

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher.

MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY, OCT. 20, 1864.

VOLUME XXI. NUMBER 410

BUSINESS CARDS.

BILLINGS STROUD,
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT. Office in
Lathrop's building, east end of State Block.
Absence, business at the office will be transacted by
J. B. BROWN.
Montrose, March 1, 1864.

H. BURRITT,
DEALER in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Crockery
& Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Jugs, Oil, and Patents
Boots and shoes, Hats and Caps, Furs, Buffalo Robes,
Groceries, Provisions, etc., New Milford, Pa.,
April 25, 1864.

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

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

W. M. COOPER & CO.,
BANKERS—Montrose, Pa. Successors to W. Cooper
& Co. Office, Lathrop's new building, Temple-st.

W. M. COOPER & CO.,
BANKERS—Montrose, Pa. Successors to W. Cooper
& Co. Office, Lathrop's new building, Temple-st.

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

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

A. O. WARREN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bonny Bank, Pay, Pension,
and Exception Claims attended to.
Office, first door below Boyd's Store, Montrose, Pa.

M. C. SUTTON,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER, Friendsville, Susq. Co.
Jan. 21.

DOCT. E. L. HANDRICK,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, respectfully tenders his
professional services to the Citizens of Friends-
ville and vicinity. Office in the office of Dr. Leet.
Boards at J. H. Hord's. (July 20, 1863. 17)

H. GARRATT,
DEALER in Flour, Feed, and Meal, Barrell and Dray
Saddles, Timothy and Clover Seed, Groceries, Potatoes,
Fruit, Fish, Petroleum Oil, Wood and Stone
Ware, Yankee Notions, &c. &c. Office opposite Railroad
Depot, New Milford, Pa. Feb 21, 1863. 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 3

ABEL TURRELL,
DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye
Stuffs, Glass Ware, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Wain-
dow Glass, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Perfum-
ery, &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.....\$1,800,000.

THE rates are as low as those of any good company in
New York, or elsewhere, and its Directors are among
the best for honor and integrity.

CHARLES PLATT, Sec'y. ARTHUR D. COFFIN, Pres.
Montrose, July 15, 62. BILLINGS STROUD, AGT.

HOME
INSURANCE COMPANY
Of New York.

CASH CAPITAL TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
ASSETS Jan. 1st 1864. \$3,286,370.27
LIABILITIES.....78,803.32.

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

Policy issued and renewed by the undersigned at
his office, in the State Block, Montrose, Pa.
Nov. 15, 62. BILLINGS STROUD, AGT.

DR. W. M. SMITH,
Physician and Surgeon—Montrose, Pa.
Office in Lathrop's new building, over
the Bank. All Dental operations will be
performed in good style and warranted.

P. LINES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR—Montrose, Pa. Shop
in the State Block, over store of Read, Watson
& Foster. All work warranted, as to fit and finish.
Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

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in the State Block, over store of Read, Watson
& Foster. All work warranted, as to fit and finish.
Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

CHARLES HOLES,
REPAIRS Clocks, Watches, and Jewels at the
lowest rates, and on reasonable terms. All
work warranted. Shop in Chandler's store,
Montrose, Pa. Feb 11, 1864.

W. M. SMITH,
CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURER—Foot
of Main street, Montrose, Pa. Aug 17

C. S. GILBERT,
Auctioneer,
Legalized according to Act of Congress.
Address, Great Bend, Pa.

DR. D. A. LATHROP,
OFFICE, Post Office, 2nd Old Banking House—
Physician in particular, and of long experience in
diseases of the eye. Office at the Hamilton Hotel,
Montrose, May 1863.

R. B. & GEO. P. LITTLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
MONTROSE, PENN.
OFFICE on Main Street, Particular attention given
to Conveyancing. Dec 10 '63. 214

NOTICE!
THIS publisher hereby respectfully gives notice that
he has taken license to publish the County
of Susquehanna, and offers his services to the pub-
lic—on reasonable terms, and all calls will be promptly
attended to. L. W. HARRISON,
Censor, March 8, 1864.

LINCOLN'S EFFORTS TO SAVE GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

Some days ago we charged Abraham Lincoln with deliberately defeating Gen. McClellan's operations against Richmond, for the purpose of prolonging the war and enabling him to hold on to the Presidency for another term. In support of that charge we cited facts strong enough to lead any jury to find Lincoln guilty.

