

# THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher.

MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY, FEB. 18, 1864.

VOLUME XXI. NUMBER 6.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**A. O. WARREN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Bounty, Back Pay, Pension  
and Exemption Claims attended to.  
Office first door below Boyd's store, Montrose, Pa.

**M. C. SUTTON,**  
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, Friendsville, Susq. Co.  
Pa. Jan. '64.

**DR. D. A. LATHROP,**  
OFFICE, Post, Cooper & Co's old Banking House.  
Surgery in particular. "Baltimore" 18 years  
experience. Montrose, May, 1863.

**DOCT. E. L. HANDRICK,**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, respectfully tends his  
professional services to the citizens of Friends-  
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Boards at J. H. Hoston's. (July 20, 1863. Dr.)

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DEALER in Flour, Feed, and Meal, Barrel and Dairy  
Sick, Timothy and Clover Seed, Groceries, Provision,  
Fruit, Fish, Petroleum Oil, Soda and Soap  
Ware, Yankee Notions, &c. &c. Opposite Railroad  
 Depot, New Milford, Pa. Feb 14, 1863. -17-

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DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.  
Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,  
Wood & Willow Ware, Iron, Tin, and Stoves,  
at Fair, Flour and Salt, all of which they offer at the  
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& Co. Office, Lathrop's new building, Turmick-st.  
J. H. COLLECK. D. W. SEARLE.

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

**DR. WM. SMITH,**  
SURGEON DENTIST, Montrose, Pa.  
Office in Lathrop's new building, over the  
Bank. All Dental operations will be  
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**JOHN SAUTTER,**  
FASHIONABLE TAILOR, Montrose, Pa. Shop  
over E. N. Bullard's. Groomed on Main  
Street for past years, his skill & continuance  
pledging himself to do all work satisfactorily. Cutting  
done on short notice, and warranted to fit.  
Montrose, Pa., July 1863.

**P. LINES,**  
FASHIONABLE TAILOR, Montrose, Pa. Shop  
in Friendsville, over store of Rev. J. A. Brown,  
& Pastor. All work warranted, as to fit and finish.  
Cutting done on short notice, in best style. Jan '63.

**JOHN GROVES,**  
FASHIONABLE TAILOR, Montrose, Pa. Shop  
near the Baptist Meeting House, on Turmick  
Street. All orders filled promptly, in the best manner.  
Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

**E. B. ISBELL,**  
REPAIRS Clocks, Watches and Jewelry in the  
shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. All  
work warranted. Shop in Chandler and Vesey's  
store, Montrose, Pa. Oct 25, '63.

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**C. O. FORDHAM,**  
MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS & SHOES, Montrose,  
Pa. Shop over Dewitt's store. All kinds of work  
made to order, and repairing done neatly. July '63.

**ABEL TURRELL,**  
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Stuffs, Glass Ware, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Win-  
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MEDICINES. Montrose, Pa. Aug '64.

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**DR. E. PATRICK, & DR. E. L. GARDNER**  
JAMES GARDNER, of the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT  
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to attend to all business faithfully and punctually, that  
may be entrusted to their care, on terms commensurate  
with the times.  
Diseases and deformities of the EYE, surgical opera-  
tions, and all surgical diseases, particularly attended to.  
Office over Webb's Store. Office hours from 8 a.  
m. to 5 p.m. All sorts of country produce taken in pay-  
ment, and the highest prices given for the same.  
Montrose, Pa., May 7th, 1862. -14-

**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.  
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THE rates are as low as those of any good company in  
New York, or elsewhere, and the Directors are among  
the first for honor and integrity.  
CHAS. PLATT, Sec'y. ALBERT G. COOK, Pres.  
Montrose, July 15, '55. BILLINGS STROUD, Ag't.

**HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
Of New York.  
CASH CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.  
ASSETS 1st July 1860, \$1,481,819.27.  
LIABILITIES, 49,068.68.

