

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher.

MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1864.

VOLUME XXI. NUMBER 18.

BUSINESS CARDS.

PETER HAY,
Licensed Auctioneer,
Auburn Four Corners, Pa.
A. O. WARREN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bounty, Back Pay, Pension,
and Redemption Claims attended to.
Office first door below Boy's Store, Montrose, Pa.
M. C. SUTTON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, Friendsville, Susq. Co.,
Penn'a. Jan. '64.

DOCT. E. L. HANDRICK,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, respectfully tenders his
professional services to the citizens of Friendsville
and vicinity. Office in the brick building, over the
store at 4. Hours, 9 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 9.
Beds at 4. Hours, 9 to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 9.

H. GARRATT,
DEALER in Flour, Feed, and Meal, Barrell and Dairy
Salt, Timothy and Clover Seed, Groceries, Provi-
sions, Fruit, Fish, Potatoes, Oil, and other goods.
Ware, Yankee Notions, &c. &c. Opposite Railroad
Depot, New Milford, Pa. Feb 24, 1863-17.

LATHROP, TYLER & RILEY,
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Ready
Made Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,
Wood & White Ware, Iron, Nails, and other goods.
Ware, Flour and Salt, all of which they offer at the
very lowest prices.
Lathrop Brick Building, Montrose, Pa.
April 6, 1863.

WM. H. COOPER & CO.,
BANKERS—Montrose, Pa. Successors to Post, Cooper
& Co. Office, Lathrop new building, Turnpike-st.

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

DR. WM. SMITH,
SURGEON DENTIST—Montrose, Pa.
Office in Lathrop's new building, over the Bank.
All Dental operations will be
performed in good style and guaranteed.

PLINES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR—Montrose, Pa. Shop
in Phoenix Block, over store of Ready Wares.
All orders filled promptly, in first-rate style.
Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

JOHN GROVES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR—Montrose, Pa. Shop
near the Baptist Meeting House, on Turnpike
street. All orders filled promptly, in first-rate style.
Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

E. B. ISBELL,
REPAIRS Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry at the
shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.
Work warranted. Shop in Chandler and Jessup's
store, Montrose, Pa. oct 17

WM. W. SMITH,
CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURERS—Foot
of Main street, Montrose, Pa. aug 17

C. O. FORDHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS & SHOES, Montrose,
Pa. Shop over Dewitt's store. All kinds of work
made to order, and repairing done neatly. feb 7

ABEL TURRELL,
DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dry
Goods, Glass Ware, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Win-
dows, &c.—Agent for all the most popular PATENT
MEDICINES—Montrose, Pa. aug 17

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. E. PATRICK, & DR. E. L. GARDNER
J. F. 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 cases of disease, and to perform all
the operations of surgery, with the most skill and
accuracy. Their office is in the brick building, over the
store of Chandler and Jessup's, on Main street, Montrose,
Pa. May 17, 1862-17

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA,
AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Has Established an Agency in Montrose.

The Oldest Insurance Co. in the Union.

CASH CAPITAL PAID IN \$500,000.
ASSETS OVER \$1,200,000.

THE rates are as low as those of any good company in
New York, or elsewhere, and its Directors are among
the first for honor and integrity in the country.
ALFRED G. COFFIN, Pres.
Montrose, July 15, '62. BILLINGS STROUD, Agt.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL, TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

ASSETS 1st 1864 \$3,236,370.27.
LIABILITIES " 75,833.32.

J. Milton Smith, Sec'y. Chas. J. Martin, President.
John McGee, As't.

Policies issued and renewed by the undersigned at
his office, in the brick building, Montrose, Pa.
oct 23

BILLINGS STROUD, Agent.

S. M. 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
Artist, Montrose, Pa.
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'a.
Office on Main Street. Particular attention given
to Conveyancing. oct 10

NOTICE!

THIS subscriber hereby respectfully gives notice that
he has taken license to sell the County
of Susquehanna, and offers his services to the public.
His charges reasonable; and all calls will be promptly
attended to.
CHAS. J. MARTIN.
Chesmont, March 2, 1864.

