

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher.

MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY, SEPT. 15, 1864.

VOLUME XXI. NUMBER 36.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BILLINGS STROUD,
REAL ESTATE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT. Office in
the Montrose Building, east end of Brick Block. In his
absence, business at the office will be transacted by C. G.
L. BROWN. Montrose, March 1, 1864.

H. BURRITT,
DEALER in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Crockery,
Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Drugs, Oils, and Paints,
Boots and shoes, Hats and Caps, Fur, Buffalo Robes,
Groceries, Provisions, etc., New Millford, Pa.
April 21, 1864.

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

A. O. WARREN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Montrose, Pa. Practice in
the District Court, and in the County of Luzerne, Pa.
Office first door below Boyd's Store, Montrose, Pa.

M. C. SUTTON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, Friendsville, Susq. Co.
Pa. Feb. 14.

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

H. GARRATT,
DEALER in Flour, Feed, and Meal, Barrel and Dairy
Salt, Tinware and Groceries, Groceries, Provision,
Fruit, Fish, Petroleum Oil, Wood and Stump
Ware, Yankee Notions, &c. &c. Opposite Railroad
Depot, New Millford, Pa. Feb. 24, 1863.

LATHROP, TYLER & RILEY,
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Ready
Made Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,
Fruit, Fish, Petroleum Oil, Wood and Stump
Ware, Yankee Notions, &c. &c. Opposite Railroad
Depot, New Millford, Pa. Feb. 24, 1863.

Lowest Prices,
Lathrop's Brick Building, Montrose, Pa.
April 6, 1863.

WM. H. COOPER & CO.,
BANKERS, Montrose, Pa. Successors to Post, Cooper
& Co. Office, Lathrop's new building, Turnpike,
Pa. Feb. 14.

McCULLUM & 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 in the most skillful and warranted
manner.

P. LINES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR, Montrose, Pa. Shop
in the Bank Block, over store of H. B. Watson,
Cutting done on short notice, in the style.

JOHN GROVES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR, Montrose, Pa. Shop
in the Bank Block, over store of H. B. Watson,
Cutting done on short notice, in the style.

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. 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 H. B. Watson's store. All kinds of work
made to order, and repairing done neatly. Jan. 7.

ABEL TURRELL,
DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dry
Goods, Glass, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Jewelry Per-
fumes, &c. Agent for the most popular PATENT
MEDICINES, Montrose, Pa. Aug. 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, \$200,000.
ASSETS OVER, \$1,200,000.

Insurance rates as low as those of any good company in
New York, or elsewhere, and its Directors are among
the first for honor and integrity.
CHAS. H. COFFIN, Pres.
Montrose, July 15, 64. BILLINGS STROUD, Agt.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL, TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
ASSETS Jan. 1, 1864, \$3,285,970.37.
LIABILITIES, \$1,500,000.

J. Milton Smith, Sec'y. Chas. J. Martin, President.
John McGee, Asst. Sec'y. A. F. Wilmarth, Vice.

Business transacted at the undersigned at
his office, in the Brick Block, Montrose, Pa.
NOTES BY BILLINGS STROUD, Agent.

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

OFFICE on Main Street. Particular attention given
to Conveyancing. dec'd 1864.

NOTICE!

THE subscriber hereby respectfully gives notice that
he has taken leave to transact business in the County
of Susquehanna, and offers his services to the public.
He will be at the office of the undersigned, at
Montrose, Pa., on the 15th inst. and will be at
Conococtus, March 3, 1864.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
BY
J. W. Burgess,
PENN. AVENUE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

DR. G. W. BEACH,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, Brooklyn, Pa. Office
and residence, those formerly occupied by Dr. J. B.
Richardson.
Having located permanently at Brooklyn, Center,
respectfully requests his professional services to the citi-
zens of Susquehanna County, on terms commensurate
with the times. Brooklyn, June 15, 1864.

McCLELLAN AND REUNION.

