

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Editor.

Thursday, April 25th, 1864.

Some time ago, when Governor Seymour, of New York, was endeavoring to remedy errors in the excessive quotas assigned to his State, he was bitterly denounced for the radical press led off by the Tribune. *Dissatisfaction* has brought his complete vindication. The New York Legislature having a republican majority, has passed resolutions unanimously thanking him for his course in the matter referred to. What a commentary upon the senseless abuse of the radical newspapers!

The apportionment bill adopted in Republican caucus is a shameful violation of the requirements of the constitution and common honesty. There seems to have been but one object in view: to see how gross a fraud could be perpetrated, and so infamous is the swindle that with a tie in the popular vote, two thirds of the Senate would be abolition—or in other words the vote of the Republican counts as much as two Democrats! For instance, Lancaster county having an abolition majority, is allowed two Senators, while in the Northampton district about an equal population is allowed but one Senator, while the number of Representatives in those counties is also favorable to the blacks' party. Other cases are equally as bad as this. The bill is disgraceful, and its passage would be a dishonor to its supporters.

The following resolution passed the United States House of Representatives, Feb. 11, 1861, by a nearly unanimous vote:

Resolved, That neither the federal government nor the people or governments of the non-slaveholding states have a purpose or a constitutional right to legislate upon or interfere with slavery in any of the states of the Union.

This doctrine was endorsed by both parties three years ago; the Democrats still endorse it, but the Republican party has abandoned it.

Reputation in Pennsylvania.

A correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette, abolition, writing upon the subject, uses the following language:

"Notwithstanding a solemn contract between the State of Pennsylvania and her creditors, by which the interest on the State loans was to be paid in gold or its equivalent, our legislators have passed a bill to repudiate that contract, and pay the future interest upon the bonds in legal tender notes. This is the second act of repudiation by Pennsylvania. The present generation, likely, has forgotten the first lapse of virtue, and the winning of every honest citizen, when the sarcastic pen of the Rev. Sidney Smith branded with infamy the refusal of the State to pay its interest in money. But an indignant people, scornful to be held in the world's pillory, made the amende honorable, and passed the act of June, 1840, which appropriated sufficient money to reimburse the bondholders for the difference in value between specie and suspended bank currency, and then declared by resolution, 'that hereafter the interest falling due on Pennsylvania stocks shall always be paid in specie or its equivalent.' Upon this pledge of guaranty of the State, the existing loans were made, and mostly at the low rate of five per cent interest. Men act upon the expectation, when they lend their money, that public faith once pledged will not be broken; and if no confidence could be placed in public assurances, laws would never be respected, and society would end. The State got the principle of the loans in specie, and pledged herself to pay the interest in specie."

Gov. Seymour vs. Repudiation.

A message was sent to the Legislature at Albany on the 22d, remonstrating against the proposed non-payment of the interest on the state debt in gold. He takes the ground that it would be inconsistent with honesty, and if the state fails to pay, it will suffer lasting shame, and in a pecuniary point of view will lose much more in its negotiations for new loans than it will save on the interest, and that it will tend to weaken, if not destroy, the credit of the general government in foreign markets. Sound doctrine.

—Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the author of the words quoted hereunder, in 1856, has not changed his mind on that subject, and is now in favor of the reelection of Ab'm Lincoln:

"The Fremont party is moulding public sentiment in the right direction for the specific work the Abolitionists are striving to accomplish—THE DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION, and the abolition of slavery throughout the land. This Union is a lie! The American Union is an imposture. I am for its overthrow! Up with the flag of disunion!"

—Somebody beside Democrats need watching, and Lincoln & Leagues had better be stirring. The New York Fremont organ, the New Nation, which is pouring out such heavy broadsides to the terror of the ins, advises loyal men to not attend the Baltimore convention, but to nominate the Pathfinder at Cleveland. How disloyal some loyal men will be.

Non-partizan Opinion.

We ask the attention of our readers to the following summary of McClellan's merits, from the Washington National Intelligencer:

"First in the order of time among the distinguished names which have been commended to the popular consideration in connection with the next presidency is that of Gen. McClellan. The great abilities which he is held by his admirers to have displayed in organizing and commanding our military forces for the gigantic war in which the country was suddenly plunged; the early and clear perception of the magnitude of the task imposed on the government by the insurrection; the skill he displayed in conducting the army of the Potomac, alike in its advance and retreat, when the latter necessity was imposed on it by adverse fortune; the devotion he has been able to inspire among his comrades in arms; the patience with which he has borne the disfavour of his military superior, dooming him to inactivity; the sympathy created by his just assaults and aspersions of which he has been made the mark by prejudiced political objects for which the war should be concluded—all these have conspired to give him a strong hold upon the public mind without distinction of party, and have made him a special favorite among those who associate with him in 'his views of public policy.'"

