

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher.

MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1864.

VOLUME XXI NUMBER 14

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. O. WARREN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bonny, Rock, Pay, Pension,
and Redemption Claims attended to.
Office, first door below Boy's Store, Montrose, Pa.

M. C. SUTTON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, Friendsville, Susq. Co.
Pa. Jan. 24, '64.

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OFFICE, Post, Cooper, & Co's old Building, House
O Surgery in particular. Tel. Reference 31 years ex-
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DOCT. E. L. HANDRICK,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, respectfully tenders his
professional services to the citizens of Montrose,
and vicinity. Office in the office of Dr. Lect.
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very lowest prices.

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near the Baptist Meeting House, on Turnpike
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Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

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REPAIRS Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry at the
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Pa. Shop, over Dentist's store. All kinds of work
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Snuff, Glass, Groceries, Family Goods, Jewelry, Perfumery,
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DR. E. PATRICK, & DR. E. L. GARDNER
GRADUATE OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
OF YALE COLLEGE, have formed a copartnership
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to attend to all business faithfully and punctually, that
may be intrusted to their care, on terms commensurate
with the times.
Diseases and deformities of the EYE, surgical opera-
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227 N. 3rd St. over Webb's store. Office hours from 9 a.
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Montrose, Pa., May 7th, 1862—191

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The Oldest Insurance Co. in the Union.
CASH CAPITAL PAID IN \$200,000.
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his office, in the Brick Block, Montrose, Pa.
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S. H. Pettengill & Co.,
NO. 37 PARK ROW, New York, and 6 State Street,
Boston, are our agents for the Montrose Democrat in
those cities, and are authorized to take advertisements
and subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

J. B. HAZLETON,
Ambrotype and Photographic
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Pictures taken in all kinds of weather, in the best
style of the Art. oct 10

R. B. & GEO. P. LITTLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
MONTROSE, PENN.
OFFICE on Main Street. Particular attention given
to Conveyancing. oct 10

NOTICE!
THE subscriber hereby respectfully notices that
he has taken license to act as a Justice of the Peace
in the County of Montrose, and offers his services to the public.
Charges reasonable; and all calls will be promptly
attended to.
C. COCHRAN, March 3, 1864.

THE TRUTH TOLD.

LINCOLN'S HONESTY AND CAPACITY.
A TERRIBLE PHILIPIC AGAINST LINCOLN
BY A FREMONT ORGAN.

(From the New York New Nationalist.)
We all recollect that worthy citizen of
Athens who banished Aristides solely be-
cause it annoyed him to hear the epithet,
"the Just," constantly coupled with his
name. We have all been struck by this
strange specimen of political liberty, and
by the lack of judgment in the applica-
tion: It was not because this undue no-
toriousness given to the name of a citizen of
the republic might after a time, prove dan-
gerous; nor because the epithet of "Just,"
was questionable, that the worthy citizen of
Greece banished Aristides. He would
not even discuss the matter, the epithet
annoyed him, and that was enough to ou-
trage its unfortunate bearer. In this we
see an excess of liberty and a lack of po-
litical education.

Now, we are annoyed and irritated at
hearing the words Abraham Lincoln and
honesty always coupled together; but being
more generous than the excellent
Athenian citizen aforesaid, we propose,
before ostracizing honest Abe from the
White House, to consider his right to the
surname of "Honest!" To call one man
honest out of a population of thirty mil-
lions, is not so much a compliment to him
as a satire upon all the rest. Let us look
into his honesty and capability. After
three years of patient silence we have a
right, and moreover it is our duty, Mr.
Lincoln, to examine your acts and show
them to the nation. You commenced by
confiding the fate of our cause, the honor
of our arms, and the lives of our sons to
men having no higher claim to such trust
than a host of voters at their command,
whose support you coveted—in order to
advance the welfare of the nation.