We deem it tolerably safe to assume (under favor of the Black Republican logicians) that Gen. McClellan will perform no act as President, until he has first been inaugurated, that is to say, not until after the 4th of March, 1865. The question to be debated in this canvas does not relate to measures to be adopted previous to Mr. Lincoln's retirement, but to the policy proper to be pursued during the next presidential term. Will the war extend through another four years? The whole drift of the Black Republican invectives against our ticket and platform assumes that it will; but these invectives cut their own throat. If the end of the war is so distant as they assume, these invectives against the Democratic party are a real arraignment of the Black Republican administration which has, during these four years, spent so much money and wasted so much life to so little purpose. If the war is likely to outlast this presidential term, and extend far into the next, that is a sufficient reason why Mr. Lincoln should give place to a better man, a man capable of conducting the war with more vigor and success. But when the Black Republican organs turn from invectives to eulogy, when, instead of denouncing their opponents, they undertake to recommend their candidate, they claim that he has brought the rebellion to its last legs; that he is about to deal it the finishing blow; that the rebels will be substantially *hors de combat* by the close of the fall campaign. But if Mr. Lincoln is to end the war, it is more skillful and nonsense to denounce the Democrats as intending to administer the government in the interests of peace. A Democratic administration, forsooth, will not prosecute the war with sufficient vigor after the war has ended!

Both parts of this precious piece of consistency are delusions. The war will neither end before the fourth of March nor extend through the next presidential term. The imbecility of this administration forbids the one; the oppressive magnitude of the public debt, the other. General McClellan, when inaugurated, will find a war on his hands (unless Mr. Lincoln shall, meantime, have made a disgraceful disunion peace), and until reunion becomes possible, he will conduct it with the skill, vigor, and efficiency which the country expects from so accomplished a soldier and so staunch a friend of the Union, but in such a manner as will not obstruct the growth of a Union party in the South. When reunion becomes possible, the clear military head and admirable discretion of the new President will be equally needed and appreciated. What portion of the army shall be disbanded, and how the residue shall be composed, distributed, and commanded so as to avoid irritating a people that have submitted, and at the same time afford complete security against a fresh outbreak of the smoldering embers of the rebellion, are questions requiring a delicacy, tact, and discretion, a clearness of military perception and a soundness of political judgment which the country will look for in vain in a President whose mode of conducting the war has inflamed and exasperated the southern people to a far greater degree than the victories of our generals have broken their spirit.

Peace and reunion, if they ever come at all, will come sometime during the next presidential term; and when that time arrives, everybody will agree that success in reconquering the Union requires that the strong arm shall give way to healing and conciliatory measures. Our nominations have been made and our platform constructed as well with reference to the requirements of that period, as to the intervening period of rebel resistance. In reference to the one, we propose to place the ablest general in the country at the head of the government. To provide for the exigencies of the other, we have avoided exasperating denunciations which would obstruct the formation and growth of a Union party in the South. But the criticisms leveled against the platform assume that our present enemies are perverse to be made friends; or, in other words, that the war has been so mismanaged by Mr. Lincoln that the rebels will be able to hold out during the term of office of his successor.

How Lincolnites Rob the Soldiers.
The City of Lancaster got clear of the June draft very nicely. They raised a bounty of \$300, and placed the money in the hands of Veteran Captain, by name of Barnes, and several companies of Veteran Reserves were placed to the credit of the city. Some time afterwards complaints began to come from some of the privates that they got but from \$125 to \$175 instead of \$300, while others got not one cent. This provoked inquiry, when the discovery was made that Captain Barnes had paid over to Stuart A. Wiley, editor of the Lancaster Inquirer, a Lincoln organ, the sum of \$20,000, and that Wiley was settling off with the men with about half the money, and dividing the rest with Barnes, and some bounty sharks of the Lincoln stripe in Lancaster!

The facts were exposed by the Express, a rival shoddy organ. Such thieves claim to be exclusively the soldiers' friends.

