

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

Thursday, April 7th, 1864.

The Republican majority in Congress have deliberately attempted to make negro-equality a matter of general law, as well as a special theory with their own party, by voting to strike the word "white" out of the Montana territorial bill; their object being to confer the right of suffrage, &c., upon Lincoln's so-called "citizens of African descent." Negro-voting has now been made an issue by the party in power.

The Knoxville correspondent of Greeley's Tribune says of Colonel Frank Woolford, the Kentuckian:

"No man has shown more steady devotion to the Union cause, or has been exceeded in self-denial and gallantry in the field. He has been seriously wounded six times, and had sixteen horses shot under him in battle."

And yet this gallant brave has been dismissed from the service "in disgrace," merely because somebody said that at a sword presentation, he spoke in condemnation of Lincoln's ruinous policy!

It is reported that Lieut.-Gen. Grant has, or will re-instate the Colonel to his command.

Lincoln's ten per cent. scheme has grieved no friends by being considered among the people; and many cautious radical leaders are coming out against so monstrous and dangerous an experiment. Ashley, Republican from Ohio, made a speech in Congress last week, in which he took a decided stand against the plan.

He protested against the carrying out of any policy of reconstruction of States by the Executive, irrespective of the control of Congress. He wanted no such Executive precedent established—no such exercise of doubtful constitutional power. He opposed it now as he would were his opponents in possession of the government. In the course of his remarks he reviewed the conduct of Gen. Banks, saying that that officer's proclamations to politics in Louisiana was an assumption of power, and an OUTRAGE on civil rights. The policy of that general (dictated by Lincoln) was in disregard of the wishes of the free states men of that state.

The telegraph brings one-sided reports of disturbances in Illinois, which for party effect in the Eastern elections, are called "copperhead riots," "rebellion," &c. The origin of the trouble was kept from publicity by the misrepresentation managers, but from what we can learn the circumstances are that Mr. Eden, a member of Congress, was addressing his constituents at Charleston, in Coles county, when an abolition doctor, and others interfered to break up the meeting; hence a fight resulted, in which several were killed or at least injured. Out of this unjustifiable attack upon a legal and quiet meeting of Freemen, grew further trouble. The County Sheriff tried to perform his duty, to store and preserve good order, but was obstructed by some military stragglers who attempted to usurp martial power; and the issue arose as to whether the Sheriff and his posse should maintain law, or whether military power, guided by partisans, should establish anarchy. We are disposed to think that the affair was less important than the "bell-he-graf" reported it; and Western papers will probably give us correct reports in due time.

An Underground Railroad in New York City.

A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature authorizing the construction of an underground railroad from the Battery to the Central Park, in New York. In addition to the main line, it is proposed also to construct branches connecting with the Harlem & New Haven Railroads. There are to be stations at convenient points with stairways leading to the streets above. The corporations, some fifty in number, embrace some of the most substantial and respectable citizens of New York. The estimated cost of the tunnel, which is to be of sufficient dimensions for two tracks, is \$4,200,000. This project is novel on this side of the Atlantic, but the experiment has been successfully tried in London, where an underground railroad has been in operation for more than a year past from the Great Western Railway Station to a point near the Bank of England. The trains are drawn by cog-wheel engines, which run at an ordinary rate of speed, and it is a favorite route of travel for the people of the great metropolis.

Purify, purify, purify the blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and the humors, derangements and distempers which pervade the system at this season will disappear. We have tried it and speak with knowledge.

Disastrous Fire in Japan.

A correspondent writing from Kanagawa, January 14th, says: "Osaka has just experienced one of the most destructive fires in history records. The burnt district is three miles in width by one-third of a mile wide—800 houses and 250 warehouses, were consumed with a loss of life 500 to 1000 souls. The fire lasted for three days."

Democratic Presidential Electors.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS:
Robert L. Johnston of Cambria.
Richard Vaux of Philadelphia.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS:
William Loughlin, Paul Leidy,
Edward K. Helmbold, Robert Swinford,
Edward P. Dunn, John Ahl,
Thomas McCullough, Henry G. Smith,
Edward T. Hess, Thaddeus Banks,
Philip S. Gerhard, Hugh Montgomery,
George G. Leiper, John M. Irwin,
Michael Seltzer, Jos. M. Thompson,
Patrick McAroy, Erastus Brown,
Thomas H. Walker, James P. Barr,
Oliver S. Dimmick, William J. Koontz,
A. B. Dunning, Wm. Montgomery.

