Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON. - Editor.

Thursday, Chung 4th, 1864

In the fourth year of a sixty days The that has taken about 2,000,000 of men and requires another 500,000 dethe memy, weak and contemptible in the beginning, now stand defiant everywhere before our immense armies, and just now have again sent an invading force right into the heart of this State, almost to the aus Capitall oge errest eigent gene

Perhaps its no time to "awap horses," but in t it time to turn out the donkey

On the occasion of the last rebel raid, Gov. Curtin called repeatedly for doyal" men to rally to the rescue. But the shoddy organs, such as the Tribune and its Montrose echo, discouraged enin lisements—alleging substantially that Curtin was a fool or a liar. Disgusted at the slow response of the people. Curtin denonneed the loyal organs as "enemies of the government," and left for Bedford Springs in Southern Pennsylvania, consoling himself, perhaps, with the hope that quered by the United States if the revo-

Lincoln's call for 500,000 did not drive: Andy home; but a few days ago, after whether the revolution shall succeed or the reports of another invasion, the loyal organs assured the people that if the rebels were likely to come that way Curtin would come home and issue a proclamation. If he should do so, we trust the zany editor of the shoddy organ will not refuse to print it, as before, even if it does class him among the "enemies of the gov-

When Greeley wrote his famous fault-finding letter to Lincoln, the latter stated in his reply that if he could save the Union without freeing any slaves he would do so; or if he could save the Union by freeing part of the slaves he would do so: or if he could save the Union by freeing all the slaves he would do that.

But his recent dispatch to the rebel agents at the Niagara Peace Conference shows that he will not even talk of saving the Union upon either of the two first plans; and all who are not "zanies" know he cannot upon the third plan. We think, and predict, that it will yet be fully apparent to all, that he does not mean to save the Union at all, or allow anybody else to do so. He means to manufacture, with rivers of blood and untold treasture, with rivers of blood and untold treas- last man and the last dollar be exhaust- McConnellsburg, 20 miles westward. Gn. ure, a sort of despotism, based upon ed! Can a free people longer endorse Averell hearing of the rebs came up from whatever proclamations he chooses to full this remorseless butcher, and vote them. Hagerstown some hours too late and with minate, or to utterly destroy and divide selves into his power to be slain in an the Union.

Did Greeley call Lincoln a Blackguard?

BUFFALO, July 26. The following dispatch has been re-

ceived here from the Clifton House: I send for the Associated Press a copy of my dispatch to Mr. Greeley:

To Hon. Horace Greeley : What did you mean when you remarked to me in the presence of Major Hay that you hoped that we "would not think we (you) were all blackguards?" I certainly thought you wanted me to understand that you thought President Lincoln was, G. N. SANDERS.

Greeley has been called upon to define his meaning, but dodges the point. He admits making the remark; and the only inference under the circumstances is, that Lincoln had shown himself a blackguard. but that he and others were not responsible for Lincoln's strange and deceptive conduct in reference to the Nizgara Peace Conference.

A Pointed Eye-Opener.

Honest and unquestioning Republicans have been taught to think that the South could be utterly subdued by war, their property confiscated, and the people forced to endorse abolition, take Lincoln's outh, and vote the whole Republican ticket; and moder that delusion have vigoronsly clamored for war and no conciliation. After the adoption of such nonsense in their Baltimore platform, Greeeditorial words:

with every aliment they need; and we deeply regret that one of the resolves of the late Baltimore Convention seems cal- from his new convert, just to show now of their intellectual superioity, were strongulated to give them a lift. General From it supports Lincoln, and how he tells the mont did a wise, generous, manly act, in truth? sale confiscation plank of the Cleveland platform, thereby aiding to smooth the path to peace."

Norman A zany is a buffoon. A buffoon is one who plays the feel, puffs and anortal See dictionary.

How do you feel now, zanies? Subscribe for the DEMOCRAT.

POSTERVED THE CASE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROP

Administration Inconsistency.