J. Milton Smith, Sec'y. Chas. J. Martin, President.  
John McGee, Ag't. A. F. Wilmarth, Vice.

Folliotes tested and renewed by the undersigned at  
his office, in the Rock Block, Montrose, Pa.  
Aug '63. BILLINGS STROUD, Agent.

**S. M. Pettengill & Co.**  
NO. 37 PARK ROW, New York, and 6 State Street,  
New Boston, are our agents for the Montrose Democrat in  
these offices, and are authorized to take advertisements  
and subscriptions for us on our lowest rates.

**J. B. HAZLETON,**  
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Artist, Montrose, Pa.  
Copies taken in all kinds of weather, and the best  
results secured.

**R. B. & GEO. P. LITTLE,**  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,  
Office in the Rock Block, Montrose, Pa.  
Oct 25, 1863.

## For the Montrose Democrat.

### OLD LETTERS.

In my desk I've found some letters,  
From a loved one far away,  
One whose presence was as sunlight,  
O'er my dark and dreary way.  
As I read them now—those letters,  
Memory recalls the past,  
And I fancy that the writer,  
Is with me again, at last.

So I turn to gladly meet him,  
Feeling sure that he is near,  
Then it is there comes the knowledge  
That he's far away from here.  
I will tie them up—dear letters,  
And lay them where they were before;  
God's blessing be upon the writer,  
'Thou'g I may never see him more.  
Bridgewater, Pa. C. E. W.

### The Tigers of Singapore.

We quote from Commodore Perry's  
entertaining "Expedition to Japan," the  
following page relative to the information  
gained by that commander during his  
stoppage at Singapore, at the Malacca  
Straits, on the subject of Malay Tigers—  
merely remarking that it was in 1853,  
and that since that time tigers have become  
much more numerous and destructive than  
ever, the evil reaching to such an extent  
about eighteen months since, that general  
and organized action was taken to destroy  
as many as possible of these pests, for the  
preservation of the people.

"The native animals are generally the  
same as those of the adjacent peninsula,  
from which many of them migrate. The  
tigers especially entertain a great partial-  
ity for Singapore, and resort there in  
great numbers by swimming across the  
strait which separates the main land from  
the island. These are the genuine animals,  
which have no hesitation in pouncing on  
a passing traveller, or snatching up and  
making a meal of any unfortunate Chinese  
man or native who may happen to be in  
the jungle, busy cutting wood, clearing  
land for the rice plantations, or otherwise  
occupied. It was stated on the best au-  
thority, that not a day passes without the  
destruction of one human being, at least,  
by those ferocious beasts. The Com-  
modore was at first somewhat disposed to  
be incredulous of this statement, but as  
the acting governor and commander of  
forces both confirmed it, he could no longer  
hesitate to accept it as truth. He was  
told by them that so much of an everyday  
occurrence was this fatality, that many of  
the cases were not reported, in order to  
avoid the trouble and expense of a cor-  
oner's inquest, which the laws require.

"Death by Tiger," however, is a verdict  
that might be given daily were the legal  
formalities complied with.

It is said, and probably with truth, that  
the tiger, after he has once tasted human  
flesh, becomes so fond of it that he prefers  
its flavor to that of his ordinary venison  
or the wild boar, and will make every ef-  
fort to obtain a supply of his favorite food.  
It is this intense longing for human flesh  
which makes the tiger so very dangerous  
to the inhabitants of Singapore, especially  
to the poor Malay or Chinese who may  
be obliged to expose himself in the jungle  
and the forest. It is said, too, that the  
animal showed decided preferences for a  
Chinaman.

Nor do these stories of the tiger seem  
very wonderful, when the fact is well es-  
tablished, that those savages who are ad-  
dicted to cannibalism become passionately  
fond of their horribly unnatural food.