We now charge that after Gen. Pope's defeat and Lee's invasion of Maryland, when Gen. McClellan was restored to the command of the army of the Potomac, Lincoln made active exertions to prevent Gen. McClellan from overtaking and fighting the rebel army.

In the streets of Washington, and in the forts and fields around that city, McClellan picked up the shattered and scattered fragments of Pops defeated army, and put them together. No one could tell precisely where the rebel army was, but the unerring military genius of Gen. McClellan pointed out the north bank of the upper Potomac as the scene of their operations, and in that direction he headed his columns.

He had scarcely gone a day's march, before McClellan began using the same arts to prevent him from overtaking the enemy, that he had previously used to prevent him from taking Richmond. He kept back troops that McClellan should have had, and retained and retarded the General's movements.

Halleck, it will be remembered, had been made General-in-Chief, and had settled down within call of Lincoln and Stanton at Washington. Soon after McClellan started in pursuit of Lee, Lincoln sent the following despatch through Halleck:

"Until we can get better advice about the number of the enemy at Drainesville, I think we must be very cautious about stripping too close the forts on the Virginia side."

The shoddy organs of the meaner sort accuse McClellan of cowardice. The few that retain some respect for their own character, and do not wish to leave the truth so far behind that it will never overtake them, charge him with excessive caution.

Now, if McClellan was marching too slowly and too cautiously, why did Lincoln and Halleck send him a despatch enjoining greater caution? If they wanted him to hurry on and overtake and defeat the rebel army, why didn't they send him some of the troops that were doing nothing in the forts opposite Washington on the Virginia side, and tell him to push on?

As the despatch above given was not a positive order to halt, McClellan moved on and Lincoln grew more anxious for the safety of the rebel army, as there really seemed to be a strong probability that McClellan would overtake it. He therefore caused Halleck to send another despatch to McClellan, as follows:

"Until you show more certainly the enemy's force south of the Potomac, you are wrong in thus uncovering the Capital."

Put in plain English, this despatch means, "You are going too fast after the enemy." It was almost equivalent to an order to halt; but still it was not an order to halt. McClellan moved on, though probably not as fast as he would have moved if Lincoln had not sent these despatches to hold him back.

Reading they could not, stop him with their balderdash about danger to the capital, they next tried to arrest his onward march by frightening him for his own safety. Halleck, through his right hand man, Halleck, sent him this despatch:

"Some reports a large force still on the Virginia side of the Potomac. If so, I fear you are exposing your left and rear."

This despatch was dated the 14th of September. General McClellan still obstinately refused to be frightened, and on that very evening he attacked the enemy at South Mountain and drove him across. Failing to arrest his progress, first by attempting to alarm him for the safety of the capital, and next by attempting to excite his fears for the safety of his own "left and rear," and finding that he had actually come up with the enemy's rear and engaged it successfully, Lincoln and Halleck made another tremendous effort to prevent McClellan from destroying Lee's army. They tried to throw him on a wrong scent, and thus induce him to give up the pursuit of Lee and march back towards Washington, so as to "leave the Cumberland Valley open to the ravages of the foe, as it has been left since McClellan's removal from command."

Halleck's Lincoln's despatch, transmitted through Halleck, on the 16th of September, the very day McClellan closed up on Lee at Antietam and formed his line of battle for the great struggle of the 17th:

"I think you will find that the whole force of the enemy in your front has crossed the river, I fear now more than ever that they will recross at Harper's Ferry or below, and turn your left, thus cutting you off from Washington."

This persistent did Abraham Lincoln from the beginning to the end of McClellan's glorious march in search of the foe, strive to arrest the young War Eagle in his right to have Pennsylvania from invasion. But McClellan would not stop for anything short of a positive order to halt,

Damaging Republican Testimony vs. Abraham Lincoln.

We might show columns of extracts of Republican papers, and numbers of their party speeches, proving the unfitness of Lincoln and his friends to conduct the Government; but they would be wasted with Democratic readers, as they know it and fully realize it; but as the Republicans are prejudiced in favor of their party, every one of them ought to be shown the following extracts from the famous Senator Pomeroy circular, a document put forth by the chairman of their Republican executive committee, to try to prevent so great a calamity to their own party and the country, as the nomination, and possibly the election, of Mr. Lincoln:

"1. That even were the reelection of Mr. Lincoln desirable, it is practically impossible against the union of influences which will oppose him.

"2. That should he be reelected the war would continue to languish during his whole administration, till the public debt shall become too great to be borne.

"3. That the patronage of the government, through the necessities of the war, has been so rapidly increased, and to such an enormous extent, and so loosely placed, as to render the 'One Term principle' absolutely essential to the certain safety of our republican institutions."