If there is one thing which can be fully observed in connection with Lincoln's adral Address, his declaration that he had no power or desire to interfere with elavery in the States. He made a more emphatic and elaborate record of similar views during the first year of the war.-Through his State Secretary, he sent a conclusive words:

it to remain subject to the exclusive management and disposition of the several states themselves, and fortified it there with a provision for the return of fugitives from labor and service, and another securing an allowance of three-fifths of peating the base falsehood that a large such persons in fixing the basis of direct portion of the people rejoice at the defeat taxation and representation.

The condition of slavery in the several states will remain just the same whether it [the rebellion] succeed or fail. There is not even a pretext for the complaint that the disaffected states are to be con- aid the Government. he could there find pure water in the the condition of every human being in the whiskey.

| to be tried again, and that the shoddy cry whiskey. | them, will remain subject to exactly the will be: "Vote for Lincoln and save the whether it shall fail. In the one case the states would be federally connected with the new confederacy; in the other, they would, as now, be members of the United States; but their constitutions and laws, customs, habits, and institutions in either case will remain the same. contestable statement the further fact and Ohio Railroad. No trains were capthat the new President, as well as the tured however, and the Confederates did citizens through whose suffrages he has come into the administration, has always Whether they have retired is not known. repudiated all designs whatever and The wires between Frederick and Harper's whenever imputed to him and them of Ferry being still out of order, would indidisturbing the system of slavery as it is existing under the Constitution and laws. of Confederates crossed the Potomac west The case, however, would not be fully of Shepherdstown. By a detour they presented if I were to omit to say that avoided Martinsburg. They entered any such effort on his part would be unany such effort on his part would be un-constitutional, and all his actions in that constitutional, and all his actions in that and Franklin counties. There being no direction would be prevented by the judicial authority, even though they were

assented to by Congress and the people. The foregoing stated facts are clear, now, as formerly, maintained by the Democratic party, and must be accepted and acted upon by the government and people before Peace and Union can return to our blood-deluged land. Yet Lincoln now says that unless slavery be abolished there shall be no Union, and no peace until the last man and the last dollar be exhaustendless war for abolition?

Republican Cry of Distress.

A radical Lincoln organ, the New York Evening Post, evidently feels very sick about the war. It issues a frantic call to arms, and at the close exclaims:

"And, above all, let the loyal Union leagues bestir themselves. There are said done, and lots of speeches made. manyhundred thousand voters in the secret organization; they have a complete system of records; they can dispatch to the field, if they try, at least a hund-red thousand able-bodied and patriotic soldiers. Let them meet in their lodges forthwith, then, all over the country, and take this important matter in

This, as Artemas Ward would say, is sarkasum," whether meant for it or not. Of course the loyal leaguers will no nothing of the kind. But the Evening Post goes still further, and in despair calls for the reappointment of General McClellan to an important command, and the Commercial Advertiser, another Lincoln journal, joins in the cry, which others echo.

The Lincoln organ recently alleged that the Boston Herald was a journal of remarkably large circulation and influence; and we thought that might be Butler or Hancock. Nothing elser ever true; but when it further boasted that it will. Divided as the party now is between was a Democratic organ and had come the friends of Lincoln, Fremont, the party ont for Lincoln, we suspected that it had been a Republican organ, and was now abandoning poor Old Abe. To-day we ley insults a deceived people with these are able to throw some light on the subject; and a reference to an article on our "The zanies in the loyal states who talk first page headed "Republicans becoming as though a broad empire could be sub Sensible," will show that, although the jected to military execution, supply the venemous, desperate traitors in Dixio now gives Lincoln a lovely support—over deeply regret that one of the resolves of the left! Will our zany neighbor copy them, viz: When the whites by reason

> Union is about equal to the religious suc other historical account between the two." cess shown in the following sharp hit:

" Speaking of a camp-meeting at Mari-"Speaking of a camp-meeting at Marion, a correspondent of the New Bedford
Mercury says: 'On the whole it has been
a success, though no conversions have
have reported as far as I could learn '?" idency as the as I could learn." been reported as far as I could learn."

