

# THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher.

MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1864.

VOLUME XXI. NUMBER 11.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**A. O. WARREN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW. - Bounty, Black Pay, Pension, &c. - Office first door below Boyd's Store, Montrose, Pa.

**M. C. SUTTON,**  
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, Friendsville, Susq's Co. Pa. - Jan. 18.

**DR. D. A. LATHROP,**  
OFFICE, Post, Cooper & Co's old Banking House. - Surgery at particular. - Reference 30 years experience. - Montrose, May, 1863.

**DOCT. E. L. HANDRICK,**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, respectfully tender his professional services to the citizens of Friendsville and vicinity. - Office in the office of Dr. Lect. - Montrose, Pa., July 20, 1863.

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DEALER IN Flour, Feed, and Meal, Barrell and Dairy Salt, Timothy and Clover Seed, Groceries, Provins, Fruit, Fish, Petroleum Oil, Wooden and Stone Ware, Trunking, &c. &c. - Depot, New Milford, Pa. - Feb 24, 1863.

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DEALERS IN Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Ready Made Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, Wood & Willow Ware, Iron, Nails, Sole & Upper Leather, Fish, Flour and Salt, all of which they offer at the lowest prices.

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FASHIONABLE TAILOR - Montrose, Pa. Shop over I. N. Bullard's Grocery on Main-street. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of patronage from all who work satisfactorily. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit. - Montrose, Pa., July 13, 1863.

**P. LINES,**  
FASHIONABLE TAILOR - Montrose, Pa. Shop in Phoenix Block, over store of Read, Watson & Foster. All work warranted, as to fit and finish. Cutting done on short notice, in best style. - Jan. 20.

**JOHN GROVES,**  
FASHIONABLE TAILOR - Montrose, Pa. Shop near the Baptist Meeting House, on Turpike-st. All orders filled promptly, in the best 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.

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

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**DR. E. PATRICK, & DR. E. L. GARDNER,**  
LATE 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.

## FIRE INSURANCE.

**THE INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA,**  
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These rates are as low as those of any good company in New York, or elsewhere, and the Discrepancy among the best for home and foreign.

CHARLES PLATT, Secy. ABRAHAM C. COFFIN, Pres. Montrose, July 18, 1863. BILKINGS STROUD, Agt.

## HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

**OF NEW YORK.**  
CASH CAPITAL, TWO MILLION DOLLARS.  
SHARES 1st Jan. 1864. \$3,288,570.57  
LIABILITIES. 75,903.32

J. Edgar Smith, Secy. - Chas. J. Martin, President. John Edgar, Acty. - A. F. Winchell, Vice.

Notices issued and renewed by the undersigned at 215 office, in the Brick Block, Montrose, Pa.

1863 7 BILLINGS STROUD, Agt.

**S. M. Pettengill & Co.,**  
NO. 37 PARK ROW, New York, and 6 State Street, New Orleans, are agents for the Montrose Democrat in Adams cities, and are desirous of the advertisements and subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

**J. B. HAZLETON,**  
Ambrotype and Photographic Artist, Montrose, Pa.

**R. B. & GEO. P. LITTLE,**  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, MONTROSE, PA.  
OFFICE on Main Street. Particular attention given to Conveyancing.

## Winter will not last Forever.

Winter will not last forever,  
Spring will soon come forth again,  
And with flowers of every color,  
Deck the hillside and the plain.  
Lamb will soon in fields be sporting,  
Birds reecho from each tree,  
"Winter's gone! its days are ended!  
We are happy—we are free!  
Hedge and tree will soon be budding,  
Soon with leaves be covered o'er;  
Winter cannot last forever,  
Brighter days are yet in store!

Sorrows will not last forever,  
Brighter times will come again,  
Joy and every grief succeeding,  
As the sunning after rain;  
As the snow and ice of winter  
Melt at the approach of spring,  
So with all our cares and trials,  
Joy and peace, and comfort bring.  
When the heart is sad and drooping,  
Think, though you be vexed sore,  
Sorrows cannot last forever,  
Brighter days are yet in store!

## An Item for Teachers.

Teachers—if throughout your duties  
Ever faithful you would be,  
Not by words, but by your actions,  
Teach in all sincerity.

Youthful eyes are on you gazing,  
Youthful hearts your thro's receive;  
Eagerly they catch your accents,  
Eagerly your words believe.

Then beware, lest by your actions  
Untrue principles you teach,  
And forget not you must ever  
Strive to practice what you preach.