The Navy Department Frauds.

We are indebted to the kindness of Senator Bucklew for a copy of the report made to the last session of Congress by the special committee of the Senate upon frauds upon naval contracts for supplies. The report has been for some time delayed at the government printing office, and the copy sent us is in advance. It is accompanied by the evidence taken before the committee, and exhibits a degree of corruption in the transactions of the department, seldom or never paralleled in the annals of dishonesty and crime. The dissatisfaction excited some months since by the apparent rottenness of the administration of "honest" Abraham Lincoln, compelled even Republican Senators and Representatives to demand an examination into the conduct of the officers and agents of the general government. The examination took place. It began in the Navy Navy Department; the existence of the grossest corruption was established; and though, for obvious reasons, the guilty have escaped just punishment, the measure has not been wholly unproductive of good. It has at least proved the worthlessness of rulers, who, assuming the lofty title of preservers and reformers of their country, have added to her miseries and increased her burdens, and while trampling on her liberties have dissipated her resources for the benefit of the avaricious and greedy of mankind.

The report of Senator Hale, dissented from by Mr. Doolittle, but concurred in by Senator Bucklew, presents the contract-making business in a rather singular light. It shows how the bureau favorites have obtained their enormous profits by collusion and fraud. It proves that combinations were entered into and secret information given in order to cheat the government. It shows that the price of one and the same article varied according to the locality, and that the profit was enormous, ranging in many instances from one hundred and fifty to over one thousand per cent. above the fair market value and profit. It shows how the same merchant obtained at one and the same time contracts for furnishing certain articles to the Navy Yards at Kittery, New York, Charleston, and Philadelphia, and how he could and did manage to make "a good thing of it." It shows that after bids had been offered, and subsequent to their acceptance, the figures therein, by erasures and alterations, were made to represent a value of several times the original amount—that, for instance, one bid originally of \$8,725.40, was increased to \$22, 585.40—and that the clerks of the Department, certified, aye, even swore before the committee to the honesty of such nefarious transactions. It shows, in short, that, to use the words of the report, "in the matter of contracts, the government was grossly defrauded, and these frauds could not have been perpetrated without aid from those in the employment in the bureaus." The committee state that these remarks apply to the bureau of steam engineering, the bureau of construction, &c., and the bureau of yards and docks.

Such is a very imperfect and hasty summary of the infamies of the Navy Department. Some details of these, from the report, will be given in future articles. The administration which, for so long a time, overlooked or connived at such things, must be indeed depraved. But for the action of the committee these frauds would have continued unchecked—perhaps, they are repeated even now. Justice to the country demands that they be exposed, and we shall endeavor to make known to the people the conduct of their unworthy rulers. We trust that a severe retribution is in store for the men who have thus squandered the nation's treasure in the hour of its sorest need.

Lincoln Organ Backing Down.

The editor of the Ann Arbor, Michigan, Journal, at the commencement of a new volume, publishes an address to his readers, which concludes thus: "Believing that the war is now prosecuted for an impracticable purpose—that the Union can never be restored and permanent peace, established between the free and slave states so long as the emancipation and restoration policies of President Lincoln are persisted in, I am in favor of a change of policy, and of making an effort to restore the Union on the old basis."

All for McClellan.

The U. S. transport Gen. Sedgwick, lay off Long wharf, yesterday afternoon when the salute in honor of McClellan's nomination was being fired, with some 800 soldiers on board, bound to the front. As the first gun echoed over the bay, one of the soldiers hailed a boat to ask "what the firing was for?" On being told, he threw his cap in the air, and gave three cheers for "Little Mac." In a minute he was surrounded by his comrades, when a "call" was made for "three more!" and "three more!" and still "three more!" which were given with such a will as to be heard far up Fleet street. Not a cheer for Lincoln in all that ship. *New Haven Register.*

Work for the Masses.