It is an old saying that "the fools are not all dead yet;" and it appears that the Lincoln organs still entertain a hope of that kind, and have invented a great to renew the offensive. The details of the and disgraceful inconsistency. We quo string of pitiable nonsense and sent it to battle of Friday, July 22d, will probably and disgraceful inconsistency. We quo string of pitiable nonsense and sent it to show that the engagement was very santed last week from Mr. Lincoln's Inauga-The allegation is that a great plot has army that Sherman could not continue on been discoverd to "embarrasa the government" by forming a North-western Confederacy, and smash things generally. To make the scare bigger and induce all old grannys who should wear petticoats but Through his State Secretary, he sent a don't, to vote for Lincoln, they say that dispatch to his French minister, to be laid the plotters are all peace men who in the before the European gowers, which con- State of New York number over 200,000 tained these carefully chosen and most war men who belong to McClellan clubs! Really, if the Lincolnites have no better means of inflating their sinking stock, we "The framers of our government there | advise them to take a stiff horn of old rye, fore placed the entire control of slavery, crawl down cellar and read the exploits as it was then existing, beyond the con-of Don Quixote, so they may take cour-trol of the federal authorities, by leaving age to face their new-begotten ghost.

The Montrose shoddy organ does its worst to encourage the rebels and to discourage the soldiers by continually reof our armies, and at rebel victories.

If the reckless zany can induce the rebs to believe his shameless fabrications, he will thus assist them more than a whole regiment like him would have contage to

It is thought that the old dodge is same laws and forms of administration, draft," but the people now know that the effect is right the other way.

Pennsylvania Again Invaded.

On Friday two bodies of Confederate cavalry crossed from the Shenandoah Valley to the north bank of the Potomac .-One said to be under Moseby, crossed at It is hardly necessary to add to this in- Point of Rocks. It occupied the Baltimore cate that they have not. The other body hood, their advance was unopposed. They turned eastward after entering the State, and marched to Chambersburg. At dayforcible, and incontrovertible;" and light on Saturday the town was entered. The inhabitants had sent most of their private property away, but there was a large quantity of Government stores in the town. These were set on fire and

consumed. Reports say the Court House, Bank, and Railroad buildings, and perhaps some

250 buildings are also burned. The rebels left same day on the road to his cavalry followed but did not overtake. From McConnellaburg the rebels went south and it is said crossed the Potomac at Hancock.

Having little President and less Governor, Pennsylvania gets finely protected. Curtin was brought home [but net on a shutter,] and called on Harrisburg to take care of itself, and also resolved to call the Legislature together forthwith! Then if Lincoln consents, something may not be

Latest from Gen. Grant.

On Saturday morning last a mine that had been laid under a rebel fort on South bank of the Appomattox near Port Walthall and four miles northeast of Petersb'g, was exploded. It demolished and inmates killed, and its ruins captured. A general attack followed which resulted in taking a line of rebel works, and fighting continued all day. The movement over James river was only partial and temporary.

The Albany Statesman (Republican) takes a very discouraging view of Lincoln's prospect, and calls upon him to resign as a candidate for the Presidency, to make room for a more available man. The Statesman 88y8:

"There is only one way left to prevent the Democrats from electing the next President, and that is to have President Lincoln decline the nomination, his successor to be either Gen. Grant, Sherman, cannot avoid a most humiliating defeat in November. The catastrophe can yet be averted, but only by the declension of Mr. Lincoln."

EXALTING THE NEGRO.—De Tocqueville in his celebrated work on the "Democracy of America," in speaking of the negroes, made this remark:

"Wherever the whites and blacks have lived together in the same State, history slavery, and when, by reason of their vast numerical superiority, the blacks become stronger than the whites, the blacks rose Lincoln's success in restoring the and murdered the whites. There is no

According to the act of Congress pro-

Gen. Sherman Before Atlanta.

The news from Sherman indicates that the rebel General, Hood, is endeavoring the offensive, but was compelled to throw up intrenchments to hold his new position, out of which Hood is now endeavoring to drive him.

Both sides claim a victory, in the fight above referred to.