Secession Speech in Congress.
As Lincoln organs have been fond of talking about secession speeches in Congress, we quote, for their benefit, an extract from Abraham Lincoln's speech in Congress, January 12th, 1848. See Appendix Congressional Globe, 1st session, 30th Congress, page 94, under date of January 14, 1848:

"Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right, to rise up and shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them better. Nor is this right confined to cases in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it. Any portion of such people that may revolutionize, and may make their own of so much territory as they inhabit. More than this, a majority of any portion of such people may revolutionize, putting down a minority, intermingling with or near about them, who may oppose their movements."

TAXES TO BE COLLECTED AFTER ELECTION.—It is not generally understood that the special war income tax of five per cent. is not to be collected until after the presidential election. The object is to keep the people in as good humor as possible, in the hope that, forgetting the heavy burden which is to fall on them, they will be deceived into voting for Lincoln. After the election, no matter who the successful candidate may be, the people will have cause to feel what the rule of the Republicans has cost them. For the same reason, the assessment and collection of taxes on real estate has been deferred.

A firm in New York have been solicited to publish a campaign document, made up of old collection of Mr. Lincoln's "little stories." It is found, however, on looking over the compilation, which has grown very large during the last summer, (though no additions have been made to the list since McClellan's nomination,) that about two-thirds of the stories were of such a nature as to forbid their publication by any house or individual who has any regard for the statute against "obscene publications."

Joseph B. Grinnell, member of Congress from Iowa, said in his place in the House of Representatives, "I would rather a thousand times let the country be divided—the South go their way all slave, and the North all free—rather than see this country once more under Democratic rule." This earnest advocate of disunion is ardently supporting Mr. Lincoln, because they agree exactly in sentiment.

Ministers of the Gospel who do not wish to be treated as other politicians and wire-pullers should stay off the stump. The ineffective puppy and the toothless old hound share the same fate when caught in company with the thieving cur which enter the sheep-fold. "Evil communications corrupt good manners"—and morals as well.

The REBEL organs are all for Lincoln. The Richmond Whig says that McClellan "is less detested than Lincoln in the South, and would, on that account, be only the more dangerous enemy." Had not Lincoln shown himself a fanatical personal enemy of everything Southern, had he proceeded like aman and a Christian at the first, the effect might have been fatal. As it was, he consolidated the South into one mass of determined opposition."

Mr. Lincoln's treasury, printer and great-grand custodian, Mr. S. M. Clarke, two Congressional committees have proved the President's friend to be utterly unworthy of the confidence of any honest or decent man. His immorality and debaucheries are too gross for publication in a respectable newspaper. And yet Mr. Lincoln, knowing all these things, has appointed him to the office of Secretary of the Treasury.

Gen. Sherman a Copperhead.

We see that General Sherman is a copperhead of the worst kind. He says that by the compact of government the United States have certain rights in Georgia which they will maintain; that we want neither their negroes nor anything else, but obedience to the laws, and that the moment Georgia consents to Union, he and his army will protect and defend it against all its enemies, be they who they may.

Why, this is flat treason, according to the Times. And the word "negroes" the Tribune will never forgive him for that. He don't want their negroes. Why the whole aim of the leaders of the Republican party has been to prevent 'their' and 'negroes' being coupled together. What is the use of having a general and an army who believe just as the Democrats do?

They are very dangerous. Send Mr. Lincoln, for the loyal leaguers' sake, for the Tribune's sake, for Wendell Phillips' sake, for disunion's sake, Butler or Hunter to take Sherman's place. He spits upon the Baltimore platform.

The army has been used, and is to be used, if possible, as a Republican electioneering machine, a Praetorian band for the election of Lincoln and a trampling of the Constitution. Sherman, whose conceptions of a Constitutional system are as clear as his military conceptions, can evidently never be used as some generals are willing to be used.

Greely's Loyal Poetry.
The poetry of the New York Tribune is none of the best, but what it lacks in music it makes up in originality of conception. For instance, ten years ago, nobody but Greely would have thought of addressing the American flag in the following vein of compliment:

"Tear down that flapping lie,
Half-mast the starry flag,
Lank no sunny sky,
With HATES POLLUTED RAG."