We have allowed you to further your
political and personal interests, and to
transform into heroes men whose ineffi-
ciency has swallowed up thousands of
lives and millions of treasure, so that you
might be able to dazzle the eyes of the
people with victories far more than real.
We have permitted you to sacrifice tried
patriots, whose popularity alarmed you,
and whose energy disappointed your cal-
culations.

We have allowed you to deceive the
people; we have let you transform dis-
graceful defeats into victories; and even
we made no outcry when you were re-
duced to beg expropriation for acts which
have eternally disgraced the honor of our
arms. You have been unable either to
foresee or forestall anything. What has
become of the nation's enthusiasm? What
have you done with the immense resour-
ces, unprecedented in history, that the na-
tion has lavishly given you?

You are now appealing to conscription,
and we will not enter into a discussion of
the principle itself, but we will tell you
that you should have foreseen that the day
must come when you would need these men,
and that you were to blame in not calling
for them when the people's enthusiasm
was first aroused, when they certainly
would not have been refused you. You
are to blame, inasmuch as thro' your in-
capacity and personal schemes, the neces-
sity of such an appeal has become a ques-
tion of public safety. You are to blame
for depriving us of the service of men
whose popularity stimulated that enthu-
siasm.

You have told the country that both
the rebellion and slavery were dead; you
have told the people that the forces
of the rebels were reduced by de-
sertions, and that they could not be re-
cruited, fed, nor clothed; and yet you are
forced to set on the defensive, being
threatened at all points.

Whenever you have directed the action
of our troops they have been uniformly
unsuccessful; you have perpetually of-
fered us the wretched spectacle of splen-
did resources and excellent chances of suc-
cess sacrificed to incapacity. The only suc-
cess which you came near attaining,
but the credit of which we intend to take
from you, is due to the incredible imagina-
tiveness that you have displayed in de-
scribing facts. Changes of base, masterly
retreats, and reconnoissances have suc-
ceeded each other with a rapidity worthy
of the greatest showman of modern times.
The immense variety of circumstances is
only equalled by the identity of the re-
sults. We have:

Sherman's reconnoissance.
Smith's reconnoissance.
Thomas's reconnoissance.
Kilpatrick's reconnoissance.
Custer's reconnoissance.
Seymour's reconnoissance.
Gilmore's Charleston reconnoissance.

The result is everywhere the same, ridi-
culous and disastrous. The sole con-
cession we can make to your honesty is,
that you have improved upon the change
of base in 1862; you destroy fewer sol-
diers and burn less of the nation's prop-
erty.

How is it, that after three years of in-
comparable victories, according to Hal-
leck's facetious expression, "unprecedented
in the military history of nations,"
you are still, pondering how to preserve
the national Capitol and your base of op-
eration?

Is it a reward for such success, for the
achievement of such results, that you now
ask the nation to pass a vote of confidence
and re-elect you for another, and perhaps
another term?

In your inaugural address you gave a
very striking illustration of your peculiar
honesty by pledging yourself, in accord-
ance with the well-known principles of the
party which had elected you, not to serve
another term; you said this in a manner
which none of your supporters then un-
derstood; but your words were evidently
designed to bear a double meaning, so
that, if you should find the sweets of of-
fice more enticing than you possibly an-
ticipated, you might change your purpose
without seeming to violate your promise.
Candid people will see in this a good deal
more evidence of cunning than of honest-
y.

The whole truth is this: you are lead-
ing the nation quietly to destruction by
deceiving the people as to the dangers
which threaten it. In the first part of the
campaign of 1862 you gained advantages
which you were unable to utilize or even
to retain in 1863.

You sacrificed the entire west for the
capture of Vicksburg, and then you pro-
claim to the four winds that the Missis-
sippi is free, while not a single steamboat
can navigate it without being attacked or
perhaps burned, and without every pas-
senger having the fear of death or captiv-
ity before his eyes.

To serve the ends of your cause, you
have made a hero out of a man upon
whom you have lavished everything, who
had every obstacle removed from his path,
and who was promptly furnished with re-
inforcements and supplies, while Rosen-
crantz could get none; and who has
scarcely been able to hold, with the im-
mense resources at his command, the
ground which his predecessor gained in
spite of you by his talents.

