

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher.

MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1864.

VOLUME XXI NUMBER 25.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BILLINGS STROUD,
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT. Office in
Lathrop's building, east end of Brick Block. In his
absence, business at the office will be transacted by
C. L. BROWN. Montrose, March 11, 1864.

H. BURRITT,
DEALER in Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Crockery,
Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Drums, Oils, and Paints,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Furs, Buffalo Robes,
Groceries, Provisions, etc., New Milford, Pa.,
April 24, 1864.

PETER HAY,
Licensed Auctioneer,
Auburn Four Corners, Pa.

A. O. WARREN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Bounty, Back Pay, Pension,
and Exception Claims attended to. Office
Office first door below Toy Store, Montrose, Pa.

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

DOCT. E. L. HANDRICK,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, respectfully tenders his
professional services to the citizens of Friendsville
and vicinity. Office in the office of Dr. Lect.
Boards at J. Houshler's. July 30, 1863.

H. GARRATT,
DEALER in Flour, Feed, and Meal, Barrell and Dairy
Salt, Timothy and Clover Seed, Groceries, Provisions,
Fruit, Fish, Petroleum Oil, Woodens and Stone
Ware, Yankee Notions, &c., &c., Opposite Railroad
Depot, New Milford, Pa. Feb 24, 1864.

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

WM. H. COOPER & CO.,
BANKERS—Montrose, Pa. Successors to Post, Cooper
& Co. Office, Lathrop's new building, Turpleplace.

MCCOLLUM & SEARLE,
ATTORNEYS and Counselors 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
performed in most stylish and
comfortable manner.

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

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

L. B. ISBELL,
REPAIRS Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry at the
shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. All
work warranted. Shop in Chandler and Jessup's
store, MONTROSE, PA.

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

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

ABEL TURRELL,
DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dry
Stuffs, Glass Ware, Palms, Oils, Varnish, Wine,
Gins, Groceries, Candy, Cakes, Perfumery, &c., &c.,
Agents for all the most popular PATENT
MEDICINES—Montrose, Pa.

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.....\$200,000
ASSETS OVER.....\$1,800,000

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.

CHARLES PLATT, Secy. J. M. COFFIN, Pres.
Montrose, July 15, 63. BILLINGS STROUD, Agt.

**HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY,**
OF NEW-YORK

CASH CAPITAL, TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
ASSETS Jan. 1st 1864, \$3,389,370.37
LIABILITIES.....75,403.25

J. Milton Smith, Secy. Chas. J. Wertz, President.
John McGee, Asst. Secy. A. F. Williams, Vice.

Policies issued and renewed by the undersigned at
his office, in the Brick Block, Montrose, Pa.
no. 23 J. BILLINGS STROUD, Agent.

J. B. HAZLETON,
Amblype and Photographer
Artist, Montrose, Pa.

Pictures taken in all kinds of weather, in the best
style of the art. No. 23 Brick Block.

R. B. & GEO. P. LITTLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
MONTROSE, Penna.

OFFICE on Main Street. Particular attention given
to Conveyancing. No. 23 Brick Block.

NOTICE!
THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has taken
of the County of Montrose, and all calls will be promptly
attended to. LUTHER ELLIOTT,
Clerk of the County.

DR. A. LATHROP,
OFFICE in Post Office & Co's old Banking House—
Surgery in particular. See References 25 years ex-
perience. Hours to be kept in the Evening.
Montrose, May, 1864.

FAMILY EYE COLORS, with directions how
to use them, for sale by
ABEL TURRELL.

The Red River Expedition.

CAIRO, Illinois, June 8.

From a federal officer who was up Red river at the time of the evacuation of Alexandria by our forces, I gather some interesting facts. From the time of the retreat of the army from Pleasant Hill, the feeling against General Banks had been continually increasing. Every day added new and more aggravating causes for distrust and dissatisfaction in reference to the management of affairs. While waiting at Alexandria to get the gunboats over the falls, there were the most serious apprehensions in reference to the sufficiency of supplies, both for the men and the animals. To make the matter worse, General Banks issued an order giving to General McClernand a command, who was camped north of Bayou Rapides, as the outer guard, nearly all the oats and hay there was on hand, leaving after commands entirely destitute of forage. This caused no little dissatisfaction among the men. And to aggravate the matter still more, just as McClernand got his forage out to his camps, the rebels made a dash on him, compelling him to make a precipitate retreat across the bayou, and to destroy, or leave in the hands of the enemy, all the forage, camp equipage, etc. A part was destroyed, but it is said Dick Taylor got the larger portion. The indignation and dissatisfaction of the soldiers were now beyond all bounds. Complete demoralization seemed almost inevitable. Other orders of General Banks were frequently treated with contempt by his subordinates, and men openly declared their intentions to pay no attention to any orders emanating from the commanding general.