This charming little ode celebrates the beauties and virtues of the flag through many more stanzas, exhorting the people in this fashion:

"Destroy it ye who can,
Deep sink it in the waves," &c.
Which Greely, now a days, publishes such ditties as

"Rally round the flag, boys!"

is it "Hate's polluted-rag" to which he solicits the attention of the "boys," and if so, does he desire them to "rally" for the purpose of "tearing down" that "flapping lie?" An early answer is respectfully requested, the "boys" being uneasy on the subject.

How SOLDIERS ARE PROTECTED.—A day or two since an honest and respectable man was engaged as a laborer in the carpenter's department of the navy yard. He answered roll-call in the morning, and was discharged before 4 o'clock on the same day. As he was proceeding to his work he was accosted by a workman of the yard, who hailed him thus: "Halloo, copperhead, are you at work here?" and soon it was noised around that there was a copperhead in their midst, and the man was ordered to leave. This man has a large family of children dependent on him for support. He has served two years in the army, and has lost the use of one arm in the service. This is the way that men who have served the country are rewarded by the present administration.—[Philadelphia Age.

Thaddeus Stevens, the abolition Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in Congress, said on the floor of the House of Representatives: "This talk of restoring the Union as it was, under the Constitution as it is, is one of the absurdities I have heard repeated until I have become about sick of it. This Union never shall, with my consent, be restored under the Constitution as it is." Mr. Stevens, of course, is handsomely supporting Mr. Lincoln, and is using all his energies to re-elect the man, who poises with him in approving the above "loyal" sentiment.

Mrs. President, plunder the White House of valuable but discarded furniture, curtains, &c., and send them to her home in Springfield, although they are public property. Such is Abe's "loyalty."

LOYAL OLD LENOX.

Come all old men and matrons, wherever you may be,
And listen to my story, and you shall have it free;
It's of loyal old Lenox that I'm now about to speak,
Of her Union loving citizens—so just and so meek,
So kind and so gentle, and so free from all craft,
That submit most unwillingly to drafts after draft;
Filled with overflowing patriots and men of high renown,
And has sent old Abe more soldiers (drafted) than any other town.

Old Lenox is a martyr—Old John Brown's resting place—
The home of an ex-Congressman who has more than run his race;
A demagogue and tyrant when he could have his way,
But the people thought, in Congress he'd no longer ought to stay.
A sub. in the hospital to free him from the draft,
That he at home might tarry to fight rebels in the North.
But to save all further trouble we'll elect our Little Mac,
And dour with niggerism, so old Abe just clear the track.

Our ex-Congressman is "loyal," for he's of the shoddy school,
And his school directors are but their secret tool;
When the people raise bounties so very hard to try,
You'll find these oath-bound leaguers all working very shy;
If they see the bounty system is like to have the day,
Instead of helping on the thing, they'll knock it all away;
I call upon all parties to take note of this affair,
For shoddy's rule in Lenox and the folks are in despair.

The citizens are leaving town, the cause is very plain;
The shoddy office-holders care nothing for the slain;
Or to keep the men at home no extra pains will take,
Unless a big pile out of it they easily can make.
Then this war is speculation, and how it makes me frown,
To think it is all shoddy, from Abraham clear down;
But when our Little Mac, of matters takes control,
Our Union once restored, Peace onward they will roll.

I am a Saxon, there's white blood in my veins;
O, list! I hear the Eagle scream in most melodious strains;
To fight but for the Union—for this I did enlist—
No shoddyite from this can ere make me desert;
To tumble vile oppression from its now tottering throne
And rear upon its ruins, proud Liberty's old dome.
So good bye old Lenox, and if I should ne'er return,
Remember that your officers, the soldiers all do spurn.
Sept. 20th. LENOX VOLUNTEER.

Forgot the Trick.
A boy, the other day, borrowed a stick of candy from a comrade to show him that he could pull it out of his ear. He swallowed it, and then twisted himself in various ways to extract it, but at length informed his companion he had forgotten that part of the trick.

That is what's the matter at Washington. Lincoln told the people that he would put the war through in ninety days with seventy-five thousand men, but after a few confortions he "forgot the trick," and did not do it. He told them if they would give him a piece of paper and a pen he would emancipate all the negroes in a day. "He tried it, but forgot the trick," Chase said he could make as good money out of paper as out of gold, but he "forgot the trick." Halleck and Stanton promised McClellan more men on the Peninsula, but they "forgot the trick." The Republican party proclaimed that if certain men were elected, it would avoid a draft. They were elected, but did not do it. They forgot the trick. So it goes, and so it will go if Lincoln is elected again on the war-peace platform he will "forget the trick."