The nearer an organization comes home to the masses, the more effectual it will be for good. Men are often moved by a personal appeal, who can be reached in no other way. The friends and immediate neighbors and associates of an individual are the agencies by which to reach him, and enlist his feelings in behalf of a movement or cause. These facts being applied to political action and movements, it is plain that local organization is the fountain from which the mighty stream of Democratic success is to be fed. It is in vain to have National and State associations, with arms extending into all sections of the country, if the people of the several localities are dull and apathetic, or unwilling to put their shoulders to the wheel and roll on the car of Democratic triumph. The first effort must be to arouse the people; to bring whatever effort is made upon a plain level with the masses, and thus ensure their full, earnest and hearty co-operation. This can be accomplished by precinct and township clubs. Such organizations can bring within their operation all the Democrats in each locality, and in this manner make them efficient. The frequent meeting of these clubs, extending, as their action would, over but a small amount of territory, would make the Democrats familiar with each other, cement them together as a band of brothers, and infuse fresh life and activity into all movements of a party character. More than this, in such a club each member could make a careful canvass of the opposition in his neighborhood, note the numbers, mark the surroundings of such persons, and thus be prepared on election day to prevent fraud and insure a fair expression of opinion at the ballot-box. If the work be thus divided and sub-divided, but a small portion will fall to the lot of each; and hence it can be well done, and all the ground covered.

As this matter is important to the success of the Democratic ticket at the coming election, we urge upon the Democracy to organize clubs in each precinct at once. There is no time to be lost. Each moment is precious. The period for action has arrived. Our candidates are in the field, and if success is to crown our efforts, it must be at the price of organized and well-directed labor. The contest will be fiercely fought by the abolitionists. They will not let go the sword and purse, power, patronage and shoddy contracts at the mere bidding of the Democracy. The contest of 1863 should be remembered by the Democracy when they speculate upon the coming election. But important changes are taking place in every precinct, and all over the Commonwealth—and it is to take advantage of this change in public opinion that local organization should be attended to. If a man is willing to acknowledge his errors, to confess that he has been wrong in the past, in almost all cases he will act with the party that opens the path by which relief may come. This road is through the success of the Democratic party, and it must be pointed out, and voters be urged to travel that way, by the united action of all friends of the country, the Constitution, and the laws. At all events, the Democracy should attend to this matter of precinct and township organization at once, and the most glorious results will flow from labor thus directed.

Reader! Do not wait for somebody else to begin this good work in your neighborhood. Begin yourself! Begin to-day!

The Rebels fear McClellan.

An article in a late number of the Memphis Appeal, a rebel paper in Tennessee, contains the following pregnant and candid confession:

The accession of a conservative Democrat like McClellan to the Presidency, who would conduct the war upon more humane principles, who would repeal the Emancipation proclamation, and probably make overtures to the South to return to the Union, with a guarantee of all constitutional rights, would do infinitely more to paralyze the South, and build up a reconstruction party in our midst, a most fatal calamity, than the combined efforts of the present party in power.

And the most intense rebel organ in Richmond says it would give Lincoln one million votes if it had them, because his policy will finally end in disunion.

To Whom It May Concern.

All who wish to continue to pay 30 cts. a pound for the sugar they used to buy for seven, will vote for Lincoln.
All who desire to pay \$10 a ton for coal they used to buy for \$6, will vote for Lincoln.
All who like the fun of paying \$15 a barrel for the flour they used to buy for \$8, will vote for Lincoln.
All who enjoy the double and triple rates for butter, pork, meat, cheese, and every necessary of life, every piece of shirting or sheeting, every pair of boots or shoes, and in fact everything they buy, will vote for the party of war, debt and taxation.
All who would endanger their investment in 5-20's and other loans, or in any kind of stocks or property, will vote for Lincoln and a continuance of war.

McClellan Watchwords for Patriots.

SELECTED FROM GEN. McCLELLAN'S LETTERS AND INSTRUCTIONS.