When the gunboats were all over the falls, and the order for evacuation was promulgated, and the army nearly all on the march, some of our soldiers, both white and black, as if by general understanding, set fire to the city in nearly every part, almost simultaneously. The flames spread rapidly, increased by a strong wind. Most of the houses were of wood, and were soon devoured by the flames. Alexandria was a town of between four and five thousand inhabitants. All that part of the city north of the railroad was swept from the face of the earth in a few hours, not a building being left. About nine-tenths of the town was consumed, comprising all the business part and all the fine residences, the Ice House hotel, the court-house, all the churches except the catholic, a number of lively taverns, and the entire front row of large and splendid business houses. The Ice House was a large brick hotel, which must have cost one hundred thousand dollars, and was owned by Judge Ariah, a member of the late constitutional convention, who voted for immediate and unconditional emancipation in Louisiana; which convention also sent delegates to the Baltimore convention. While Judge A. was thus serving the administration, the Federal torch was applied to his houses, his law office, his private and law library, and all his household goods and effects. All this property, be it remembered, had been protected for three years by the confederates, who all the time knew the Judge's Union proclivities. Hundreds of other instances might be cited of Union men who suffered in like manner. *Et unius cujusque*.

The scenes attending the burning of the city are appalling. When gathering their helpless babes in their arms, rushing frantically through the streets with cries that would have melted the hardest hearts to tears. Little boys and girls were running hither and thither crying for their mothers and fathers; old men leaning on a staff for support to their trembling limbs, were hurrying away from the suffocating heat of their burning dwellings and houses. The fair and beautiful daughters of the south, whose fathers and brothers were in one army or the other; the frail and helpless wives and children of absent husbands and fathers were, almost in the twinkling of an eye, driven from their burning homes into the streets, leaving everything behind them but the clothes they then wore. Owing to the simultaneous burning in every part of the city, the people found no security in the streets, where the heat was so intense as almost to create suffocation. Every body rushed to the river's edge, being protected there from the heat by the high bank of the river. The steamboats lying at the landing were subject to great annoyance, the heat being so great that the decks had to be flooded with water to prevent the boats from taking fire. Among those who thus crowded the river banks were the wives, daughters and children, helpless and now all homeless, of the Union men who had joined the federal army since the occupation of Alexandria. Their husbands had already been marched off in the front towards Simmsport, leaving their families in their old homes, but to the tender mercies of the confederates. The federal torch had now destroyed their dwellings, their household goods and apparel, the last morsel of provisions, and left them starving and destitute. As might be expected, they desired to go along with the federal army, where their husbands had gone. They applied to General Banks with tears and entreaties to be allowed to go aboard the transports.

They were refused!

They became frantic with rage and excitement! Their screams and piteous cries were heart-rending. With tears streaming down their cheeks women and children implored to be taken on board the boats. The officers of the boats were desirous of doing so, but there was the peremptory order from General Banks not to allow any white citizens to go aboard. A rush would have been made upon the boats, but there stood the guard with fixed bayonets, and none could mount the gangway plank except they bore the permit of the commanding general. Could anything be more inhuman and cruel? But this is not all. General Banks found room on his transports for six or seven thousand negroes that had been gathered in from the surrounding country! Cotton that had been loaded on transports to be shipped through the quartermaster to New Orleans, under the order of Banks was thrown overboard to make room for the negroes. But no room could be found for white women and children, whose husbands and brothers were in the federal army, and whose houses had just been burned by the federal torch! I challenge the records of all wars for such acts of perfidy and cruelty.