As a specimen of the loyalty of the Lincoln party, we reproduce an extract from the Chicago Tribune, the leading organ of Old Abe in his State, and it will be remembered that Lincoln & Co. did all they could to sustain the Tribune's ideas, which were in these treasonable words: "Give us a Rebel victory, let our articles be destroyed, Maryland conquered, Washington captured, the President exiled, and the Government destroyed; give us these and any other calamities that can result from defeat and ruin, sooner than a victory with McClellan as General."

Love for the Union.

The Chicago Tribune is the leading Republican organ of the West, and so great a favorite of Old Abe that he had a photograph taken of himself reading it. Of course it speaks by authority—the real feelings and wishes of Lincoln.

Here is one of the avowals of this organ of Lincoln's (whose principal editor is postmaster at Chicago), taken from an editorial published in that paper within the last year:

"What means all this talk about restoring the Union as it was? 'The Union as it was' is a thing of the past, hated by every patriot, and destined never to curse an honest people, or blot the pages of history again."

These are the sentiments of Lincoln and his Administration: Yet they tell the people they are for the restoration of the Union! The truth is, they are for disunion, and every vote for Lincoln is a vote for disunion, while every vote for McClellan is a vote for the Union as the condition of peace—for Peace and Union.

McClellan—The Rebels.
The Tribune says—
"The presence of his supporters that the rebels do not desire Gen. McClellan's election is a transparent falsehood."
The rebels divided upon this. The original secession, live rebels prefer the election of Lincoln to McClellan—because he (Lincoln) beat runs the Jeff. Davis machine, and best, and longest runs the country assunder. The old Whigs of the South, and the Democrats, who were Anti-Secession, prefer McClellan for they see in the prospect of Peace, and an ultimate reunion with self-Government. Thus, Jeff. Davis, Seddons & Co., are Lincoln men, while Alexander H. Stephens & Co., are McClellan men.

At a McClellan mass meeting in Hartford, Conn., a few days ago, the speaker in alluding to Hon. Lucius G. Peck, of New Haven, remarked that every means and artifice had been resorted to by the Lincoln managers to induce that gentleman not to declare publicly for McClellan; a score or more called on him one after another and begged and implored him not to come out against Lincoln; and finally, a notorious and wealthy government contractor came to Mr. Peck and, pulling out a well stuffed wallet, offered to give him the greenbacks if he would only desist. Mr. Peck only replied to this insulting offer of a bribe by indignantly seizing a chair and threatening to break the Lincoln contractor's head if he didn't leave the room!—which the said contractor did, in double quick time!

Said a venerable preacher—Fellow sinners, if you were told that by going to the top of those stairs, (pointing to a rickety pair at the other end of the church) you might secure your eternal salvation, I really believe hardly one of you would try it; but if I should proclaim that J. Monroe Taylor had put a few bars of his celebrated Gold Medal Soap on the top stair for one that would get it first, I'll be bound there ain't one of you but what would use your utmost exertions to gain the prize; my wife says there ain't anything like it, and she would recommend the whole parish to use it.

A LIE THAT DOES NO HARM.—A few days ago the New Haven Palladium published a pretended affidavit from a man named Kennedy, who asserted that McClellan was on a gunboat during the time the battle of Malvern Hill was going on. Last evening, says the New Haven Register, a number of soldiers, into whose hands this story had come through the Palladium, went into a Democratic Club room, and announced that, though they were Republicans, they knew this story to be a base fabrication, and its publication had determined them to go for McClellan. By all means let the Abolition prints continue the publication of the falsehood.

Every man who agrees with the following sentiment, uttered on the floor of the Connecticut House of Representatives, by Rev. Mr. Gilbert, an Abolition member, Jan. 15, 1864, will vote for Lincoln.

For one, I am not afraid to say, that I had rather lie down and die in my tracks to-day, than see any restoration of the Union as it was.

The following named societies of tradesmen are getting up addresses to Mr. Lincoln, thanking him for his "Whom it may concern" letter, beseeching him to stand by it, and assuring him of their cordial support: The Embalmers, the Artificial Limb Makers, the Surgical Instrument Makers, the Coffin Makers, the Mourning Store Keepers, and the Grave Diggers.

The Stars and Stripes suspended across a street in Reading, were so offensive to some Abolitionists because the name of McClellan was inscribed thereon, that they cut the rope and trailed the flag in the dust. They are doubtless disciples of Greely, who used to print:

"Tear down the flapping lie!
Half-mast the starry flag!
Lank no sunny sky,
With hate's polluted rag!"