The true issue for which we are fighting is the preservation of the Union and upholding the laws of the General Government.—Instructions to General Burnside, Jan. 7, 1862.

We are fighting solely for the integrity of the Union, to uphold the power of our National Government, and to restore to the nation the blessings of peace and good order.—Instructions to General Halleck, Nov. 11, 1861.

You will please constantly to bear in mind the precise issue for which we are fighting; that issue is the preservation of the Union, and the restoration of the full authority of the General Government over all portions of our territory.—Instructions to General Buell, Nov. 7, 1861.

We shall most readily suppress this rebellion and restore the authority of the Government by religiously respecting the constitutional rights of all.—*Id.*

Be careful to treat the unarmed inhabitants so as to contract, not widen the breach existing between us and the rebels.—*To Buell*, Nov. 12, 1861.

I have always found that it is the tendency of subordinates to make vexatious arrests on mere suspicion.—*Id.*

Say as little as possible about politics or the negro.—*To Burnside*, Jan. 7, 1862.

The unity of the nation, the preservation of our institutions, are so dear to me that I have willingly sacrificed my private happiness with the single object of doing my duty to my country.—*Letter to Secretary Cameron*, October, 1861.

Whatever the determination of the Government may be, I will do the best I can with the Army of the Potomac, and will share its fate, whatever may be the task imposed upon me.—*Id.*

In prosecuting this war, all private property and unarmed persons should be strictly protected, subject to the necessity of military operations.—*Letter to the President*, July 7, 1862.

Military arrests should not be tolerated except in places where active hostilities exist; and oaths not required by enactments constitutionally made, should be neither demanded nor received.—*Id.*

It is not deemed best to intrust me with the command even of my own army. I simply ask to be permitted to share their fate on the field of battle.—*Despatch to Gen. Halleck*, Aug. 30, 1862.

In the arrangement and conduct of campaigns, the direction should be left to professional soldiers.—*McClellan's Report*
By pursuing the political course I have always advised, it is possible to bring about a permanent restoration of the Union—a reunion by which the rights of both sections shall be preserved, and by which both parties shall preserve their self-respect, while they respect each other.—*Id.*

I am devoutly grateful to God that my last campaign was crowned with a victory (Antietam) which saved the nation from the greatest peril it had then undergone.—*McClellan's Report*.

At such a time as this, and in such a crisis, political partisanship should be sunk in a true and brave patriotism, that thinks only of the good of the whole country.—*McClellan's West Point oration*.

Every Word True.

Casper Butz, of Chicago, a leading Republican, in a letter to a recent meeting at Cairo, Ill., uses the following language: "Slowly and by degrees, perhaps, but for all that the more thoroughly, the conviction settles in the minds of the American people that a continuation in power of the present administration will be equivalent to a destruction of the Republic. No flattering and lying account of condition of our national affairs, as published in the administration papers, can blind the eyes of the people any longer. We have arrived at the point when every well-wisher of his country must come to the conclusion that a change is demanded."

The writer was one of Mr. Lincoln's most prominent supporters in his section, and did as much as any other man to put him in office; but he is not willing to see the country destroyed in order to perpetuate the rule of one man.

Not Far—Clairborne, of Missouri, an original Lincoln man, now for Fremont, in a recent speech, said:

"Abraham Lincoln has not the intelligence, nor has he the dignity of character necessary. It is said that Nero fiddled while Rome burned. It is too true to make a joke of it, while our nation is struggling in death, that the President in Washington deals in jokes and empty anecdotes to tell that, at this rate, 180 niggers an hour might be bought, or 4,320 a day; and the entire slave population of the South might, have been bought, and paid for a year and a half ago."

As it has been reckoned that the present expenses of our government amount to \$1,875 a minute, it will not require the aid of the Lightning Calculator to tell that, at this rate, 180 niggers an hour might be bought, or 4,320 a day; and the entire slave population of the South might, have been bought, and paid for a year and a half ago.