## Practical Amalgamation.

The female abolitionists at Port Royal, it appears, have commenced reducing the amalgamation or miscegenation theory to practice. The decency of the operation may be questioned, but its honesty must be admitted. The Concord Patriot, a journal of too respectable a character to make such a statement without the evidence to sustain it, informs its readers that many of the female abolitionists who went to Port Royal as teachers of negroes, have been successful in at least one branch of juvenile development. It says:

"Private advices from Port Royal say that many of the female abolitionists who went to Port Royal to teach the little negroes how to read and pray, have been obliged, within the past few months to abandon their black charges and open nurseries on their own private account. An officer informed us recently that no less than sixty-four spinners had contributed to the population in and about Port Royal harbor. The climate seems to favor population even more than the production of Sea Island cotton by paid negro labor.

"The information furnished us by the officer concerning the sixty-four little nannies, has been confirmed by the testimony of the Rev. L. Billings, Lieut.-Col. of the First South Carolina Regiment, who is here in consequence of ill health. He says it is a sad truth.

There's *laxel* miscegenation, under the protection and pay of Old Abe.

## Greeley on Negroes in 1855.

The New York Tribune, Sept. 22, 1855, held the following opinion of free blacks:

"One-half of the free blacks have no idea of settling themselves to work except as the hirelings or servitors of white men; no idea of building a church, or other serious enterprises, except through beggary from the whites. As a class, the blacks are indolent, improvident, servile, and contentious, and Gerritt Smith in a letter to Governor Hunt, complains that 'the most of them preferred to ROT both physically and morally in cities, rather than become farmers or mechanics in the country.'

Every word of which is as true now as in 1855, but as Greeley's policy now is to turn 4,000,000 industrious, wealth-producing slaves into this worthless class of free negroes, and make them citizens and VOTERS, he pretends that negroes are equal or superior to whites.

## Fremont in Ohio.

The radical Germans of Ohio, as elsewhere, appear to be all for Fremont first, and against Lincoln under all circumstances. At a meeting of the German National Club of Cincinnati, on the 2d instant, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"That we will support only the nomination of a tried and outpoken and progressive man.

"The man of our choice would be in the first line General John C. Fremont; for he proved at the very beginning of the war, by his proclamations, that he understood the spirit of the times, and because, being a man of excellent education, he appreciates talent where he finds it, without regard to nationality. Yet we are willing to join our votes with those which have the plurality in all societies and may be cast for a man whose past life corresponds to the principles of our platform.

"But be it resolved, that WE WILL NOT SUPPORT ABRAHAM LINCOLN UNDER ANY CONDITIONS, WHATSOEVER, should he be nominated by ANY party for a second term.

## ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC SENATORS.

To the Democrats of Pennsylvania:  
Fellow Citizens—At this juncture in the proceedings of the Senate of Pennsylvania, the undersigned deem it their right and duty to address you.

For more than two months we have untidily and determinedly withstood an effort on the part of the Republican members of that body to subvert the organic law, to ignore the precedents of seventy years of our history, and to trample under foot the rights of their equals and peers. In so doing we have been actuated by the high resolve, that by no act of the representatives of this Commonwealth should the rights and constitutional privileges of the people be subverted. We have relied with unshaken faith upon that people for our support and vindication, and to the end that their verdict may be rendered with a full knowledge of the facts, we beg leave to present a brief history of our position during the protracted and exciting contest which has just closed.

The members of the Senate assembled in the Senate Chamber at Harrisburg on Tuesday, January 5th, A. D. 1864, at 3 P. M. Of the twenty-two Senators holding over, all were present save Major White, who was a prisoner in the hands of the rebels; of those present, twelve were Democrats, and nine Republicans. The Senate was called to order by the Hon. J. P. Penney, the Speaker elected at the close of the session of 1863. The Secretary of the Commonwealth was then introduced and presented the returns from the districts which had elected Senators in October 1863. The returns were opened and read, by which it appeared that four Democrats and seven Republicans had been elected all of whom were present, thereby causing a tie in the vote between the two great political organizations of the country as represented on that floor.

Upon the reading of the certificates of election, it would have been the duty of the Senator elected Speaker at the close of the session of 1863, to have vacated the chair, had he been governed in his action by the express terms of the Constitution, which, by section X, Article I, prescribes that the General Assembly shall meet on the 1st Tuesday of January in every year, and by section XI of the same Article, that "each House (i.e. when they meet on that day) shall elect its Speaker and other officers." It appears to the undersigned that the words "each House shall elect its Speaker" are sufficiently certain to determine the question that no one elected Speaker by the Senate of 1863 could exercise the duties of that office over the Senate of 1864—the latter being a new and distinct body, made up of other members who had never participated in an election for Speaker, and as by the express terms of the Constitution, "each House shall (when they meet on the first Tuesday in January in each year) elect its Speaker and other officers," it is manifest and clear that the Senator from Allegheny had no shadow of right to exercise the duties of Speaker, over this new Senate which had never elected him its Speaker, and we have never recognized him as such. But admitting, for the sake of argument, that the words of the Constitution are ambiguous and uncertain, then precedent and usage, if they exist, must determine their meaning, and by this test the undersigned desire that their position may be tried.