"For a long time, Wilkes' Spirit, a sporting journal was engaged in vilifying Little Mac, to the great delight of all the baser Lincoln worshippers. But Wilkes, disgusted at the imbecility of the cheap joker, now turns upon Old Abe, thus:

"We can conceive how a popular tumult, may, in its first emotions, upheave some jocosse clodpole to the apex, but we cannot conceive how, in the face of dripping guillotines and a rocking empire, Jack Bunsby could be elected to preside over a period like that of the old French Revolution for a second term."

"Clodpole" and "Jack Bunsby?"—What does his Montrose organ think of Wilkes' criticisms now?

How Massachusetts Fills her Quotas.

According to the Boston papers, the State of Massachusetts has enlisted fifteen hundred Germans, who are now on their way to this country, to fill the quota of that State in the army. They also announce that the negro colonists, who have just returned from Hayti, have been enlisted for a similar purpose. The same State, by the way, has levied upon all parts of the country, and all races to fill the ranks of its regiments in the field.—The World says:

"For some reason or other, the swarms Governor Andrew promised if the abolition policy was carried out, have never appeared, and Massachusetts has been in the market for mercenaries to fill up its quotas when other states have furnished their own sons."

The Ticket to Free the Slaves.

On election day, in the town of Lafayette, Monroe county, a grand-staircase crowd shouldered abolitionists, measuring over 6 feet in his stockings, came shambling up to the polls, his hat well set back upon his head, one hand in his pocket, and mouth jammed full of the weed. "Hullo!" he sang out, "I want to vote. I want a ticket to free the Slaves." He voted.

On Thursday he was in Sparta, when he was presented by the deputy Provost Marshal with a notice that on Thursday he had been drafted. He read the notice over three or four times, threw his quid out on the side-walk with a spat, pulled his hat down over his forehead and drawled out: "Wall, boys, the other day I axed for a ticket to let the Niggers loose, and now—I've got it!"—La Crosse Dem.

The following table, showing the precise value (omitting fractions) of paper currency, compared with gold, with the latter at various points, of premium, may be interesting to those who wish to know just what greenbacks are worth:

GOLD AT	greenbacks worth
10 per cent premium,	80 cents
20 " "	83 cents
30 " "	76 cents
40 " "	71 cents
50 " "	66 cents
60 " "	62 cents
70 " "	58 cents
80 " "	55 cents
90 " "	52 cents
100 " "	50 cents
200 " "	33 cents
300 " "	25 cents

&c., &c., depending upon how long the present party policy prevails.

The committee on the conduct of the war pretended to investigate Abe's Hay campaign to Florida, but refused to examine Lincoln's private secretary Hay, who was made an Adjutant-General. prom with verbal authority to use troops to return himself to Congress, and elect a bogus Lincoln delegation to the Baltimore convention, and to manufacture "a State Government," upon the pages of Blank Books which he took along. The slaughter at Olustee ended this farce, and it is all sought to be covered by a "whitewashing committee," which refused to question a witness who knew the shameful facts.

The riot between a few drunken soldiers and citizens in Illinois was made out in the Lincoln organs to be a "great rising of copperheads," a "rebellion," &c. Late reports show that two leading men in the affair are cousins of Abraham Lincoln, and one of them confesses that he shot a soldier. Old Abe has a beautiful lot of relatives and connections: Rebel organs, rebel spies, to whom he furnishes passes, as in the late Todd White case, and rioters, but none in the Union army.

Brownson vs. Lincoln.

The famed Orestes A. Brownson, a Reverend light in the abolition-republican party, a man of "extensive learning and a bold and forcible writer," says of Abraham Lincoln, in a late Review:

"His soul seems made of leather and incapable of any grand or noble emotion. Compared with the mass of men, he is a line of flat prose in a beautiful and spirited style. He lowers; he never elevates you. You leave his presence with your enthusiasm damped, your better feelings crushed, and your hopes cast to the winds. You ask not, can this man carry the nation through its terrible struggle, but can the nation carry this man thro' them and not perish in the attempt?"