There is a tribe of Malays, called Battas,  
who, like their fellow Malay tigers, are  
said by Sir Stamford Raffles to eat one  
another, and to prefer such food to any  
other. Nor are they to be classed entirely  
among barbarians, for these Battas can  
read and write, and have a code of laws of  
great antiquity; and yet, according to the  
authority just named, not less than from  
sixty to a hundred Battas are eaten an-  
nually, even in times of peace.

In addition to the tigers, there are deer  
and wild boars found upon the island, and  
several varieties of smaller animals, the  
monkey, the wild hog or peccary, the por-  
cupine, and the sloth. Birds abound, and  
among them are some of great beauty.

**Goon Tiao.**—According to a New  
Orleans correspondent of the "New York  
World," the Lincoln Government officials  
in that city are having a good time gen-  
erally among the fair and fragrant daugh-  
ters of African descent. He says,  
"I have before me a placard, which was  
posted all over the city, to this effect:  
"Grand fancy and select quadrone soiree  
to be given by Madame Charles, Thurs-  
day, December 24, 1863, at 119 Royal  
street. Officers of the army and navy,  
also private gentlemen, are especially in-  
vited. Admittance 50."

"I wish I had your head," said a lady  
one day to a gentleman who had solved for  
her a knotty point.

"I wish I had your head," was his re-  
ply.  
"Well," said she, "since your head and  
my heart can agree I don't see why they  
should not get into partnership."

## A Curious Chapter on Food.

The diversity prevailing in different na-  
tions in reference to articles of food seems  
to confirm in its liberal sense the proverb-  
ial saying, that "one man's meat is anoth-  
er man's poison." Many an article of food  
which is in high esteem in one country is  
regarded in others with abhorrence, which  
even famine can hardly surmount.

In the Shetland Islands it is said that  
crabs and lobsters abound, which the peo-  
ple catch for the London market, but re-  
fuse to eat even when half starved. The  
John Dory is reckoned by epicures one of  
the choicest of fish; but in Devonshire,  
where it abounds, and also in Ireland, it  
used to be thrown away as unfit for food.  
There seems to be some superstition con-  
nected with this, as it is said that a Devon-  
shire cook flatly refused to dress it.—  
Eels—which are abundant and of good  
quality in Cumberland and Westmoreland  
and also in Scotland—are regarded by the  
people there with as much disgust as  
snakes. Skate, which is in high estima-  
tion in England, in Ireland is hardly ever  
eaten except by the fishermen. Scallops,  
on the other hand, which are reckoned a  
dainty in Ireland, are hardly ever eaten in  
England; and, though they are abundant  
on many of the coasts, few of the English  
have an idea that they are eatable. The  
cuttlefish (the kind that produces the  
inky fluid), although found on our coasts,  
is not eaten by us; but at Naples it is  
highly esteemed, and travellers report that  
it tastes like veal.

Cockchafers are candied, and served up  
with other confectionery by the Italians.  
The hedgehog no one thinks of eating  
in England except the gipsies and some  
who have joined them, and who report it  
as better than rabbit.

The sailors in the English and Dutch  
whaleships do not eat the flesh of whales;  
but those in French whalers (with their  
well known skill in cookery) are said to  
make a palatable dish of it.

By almost all the lower classes of Eng-  
land, venison and game of all kinds are  
held in abhorrence, and so are fresh figs.  
By the Australian savage, frogs, snakes,  
large moths, and grubs picked out from  
the wood, all of which the English settlers  
turn away from in disgust, are esteemed  
as dainties; but they are shocked at our  
eating oysters.

Milk as an article of food (except for  
sucking babes) is loathed by the South  
Sea Islanders. Goats have been intro-  
duced into several of the islands, but the  
natives deride the settlers with using the  
milk, and ask them why they do not milk  
their cows. On the other hand, dogs and  
rats are favorite articles of food with them.  
These last, as is well known, are often  
eaten by the Chinese, who also eat salted  
earth-worms, and a kind of sea-slug, that  
most Europeans will turn away from in  
disgust.