You have offered us the distressing
spectacle of the sacrifice of merit to
price and personal political interests, and
this in a republic, in the name and under
the plea of popular sovereignty.

And to cap the climax, you are obliged
to hear definitions like this: An uncondi-
tional loyal man is one who, although not
satisfied with the measures taken by the
government, approves them all and gives
them his constant support.

It seems almost incredible. Are we in
Constantinople, in St. Petersburg, in Rome
or in Paris? Are we the descendants of
those proud Saxons who refused to suc-
cumb to any yoke, or the illegitimate off-
spring of cardinals seeking to secure for-
tune and greatness by a perpetual wor-
ship? Are we really the descendants of
those disciples of Luther and Calvin, who
rather than subject their reason to an au-
thority that they despised, preferred to
expatriate themselves to those shores,
where, through the agency of liberty,
they founded our national greatness which
you are now striving to drown in a sea of
cowardice and adulation, corruption and
incompetency? Were our ancestors to
visit the earth, they would certainly be
surprised to see that, eighty years after
the revolution which gave life and liberty
to the nation, the Lincoln party could find
no other definition of loyalty than a blind
submission to the decrees of a govern-
ment.

But we have exercised this blind and
unsubstantiated during three years; dur-
ing three years we have kept silent—and
what was more generous than silence?
Some true radical patriots said not long
since, "We have lost all confidence in
Fremont. What has he said or done for
a year past?"

What could he do? what could he say?
He has done for you what Butler and Si-
gel have done; what we all have done;
he has been charitable enough to keep si-
lence, and that is more than he should
have done. In the face of so much in-
capacity and corruption, patriotism alone
has kept us silent. Each time that a fresh
defeat or a fresh concession to foreign
powers brought an indignant exclamation
to our lips, we restrained its utterance.—
And yet has much grief, and love, and ad-
miration, accompanied each hecatomb of
these unknown heroes, martyrs to their
country, who have fallen, through the in-
competency and cold and insatiable am-
bition of the men whose mission it was to
lead our sons to victory, but who being
blinded by political considerations for
their personal advancement, led them on
to a profitless death.

And you have not displayed more tal-
ent or energy abroad. Napoleon has
trampled upon the rights of a friendly re-
public; he has licentiously notified us of
a blockade of the Mexican coast, and thrown
the Monroe doctrine in our face.

We ask, then, who is master now in
America, he who lays down the law, or
he who submits to the same? Is it Na-
poleon III, or the successor of Washing-
ton?

God alone, by bestowing upon the
country inexhaustible wealth, and that
ardent patriotism which makes every sol-
dier a hero, has saved the country from
the ruin into which your selfishness would
plunge it. This is the secret of the differ-
ence between your currency and that of
the South.

We have been imposed upon long en-
ough. The ruin which you have been un-
able to accomplish in four years, would

certainly be fully consummated were you
to remain in power four years longer.—
Your military governors and provost mar-
shals, override the laws, and the echo of
the armed heel rings forth as clearly now
as in France, or Austria. You have en-
croached upon our liberty without secur-
ing victory, and we must have both.

You have dishonored us abroad by
shameless misrepresentations as to our
true condition. Places that we occupied
in 1862 are now again in the hands of the
rebels, and God knows whether your ar-
rangements for the approaching cam-
paign are adequate. Corruption has en-
tered into every department of your ad-
ministration, rendering it a very Angean
stable, which needs a Hercules as your
successor. It is time for the light to
shine forth and for the truth to fully ap-
pear, so that all sincere patriots, all men
who look for nothing further than the ad-
vancement of their country and of liberty,
may rally in one compact body around
the great principle of liberalism, and form
a liberal party really worthy of the name.
Such a man can only save the country.

A way with all the impostors who have
invaded the temple of liberty, and turned
it into a free-market. Let there be an
end of this force of unconditional loyalty,
which is "only fit to secure" the votes of
those fools, who, instead of delving to the
root of the matter, blindly believe all the
interested articles published by journals
that are paid to applaud and submit, whe-
ther right or wrong.