"He never adopts a clear policy. When he hits upon a policy, substantially good in itself, he contrives to belittle it, besneer it, or in some way to render it mean, contemptible and useless. Even wisdom from him seems but foolishness. We blame him not because he is mole-eyed, and not eagle-eyed, and that he has no suspicion of that higher region of thought and action in which lie the great interests and questions he is called upon to deal with, as President of the United States. His only fault is the misfortune of being unconscious of his own unfitness for his place."

"Mr. Lincoln's is a nomination eminently unfit to be made. We have never been able to discern in him a single quality in any manner fitting him to be President of the United States at any time. We have found in him no quality not eminently unfitting him for his high office. As to his administration, its extravagance has been appalling, its expenditures enormous and little to show for them. During four years it will have run up a national debt greater than that of Great Britain, and equal to one-third of the assessed value of the whole Union. And no small portion of this sum has been literally wasted."

How the Rebellion is abated—The Folly of the House.

Gold at 175, and Congress, with tax bills, bank bills, every financial measure, needless and shapless, engaged in putting down freedom of debate in the national Capitol! In the name of loyal people we protest. It is a disgrace and an outrage. We tell these men at Washington that passion is making them mad. It is an absolute infatuation that has seized them. Their words strike upon the ears of the people like the gibberish of Bedlam. Where have the senses of Congressmen gone that they don't realize the terrible burdens that rest upon the people, and the fearful dangers that confront the government? By their default the prices of everything that sustain life are advancing rapidly.—The currency is gradually turning into worthless rags. Inch by inch, foot by foot, the Government moves on straight before the eyes of its guardians, towards the bottomless pit of bankruptcy—yet distant, but unless they act, inevitable. No man can try to save it. If they had but done the duty they were put to do, the credit of the government would still be resting on its old foundations.—They have neither done it, nor made any rational effort to do it. It is not misfortune, but guilt, that rests upon them; not failure, simply, but faithlessness.

It is astonishing, it is astounding, that the House, after this long and flagrant neglect of duty, should turn upon one of its members in this fierce fashion, for encouraging the enemy by words—by words which were made of air, and which, if they had been left alone, would have vanished into air. It is the wilfulness of the fireman who stands motionless while the flames are gathering headway, and falls foul of the man who declares that the fire will not be subdued. It is the inaction of these so-called loyal servants of the people that is aiding the rebellion ten thousand times more than the so-called disloyal malcontents of the House. Not words, but acts, are to decide this war. Unfaithfulness in respect to the former shrinks into insignificance; it is absolutely nothing, when measured against that other unfaithfulness in act, of which the House is every day making itself guilty.—N. Y. Times, a Republican paper.

Lincoln's right-hand man, Wendell Phillips, made a "loyal" speech in Boston lately, and had upon the platform with him a young saddle-colored female, whom he introduced as "the type of the future American Women." The abolitionists were so delighted that they crowded towards the platform to caress the negress. It is clear that if these crack-brained fanatical drivers of the Republican party have their own way, the white race would soon become extinct in this country, and their places be filled by hybrids.

A Culpepper farmer, on whose farm the opposing pickets are stationed, recently remarked to a Union officer: "I hain't took no sides in this yere rebellion; but I'll be dog gorned if both sides hain't took me!"

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune states that the Fremont men are bound to run him as a presidential candidate in any event.

Wendell Phillips, who spoke as follows in 1856, is now a high priest in the Republican party, and waits four years more of Lincoln rule:

"There is merit in the Republican party. It is the first sectional party ever organized in this country. It is the North arrayed against the South. The first crack in the iceberg is visible; you will yet hear it go with a crash through the centre."

Conduct and Object of the War.

On the 12th the House proceeded to the consideration of the following preamble and resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. Finch, of Ohio, namely:

"Whereas, In the opinion of this House, the federal government is invested by the Constitution of the United States with the necessary power and authority to suppress any resistance to the due execution of the laws, and to employ the army in aid of the civil authority to disperse all armed resistance to the rightful power and jurisdiction of the United States, and Whereas, In the judgment of this House the army and the navy cannot be rightfully and lawfully used to subjugate and hold as conquered territory any of the states of this Union, therefore be it

Resolved, That in this national emergency Congress will forget all feeling of mere passion or resentment, and will recollect only its duty to the country, that this war should not be waged on our part in any spirit of conquest or subjugation, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the states, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and preserve the Union, with the dignity, equality, and rights of the several states unimpaired, and as soon as these objects are attained the war ought to cease.