WITCHAMISM IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Carpenter, in his standard history of
Massachusetts, a work warmly partial to
that State, says:

"In July, 1656, several Quakers arrived
in Massachusetts from Barbadoes, two of
whom were women. Fully aware of the
contemptuous disregard for existing or-
dinances indulged in by the more zealous
of the sect in England, the magistrates in
Boston brought the law against heretics
to bear against the intruders, and ordered
their immediate arrest. After their per-
sons had been examined for those marks
which were supposed at that day to indi-
cate such as dealt in witchcraft, no satan-
ic signs being discovered, their trunks
were rifled, and the books found therein
ordered to be burned. A brief imprison-
ment was imposed upon them, but they
were finally released and banished the col-
ony. Several others who arrived subse-
quently were sent back to England by the
same vessel in which they came. About
the same time a law was passed to pre-
vent their introduction into the colony,
and imposing the penalty of stripes and
coercive labor upon all Quakers that
should infringe it. * * * Some of the
women were whipped, and several men
condemned to lose an ear. * * * When
seized they offered no resistance. Sen-
tenced to be flogged, they yielded with
entire satisfaction their backs to the ex-
ecutioner."

Finding that these atrocious measures
were not sufficient to crush out the lib-
erty of thought, a law was passed, says the
same historian, in 1658, banishing the
Quakers from the United Colonies of
New England, and forbidding their re-
turn under pain of death:

"This sanguinary and unjustifiable en-
actment was carried by one vote only. * * *
Many staunch friends of the government
strongly protested against it, not only as
cruel, but as liable to invite the persecu-
tion it sought to avoid. The result soon
proved how well grounded was the fear.
Marmaduke Stevenson, Wm. Robinson
and Mary Dyer, courted the danger to
which they were exposed and quietly
awaited the operation of the law. In
September, 1658, they were seized, and
after trial, condemned to be hanged. The
sentence was carried into effect upon Rob-
inson and Stevenson, but Mary Dyer was
reprieved upon the scaffold, and again
thrust from the colony. Resolute in seek-
ing a martyr's death, she returned soon
after and was publicly executed on Bos-
ton Common."

"Oh! the rarity
Of Christian charity."

Will not some New England clergy-
man of modern orthodox shed at least
one tear over the scarlet sins of his own
ancestors who assisted in the murder of
this poor woman on Boston Common,
while he is weeping as if his head was a
fountain of waters over the landing of a
Dutch ship with slaves at Jamestown?

But again, says the same friendly his-
torian:

"It was at the beginning of this year
that many persons of piety and good un-
derstanding were again led to believe in
the prevalence of witchcraft in the prov-
ince. Prominent among the most credu-
lous of these was Cotton Mather, son to
the Rev. Increase Mather, for some time
past the agent of Massachusetts in Eng-
land, and himself a clergyman. * * *
The alarm of witchcraft was again sound-
ed. The ministers fasted and prayed with
the distressed father. The villagers of
Salem also fasted and prayed; and the
fear of demoniacal influences became gen-
eral, a day of fasting and prayer was es-
pecially set apart to be observed by the
whole colony. The belief in witchcraft,
being thus solemnly recognized and fos-
tered, it was not long before the delusion
spread across the whole breadth of the
province. The number of victims so rap-
idly increased that many of the colonists,
perfectly panic-stricken, became the ac-
cusers of others, lest they should be brought
under suspicion themselves. The execu-
tion at Salem village of Mr. Burroughs,
a minister of blameless life, was a terrible
instance of the power which the delusion
exercised over the strongest minds in the
community. For fifteen months this
strange belief held full possession of the
popular faith. During this period, out
of twenty-eight persons capitally convicted
of witchcraft, nineteen had been hanged,
and one pressed to death."

FAITH EXPLAINED.—A female teacher
of a school that stood on the banks of a
quiet stream, once wished to communicate
to her pupils an idea of faith. While she
was trying to explain the meaning of the
word, a small boat glided in sight along
the stream. Seizing upon this incident
for an illustration, she exclaimed: "If I
were to tell you that there was a leg of
mutton in that boat, you would believe
me, would you not, even without seeing
it yourselves?" "Yes, ma'am," replied
the scholars. "Well, that is faith," said
the school-mistress. The next day, in or-
der to test their recollection of the lesson
she inquired: "What is faith?" "A leg
of mutton in a boat!" was the answer
shouted from all parts of the school-room.

Henry Clay, as early as 1861, said:
"The issue before the country is this:
Shall Abolition put down the Union, or
shall the Union put down abolition?"

Can a Civilian be tried by Court-Martial?