Mr. Lincoln's honesty is of strange de-
scription. It consists in nearly ruining the
country and in disregarding its interests
in order to make sure of power for four
years longer. To our eyes, the man who
has deprived his country of the service of
some of its best citizens, who has been
unable to make any better use of the in-
credible resources confided to him, and
who, after agitating so many public ques-
tions without solving one of them, dis-
regards his own utter incapacity, is of all
the citizens of the United States, the least
honest and the most dangerous.

But even if President Lincoln were the
honest man that his paid organs represent
him to be, how dangerous would his re-
election prove to the liberties of the peo-
ple, under existing circumstances, sur-
rounded as he is, with the military influ-
ences that he has at his back! Let us re-
member the teachings of history, and the
instances of feigned or real inability, all
of which have resulted in despotism. Six-
tus V., the half stupid monk in his cell,
and Napoleon III, the scottish debauch,
belong to the same school. The men who
have to endure them, elected them as un-
important individuals, whose election
would give time for reflection and consid-
eration; it will soon be sixteen years that
France has reflected and pondered over
her lost liberty. Fearing the unknown,
and shrinking from the perturbations in-
cidental to change, they have had despo-
tism and ruin, which are leading them in-
evitably to the most terrible of all the re-
volutions that history has hitherto record-
ed.

The Liberty of the Press.

The New Nation (Fremont organ) in an
article on the relations of the press to the
administration, makes the following curi-
ous revelation:

"But what is to be thought of an ad-
ministration that is afraid of its friends,
of the presses that helped to put it in power?
It argues something rotten in Denmark.
The raid of the administration against the
press of the country was not intended so
much for the disloyal journals as the loyal
or Republican ones; but the latter saw
its purpose and got out of the way. It
was deliberately contemplated at one time
to pounce down upon certain Republican
journals, and to thrust into the national
furnace two or three of the principal Re-
publican publicists of the country, if not more,
and the execution of this design was only
delayed in waiting for public opinion to
harden sufficiently to make it safe for the
administration to enter upon so hazard-
ous an experiment. Public opinion, how-
ever did not rise to that pitch of indur-
ation to justify the movement, and the
scheme was, fortunately for its projectors,
abandoned. Indeed, public opinion, by
degrees rescued the republican press from
the dangers of administrative intolerance,
and that press is beginning to reassert its
right of speech with decided success."

The distinguished "Republican pub-
licists" alluded to, must have been Greeley,
Beecher and Tilton. Can this be the rea-
son why these three worthies are not in
favor of the re-nomination of "Honest
Old Abe"? If may account for the milk
in that ocean. There is a moral in
this fact, however, which the Republican
press should heed.—Had the adminis-
tration succeeded in entirely muzzling the
Democratic newspapers, nothing under
heaven could have saved the Republican
press from the same fate.

The friends of Vallandigham are
making up a fine subscription to relieve
him from pecuniary embarrassments con-
sequent upon his banishment from home
and business. The amount raised is said
to reach \$20,000—all contributed in Ohio.
The treasurer of the fund reports his re-
ceipts for two weeks ending March 26th,
at amount to \$5,126.

PAYING SOLDIERS IN GOLD.

For aught we can see to the contrary,
"the attitude" of the Democrats in Con-
gress and the State Legislature on the
subject of paying the soldiers and sailors in
gold or its equivalent, "is an attitude"
which reflects credit upon them, and of
which the people of the country, without
party distinction, should feel proud. The
fact that the majority in Congress and in
the State Legislature, composed of men
who claim to be the exclusive friends of
the soldier, refuse to "pay him the full
amount of wages to which he is legally en-
titled, does not by any means disprove
the correctness of the position assumed
by the Democratic members in both bod-
ies in favor of paying him in gold.

