out of New England, except such as have freshly emigrated from here, and a few Republican 'Germans' would be in favor of a restoration of the Union upon the old basis, leaving all questions of local institutions aside, and letting the punishment of the rebel leaders take place under national or states laws, as they have always existed. If, therefore, the opposition should make this the grand issue, they would force the Republicans to say yes or no to it. If they assented, the North would be a unit with the exception of the abolitionists, who would not carry more than two states for their theory of 'subjugation, extermination, ruin, and domination.' If, on the other hand, the radicals should 'get the ascendancy in the convention,' and say no to the proposition for restoring the Union, it was then they would fall into a lesser minority than did the White party of 1852."

The Chambersburg Repository (Abolition) recently said of the Wholly Spirit of the town, "The Spirit is out for CURTIN." Whereupon thus writes the Spirit: "This is the most unkind and out of all." Say anything else you please about us "call us 'traitors,' 'secessionists,' 'Copperheads,'" say we lie, and steal, or utter any other vile slander, your imagination can conceive; but do not, we implore you, charge this sin against our souls. The weight of this injury would crush out our last hope of final forgiveness. It is humiliation enough for us to know that Andrew G. Curtin is the candidate of any party. We feel deeply the disgrace which has been placed upon the State by his renomination; and when we speak anything else than the most bitter and unrelenting opposition to his election, may our right hand forget its cunning and our tongue cleave to the roof of our mouth? We have chosen our own way of ventilating the brilliant and faithful record of Governor Curtin, which triumphed at Pittsburg; and the verdict of the honest taxpayers of Franklin county in the polls will attest the wisdom of the course."

Well, the Spirit is plainly not very much for CURTIN.

The Abolition papers are constantly denouncing the Democracy as "traitors and enemies of the country." If this is so, the Providence Post says, "it is certainly wonderful that the Abolitionists should be striving to get so many of them into the army. In New York they proposed to take about nineteen Democrats to every ten Republicans drafted, and in this State every member of the Republican 'Union League' who has been drafted, has been willing to accept a Democratic substitute. It is said, upon what we consider good authority, that the 'Union Leagues' have embraced three-fourths of the Republican voters in the towns in which they were located; yet we think it cannot be shown that a single member of that organization, out of the whole number drafted, has put on Uncle Sam's uniform; or that one of them has volunteered as a substitute. They seem perfectly willing to trust the defense of the country to 'the enemy'—the copperheads."

The Pittsburg Dispatch (abolition) in its issue of the 5th inst said: "With any man of ability, clear record, and above all, honesty, the triumph of the Union party is secured by the nomination of Curtin, who will command the respect of the party, and for this reason the Union men should hold this Convention personally responsible."

The following telegraphic despatch which was sent to the daily papers by a prominent abolitionist, which forty nominations among them: "The Union men should hold this Convention personally responsible."

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Latest War News

From Charleston, by the way of Fort Green, we have news to the fourth inst. The flag of the Confederate States was still flying over Fort Sumter, although the fortress is a ruin. Gen. Gillmore, on Tuesday last, dug out and captured from their rifle pits seventy-five men. The siege is said to be progressing favorably. The representation of Mr. Foley of the Associated Press is that the people of Charleston have been anxious to surrender, but that General Beauregard had stated that the city could not be shelled, and it was determined not to give it up. The shells, however, were destructive. One is said to have struck a house, killing several officers, and another destroyed a cotton warehouse in the back part of the city. Fort Sumter is held by twenty-five men, who will hold possession of it, and only leave it to blow it up.

General Risk confirms in a despatch to Gen. Schofield, the account of a fight, on the 25th ult., with Price, at Brownsville, the rebels being defeated and driven across the Arkansas river. Deserters were flocking into our lines, and Marmaduke's forces were scattered to the winds.

Official dispatches detailing his advance and occupation, from General Burnside. Part of his cavalry had arrived there, while others were at Morristown and Loudon; on the line of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, which towns are northwest and southwest respectively from Knoxville. When General Burnside appeared before Kingsport the enemy fell back and retreated. At this point a cavalry force, which was sent out from General Rosecrans' army at Chattanooga, eighty miles to the south, joined General Burnside's forces. The latter, pushed on his column to Loudon, when a sharp fight took place, and the enemy was completely routed. General Burnside met with but slight resistance at Knoxville. The last Tennessee valley is now cleared of rebels down to within a short distance of Chattanooga. It was expected that ere this our cavalry had destroyed the trestle work on the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad.

The latest advices from Charleston represent everything as going on favorably. A dispatch from Memphis confirms the report that an expedition was about to leave New Orleans for Texas, under command of Gen. Banks. Gen. Grant and Thomas had gone to New Orleans, and the former was to command all the Mississippi region. General Joe Johnston's army had removed from the vicinity of Enterprise, but in what direction was not known.

Message of the Governor of Kentucky. Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 1.—Governor Bramlette was inaugurated to-day. In his inaugural address he contended that the revolted States did not change their status by seceding. All that is necessary is for them to return to their position as States; the Rebellion did not merit them to a territorial condition. He also says: "We have now, and will have, when the Rebellion closes, the identical Constitution which the extremists seek to destroy—the one by innovation the other by force. It is not a reconstructed Union—not a reconstructed Union—that Kentucky desires, but a preserved Union or a restored peace upon a constitutional basis."

The Governor strongly objects to the arming of negro regiments, and asks: "What is to be done with such soldiers at the close of the war?"

By the accounts from the western papers it will be seen that immense damage has been done the growing crops by a heavy frost which occurred on the 1st and 2d inst. The wheat fortunately is all secured, and we are insured an abundance of flour for the coming year. But the crop of corn of the country has probably been cut off twenty per cent. by this untimely "cold snap." Of tobacco there will not be more than a two-third crop saved, while northern grown cotton is utterly destroyed. The hopes of a large crop of sorghum have also been cruelly blasted. Potatoes, garden truck of all kinds, and vines have been cut down. This frost will prove a costly disaster to the West, and subtract tens of millions from the wealth of the country.

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