During a period of seventy years, from 1794 until this day, there is but one other instance where a Speaker elected by a former Senate attempted to exercise the duties of his office over a succeeding and new Senate, and that was during the "Buck Star War" when the late Chas. B. Penrose, the speaker holding over, entertained two motions relative to contested seats; but when these were determined, even he vacated the chair, and did not dare to resume it, until by the vote of the new Senate, he was elected Speaker.

If the Republican members of the Senate of 1864 can gather comfort from this one solitary exception in the unbroken line of precedent, they are welcome to it. The boldness and magnitude of their act of usurpation has destroyed its significance as a deed of revolution.

The Senator from Allegheny, notwithstanding the express words of the Constitution, with their meaning illustrated by the action of all former Speakers, save one, of a period of seventy years, after the reading of the certificates of election which created the new Senate, failed to vacate the chair, which he occupied by courtesy and for the sake of convenience. He requested the new Senators to come forward to be sworn. This the Republican Senators did, and also the Democratic Senators; the latter, however, under a protest, in which, in brief and emphatic terms, they denied his right to administer the oath of office to them, they having been elected members of a body of which he had never been elected Speaker.

It is here to be observed that this course was necessary on their part, for the reason that it was the evident intention of the Republicans, should the Democrats refuse to take the oath, to leave that names on the roll, whereby our opponents would have secured a clear majority of those voting.

After this act of usurpation the new Senate, by a unanimous vote, adopted a resolution to proceed to an election for Speaker. It is not true that the office was vacant, (as the undersigned contend) why the necessity to elect a Speaker? But under this resolution, several ballots were held on that the first day of our meeting, each resulting in a tie between the Republican candidate, Mr. Penney, and the Democratic candidate, Mr. Clymer. The Senate adjourned until the next day, when, after several ineffectual ballots, the Senator from Berks, Mr. Clymer, on behalf of the undersigned, made the following proposition of compromise, viz: That the Republicans should elect the Speaker of the Senate, the Democrats the Clerk, and so on alternately until all were filled. This basis of settlement the undersigned considered to be just. It was made, not for the purpose of securing place and position, but to vindicate a principle. It was precisely the basis of compromise adopted in 1855, when the Democrats having an actual majority (although not present) were given the Speaker, the Know-Nothings of that day (at present Republicans) the clerk, and so alternately to the end of the list. But this proposition the Republican Senators of 1864 refused to accept. They had entered upon usurpation, and they determined to adhere to it with all its consequences.

During the protracted struggle which followed, this offer of compromise was renewed from time to time; it was always rejected, and not one proposition tending to a solution of the difficulty ever came from the Republican side, save the absurd suggestion of the Senator from Erie, Mr. Lowrey, that he would vote for the Democratic candidate for Speaker, provided that he or some one of the undersigned would agree never to vote in any party or test question.

It is thus a matter of history, that the Republican Senators refused a fair and just proposition which, had it been accepted, would have organized the Senate on the second day of its meeting. They attempt to justify their conduct on two grounds: First, that the Senate is ever organized, the Speaker of a former Senate being the Speaker of the subsequent one; and, second, that Major White, if present, would have given them a majority.

We have heretofore exposed the fallacy of the first position by reference to the words of the Constitution, and to the unbroken precedents of seventy years. In addition, we will present a test which will so clearly expose the unwarrantable and unconstitutional nature of their claim, that no one, however prejudiced, may mistake or misunderstand it.

By 28th section, Article 1st, of the Constitution of this State, it is provided that all bills passed by the Legislature and presented to the Governor for his signature, within ten days of the final adjournment, shall become laws without his signature, unless sent back (with his objections) within three days after their next meeting.