The first question to be considered is,
"Are the soldiers entitled to be paid their
wages in money?" If they are, then
what is money? Our dictionary defines
it to be "metal coined for traffic; coin;
bank notes exchangeable for coin." Now,
when Congress passed the act fixing the
meagre pay of soldiers, (\$13 a month) did
they mean that the soldier should receive
the legal dollar of the country, 100 cents,
or depreciated government paper, worth
in the market only 63 cents? Let those
who refuse to pay the soldier the small
stipend of thirteen dollars (money) monthly,
settle this question to square with their
action if they can; that is no concern of
ours. But Democratic members, who be-
lieve in the inviolability of contracts hon-
estly entered into, and who are convinced
that Congress meant precisely what the
phraseology of the act expresses, that the
soldier should be paid thirteen dollars of
one hundred cents each month, and not
thirteen dollars of sixty-four cents each
month, would prove very dishonest legis-
lators, indeed, and very poor friends of
the soldier and of their country, if they
should silently sanction the fraud—already
too long practiced by the Abolition Ad-
ministration—by which each soldier is
cheated out of more than one-third of his
pay monthly. When that act of Congress
was passed, \$13 paper currency was worth
as much as \$17.08 is now; and even this
does not properly express the disparity,
for the rise in prices of the necessities of
life is far beyond the depreciation of paper
currency. Take almost any single article
of prime necessity, or which custom has
made necessary—or take them all togeth-
er, and the average price is seventy-five
per cent. higher than it was three years
ago. So that to-day it requires \$22.75 to
purchase what, three years ago, could have
been procured for \$13. It is plain, there-
fore, that if the government should pay
the soldier and sailor what it contracted to
pay—\$13 of 100 cents per month—he
would still fall short in ability to support
his own and his family's wants as well
as he could three years ago, \$9.75. In-
stead of the government paying him monthly
thirteen dollars in money, as it contracted
to do, and as it is bound in justice and
by its own law to do, it actually pays him
only a few cents over eight dollars a month;
and upon this pitiful sum, which will not
now sustain a rent-paying family of wife
and five or six children, even one week,
a Soldier is expected to supply his own little
wants and provide for his household.

One would think that any honest, feel-
ing heart would rebel against such cruelty
and injustice; and yet we find the Admin-
istration and its supporters claiming to be
the exclusive friends of the soldier, actu-
ally advocating as just, paying the Defen-
ders of their country their small wages in
depreciated greenbacks, and denouncing
every movement of the Democratic mem-
bers of Congress and the State Legislature
towards compelling payment in accordance
with the terms of the law, (or an increase
of his wages) and thus removing some of
the cares that distress the soldier, and min-
ister a little more to the actual wants of his
suffering family.

We feel proud of the course our Demo-
cratic members have taken, and we hope
they will persevere in well-doing; paying
no attention to the attacks of a pensioned
and mendacious press, or the blatant rav-
ings of hypocritical pretenders and ven-
erary knaves.—Patriot & Union.

Tommy is a bright little boy, and
very much attached to his mother. The
other day his father came home in a bad
humor, and was scolding and finding fault
with things generally. Little Tommy sat
and listened until he thought it necessary
to interfere in behalf of his mother, when,
looking up at his father, he said in a very
decided tone:

"If you did not like her ways what did
you marry her for?"

It need scarcely be stated that the
weather cleared up at once, and that time
was over.

The Indiana Free Press, a radical
Republican German paper, lays the whip
over "Old Abe's" shoulders after the follow-
ing fashion:

"Lincoln's Administration has under-
mined the basis of our republican in-
stitutions, and accustomed the people to
the ideas of despotic government, by
violating their rights and liberties under
circumstances which formed no adequate
precedent. We do solemnly condemn the
arbitrary arrest of citizens of State, not
in violation of or under martial law, and
infringing upon the rights of free speech
and free press."

"ABHORRED BE WAR."

BY HORACE GREELEY.
The nation's suffering readers must
be disappointed by the constantly re-
curring details of battles and butchery by
agony of the happiness sacrificed, the
privations endured, by thousands after
thousands of gathering from remote cor-
ners of the earth to main and slaughter
each other.