Delegates to the Chicago Convention.

SENATORIAL DELEGATES:
George W. Cass of Allegheny,
Wm. V. McGrath of Philadelphia,
Aas Paeker of Carbon,
William Bigler of Clearfield.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES:
1st dist.—S. G. King, G. W. Neibinger.
2—Wm. M. Reilly, G. W. Irwin.
3—William Curtis, Simon Arnold.
4—W. W. Burnell, I. S. Cassin.
5—H. P. Ross, C. W. Carrigan.
6—John D. Stiles, Perry M. Hunter.
7—John H. Brinton, J. C. Beatty.
8—J. Glancy Jones, William Rosenthal.
9—George Sanderson, H. A. Wade.
10—E. W. Hughes, C. D. Gloninger.
11—Philip Johnson, Carleton Burnett.
12—Charles Denison, A. J. Gerritson.
13—David Lowenburg, J. F. Means.
14—Wm. H. Miller, Hamilton Alricks.
15—Peter A. Keller, H. D. Egolf.
16—Henry J. Stahl, B. F. Meyers.
17—R. Bruce Petriken, Daniel M. Dull.
18—John H. Orvis, S. Pierce.
19—C. L. Lambertson, J. K. Kerr.
20—T. B. Searight, John Latta.
21—Wm. A. Galbraith, Wm. A. Wallace.
22—Wm. D. Patterson, S. P. Ross.
23—J. A. McCullough, F. M. Hutchinson.
24—R. W. Jones, S. B. Wilson.

A Suggestive Parallel.

Hon. Wm. F. Allen, of this city, was one of the counsel for the plaintiff, in the late case of Hon. Geo. W. Jones, (ex-Senator from Iowa), against Secretary Seward, for false imprisonment in one of the government bastilles, and in the course of his argument recalled the following suggestive events in the history of England.

Justice Allen said:
"The officers of Charles I, when required by the Court to show cause for arbitrary detention answered: 'By the special mandate of the King.' It was the spark which fired our English ancestors to resistance. To-day the answer is: 'By the authority of the President.' The language is almost identical with that used by Charles I. Is tyranny of two hundred and fifty years ago less than tyranny to-day? With all deference to constituted Federal authority, I invoke this Court, in the sacred name of liberty, to set its hand against this act of usurpation; to deliver this country from fearful peril. 'By the special mandate of the King,' was the language that cost Charles I his head; his Prime Minister fled the country, and in the chaos of blood that followed, society went reeling as to destruction, again to be convulsed under James II, until the abdication and accession of the Prince of Orange.—*Quæro Palladium.*"

No Cheers for White Soldiers.

Some three weeks ago, it will be remembered, a black regiment left this city for the seat of war. In passing by the Rialto, at Third and Walnut streets, it was greeted with buzzards that made the welkin ring, from the brokers who had rushed out of the windows and thronged the portico. Now mark the contrast: On St. Patrick's Day, the remnant of the 69th (Irish) regiment, war-worn veterans, paraded the streets in honor of their patron saint, and as they passed by the Exchange they did not receive from the shysters who there "most do congregate," one sign or token of applause or recognition. We would advise the brokers to unfurl a flag with this inscription on it: "No white trash in soldiers' clothes need pass here expecting applause—that is reserved for the almighty nigger."—*Sunday Mercury.*

From Europe.

The steamship Africa has arrived at Halifax with three days later news. The belligerents in Denmark exhibit increased activity. The Germans are vigorously prosecuting the siege of Duppel. The Prussians are ready to open fire across the Wemminburg. The Danish iron-clad Self Draks had been repulsed. The Danish batteries are armed with French rifled guns. The American ship North Atlantic, bound to Boston, and partly loaded, has been destroyed by fire at Calcutta. The Morning Herald says that the conference has served the purpose of the English cabinet, and Parliament has separated without expressing any opinion on the present state of affairs.

Latest from Europe.

The steamship City of Cork arrived at New York on Saturday, from Queens-town the 21st ult. On the 18th three Prussian men-of-war attacked the Danish blockading squadron off Greiswalde, and after an engagement of two hours the Prussians returned to the harbor. The Danish government has decreed the release of the Hanoverian ships under embargo in Danish ports. On the 17th ult. there was heavy cannonading all along the line of Duppel, and the Sonebjerg portion was carried by the Prussians after a severe assault. Duppel was still unharmed. The bombardment was resumed on the 18th. Disturbances have taken place in Stockholm, resulting in the arrest of several persons by the police. The illness of the Pope has become alarming.