In the narrative of Anson's voyage is a  
full account of the prejudice of the South  
Americans (both of Creoles and Indians)  
against turtle, as poisonous. The prison-  
ers captured on prize ships warned the  
sailors against eating it, and for some time  
lived on bad ship beef; but seeing our  
men thrive on the turtle, they began to  
eat it—at first sparingly, and at length  
heartily.

Horseteeth, which most Europeans would  
refuse to eat, except in great extremity,  
is preferred by the Tartars to all others;  
and the flesh of the wild ass' colt was es-  
teemed highly by the Romans. As for  
pork, it is on religious grounds that Jews  
and Mohammedans abstain from it, as the  
Hindoo do from beef. But the Christians  
of the East seem to have nearly an equal  
aversion to it; and the like prevailed till  
lately in Scotland.

The large shell snail, called escargot,  
was a favorite dainty with the ancient  
Romans, and still is so in a great part  
of the South of Europe, though most Eng-  
lishmen would be half starved before they  
would eat it. In Vienna the large wood  
ants are served up and eaten alive. Shell-  
creeps are eaten alive in China. The iguana,  
a large species of lizard, is a great dainty  
in some of the West India Islands. And  
monkey and biligator are eaten in Africa  
and South America; and some travellers  
who have overcome their prejudice pro-  
nounced them to be good eating.

Even when the same substances are  
eaten in different countries, there is a  
strange difference in the mode of prepar-  
ing them. Both we and the Islanders use  
butter, but they store it up without salt  
till it is rancid and sour. We agree with  
the Abyssinians in liking beef, but they  
would probably object as much to the  
roast beef of old England as we should to  
the half-living morsels of raw beef which  
they delight in. Maize, the Indian corn  
of America, has been introduced into New  
Zealand by the missionaries, and the peo-  
ple cultivate and esteem it highly. Their  
mode of preparing it for food is to Euro-  
peans most disgusting. They steep it in  
water until it is putrid, and then make it  
into a kind of porridge, which emits a  
most intolerant stench.

Jonathan presented himself and his in-  
tended to the minister, for the purpose of  
being married. Being asked if they had  
been published—Oh! I guess so—for I  
told Mr. Uncle Ben and he told his wife  
more than a week ago.

## A Short Patent Sermon.

**MY DEAR FRIEND:**—The debt that sets  
heaviest upon the conscience of a mortal,  
provided he has one, is the debt due the  
printer. It presses harder on one's bosom  
than the nightmare, galls the soul, frets  
and chafes every ennobling sentiment,  
squeezes all the fraternal sympathy from  
the heart, and leaves it dryer than the sur-  
face of a roasted potato.

A man who wrongs the printer out of  
a single red cent, can never expect to en-  
joy the comforts of this world, and may  
well have his doubts of finding happiness  
in any other.

Oh! you ungrateful sinners! If you  
have hearts moistened by the flow of mer-  
cy, instead of gizzards filled with gravel,  
take heed what I say unto you, if there  
be any among you in this congregation  
who has not settled his account with the  
printer, go and adjust it immediately, and  
be able to hold up your head in society  
like a giraffe; be respected by the wise  
and good, free from tortures of a guilty  
conscience, the mortifications of repeated  
duns, and escape from the possibility of  
falling into the clutches of a lawyer, which  
is one and the same thing, if you are hon-  
est and honorable men, you will go forth  
and pay the same.

You will not wait till to-morrow! It is  
but the receipt of unredempted promises;  
it is an added egg in the greatness of the  
future; the doctor's and the creditor's  
curse. If you are dishonest, low-minded  
sons of Satan, I do not suppose you will  
pay the printer, as you have no reputa-  
tion to lose, no character to sustain, no  
morals to cultivate. But let me tell you,  
my friends, that if you do not do it, your  
path will be strewn with thorns; you will  
have to gather your food from brambles;  
your children will die of dysentery, and  
you never will enjoy the blessings of a  
healthy conscience.