But there still another chapter in this perfidious military and political campaign. Banks, soon after arriving at Alexandria told the people that his occupation of the country was permanent. That he intended to protect all who would come forward and take the oath of allegiance; while those who would not were threatened with banishment and confiscation of property. Hundreds came forward and took the oath. An election was held, and delegates were sent to the constitutional convention then in session at New Orleans. A recruiting office was opened, and over a thousand white men were mustered into the United States service. Quite a number of prominent citizens of Alexandria took the oath and were promised protection. Their houses and other property have now all been reduced to ashes, and they turned out in the world with nothing, absolutely nothing, save the amnesty oath! They could not now go to the confederates and apply for charity. They too applied to General Banks to be allowed to go on board the transports and go to New Orleans. They were refused in every instance. Among those who applied was Mr. Parker, a lawyer, of feeble health, who had been quite prominent making speeches, since the Union occupation, in favor of emancipation, unconditional Union and the suppression of the rebellion. Permission to go on a transport was refused him. He could not stay and hence feeble as he was he went off with the army. Among the prominent citizens who took the oath was Judge J. K. Elgee, of Alexandria. Before the return of the army from Grand Ecore, Judge Elgee went to New Orleans, leaving his family behind, expecting to return. He was not able to do so before the evacuation of Alexandria. Judge Elgee is one of the most able, accomplished, and candid men of the South. A lawyer by profession, he occupied a prominent position both politically and socially, and had immense influence. So great stress was placed upon his taking the oath that one of our bands serendipitously hit at his residence, and General Grover, and General Banks honored him in every way possible. During my stay in Alexandria I had occasion to call on Judge E. at his residence, and at his office, (which were both in the same building,) on business. His law and literary library occupied three large rooms, being as fine a collection of books as I ever saw. His residence was richly and tastefully furnished. A single painting cost twelve hundred dollars. In his absence, the government had had sworn to support, and which had promised him protection, allowed its soldiers to apply the torch to his dwelling and turn his family into the streets. His fine residence, with all its costly furniture, his books, papers and fine paintings, were all burned up. It may be that many of the last-named article will yet find their way to the North, having been rescued from the flames by pilferers and thieves; for where arson is resorted to, it is generally to cover theft.

J. Madison Wells, the lieutenant-governor of Louisiana, elected by Mahan, by General Banks' orders, was not spared. He had been a Unionist from the beginning. He had a splendid residence in Alexandria, well and richly furnished, at which his own and his son's family resided. His son was absent in New Orleans, attending the constitutional convention, of which he was a member, and in which he voted for abolition and all the ultra measures. But that did not secure his family the protection of the government. All was burned. Thousands of people—men, women and children—were in a few hours driven from comfortable homes into the streets. Their shelter, their provisions, their beds were all burned up. In their extremity, which our own culpability had brought about, the commanding general has turned his back on them. The general perhaps did not laugh at their calamity, nor mock when their fear came, but doubtless regarded it as the dawn of a political millennium. The march of the army from Alexandria to Fort DeRussy was lighted up with the flames of burning dwellings. Thus has

General Banks become the "liberator of Louisiana!"

When the army arrived at Simmsport, the feeling against Banks was perfectly uncontrollable. He was absolutely afraid to appear in the presence of the men, lest he might be assassinated. He took refuge in an iron-clad gunboat. As the boat lay in the Atchafalaya river, the soldiers on the banks would cry out aloud for Banks to put his head above the decks, declaring with curses that they would put a ball through it. He kept his head inside. When General Canby arrived, he made a speech to the men, and told them that hereafter he would command, and that no more such fatal expeditions should be got up. A long cry arose from the men. "We want to see General Banks punished—we want to see him hung!"—and many such expressions. General Canby said that he had reported Banks to the authorities at Washington, and had no doubt that he would be dealt with as his conduct deserved. The soldiers were furious, and would have mobbed Banks if he had dared make his appearance. Many declared that they would do no more service until Banks was punished. General Canby told them that hereafter they were under his command, and appealed to them to return to duty and obey all his orders. Thus ended the Red River expedition; a scheme conceived in politics and brought in inquiry. [Correspondence of Missouri Republican.]

Plain talk from a Republican Paper.

The following is from the Telegraph, a new administration paper lately established in Philadelphia:

"There was no period during the rebellion when it could not have been eventually put down, if the required force had been employed and rightly managed. We have wasted time, blood and treasure in accomplishing a work which, with less than half the actual expenditure, might have ended long ago, if it had been applied with due directness and concentration."

If the administration had cordially sustained General McClellan during the peninsular campaign, when he was within five miles of the rebel capital, and the city was panic stricken, it would have been long since in our possession; but that gallant and accomplished soldier, implored the President and his Secretary of War for reinforcements, and they turned a deaf ear to him, and he was compelled, with bitter disappointment, to withdraw from his advantageous position and abandon the contest. And why was he not supported? The reason is manifest, and known to everybody. In the first place, Lincoln, Stanton and Halleck, all political aspirants, apprehended that the capture of Richmond would render General McClellan a rival too formidable to be set aside or defeated, and therefore with that cold-blooded selfishness characteristic of mere politicians, they left him and his brave army, an army whose brilliant exploits and chivalrous daring will live in history forever, to their fate. And in the second place the abolitionists were determined that the rebellion should not be suppressed until their cherished idea of emancipation and elevation of the negro race, socially and politically, to a position of equality with that of the white man, should be carried to its ultimate results; and so the war has been prolonged until millions have been expended to the enrichment of contractors, office holders, and administration favorites generally, and blood and tears have saturated the earth until the nation is crushed beneath the weight of its great sorrow. Had General Grant commanded the Peninsular army he would like General McClellan have been abandoned; he is sustained now because Mr. Lincoln and his friends have discovered that an indignant people will no longer tolerate trifling. No; no; the administration dare not refuse to support General Grant, nor will its promptness now prolong its political existence for another term of four years.