Vallandigham, a citizen of Ohio, in no
way connected with the military or naval
service of the country, was arrested at his
own house by a squad of soldiers, taken
beyond the limits of his State, tried and
convicted by a Court-Martial on charges
of disloyalty—in other words for express-
ing what were undoubtedly his honest
convictions, however erroneous they may
have been, respecting Lincoln's adminis-
tration and the war—and on the finding
of said Court-Martial was banished from
his country by the despotic order of a ty-
rannical executive, acting in the double
capacity of President and commander-in-
Chief.

Recently—only a few weeks ago—a re-
sident of Warrenton, Virginia, was tried
by a court-martial in General Meade's de-
partment, and sentenced to be marched
through the town to the tune of the
"Rogue's March," for selling spirituous
liquor to soldiers, in violation of an army
order; but the commanding general dis-
approved of the sentence on the ground
that, "being a civilian, a court-martial had
no right to try him." Whether the com-
manding general in this case was General
Meade or General Grant is not stated; but
it is quite certain that it was neither
General Burnside nor his tyrannical mas-
ter, A. Lincoln. But, however this may
be, if a court-martial has no right to try
a civilian for an offence committed in the
disloyal State of Virginia, how can the
right be maintained in respect to a civil-
ian charged with an offence alleged to
have been committed in the loyal State of
Ohio?

National Bankruptcy.

The New York Tribune, one of the
most intensely loyal abolition sheets in
the country, says:

"The nation is drifting steadily toward
bankruptcy. We are now in the
grandest crisis of our national history;
and we choose *drift* to do the work
which might well employ angels. Some-
thing must be done now to stop the ten-
dency to ruin, or the country is lost be-
yond redemption."

This is strong language to come from
a party organ. But who is to blame
for allowing "the nation to drift into
bankruptcy?" The administration have
had things all their own way; not an ob-
stacle has been interposed by the people
of the North. After conducting the war
for three years under such circumstances,
the Tribune now admits that there is dan-
ger that "the country will be lost beyond
redemption!" The time for a change is
coming, and the people, can, if they will,
place men at the head of the Government
and in Congress who are not dwarfs—
men who understand the principles upon
which the Government was founded, and
who will endeavor to restore the Union.

Charitable and Consistent.

We observed with pleasure, in the Leg-
islative reports published yesterday morn-
ing, that even the small sum of two thou-
sand dollars to each county had been ap-
propriated by a vote of the Senate, for the
support and education of the orphans of
soldiers who had died in the service.

We are informed that in the afternoon
session, this orphans' mite was sought to
be withdrawn. The black republicans did
not like the state of the record; there
was too large a majority of Democratic
votes in favor of this (truly sanitary) pro-
vision. The soldiers, after all, might this
discover they had more Democratic
friends in the Legislature than was con-
sistent with the teachings of the negro
party leaders. So Mr. McCandless (Rep.)
moved a reconsideration—when every
black republican in the Senate but two
voted to reconsider, and then against the
measure! Now for a commentary:

In the same appropriation bill there is
a provision—put there, of course, by a
party vote—giving a very considerable
sum for a poor-house for negro children in
Philadelphia. A new thing, but very con-
sistently presented. Starve the white or-
phans of the soldiers, but clothe the ne-
gro babies in purple and fine linen.—*Pat-
riot & Union*, 29th ult.

Ninety-Nine Votes Lost.

Extract of soldier's letter, dated
NEWBERN, N. C., April 11, 1863.

I must now tell you how our republicans
started to go home to vote. They left
here a week ago Thursday night. The
order came, a little after we got to bed,
for certain ones to pack their knapsacks
and fully equip, "just as soon as God
would let them." This caused a good
deal of excitement in camp. Some
thought they were going on a raid, and
they were taken sick at once—and could
not go, and one hid himself in a hay-
mow, and he was left behind. But all at
once some one said they were going home
to vote. Then the sick were all well again.
When we learned that none but Republi-
cans were going, we knew they were
ordered on layette. Ninety-nine from our
regiment started. They got only to
Hatteras, when they turned round and
came back to Newbern. This was too
heavy for them to go any further. They
were gone six days, all the time on the
water. Some were sea-sick, and had a
pretty hard time. Most of the soldiers
had been home before.

Knowing too Much.