I once called on a sick man whom the  
doctor had given up as a gone case.

I asked him if he had made his peace  
with his maker. He said he thought he  
had squared up. I then inquired if he had  
forgiven his enemies. He replied yes. I  
then asked him if he had paid the printer.  
He then hesitated a moment, and said he  
thought he owed him about two dollars  
and fifty cents, which he desired should be  
paid before he bid good bye to this world.  
His desire was immediately gratified, and  
from that moment he became convalescent.  
He is now living in the enjoyment of good  
health and prosperity, at peace with his  
conscience, his God and the world.

Let him be an example to you, my  
friends. Patronize the printer, take his  
paper and pay him in advance, and your  
days will be long upon the earth, and  
overflowing with the milk and honey of  
happiness.

**GEN. McCLELLAN.**—The Buffalo Courier  
says there have been two critical periods  
in our three years history of the war. The  
first occurred on the day of the first bat-  
tle of Bull Run. Unquestionably, had our  
arms been successful on that field, the re-  
bellion would have collapsed; the project  
of its leaders would have been still-born.  
Again, when McClellan was called to what  
was really the leadership of the nation, his  
plan for the suppression of the now vastly  
enlarged and invigorated rebellion, was  
beyond a doubt completely adequate to  
the end had in view. The course indicat-  
ed in the "memorandum," would have  
crushed treason and preserved the Union to  
a mathematical certainty. Look over  
its details, and see if a point be omitted,  
or if in a single direction the great game  
is not laid out with a masterly knowledge  
of the elements involved and a consum-  
mate foresight which, surely, would have  
been successful! So far as has yet been  
made manifest, McClellan is the only man  
whose eyes, at the outset of the war,  
clearly and fully comprehended the field  
on which the nation was about to try its  
strength. The correctness of his vision  
might have been questioned then; we  
know it now.

Yes, adds the Louisville Journal, we  
know it now, and dearly has the knowl-  
edge cost us. We have paid for it with  
rivers of blood and mountains of treasure.  
Shall we throw it away; after we have  
bought it at this price? This is the ques-  
tion to be decided at next Presidential  
election.

After the Union boys took Lookout  
Mountain, a rebel soldier who had con-  
cealed himself, came out of his hiding  
place, mounted a large rock; threw off his  
hat and coat, and shaking himself like a  
chicken freed from damp confinement,  
exclaimed:  
"How are you, Southern Confed-  
eracy?"

It is said that the average number of  
battles soldiers go through is about five.—  
We know an old maid who has with-  
stood fourteen engagements, and has  
power enough left for as many more.

A Mormon priest named Nichols made  
a nerve and bone all healing salve, and  
thought he would experiment a little with  
it. He first cut off his dog's tail and ap-  
plied some of the salve to the stump.—  
A new tail grew out immediately. He  
then applied some to the piece of tail  
which he cut off, and a new dog grew  
out. He did not know which dog was  
which.

## The Abolition Doctrine.

Thaddeus Stevens in a recent speech in  
Congress on the amendment to the con-  
stitution bill, avowed the true abolition doc-  
trine, which President Lincoln, however  
he may for a time beat about the bush,  
and the whole party must ultimately  
adopt and act upon. He has in effect de-  
clared the right of State secession under  
the Constitution. Of course the right  
must be exercised at the risk of war with  
the other States, if they choose to coerce  
the recalcitrant State into submission. In  
other words, he makes secession and re-  
volution synonymous, and in this view of  
the question takes the following grounds:

"If a State, as a State, makes war and  
becomes a belligerent power, we can,  
when we conquer it, treat it as we would  
any other foreign nation. And this is not a  
question under but outside of the Consti-  
tution. By the laws of war the conquer-  
or may seize and convert to his own use  
everything belonging to the enemy, and  
sell it to pay the expenses of war and the  
damages occasioned by it. As the Con-  
federate States have voluntarily thrown  
themselves out of the provisions of the  
Constitution, and placed themselves under  
the law of nations, it is our duty to  
knock off every shackle from every limb.  
The cry for 'the Union as it was, and  
the Constitution as it is' is now but an at-  
tempt to perpetuate slavery. May the  
God of justice paralyze all such efforts."