More depravity, however great, is not
enough to account for this. No devils
could be found silly enough thus to tor-
ment themselves first, then one another.—
Sheer madness is the very least explana-
tion—that is adequate.

Looking closely and steadily at the
matter, we detect the cause of this horri-
ble jangle, or at least a sure clue to it.—
War ravages nations, afflicts and destroys
people, but strengthens governments, exalts
rulers and enables them to enrich their cap-
tives with the spoil of plundered millions.

The lodging of the commissary or con-
tractor is rapidly transformed into a
baronial castle; his suddenly acquired
estate is fattened with the gore of count-
less soldiers, the tears of innumerable
widows and orphans; and while thou-
sands are shivering and freezing for want
of the humble dwellings which war has
destroyed, his family rest secure in lordly
halls and revel in luxury.

Burke, we believe, said of this class
that by means of war "their equipages
shine like meteors; their palaces rise like
exhalations." Well can they afford to
prate of patriotism, "right or wrong,"
and bribe venal orators with some share
of their plunder to inflame the passions of
the duped multitudes, and fool them into
enslaving to be shot at for some beggarly
shilling or so a day, and that often un-
paid.

Will the mass never become wise en-
ough to detect and scout this swindling
game of murder?

Suppose a government to be weak or
profligate a cause by no means unposs-
ible, and therefore, in danger of incurring
popular odium or contempt. It desires to
be strong in the public confidence, but
without the virtue or capacity to deserve
that confidence. It has one unflinching
resource—to pick a quarrel with some other
government. That at once withdraws
public attention from its own crimes or
vices; gives it a hold on the popular feel-
ings; enables its satellites to call upon the
people to "support the country"—that is,
to rally around and uphold the executive
in whatever he may propose.

All inquiry is stopped, all watchfulness
set aside, appropriations are made by
millions, and the purse and sword put un-
reservedly into the hands of the chief
magistrate to be wielded at his pleasure,
the latter against his enemies, the former
in behalf of his friends.

All who question the policy or the justice of
his course are at once denounced as traitors
and enemies of the country.

Thus thousands are bribed by office
and gold to cry up the war; all murmurs
are stifled as treasonable; and, when at
last disaster or utter exhaustion of re-
sources compels a return to peace a coun-
less host of pensioners, cripples, place-men
and fund-holders are provided to eat up
the avails of honest labor for fifty or a
hundred years to come.

The poor man's children must go to
rest hungry and grow up in ignorance,
in order that the favorites of rulers may
glitter in "orders" and stars, and riot on
the spoils of a people. Such is war.

Such is a small portion of the cost of
the infamous cheat system of glory.

Soldiers Voting in New Jersey.
The negro-voting party are enraged at
the Legislature of New Jersey for having
recently adopted resolutions favorable to
allowing Soldiers of both parties to vote.
The words in italics, as hereunder, give
great offense to the radicals who would
permit no soldier to vote except as they
dictated.

"Whereas, Under the present constitu-
tion of N. Jersey a law cannot be passed
authorizing the citizens of the State to
vote at places outside of the State; and
Whereas, No change of the constitution
can be effected under two years; and
Whereas, It is right that our brave sol-
diers should, so far as it is not detrimen-
tal to the military service) have the op-
portunity of exercising freely, and under
the protection of law, the right of suffrage;
therefore

Resolved, (Senate concurring) That the
proper military authorities be requested
as far as the military exigencies shall al-
low) to permit soldiers who are legal vot-
ers in the State, without respect to their
political principles, to visit their homes
as individual citizens, on days of election,
so that they may have the opportunity to
enjoy the right of suffrage in the respec-
tive townships or wards of their residence,
under the protection of the State of New
Jersey, and free from those military re-
straints which must necessarily exist in
large armies in active service.

Resolved, That the Governor be re-
quested to forward a copy of the foregoing
resolution to the Commander-in-Chief of
the army of the United States.

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