The position of the Union army is now with the left flank resting on Decatur, 6 miles from Atlanta, with Blair's corps on the extreme left. The corps of Logan, Dodge, Schofield, Howard, Hooker, and Palmer, follow in position, the latter forming the extreme right flank. The army forms a semi-circle, and portions of it are within three miles of Atlants. The rebs are on the hills forming the southern slope of the ravine through which Peach Tree creek runs. Gen. Sherman's object now is to capture these hills, gaining which he would command Atlanta, and hence the assertion that he does not want to enter Atlanta, at present, for if he did so he would be shelled out, probably. -The news from Arkansas tells of the

defeat of an expedition of negro troops near White river. They were driven back upon their supports at Helena.

The rebel Florida is reported to have

captured and burned two vessels off Harbor Island, sending the crews ashore. Wake up, Granny wells, wake up! -Fort Sumter is again bombarded.

Another Shenandoah Valley Disaster.

July 29.—The Confederates after their recent expedition into Maryland, retreated fron Rockville across the Potomac to Leesburg, and then through Snicker's Gap into the Shenandoah Valley. They were followed by Gen. Wright's troops. Wright led his own corps, a portion of the Nineteenth Corps, and Crook's cavalry. Snicker's Gap is a short distance west of Leesburg. Co-operating with Wright, Gen. Hunter and Averell moved southwest from Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg along the valley. The Confederates withdrew rapidly and Wright followed as "My param swiftly. At Snicker's Gap, Crook, who led Union, and not the Federal advance, captured a Confederate wagon train. The Confederates turned upon their pursuers, drove them off, and recaptured all but two of the wagons. Wright followed them through the gap a short distance, to the Shenandosh River. The authorities at Washington, seeing the Federal pursuit so apparently successful, and being daily importuned to send Wright and his troops back to Grant's army, send a courier to recall him. Be-fore the courier arrived, Wright reached the Shenandoab, and found the enemy drawn up on the western bank. He tried to cross it; but was repulsed. He then endeavored to outflank the Confederates, when they suddenly broke up their camp and marched southward along the valley to Manassas Gap.

As Wright was preparing to follow them, the courier reached him. The orders to return to Washington were peremptory. His corps and the 19th Corps were at once withdrawn through Snicker's Gap towards Leesburg. Gen. Crook covered the rear. The march was not molested.-Crook, as soon as Wright's troops had passed through Snicker's Gap, was ordered to go Northward along the valley and oin Hunter and Averell, who had halted at Winchester. At the same time the Confederates began a swift march northward. Wright was out of the way, and having been heavily reinforced, they anticipated easy conquest of Hunter. They came up with Crook just south of Winchester, and on Saturday (the 13th.) drove him into town. An attack was unexpected, and Hunter bastily abandoned Winchester. leaving the greater portion of his baggage in the enemy's hands. On Sunday morning (14th) he was again attacked, north of Winchester. He was almost surrounded. One regiment was cut off from another. There seemed to be no orders given except for retreat. The Confederates captured four cannon and eight hundred prisoners. They broke up Hunter's column, and his troops completely disorganized, rushed in-to Martinsburg. Crook tried to protect the rear from the Confederate pursuit, but was unsuccessful. Averell did what he could, but the rout was complete .-Hunter had lost the confidenc of his men, and could no longer control them. No stand was made at Martinsburg. The road northeast to Williamsport was taken by the fugitive army, and a balt was not made until the Potomac was crossed.

The Confederates captured Martinsburg. The road taken by Hunter's men was covered with all sorts of abandoned materid. The woods were filled with Federal stragglers. The enemy did not advance in force north of Martinsburg, though pickets were sent out. Hunter, when he reached Williamsport, found an order re-lieving him of command. Crook succeed ed him. Wrght, as soon as he reached Washington, was sent westward towards Harper's Ferry. The authorities saw their mistake in recalling him from the Shen-andoah Valley, and four days ago his troods began marching from Washington to garrison the various passes into Western Maryland. No Confederates have crossed the Potomac. The Federal force under Wright is about thirty thousand.-Crook has scarcly a regiment able to fight. On Wednesday Wright's addvance reoccupied Martinsburg. The Confederates have withdrawn their principal force