This is the bold doctrine of the compar-  
atively new political sect—founded by the  
Englishman Thomson and William Lloyd  
Garrison, and composed of the rag ends of  
all parties and factions that have arisen,  
disappeared or yet exist, since the adop-  
tion of the Federal Constitution—that  
now under the Presidency of Abraham  
Lincoln, conduct the government and con-  
trol the destinies of the United States.

The doctrine held by the fathers, and  
still maintained by all sound constitu-  
tional statesmen and lawyers, is that the  
Union cannot be broken except by the com-  
mon consent of the parties to the con-  
tract—that is the States themselves. It  
was wisely held by the framers of the  
Constitution, and is so held by the Demo-  
cratic party, that the people of a State  
cannot, at will, revolutionize it out of the  
Union—that the Union was made to be  
perpetual, and can in no wise be dissolved  
unless by the general concurrence of all  
its constituent parts; and this is the only  
doctrine by which it can be preserved.—  
According to this theory the Union has  
never been dissolved, and still exists, not-  
withstanding the belligerent attitude of  
the people of some of the States; and all  
that is necessary to give it all the vitality  
it ever possessed is to quell the military  
power now in arms for its destruction. It  
requires no amendment of the Constitu-  
tion, no avoidance of its terms, no power  
but what it plainly confers upon the con-  
stituted authorities of the Federal gov-  
ernment to accomplish this. The instru-  
ment itself is perfect, and the authority  
conferred by it is ample. By the exercise  
of that power alone, without usurpation,  
without the least infringement of the fun-  
damental law, without the suspension of  
habeas corpus, the passage of confiscation  
laws, or the issuing of emancipation pro-  
clamations, if the Lincoln administration  
and party had simply desired to crush the  
rebellion and re-establish the Constitution  
and the Federal power in the seceded  
States, they could have done it long since.  
But plainly that is not now, and never  
was their intention. Mr. Stevens is in-  
genious—more so than any leading man  
of his party—and he tells us what the  
real design is. It is to treat the rebellious  
States as foreign—to subjugate, and hold  
and govern them as provinces—to rob  
them at will, and to treat them with a  
cruelty from which the most heartless  
monarch in Christendom would turn with  
horror, and none but an Asiatic despot  
would approve or imitate. And this is to  
be done for the avowed purpose of de-  
stroying the Union as the Constitution  
made it; for, says Mr. Stevens, "The cry  
for 'the Union as it was, and the Constitu-  
tion as it is,' is but an attempt to perpetuate  
slavery. MAY THE GOD OF JUSTICE  
PARALYZE ALL SUCH EFFORTS."

The design, then, of the abolitionists is  
no longer hidden—it is proclaimed to be  
the destruction of the Union—and this is  
their prayer: "May the God of justice  
paralyze all efforts" to restore the Union  
as it was under the Constitution, as it is.

Thus abolitionism boldly avows the  
treason which it contemplates.—Patriot  
& Union.

## Reason for Continuing the War.

The Rev. Dr. Massie, the British  
"emancipation" agent, having recently  
returned to England, is now giving an  
account of his reception in various parts  
of the United States. At a late meeting  
of the Glasgow Union and Emancipation  
Society, Dr. M. referred to his interview  
with Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Sumner, in  
which the Massachusetts Senator laid  
down the real doctrine of the abolitionists  
who now govern the country, viz: that  
their great object is to prevent the war from  
being ended before negro slavery shall  
have been abolished.