Mrs. President Lincoln's Sister.

We must in justice apologize to the Tribune for refusing our credence to its story that Mrs. J. Todd White, a sister of Mrs. Lincoln, who lately went south by way of Fortress Monroe, abused her pass and carried contraband goods in several large trunks, so giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

The facts are as the Tribune stated them—are even worse; and in apologizing to that journal for an incredulity which its habitual mendacity regarding political opponents has created and fostered in our minds, we have no other alternative than to restate the facts precisely as they are, painful as it is to any loyal American to join that fanatical journal in any course, or to endorse its impeachment of the chief magistrate of the United States for assisting openly in giving direct aid and comfort to the armed enemies of the Union. The facts then, are these, and we make no comment upon them, for if they do not, in themselves, make the heart of every patriotic northern man and woman shudder within them, then the fanaticism of the time has dragged the North into an insensibility which nothing can arouse.

Mrs. J. Todd White, a sister of Mrs. President Lincoln, was a rebel spy and sympathizer. When she passed into the confederacy a few days ago, by way of Fortress Monroe, she carried with her in her trunks all kinds of contraband goods, together with medicines, papers, letters, &c., which will doubtless be of the greatest assistance to those with whom she consorts.

When General Butler wished to open her trunks, as the regulations of transit there prescribe, this woman showed him an autograph pass or order from President Lincoln enjoining upon the federal officers not to open any of her trunks, and not to subject the bearer of the pass, her packages, parcels, or trunks, to any inspection or annoyance. Mrs. White said to General Butler, or the officers in charge there, in substance, as follows: "My trunks are filled with contraband, but I defy you to touch them, Here (pushing it under their noses,) is the positive order of your master!"

Mrs. White was thus allowed to pass without the inspection and annoyance so peremptory forbidden by President Lincoln in an order written and signed by his own hand, and to-day the contents of his wife's sister's trunks are giving aid and comfort to the enemy.—*World.*

Politics in the Army.

Every one in Washington understands that the removal of Pleasanton, French, Newton, Sykes, and other generals from the army of the Potomac, is a blow at McClellanism there, aimed by Secretary Stanton, though apparently executed by others. The stroke is a clever one. Probably it was necessary to reorganize and consolidate. There were too many officers for the more than decimated ranks of that brave body of soldiers, and the necessity of re-organization was the lever which Stanton has used to accomplish his purpose, but in choosing the generals to be weeded out, he has had a single eye to a political purpose.

That purpose is to use every means to control the vote of the army of the Potomac in the coming presidential election. Now, the army would vote for General McClellan, if he were a candidate, almost en masse, in spite of all the blandishments of Mr. Lincoln.

There are those here who believe, and do not hesitate to assert, that it is the intention of the administration to perpetuate its power in any event, whatever the result of the November election, and that the plans are laid wide and deep to effect that result. I do not choose to credit that theory yet, for I cannot suppose Mr. Lincoln and his cabinet think so lightly of their own necks, or so meanly of their fellow countrymen as to suppose that they could accomplish such a revolutionary plot against the wishes of even a minority of one-fourth of the legal voters of the country. I am only unwilling to admit as yet that the facts thus far disclosed, the threads of Republican plot weaving, run more consistently with that theory than any other, thus far.

In spite of that I insist upon believing as yet that the real purpose of the Republicans is only to gain the next election by fair means, and foul means.—[Washington correspondence of N. Y. World.]

How the Soldiers Regard McClellan.

The Holmes county (Ohio) Farmer of the 24th ult. states that a few evenings since Mayor Giesdref, of Sandusky City, gave a supper to the Third Division of the Sixth Army Corps, stationed at that city. This division belongs to the Army of the Potomac, and has had a good opportunity of testing the merits and character of General McClellan, to whom they are devotedly attached. During the evening, the Mayor, who is a radical abolitionist, incidentally made some remark derogatory of Gen. McClellan. Gen. Terry and his entire staff, together with most of the officers present belonging to that division, instantly took their departure, thus showing their contempt for a man who dared impugn the loyalty and patriotism of their late commander.

The late massacre of negro soldiers near Vicksburg is now said not to have been a rebel outrage, but quite otherwise. The negroes went to a hotel where there were only white women and children with their servants, committed the grossest possible outrages on the women and then burnt the house. An Indiana regiment heard of the affair and attacked and killed the negroes. No rebels were concerned in the shocking affair. Admiral Porter said in a late report: "The negro troops near Vicksburg have been committing many outrages."