1860, Republican—Abolition in 1864.

Greeley compares the Chicago with the Baltimore platform and congratulates his readers that the Republicanism of the one had blossomed into the full-blown Abolitionism of the other. This is precisely what, four years ago, the Democrats predicted it would do. The South believed that the abolitionism of the Republican party which pretended to restrain itself within strict state-rights, would soon burst all barriers; and the secessionists of the South, helped on the abolitionists of the North to accomplish their hellish work. What the abolition creed will be next year no man can say. "Separation" will doubtless be its first article. At any rate, Mr. Raymond, who is now at the head of the party, says of the Baltimore Convention, that it adopted "not a platform of principles held fast year, nor to be held next year. It was a convention of this year and of no other."

The Chicago Convention will be of a different sort. Its platform will be that one in which the Union can stand together and in peace of war. The Constitution, not the laws, are its principles. It will be those which have created all the glory of the nation, and which alone can restore it.

The Duty of Democracy.

We have hinted, more than once, at what may be termed the negative duties of the Democratic party, its relations to the fragmentary organizations, which are breaking away from the Republicans, and the opportunities which, in the present unsettled condition of the country, may arise. It is much more agreeable and easier to speak of its positive duties. They are clear and intelligible, and may be summed up in this fidelity to principles and time honored discipline.

The Democracy of the North—and alas! there is no other to speak of—and especially the Democracy of Pennsylvania, is a party of wonderful vitality. There is not a village or township of the North where its organization is not perfect—slumbering for a while at those seasons when no action is needed, but starting into efficient energy when the moment for action comes. It is a remarkable feature, too, that in counties of our State, where there are heavy Abolition majorities, and the whole force of local patronage is adversely exerted, the minorities, and the newspapers that represent them, are most active and resolute. So it is, we doubt not, everywhere. The Democracy of the North is, therefore, a party of universal though quiet organization. Its power has shown itself marvelously within the last few terrible years. When the first blast of war sounded through the country—when the Great Imposter, whose career is fast drawing to a close, raised aloft what seemed to be the banner of the Constitution, and called citizens of all parties to his side, none answered more promptly than did, not only the rank and file, but the leaders of Democracy. There were some, even as far back as the time of the three months men, far-seeing men who thought and said that no war of brethren could be right, and uttered words of warning, but, as we have said, as a general thing, Democrats rushed to arms. In doing so, however, they never abandoned their ancient faith or meant to desert their organization. Then followed, what was harder to resist than the enthusiasm of war, the persistent effort of the Abolition managers to break down Democracy by corruption, and patronage, and proscription, and defamation. The coinage of opprobrious nick-names was deemed by the "puny intelligence which controls Abolitionism, a great instrument of party warfare, and the Leagues imagined they could destroy Democrats by calling them "Copperheads." It had about as much real influence as one of Mr. Lincoln's obscene jokes. The feature of all this was first shown in the election, two years ago, when, in the midst of war-excitement, the Democrats carried the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. Then came one of those lulls we have described, during which the bloody processes of civil war went on, and nothing was thought of but the ebbs and flows of military successes and disasters. The only active political power apparently was that of the Federal Government, building up and buttressing the central autocrat; and forging the chains which stealthily and, as was thought, surely, were to bind to the earth the energies of a free people. Then came the State elections of 1863; in appearance adverse to the Democrats, but in reality and no where more so than in Pennsylvania, demonstrative of that indomitable power which is their great characteristic. Judge Woodward was honestly elected Governor of Pennsylvania, and the two hundred and fifty-four thousand Democrats who, in the face of bayonets, and patronage, voted for him, know this, and not likely to forget it. Never was unity of action more perfect. It prevailed, as it ought to do, over difference of individual opinion, and the Peace Democrats and the War Democrats, the friends of Reconstruction, and the friend of Reconstruction, acted in thorough concert.