The resolution was tabled; abolition says 81, says 84. So the abolitionists again declare that the war should not maintain the Constitution and preserve the Union.

The virtue and consistency of the abolition party in Congress is beautifully ventilated by reference to the fact that a few years ago when a petition was offered praying for a dissolution of the Union, it received the favorable consideration and vote of every abolitionist in the Senate.

At the town election at Bordentown, New Jersey, last week, the Democrats, following the example of New Jersey generally, elected their entire ticket.

The number of printing presses now in operation or ready for use in the treasury building in Washington is so large that if placed in a line, they would extend a quarter of a mile.

The New York Times (Abolition) in an article a few days since says:

"The property of the wealthy should not be voted away by, or in any way under the control of the laboring classes, and the right of suffrage should be regulated between the rich and poor according to their wealth."

John W. Forney, favorite lackey of Lincoln's administration, writes from Washington to his Philadelphia newspaper: "A few months ago I thought we were near the end of the rebellion; at present I don't think we have reached the middle of it."

THE WAR.

The latest intelligence from Plymouth, North Carolina, is to the effect that a rebel ram, on the 18th, attacked the fleet in the Roanoke river and sunk the gunboat Southfield. Captain Flusser, of the Miami, was killed. It was expected that Plymouth would have to be vacated.

A Baltimore correspondent states that the rebels have now no less than thirty iron-clads ready for service. There are mills at Richmond, Charleston, and Atlanta where the iron for these vessels is prepared. Seven of these iron-clads are in North Carolina waters. It is reported that twenty European-built iron-clad vessels will be sent to southern ports during the summer.

The western governors have modified their request of the President that he would call out troops to defend states bordering upon the Ohio from rebel invasion and now ask that one hundred thousand men may be called for six months' service. The Richmond Enquirer of the 5th has what purports to be a full roster of Gen. Meade's army, even to brigades and divisions. It also states that Mr. Ould has effected a cartel for an exchange of all the prisoners now in our hands.

Memphis dispatches state that Forrest is retreating into Mississippi. Chalmers and McCulloch were passing Tallahatchie and Gen. Grierson is reported to be pressing Forrest's columns.

News from North Carolina via Norfolk, states that on Sunday 17th, the rebels, about fifteen thousand strong, accompanied by the rebel gun-boats, made a demonstration against Fort Gray, above Plymouth, on the Roanoke, and the land forces were repulsed with great slaughter. The rebel iron-clads were prevented from coming down the river, or participating in the engagement, by obstructions which had been placed six miles above the town. Gen. Wessels is in command of the post and pronounces it impregnable. The Union gunboats assisted in defending the place. It is reported that the rebels have made a demonstration on Newbern simultaneously with this.

The sick of the Army of the Potomac have been sent to the Washington hospitals, which is considered significant.

We have various kinds of information from the Red River expedition. The result of the battle although stated otherwise we cannot help thinking is a Federal defeat. The Army of Gen. Banks is now encamped at Grand Ecore a few miles above Natchitoches, and it is reported that the enemy "showed no signs of battle." The battle was fought several miles further up the Red River at Pleasant Hill. If the Confederates were defeated why should there be a Federal retreat to Grand Ecore? By the despatches printed in Western newspapers, giving intelligence fully as late as that sent from New York, the number of Confederate guns captured is reduced to two, and the number of prisoners to eight hundred or a thousand. The Confederates no doubt were repulsed in their last attack, but their great object seems to be gained. They have turned the fleet back to Natchitoches, and the land forces back to Grand Ecore. We think we are not far out of the way in saying that the expedition will have to be abandoned.

Plymouth, in North Carolina, is cut off from all communication with the north.—The Confederate ram has run below the town, driven the remains of the Federal fleet out of the river, and what has occurred since Monday evening 18th, in the town, is not known. The Confederates ram did not fire a single shot. Three gunboats, the Bombshell, Southfield and Minnie, were sunk. Plymouth is reported to be well provisioned and may hold out. The Confederates south of Plymouth have attacked Little Washington, near Newbern, and everything looks as if they intended to besiege that town.