Abstract of the Bounty Bill.

The act provides as follows:
Sec. 1 legalizes the act of county commissioners, corporate authorities of towns or cities, school directors or supervisors of townships who have issued bonds or certificates of indebtedness for payment of bounties to volunteers.

Sec. 2 is pretty much a repetition of 1, legalizing all payments of bounties made by the authorities mentioned.

Sec. 3 authorizes the authorities mentioned to complete all contracts made for refusing advances made for the purpose of paying such bounties, to issue bonds, warrants or certificates in the name of such authorities for the payment of money advanced or borrowed, with interest, and to levy and collect taxes as assessed and collected.

Sec. 4 legalizes the assessment of taxes heretofore made for the payment of bounties, provided that property of non-commissioned officers and privates in actual service in the army or navy of the United States, or who have died or been permanently disabled in such service, or have been honorably discharged after eighteen months service, and of widows minor children and widowed mothers of such as have died in such service shall be exempt from such taxation. The provisions of these four sections only refer to agreements and contracts made and contracts made since 15th October, 1863.

Sec. 5. The provisions of the 14th Section of the act to create a loan and arm the State passed May 15, 1861, creating a board of relief for families, are extended to families of men who have been drafted or conscripted and mustered into the service, and all arrangements for such purposes are legalized.

Sec. 6 authorizes county commissioners to borrow money to pay to every non-commissioned officer or private who volunteered from such county and entered the army or navy on or after the 17th August, 1863, or who may hereafter volunteer, a sum not exceeding \$900. Agreements heretofore for a higher sum are legalized. Cities, wards and townships which had filled their quotas shall be exempt from any tax levied for such purpose, and in case county commissioners refuse to act, borough wards or townships may raise such bounties.

Sec. 7. No certificate of indebtedness under this law shall be issued for less than \$25 except when the bounty is less than that sum. All property, professions, trades and occupations subject to taxation for State and county purposes, shall be assessed for this purpose, including a per capita tax of not more than \$1 on all taxable male inhabitants. Only one year for a longer period than ten years.

Those having agreed in writing to pay a certain sum, greater than their share of tax, shall be held for the same.

Sec. 8 and 9 legalize the levy of a per capita tax upon persons subject to military duty and authorize the payment of balance due under contracts by township authorities.

Sec. 10. Money borrowed by commissioners to be paid to county treasurer, who shall have one half per cent. for his trouble.

Sec. 11. Money in wards, boroughs or townships to be paid to treasurer of same who shall give bonds and be allowed compensation not exceeding that allowed to county treasurer. Compensation of collectors not to exceed two per cent.

Sec. 12. Veteran soldiers who have enlisted and not been credited to any special locality, to be allowed bounty in localities where credited.

Sec. 13. In case of death bounty to be paid to representatives of soldiers.

Sec. 14. All accounts to be audited like any other county or township accounts.

Approved, March 25th.

The Question of "Legal Tender."

Daniel Webster, in his speech on the "Specie Circular," printed in the 4th volume of the Standard Edition of his works pages 280 and 281, laid it down as a settled principle of Constitutional law, "that gold and silver, at rates fixed by Congress, constitute the legal standard of value in this country, and that neither Congress nor any State has authority to establish any other standard or to displace that." In another part of the same speech he said: "Most unquestionably there is and there can be no legal tender in this country under the authority of this government or any other, but gold and silver. This is a Constitutional principle, perfectly plain and of the very highest importance. The States are expressly prohibited from anything but gold and silver in tender in payment of debts, and although no such express prohibition is applied to Congress, yet as Congress has no power granted it; but to coin money and regulate the value thereof, it clearly has no power to substitute paper or anything else for coin as a tender. The Constitutional tender is the thing to be preserved; and it ought to be preserved sacredly under all circumstances."

The President has issued another proclamation explanatory of his amnesty proclamation of the 5th of December. It states that those who are in confinement, or out of prison on bonds or parole, are not entitled to the clemency offered in the proclamation. It further defines the officers who are entitled to administer the oath of allegiance, viz.: Any commissioned officer, civil, military or naval, in the service of the United States, or any civil or military officer of a state or territory not in insurrection, who by the laws thereof may be qualified for administering oaths.

It is stated that the President is positively averse to the employment of Generals McClellan and Fremont in any capacity.