In 1855 the Legislature met on the second day of January. The contest for Speaker was prolonged until the fifth, when the Hon. Wm. M. Heister, of Berks county, was elected. Upon the sixth, the fourth day after their meeting, the Governor of the Commonwealth returned, with his objections, several of the most important bills passed by the Legislature of 1854. If the position of the Republican Senators of 1864 is correct, viz: that the Senate is always organized, and that the Speaker of the former Senate is the Speaker of the new Senate, then those bills of 1854, vetoed by Governor Bigler on the fourth day of the session of 1855, are laws notwithstanding his vetoes. That this is not so, or at least that none of the eminent lawyers and statesmen who composed that Senate (among whom were Price, Buckalew, Heister and Daise) so thought, is evinced by the fact that they all voted upon those vetoes as required by the Constitution, which they surely would not have done had they been of opinion they had been sent in too late. The Senators of 1855 did not even claim to have met until they had elected a Speaker, much less that they were organized. Our view of this question is further strengthened by the act of 1864, which obviously contemplates the election of a Speaker of each House at the beginning of each session, and requires him first to be sworn before he can administer the oath to the newly elected members. It has been left for the Republican Senators of 1864 to ignore the Constitution, to defy precedent, and to attempt to destroy the very foundations of law and order.

This disposition of their first ground of defence. We will now probe the second reason assigned for their revolutionary conduct.

Who is accountable for the absence of Major White or rather, who is to blame that his seat was not filled on the first day we meet? It is here to be observed that it is alleged that Major White resigned his seat in this Senate, that resignation having been received by his father, Judge White, about the middle of November, 1863. It is to be assumed that the undersigned desiring that individual opinion thereon, that the resignation was genuine since in substance, and in support of the usurpation inaugurated in January, an elec-

tion was ordered thereon by the Speaker de facto of the Senate, and a new member elected and sworn. Assuming it to be genuine, whose fault is it that an election was not ordered immediately on its reception, which would have given ample time to those who were necessary in his place on the first Tuesday of January? Surely neither that of the undersigned, nor of any Democrat in the State; the blame must rest where it rightfully belongs, upon the Republicans of the Senate and upon their abettors.

The excuse offered is that the resignation was not filed, in order that efforts might be made (the incentive being the necessity of Major White's presence, to Republican ascendancy in this State) for his exchange. Without stopping to inquire whether this ascendancy is likely to be beneficial to the people of Pennsylvania, we will merely remark that if the fate of Major White had been different or more deplorable than that of thousands of other brave and gallant men who are enduring the untold horrors of captivity in order that the negro may be raised to the level of the white man, then, indeed, might some such excuse be tolerated. But Major White's condition, much as we deplore it, is no worse than that of those who are a garnered harvest of brave men rotting in prison, victims to the malignant heresies of those who advocate the social, political and military equality of the black and white races.

That Major White became a prisoner is his misfortune; that he is not released is the intentional and designed fault of his political friends. In either view, he and they are alone responsible for the "dead-lock" caused by his absence.

After the Republicans had secured a clear majority, they still persisted in their course of usurpation. In the earlier days of the session, by a unanimous vote, and by participating in twelve ballots, they admitted that it was their sworn duty to proceed to the election of a Speaker. When they had secured the power to do so, then, in violation of the Constitution, of precedent, of law and of their own admissions, they for ten days persisted in their revolutionary conduct. But from the 20th of February, the day when Dr. St. Clair was sworn as Senator from the Twenty-first District, until this 6th day of March, the undersigned have resisted as before, by all means in their power, every attempt of the Republicans to legislate. Baffled and defeated, they (the Republicans) have on this day yielded the whole question in issue. The Senate of 1864 has elected a Speaker.

Thus, fellow citizens, have the Constitution, precedent and law been sustained, and the course of the undersigned vindicated.

We have thus narrated the facts of this case, and have endeavored, and we trust successfully, to expose the fallacy of the ostensible reasons assigned by the Republican Senators in support of their conduct. We say ostensible, for we do not hesitate to declare that the entire proceeding is but a part and parcel of a programme which proposes to break down and destroy every barrier standing between them and their lust for power and place. In the past, we have presented a determined and unbroken front. We have done so during the trying times of the present, and sustained by your confidence and support, we will continue to do so in the time to come.

We have presented you the record—by it we are willing to be judged.

HARRISBURG, March 9, 1864.

HENRY CLYMER, WM. A. WALLACE,  
Geo. H. BUCHER, JNO. LATTI,  
C. M. DONOVAN, GEO. W. STEIN,  
A. HIRSHAND GRATZ, J. B. STARK,  
WM. HOPKINS, B. REILLY,  
DR. B. MONTGOMERY, J. C. SHIRT,  
H. B. FRANKS, C. A. LAMBERTSON,  
WM. M. SHERREY, WM. KINSEY.

LOYALTY—Keep it before the people that the Chicago Tribune, a Lincoln-Loyal organ, said:

"Give us a Rebel victory, let our armies be destroyed, Maryland conquered, Washington captured, the President exiled, and the Government destroyed; give us these and any other calamities that can result from defeat and ruin, soother than a victory with McClellan as General."