We find in one of the Memphis papers
the following anecdote of a man who
knew too much:

During the administration of President
Jackson, there was a singular young gen-
tleman employed in the public Post Office
at Washington. His name was G—.
He was from Tennessee; the son of a wid-
ow; a neighbor of the President, on
which account the old hero had a kind
feeling for him; and always got him out
of his difficulties with some higher of-
ficials, to whom his singular interference
was distasteful.

Among other things, it is said of him
that while employed in the General Post
Office, on one occasion he had to copy a
letter for Major H., a high official, in an-
swer to an application made by an old
gentleman in Virginia or Pennsylvania for
the establishment of a new post office. The
writer of the letter said the applica-
tion could not be granted, in consequence
of the applicant's "proximity" to another
office. When the letter came into G's
hand to copy, being a great stickler for
plainness, he altered "proximity" to
"nearness to." Major H. observed it, and
asked G. why he changed his letter.

"Why," replied G., "because I don't
think the man would know what you
meant by proximity."

"Well," said Major H., "try him; put
in that 'proximity' again."

In a few days a letter was received from
the applicant, in which he very indignantly
said: "That his father had fought for
liberty in the second war of independence,
and he should like to have the name of
the scoundrel who brought the charge of
proximity or anything else wrong against him."

"There," said G., "did not I say so?"
G. carried his improvements so far that
Mr. Berry, the Postmaster General, said
to him, "I do not want you here any
longer, you know too much."

Poor G. went out, but his friend, the
General, got him another place. This
time G.'s ideas underwent a change. He
was one day very busy writing, when a
stranger called in and asked him where
the Patent Office was?

"I don't know," said G.
"Can you tell me where the Treasury
Department is?" said the stranger.

"No," said G.
"Nor the President's House?"
"No."

The stranger finally asked if he knew
where the Capitol was.

"No," replied G.
"Do you live in Washington, sir?"
asked the stranger.

"Yes, sir," said G.
"Good Lord! and don't know where
the Patent Office, Treasury, President's
House and Capitol are?"

"Stranger," said G., "I was turned out
of the Post Office for knowing too much.
I don't mean to offend in that way again.
I am paid for keeping this book. I be-
lieve I do know that much; but if you
find me knowing anything more you may
take my hat."

"Good morning," said the stranger.

The way to do it.

In Warren county, Illinois, there is a
village called "Young America," that is
all black, and has been the scene of many
outrages upon Democrats, by soldiers in-
stigating by abolition residents. We learn
from last week's Peoria Mail, that these
abuses have been put an end to. An ar-
med cavalcade, one fine morning, rode into
the village—the rioters fled at their ap-
proach. The cavalcade, composed of law-
abiding citizens, announced that their sole
object was to observe the peace and keep
the laws, and that they meant to do it.
They demanded and received the pledges
of some fifty of the leading abolitionists
in and around the village, that no more out-
rages should be perpetrated on Democ-
rats. Peace and law thus re-established
they paid their hotel bills, and in silence
and perfect order, rode out of the village
as they had entered it. It appears that
some things can be done as well as oth-
ers, and a great deal better, too!

Not Fit for a Trustee.

Some months since the members of the
church in L.—were called together to
elect a member of the board of trustees.—
A gentleman in business as a wholesale
grocer was named as a very suitable man
for the place; but his nomination was ve-
hemently opposed by another, who was
very zealous in the temperance cause, on
the ground that in the way of his business
he sold liquor. And appealing to brother
Adams, one of the oldest members pre-
sent, who from his solid and clerical look,
was called "bishop," he said—"what do
you say, brother Adams?"

"Ah," said brother Adams, looking
very grave, drawing up his cane with a
view to emphasize and give point to what
he had to say, "that is not the worst of
it (solemn shake of the head), that is not the
worst of it!"

"Why, brother Adams," said the
others, crowding around and looking for
some other development, "what else is
there?"

"What else?" said brother Adams,
bringing down his cane with a rap. "He
don't keep a good article. I've tried it."
The brother was not elected.

Another Triumph of Tyranny.

The Republic of Mexico is no more! An
Empire, backed by the bayonets of Eu-
rope, stands planted in its place, before
our wondering and sorrowful gaze.—
Maximilian, a legitimate descendant of
Rudolph of Hapsburg, an "old robber
of the Rhine," has been crowned Emper-
or of one of the recently free States of
our own hemisphere!