Flitka in Florida has been abandoned by its federal garrison. Nearly all the troops have been taken away from Jacksonville and brought north. A transport the General Hunter, was blown up by a torpedo on the St. Johns river during the withdrawal of the Flitka garrison.

Albany, N. Y., April 22.—Gov. Seymour has tendered to the War Department the use of the militia regiments for the defense of the forts around New York, and elsewhere on frontiers.

He thinks this is desirable, as well to relieve the troops detained within the State for such purpose as to afford the National Guard, desirable opportunity for drill and practice.

Cincinnati, April 24.—Governor Brough has issued an order calling the National Guard of Ohio into active service for one hundred days. They will be clothed, armed, equipped and paid by the United States government, and report for duty May 2.

Gov. Morton has issued a proclamation to the people of Indiana, saying: "The governors of Illinois, Ohio, Iowa, Wisconsin and Indiana have offered to raise for the service of the General Government eighty-five thousand men for a period of one hundred days."

The prize Alliance, recently captured off Donusskie island, Ga., had a large and valuable assortment of cargo, valued at seventeen thousand pounds sterling. She is built of iron, and is about seven hundred tons burden, with double oscillating engines of sixty-inch cylinders, feathering paddle-wheels, and is valued at about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Cairo correspondent states that the demand for the surrender of Columbus, Kentucky, was a ruse, in order to give a party of guerrillas time to capture horses and mules from the surrounding country, and that the rebels making the demand numbered seventy-two.

Opponents of Gen. McClellan admit that Gen. Grant desires his aid in the movement against Richmond, but declare that they will sooner risk defeat than give him a command.

In Hoboken, the Democracy elected their candidate for mayor and the whole city tickler, with the exception of Water Commissioner Warren.

The Democrats carried nearly every town in Outagamie county, Wisconsin, last week, at the town elections.

The Boston Post has detected philosopher Greeley in a flirtation. The object of his ardent attachment is Miss C. G. Nation.

The Louisville (Ky.) Journal, says that Andy Johnson, Military Governor of Tennessee, by appointment from the crown "is a course to that State and a curse to the cause of the Union." That is no doubt, true, but he is a very small creature compared with the cursed thing they call the administration at Washington.

Another Loyal Leaguer has come to grief. It has leaked out, in spite of the efforts of the radicals to conceal the internal rottenness of the loud-mouth Loyal Leagues, that Mr. Chalker, a Hoboken Loyal Leaguer, employed in the New York custom-house, has been arrested for receiving bribes from shippers of contraband goods.

The Knoxville-Greenville convention has adjourned sine die, thus ending the effort to form a new state out of East Tennessee.

A French armed transport has passed up the James river to bring down the tobacco belonging to the French government, stored in Richmond.

FARM FOR SALE!

SITUATED in Franklin township, (Perryville) con-sisting of 44 acres of land, of which about 35 acres are improved, with a good house, a small barn, and two orchards. It is within a short distance of church, store, school-house and blacksmithshop.

References: W. K. HATCH, Montrose, J. L. KERRMAN, Franklin, R. F. CHAMBERS, Dundas.

NEW FIRM.

BALDWIN & ALLEN, AGAIN!

WEST SIDE OF PUBLIC AVENUE, DEALERS IN FLOUR, FEED, SALT, Garden Seeds, Wheat, Clover, Timothy & Flax Seed, Peas, Lard, Candles, PORK, HAMS, DRIED BEEF, Fish/Smoked Halibut, Syrups, Molasses and Sugars, TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, BROOMS AND NAILS. Cash Paid for Butter.

A. BALDWIN. WM. L. ALLEN. Montrose, April 14, 1864.

H. BURRITT,

DEALER in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Fur, Buffalo Robes, Groceries, Provision, etc., New Milford, Pa. April 4, 1864.

Important to Females.—Dr. Chesman's Pills.—The combination of ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and cannot do harm to the most delicate; certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful 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 many to a precarious existence. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline. These Pills form the finest preparation ever put forward with IMMEDIATE and PERMANENT SUCCESS. DO NOT 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 effective one 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 endorsement 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 boxes for \$5, containing 30 or 60 pills. No female can enjoy good health unless she is regular, and whenever an obstruction takes place the general health begins to decline. These Pills form the finest preparation ever put forward with IMMEDIATE and PERMANENT SUCCESS. DO NOT 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.

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DR. BUTLER'S 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—25

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