More Stealing and Scoundrelism.

Surgeon General Hammond has been tried by court martial and found guilty of sixteen charges, and sentenced "to be dismissed from the service." It seems that from the very day of his appointment he was a partner with several other "loyal" Republicans in swindling the Government. He purchased damaged medicines at exorbitant prices, with the understanding that he and his partners in crime were to share the profits, which they did. The blankets he purchased were unfit for use, and the medicines he administered to sick and wounded soldiers, were utterly worthless, but yet he had the Government charged enormously for all articles he ordered. The amount of his defalcation amounts to millions. But this is not the worst feature of his conduct. Thousands of soldiers have died because they did not receive good medicines and good blankets. And for these devilish crimes he is "dismissed the service"—that is all.

It will be remembered that at the time Hammond was appointed to the high and very responsible position of Surgeon General, we expressed our astonishment. We know him. He is a young man, and never had the reputation of a great physician or surgeon. His appointment was an outrage, and it was his politics and not his professional character that gave him the position. Certain prominent Republicans of this State—Curtin, Cameron and others—backed him up, and he was appointed over old and experienced and honest surgeons. Oh, how plain it is that the Republicans are "thesoldiers' friends." If they can make money by killing our wounded and bleeding soldiers, of course they will do it; but at the time they love the soldier very much. Heavens, what heartless villains and liars some men are.—*Carlisle Volunteer*.

How the Administration Treats Veterans.

Men who will not pledge themselves to vote for Mr. Lincoln need not apply to the Administration for work, however well they may have served their country.—*Here is a case in point, which we find in the New York Herald of a few days since:*

"I am an honorably discharged soldier of the Third United States Artillery, my discharge dated July 2, 1864. Yesterday morning I applied at the Navy Yard for employment, and presented my discharge, expecting that the proof of honorable service might secure work there. I was asked if I was a supporter of the present Administration, and I replied that I was. I was then asked if I would vote for Mr. Lincoln, to which I returned an emphatic negative; whereupon I was told to go about my business, that I would not get no work there.

I deem further comment unnecessary, but through the *Herald* beg to lay the matter before the country.

MICHAEL MALLON.

Too True.

Referring to the important success of Gen. Sherman at Atlanta, which has fully vindicated the good opinion which Gen. McClellan expressed of Gen. Sherman, when, being called to the chief command of our armies, the former endeavored, in vain, to secure the services of General Sherman as his chief of staff, the *New York World* remarks:

"It is pitiful to think how the splendid achievements of this gallant soldier, and of Grant, and of all their comrades in arms, will be cheated of their proper fruit. Our victories do not bring in the golden day of peace; for an administration holds power at Washington whose purpose is to prolong the war till a disunion peace is inevitable—an administration which made no use of Farragut's victories on the Mississippi, except to organize cotton stealing expeditions up its various tributaries, or of Grant's conquest of Vicksburg, except to get the southwest by Treasury permits in the hands of Republican thieves. Were McClellan in power, the victories of our armies would be used to restore peace and establish the Union. By Mr. Lincoln they will only be used to make peace impossible."

We would like to know the exact amount of money Gen. Butler derived from taxing negro barlots at Norfolk, Va., since his ascension to the throne of that district. We would also like to know how much money was paid by the certain parties, who transported the immense quantities of bacon, sugar and coffee outside the lines at the same point, which eventually reached the Confederate army.

The beautiful residence of the widow of John Seldon, near Richmond, was lately burned by order of Ben Butler.

In Nashville, on the 28th of July, a white soldier was fined twenty dollars for kicking the rear part of a negro soldier at one of the camps of instruction. On the same morning a negro servant of a major was fined two dollars for breaking a bottle over the head of a white soldier in the hospital. So a nigger's ramp is worth ten times as much as a white soldier's head, according to the scale of justice administered under Gov. Johnson, the Lincoln nominee for Vice-President.