-Why does the Tribune keep abusing Gen. Halleck for military mismanagement when it means Mr. Lincoln all the time? Why not call persons as well as things by their real sames "just once ?" THE MAN IN THE STATE OF

but have left a picket just south of the

The Arguelles case was disposed of in the Senate, by postponing its farther con-sideration until December next, so that it cannot be used in the Presidential elec tion. For the same reason no publication is to be forthcoming of any of the investigations which have been made-no reports of Courts of Inquiry, or of reports from Committees, will be permitted to see the light for months to come. Mr. Dawes declared that, at the end of the first year of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, the defalcations were greater then the entire cost of the last year of Buchanan's Administration-\$80,000,000 and since that time every Department has been recking with villainy and imposition upon the Government. All this is to be kept concealed until the change of the Government in March

-A terrible accident occurred at the Phoenix Colliery, Schuylkill Haven, on Saturday evening, which resulted in the instant death of twenty-one men, who were on a slope car, coming out of the mine from their day's work. When near the top of the slope the chain broke, allowing the car to run back a distance of six hundred feet, on a slope of seventy-five de grees. Every man on the descending car was killed,

-The man who does not see that a great reaction is going on in the minds of he people against the present Administration is either blinded by partisanism or is an indifferent observer of what is going on about him. The people are sick and tired of the jokes of Abraham Lincoln, and demand statesmenship.

-Neither the Tribune nor Times go with Mr. Lincoln in isisting upon the abolition of slavery as one of the terms of re-union. The Times rebukes Lincoln as bitterly as it dares. Mr. Lincoln has gone just a little too far in his ultimatum and has disgusted everybody.

-There are 15,000 sick and wounded soldiers in the Washington hospitals, and in other military hospitals throughout the the States there are 90,000 and in camp hospitals 50,000 making a total of 155. 000.

-In August, 1862, Mr. Lincoln wrote to

"My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy

slavery. Now, he avows openly that slavery must be destroyed. The salvation of the Union is not now even professed to be the exclusive and paramount object.

-The Philadelphia Fire Zonaves, who went to war fifteen hundred strong, and received from time to time a thousand recruits, arrived in Washington on Saturday from the Army of the Potomac, their time having expired, with only one hundred and fifty men able to march.

-If it requires Lincoln three years of hard fighting to make "Washington safe" against the attacks of a few thousand rebel raiders, how long will it take him to conquer and subjugate the entire Southern

Wanton Destruction of Property. We are informed by telegraph from Chattanooga that a detachment from Gen. Sherman's army recently visited the village of Roswell, Ga., where they burned a arge amount of tent canvass, destroyed the factories, and brought away four hundred girls who were employed in the manufacture of cloth and tents, to send them north of the Ohio River, in order that their service might no longer be useful to the Confederacy. Now why was the "immense amount" of canvass found at Roswell wantonly destroyed? Surely the commodity is not so abundant within our lines as to possess no value. On the conrary, cotton fabrics, are among cles most peeded and most difficult to procure. If our troops could remain long enough to remove four hundred women with bag and baggage, for a journey of uncertain length, they remained enough also to save all the material stored there. It is but fourteen miles, over a good road, from Roawell to Marietta. A very moderate degree of enterprise was required to add the cloth found there to

the stores of our army.

Another point deserves investigation. Why were the factories burned? They did not belong to the Confederate authorties? They were private property. No doubt they have contributed materially to furnish cloth for the rebel army. But our forces hereafter are to occupy that region. With Marietta and Atlanta in our possession, the Roswell factories would be valueless to the enemy, though a Federal officer never visited them. people of Northern Georgia are loyal by instinct. They cast a heavy majority against the secession of the States. Four years ago they hated the pretentious and oisy secessionists of South Carolina, as heartily as the most inveterate abolitionist does to-day. Properly encouraged their former loyalty would revive. Wanton destruction of private property, however, can only incense them without benefiting us .- From the Hartford Courant, (Rep.)

Prof. M. L. HAWLEY, Principal. E. B. HAWLEY, Assistant.

Winter Terr		Weunesa		v. 30, 1864
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Glosgo July 20, 1864

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Dr. W. R. WHITE, 1903 Areb sirest.

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June 2, 1834.

19

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