The Custom-House Investigation.

The Tribune, publishing Mr. Hubbard's report on the alleged shipments of contraband goods from this port, admits the truth of the charges first made in The World, and constantly reiterated, and proved by us, until public opinion compelled Congress to investigate and establish the truth of those charges. We do not republish the report of the committee, because it contains nothing which has not been often reiterated and exposed in these columns. We simply put on record the admission of the leading abolition organ, "that such shipments have been made, and that goods indispensable to the rebels have thereby gone into rebel hands," giving aid and comfort to the enemy. The office-holders who are responsible for this complicity with, or sufferance of, the most infamous form of treason are still retained in their places by the Secretary of the Treasury, and will be till they and their superiors are put out of power next November by an indignant and virtuous people.

Female Treasury Clerks.

The infamous revelations of the interior of the Treasury Department must bring a red hot blush to the face of every American who is not dead to shame. There seems to be little doubt from all the accounts, that the man placed there by Secretary Chase as Superintendent of the note printing, turned his bureau there into a brothel, appointing to places there women of loose morals, and treating them as Butler was supposed to threaten the women of New Orleans should be treated. It is stated, too, that members of Congress, not content with keeping mistresses at the seat of Government, obtained them situations that they might be paid from the National Treasury. It is well remarked that this is a depth of immorality that the whole world cannot bear. The very walls of the dens of beauty and debauchery in Paris will blush at this depravity of baseness when they hear the tale.

Newspapers in the Coming Campaign.

The coming Presidential campaign will be more exciting than any one which has preceded it. Never before were so many great issues presented for the consideration of the American people. It is now plainly manifest to every thoughtful man that the very life of this nation is bound up in the event. All that we hold most sacred and dear, the permanency of the Constitution, the majesty of the civil law, the stability of our social as well as of our political structure, our public rights as citizens and our private rights as individuals will all be at stake in the coming contest. The people, we believe, will enter the campaign in the spirit of honest earnest freedom, and we are inclined to hope that they will to a great extent throw aside the trammels which have seemed to bind them for three years past, and refuse to be any longer led blindfolded to destruction. We are sure they will read and think more than they have ever done before, and must have the right kind of reading that they may be induced to think aright. It is essentially important, therefore that every Democratic newspaper in the whole land should be made a living active agent. Their utterances must be bold, earnest, and utterly fearless. They must resolutely expose the fallacies and the base quackery of the miserable political empirics who seem resolved to continue experimenting upon the body of the nation while it is actually in articulo mortis. The people must be told the truth and the whole truth, and that in the plainest and most positive terms. There must be no shirking of great issues, no cringing to a false and delusive plea of policy, no cowering before threats, no fear of the minions of world be despots, and no dread of mob violence. We must be prepared to speak the truth at all hazards, and if need be to defend ourselves in our right to do so. No man is fit to conduct a political newspaper in these days, or to be in any way a champion in the great cause of the people, unless he is ready to go forth to his work taking his life in his hands, if that be required. A great English Judge once said, when threats of violence were made in case he pursued a certain line of action on the bench, "there is no time more fitting in which for a man to die, and no place more proper than the hour and the place in which he is discharging what he knows to be a public duty." Were every Democratic editor in the land imbued with such a spirit and with proper political sagacity, what a resistless engine of power would the democratic press at once become. We should speedily sweep away all the delusions with which our opponents are deluding the people, and restore this war-weary land to peace. Such we are glad to believe is to a great extent the spirit with which the democratic press of the country will go into the coming contest, and we confidently expect to see them sway the minds of the people with a power such as they never exerted before.

But in order that our success should be made as great as possible we must call the people to our aid. We must make arrangements to secure to democratic newspapers a circulation in the coming campaign vastly greater than they have ever had before. To do this we must appeal to the people by offering them inducements to engage in the work, and rousing them at an early period to vigorous and united action. The rich must aid the poor, and each man must be urged to see that his neighbor is furnished with the right kind of political reading. Clubs must be formed in every township, and it must be a part of the business of each member to see every man whom he can influence and to furnish him with the right kind of political reading. United, vigorous, unceasing, and untiring action will enable the democratic newspaper press to accomplish wonders in the months that lie between this and the election. Let every democratic editor in the State be the work at once by offering his paper for the campaign at as low a rate as he can afford. If the people are approached properly we are sure they will respond promptly, and that every Democratic Journal will soon find its way into hands it never reached before, there to do its legitimate work of dispelling the clouds of Abolition darkness.—*Fulton Democrat.*

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