That this is, and has been, the real  
position of the administration and the  
abolition party, we have not doubted.  
But the leaders in this guilty project of

## continuing the war have not, as a general thing, so openly and pointedly avowed the truth as one of their number did in this instance to Rev. Dr. Massie. That Mr. Sumner permitted himself thus to speak out his real feelings as he is here shown to have done, is only to be explain- ed by the fact that he was talking to a foreigner and a brother abolitionist, to whom he felt safe to unbosom himself.— He states, very pointedly, the real senti- ment and purpose of those who control the "conduct of the war" today. It is an atrocious purpose; and we ask every reader, Democrat or Republican, to mark well the significance of the declaration he makes.

### (From the Lancaster Intelligencer.)

#### THE TRUTH COMING OUT.

We have all along contended that the  
so-called "Loyal Union League" was a  
secret, oath-bound political organization,  
as much so as the Know-Nothing organiza-  
tion of 1854-5. This has been strenu-  
ously denied by our opponents. But  
the truth will out sooner or later; and,  
in this instance, the public have not had  
to wait a great while for it. The "Thug"  
examination, which took place before Alder-  
man Wiley, of this city, has lifted the  
curtain a little, and permitted us to gaze  
into the dark recesses of the political  
organization known as the Union League.  
The principle witness examined before  
Alderman Wiley, was George Brubaker, Esq.,  
one of the most adroit and active of the  
Republican party in Lancaster county,  
and the fact of his refusing to answer  
certain interrogatories appended below  
are tantamount to an acknowledgment on  
his part, that both the Know-Nothing and  
Union League associations are secret and  
oath-bound political organizations. Were  
they otherwise, why should he decline  
answering the questions fairly and square-  
ly. That portion of Mr. B's examination is  
as follows:

Q. Was not the very object of that  
organization (Know-Nothing) to control  
the election of citizens through the agency  
of secrecy and oaths?  
A. I decline answering, for the reason  
that I would criminate myself by so do-  
ing. I am under such an impression as  
presently.

Q. Was not that organization so  
profoundly secret that its members were  
compelled to deny its existence and its  
membership?  
A. I am at present under the impres-  
sion that every member was privileged to  
say that he was a member, but could not  
tell that any other one was a member.

Q. Had that society any object than  
the controlling of nominations and the  
election of persons to office?  
A. I decline answering.

Q. Can you tell us what proportion of  
prominent persons belonging to the  
Union party in this Convention belonged  
to that organization?  
A. I can't answer.

Q. Had they signs, grips or pas-  
swords?  
A. That's not for me to answer.

Q. Can you tell me where any of  
their meetings were held in the county?  
A. I decline answering.

Q. Do you not know that they were  
held in barns, shops, lime-kilns and gar-  
dens, and were participated in by many  
prominent members of the present Union  
party?  
A. I decline answering.

Q. You spoke of another association in  
this country known as the "LOYAL UNION  
LEAGUE." Is that a secret society?  
A. I decline answering.

Q. What other secret societies are  
you a member of?  
A. I decline answering.

#### A Flexible Platform.

The following platform (says the Cory-  
don Democrat) we have arranged to suit  
all parties. It is a trinity in unity—three  
in one. The first column is Secession  
platform; the second is the Abolition  
platform and the whole read together is  
the Democratic platform. The platform  
is like the Union—as a whole, it is a  
Democratic; but divided, one-half is  
Secession and the other Abolition:

Hurray for Secession	The Old Union Is a curse.
We fight for The Confederacy	The Constitution Is a league with hell.
We love The rebellion	Free Speech
We glory in Separation	A free press
We fight not for Reconstruction	Will not be tolerated
We must succeed	The Negro's freedom Must be obtained
The Union	At every hazard
We love not We never said	We love The negro
We want For intervention	Let the Union slide
We cherish The stars and bars	The Union as it was Is played out
We venerate Southern chivalry	The old flag Is a haunting lie
Death to Abel Limton	The habeas corpus Is hateful
Down with Law and order	Jeff Davis Isn't the Government Mob law Shall triumph