We had, in our guileless belief, come to
regard the Monroe doctrine as a settled
public law on this continent, which had
received the solemn sanction of all the
States within its borders. When first
declared, it met with the hearty assent of
all parties fairly interested, and by none
more fully than the people of the United
States of all shades of political opinion.—
To forbid the conquest or colonization of
any part of Central America or Mexico,
by any of the monarchical powers of Eu-
rope, was so plainly a measure of safety
and self-defence, that no Statesmen from
that day down to the present, has ever
ventured to disclaim the doctrine, or dis-
regard the duty it imposed on the rulers of
our Republic.

Placed as is Mexico, midway between
two of the largest oceans of the world,
and covering all the space intermediate
between our own Atlantic and Pacific
possessions; besides all this, holding one
or more of the great transit ways likely
to influence a change in the course of Amer-
ican and European commerce with China
and the countries washed by the South-
ern seas, we were bound to see to it, that
no European monarch fastened his jealous
hands upon our equal chances of competi-
tion in that regard. As well might we
claim to intervene, so as to place the com-
merce of other nations at our mercy, by
assuming control of the British Channel,
the Strait of Gibraltar, or the Isthmus of
Suez.

All the numerous, long, natural and
artificial ways of commerce in our West-
ern and Southern States, have their de-
bouché upon the Gulf of Mexico, to
which the Island of Cuba, so long held by
Spain, is the key; now France, the sworn
ally of the Spaniard, seizes upon and ap-
propriates all the country of Mexico itself,
while our imbecile President, and the cor-
rupt coterie, called his Cabinet, are either
engaged in filling his pockets from the
Treasury, or in venal and petty schemes
to unhorse old Sinbad, in order to mount
into his place.

Give us back Monroe or Jackson, Clay
or Webster, Calhoun or even the sterling
"little Giant" of more modern times, and
how gladly and promptly would they
have resisted at the cannon's mouth, this
conquest of a coterminous republic, as an
act of declared hostility to ourselves.—
Well may the London Times and its kindred
apologists of European tyranny and
usurpation, sneer at this disgraceful ex-
hibition of weakness as a nation, and our
total disregard of former declarations of
public policy and principle. Stands forth,
ye Black Republican drivellers, and meet
the sneers and reproaches you have brought
upon the American name and nation;
and say why the "Monroe doctrine" and
a proper national defence, has been lost
sight of in your efforts to get into
EQUALITY WITH NEGROES!

SOLDIERS' VOTES.

The Tribune thinks it a sufficient reply
to the exposures of the crime of the ad-
ministration in tampering with the free-
dom of elections by sending home from
the seat of war only Republican soldiers
to vote, and denying furloughs to Demo-
cratic soldiers, to cite the Republican
majorities of those states which allow
their soldiers to vote in the field. As if
it would be a good reason for denying Dem-
ocratic any vote at all, if it can be shown
that Republicans outnumber them. That
is exactly the revolutionary logic habitu-
ally with the Tribune. But the following
letter shows by what cheating and ter-
rorism the major premise of its false argu-
ment gets a specious existence:

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WORLD:
SIR: Under the caption of "Who
Complain?" today's Tribune says: "There
was no 'sending home of only Republi-
can soldiers' to vote in Ohio last fall, etc.
Perhaps not; but at that time I was an
officer in the United States service, and
can testify that, at the post at which I was
on duty when the Ohio volunteers were
called upon to vote for governor, the only
ballots presented to them bore the name
of John Brough. I examined the package
myself, and asked, 'What if a man wants
to vote the other ticket?' 'that won't go
down here,' or something to that effect.
Again, I had, for some time in posses-
sion a printed blank, headed many a state
agent from Delaware. It was ruled in
columns, headed, 'Name,' 'Co.,'
'Regt.,' 'Acc.,' and the heading, 'to the
fifth column was 'how does he vote.'
This agent was going about to the vari-
ous hospitals taking the names of the
Delaware soldiers for election furloughs,
and in answer to my inquiry intimated
that none, but those who voted the
'Union' ticket would be permitted to go
home. As it, any wonder that there was
an aggregate of 82,276 Union votes, just
fall to 7,112 Democratic?"

More "Treason" in Congress.