The equality of the negro with the whites, having been decreed; Greeley & Co. are now attempting to show that the negro is the superior man and soldier.

According to official records, desertions from our army previous to April 62, amounted to 23,454, and the aggregate since the war broke out down to the last report is 127,167, an average of nearly 4,000 per month, or about 133 each day.

Hon. Charles Gilpin has been appointed United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in place of George Coffey, deceased.

The abolition party aided by picked soldiers taken from the front, have as usual, carried New Hampshire. Major White carried 2,000 men.

Mr. Lincoln's Reward of Indiana. After the passage of the Lincoln resolutions in the Indiana Legislature the other day, the President sent in to the Senate the nomination of four Indiana men to be made brigadier-generals.

Lincoln's Self-Electing Scheme. Lincoln's scheme to hold elections at this point of the bayonet, in rebel states, to make himself President again, is alarming many of his warmest party friends. Winter Davis, of Maryland, elected to Congress by martial power, speaking of Lincoln's scheme to form governments in the rebel states, said:

"It must not be done under the proclamation of the President, which, so far as it is anything more than a state paper, is a grave usurpation upon the legislative authority of the people of the United States."

The fact that nobody was found on the floor of the House to reply to this grave imputation, reiterated in a great variety of forms, is significant of the utterly indefensible character of the scheme. Other radicals, among them Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, condemn the scheme. Mr. Boutwell said:

"There is neither power under the Constitution; there is neither force in the nation; there is neither power in the universe, in the absence of divine interference, to create the state of Arkansas, and compel her to take her place in this Union, to send members to this House and Senators to the other branch of Congress, except with the will and consent of the people themselves."

Compare these strong declarations with the Lincoln-Banks attempt to compel the people of Louisiana to vote against their conscience and reconstruct a government. These administrative sages seem to have discovered a short method of accomplishing Gov. Boutwell's impossibility. Hear Mr. Boutwell again:

"Now what remains for us to do? To wait till the people of Arkansas, 'clothed and in their right mind,' without the exercise of military force, without coercion, by numbers so great as to give assurance that they will remain loyal to the Union, shall appear before the legislative and executive departments of the government, and ask to be replaced as a state with a Constitution, and admitted to the rights of the several states of this Union."

Radical as Mr. Boutwell is, and committed to Sumner's state-suicide doctrine, he here talks sense, and encourages us to hope that Mr. Lincoln's interested scheme may die by the excess of its absurdity. Another extract from the remarks of Mr. Davis is all that we have room for:

"Let me refer to the proclamation of General Banks. I refer to it because dangerous doctrines are gaining a hold upon the public mind; in my judgment, touching the foundations of the republic. No man has a greater regard for Gen. Banks than I have; but I shudder when I find his proclamation summoning the people of Louisiana to an election under a declaration that martial law is the fundamental law of the State of Louisiana."

Administration Frauds. A day scarcely passes now, that the people are not shocked and astounded at the frauds that are discovered under this administration. Every department of the Government seems to be affected. The War, the Navy, the Treasury, the Interior, all seem to be overrun with thieves and villains, who look upon the government as fair game to pluck. Every effort is made to hide these frauds and to prevent investigation, but while the administration is engaged in closing up one mine of corruption, another becomes exposed to view, and all their efforts to prevent an exposure of their stealings and plunderings, cannot conceal from the eyes of the people the rottenness and corruption that is hidden beneath the surface. Latterly the rogues have been falling out, consequently the public are being benefited by the revelations that are making by some of these "loyalists" turning "state evidence." A striking instance of this occurred the other day in the House of Representatives, when Frank Blair, abolitionist, opened upon Secretary Chase, in such language as the following:

"A more profligate administration than that of the latter never existed in any country; the country was redolent with the fraud and corruption of the agents. Again and again permits to trade were sold to the highest bidder, and recently in Baltimore a permit was given to a notorious blockade-runner, whose vessels had more than once been seized. If Mr. Chase's friends had thought these things could not be proved, they would doubtless have voted for an investigation."

Here is a bold attack; nothing less than charging Secretary Chase with being in league with bloody-bayonet runners, and supplying the rebels with munitions of war, and other articles, to aid them. A plain charge of treason made against the highest officer of the government, and made too by a Republican and abolitionist. It was only the other day that some of the administration officials, in the New York Custom House, were detected in connivance with the blockade-runners in that city. The most prominent one being the private Secretary of the Collector of the Port, and a leader of one of the Union Leagues of that city. And this is the kind of men we are taxed to support!

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