THE WAR.

Herick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus is cleaned of all impurities, and contains the largest amount of all necessary and wholesome properties which can be concentrated in the same weight; is guaranteed to give the most perfect satisfaction, or the money refunded. It will cure dyspeptic persons, and save the health of all who use it. Grocers and Druggists sell it. Depot 112 Liberty street, New York.

Important to Females.—Dr. Chesman's Pills.

The combination of ingredients in these pills is the result of long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and cannot do harm to the most delicate female. In curing all irregularities, Pains, Menstruations, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

DR. CHESMAN'S PILLS

was the commencement of a new era in the treatment of irregularities and obstructions which have consigned so many to a premature grave. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decay. These Pills form the only safe and ever put forward with IMMEDIATE and PERMANENT SUCCESS. Don't be Deceived. Take this advertisement to your Druggist, and tell him that you want the BEST and most RELIABLE Female Medicine in the World, which is comprised in these Pills.

DR. CHESMAN'S PILLS

have been a standard Remedy for over thirty years, and are the most effectual ever known for all complaints peculiar to Females. To all classes they are invaluable, including, with certainty, periodical regularity. They are known to thousands, who have used them at different periods, throughout the country, having the sanction of some of the most eminent Physicians in America.

Explicit directions, stating when they should not be used, with each Box—the price \$1 per box or 6 boxes for \$5, containing from 25 to 50 Pills, and fully and completely secured from observation, by remaining in the Proprietors' Sold by Druggists generally.

HUTCHINGS & HILLIER, Proprietors,

311 Broadway, New York.
Sold in Montrose by Abel Turrell; in Tunkhannock by J. W. Lyman; in Great Bend by L. Griffin.

Swallow two or three Hopheads of "Buchan's Tonic Bitters,"

Sarsaparilla, Nervous Antidote, &c. &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, you may try one box of old Dr. Buchan's Specific Pills, and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegetable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects, break down and shatter constitution. Old and young can take them to good advantage. Imported and sold only in the United States by

JAS. S. BUTLER, General Agent,
Station D, Bible House, New York.
P. S.—A box sent to any address on receipt of price—which is One Dollar—post free. (March 24—3m)

THE CONFESIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit of a sick and a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay of Manhood, etc., and all complaints, the means of self-cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great injury and expense through medical humbug and imposture. By enclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
may 20—1ytc Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.

Do you wish to be cured?

Dr. Buchan's English Specific Pills cure, in less than 30 days, the worst cases of Nervousness, Impotency, Premature Decay, Mental Weakness, Incontinence, etc., and all other Nervous Affections, no matter how long they have existed. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent, post-paid by mail, on receipt of an order.

JAMES S. BUTLER, General Agent,
Station D, Bible House, New York.
March 24—3m

DR. TOBIAS' VENTILANT LINIMENT.

DRUGGIST.—What a pretty and interesting child I saw last week! But now, alas! it is no more. Such was the conversation of two gentlemen riding down town in the cars. Died of croup! how strange! It was Dr. Tobias' Ventilant Liniment that cured the child. In this. Now, Mothers, we appeal to you. It is not for the paltry gain and profit we make, but for the sake of the infant child that low fever, that croup, that Croup is a dangerous disease; but use Dr. Tobias' Ventilant Liniment in time, and it is robbed of its terrors. Always keep it in the house, and you are never at night or to-morrow, no telling what—1st armed with this Liniment, you are prepared, let it come when it will. Price only 25 cents per bottle. Sold at 25 Cent Street, New York. Sold by all Druggists, April—1m

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Susquehanna County, and to me directed, I will expose to sale, at public vendue, at Court-house, in Montrose, on Friday, April 8th, 1864, at 10 o'clock, p. m., the following described pieces or parcels of land, to wit:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Springville, County of Susquehanna, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north and east by lands of John Cassidy, on the south by lands of Loomis and Crawford, and on the west by township of Springville, containing one-fourth of an acre, with the appurtenances, I framed dwelling, 1 barn, some fruit trees, and all improved. Sold of S. S. Sanford vs. B. B. Sanford.

Also—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the town of Susa, County of Susquehanna, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north and east by lands of John Cassidy, on the south by lands of Loomis and Crawford, and on the west by township of Springville, containing one-fourth of an acre, with the appurtenances, I framed dwelling, 1 barn, some fruit trees, and all improved. Sold of S. S. Sanford vs. B. B. Sanford.

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