In the Senate of the United States, Mr.
Henderson of Missouri, on the 7th day of
April, made a speech in favor of the pro-
posed amendment to the Constitution to
abolish slavery. He is a devoted parasite
of the administration; yet he used words
which embody sentiments so similar to
those of Mr. Long, that it would puzzle a
Philadelphia lawyer to tell the difference.
Mr. Henderson said:

If it become evident that the rebels are
strong enough to resist all reasonable ef-
forts to subdue them, I shall act upon it.
I am not prepared to ruin the country in
a vain effort to do what cannot be done.
Shall this war go on forever? Is this
common cry of "the last man and the last
dollar," poetry, patriotism, or braggado-
cia? Should the war go on until the pub-
lic debt equals the entire wealth of the
country? Should the whole capital of
the people be forced into Federal securi-
ties, and these securities be made the ba-
sis of an irredeemable paper circulation?
Should it go on until misery broods over
the whole land; until the civil authorities
shall become impotent, and all rights of
person and property stand at the mercy of
military power? Should it go on until the
members of the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives shall owe their places here to
the bayonet instead of to the ballot-box;
until they become as contemptible as the
Rump Parliament that so long enacted the
bidding of military usurpation to the over-
throw of the English Constitution, to be
finally expelled from place by the power
they had so basely served? Should it
go on until corruption and fraud, the neces-
sary concomitants of civil war shall have
crept into high places and put on the garb
of patriotism; until officers become so nu-
merous that official patronage may quar-
ter one-half of the people upon the other
half and give them the means of perpetu-
ating their own power? Should it con-
tinue until, exhausted, the nation would
welcome the coming of a Cromwell or a
Bonaparte; until provost marshals with
military police shall be stationed in every
village in the Northern States, displacing
the civil authority, issuing orders for gov-
erning people heretofore supposed to be
able to govern themselves; teaching how
God shall be worshipped, prescribing new
and strange offences, and punishing them
by courts-martial? Should it continue
until financial ruin brings misery, and mis-
ery rushes into anarchy, when to hope but
despotism is left?

Mr. President, a few years more of civil
war, and the outlines of this picture will
be seen. It cannot be otherwise. It is
the necessary result of a long civil strife.
Peace parties will spring up; and the war
party will denounce them as traitors; the
publication of newspapers will be sup-
pressed, and freedom of speech be denied;
mobs will retaliate against mobs; the blam-
ders as well as the corruptions of the war
party will tend to strengthen the convic-
tions of the peace party; the period be-
ing one of violence, each party appeals to
violence; the one to hold the other to ob-
tain power; the ballot-box becomes a
mockery, a cheat; instead of proclaiming
the voice of a free people it speaks the
subdued language of base subservency or
the bold tones of military despotism.

SOLDIERS' TRUE FRIENDS.—Hon. B. F.
Meyers, of the Pennsylvania Legislature,
in a recent speech before the House, made
the following pertinent remarks:

It seems to be the cue of the gentle-
men on the other side of this House to
plead for mobs and mob law. They say
that the soldiers have had great provoca-
tion to mob printing offices. Why, sir,
the Democratic press is the best and truest
friend of the soldier. When contrac-
tors defraud him the Democratic papers
expose them. When faithless officials
clothe him in shoddy, Democratic papers
compel them to give him comfortable uni-
forms. When the white soldier is decried
and the negro is praised as his superior in
valor, Democratic newspapers come to
the rescue of the heroes of the Peninsula,
Antietam, Shiloh, and Gettysburg.

ONLY ONE IDEA.—President Lincoln's
address, delivered at the Baltimore San-
itary Fair, is entirely devoted to allusions
to negro liberty and negro soldiers. There
is not a word concerning the courage and
fortitude of white troops; not a word in
reference to the prospects of our military
success; not a word in compliment to the
sanitary movements which have awakened
the whole land in behalf of the soldiers
who are suffering by the war. It is mere
political clap-trap effusion, contrived to
make capital by promising retribution for
the Fort Pillow massacre. No man but
a very cheap politician could have made
such a speech on such an occasion. Even
his pretenses that he would retaliate, went
to show that he don't know what to do;
and he will finally back out of and never
perform his promise.

In the days of Jackson we did not
believe that Congress could create United
States Banks by thousands, give them the
right to issue an irredeemable currency,
shield them from taxation and give them
a monopoly of business and influence by
outraging out State Banks. That doctrine
which Jackson vetoed, and the people
buried, was left to be dug up by Lincoln
and his higher law adherents.