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GIVE US BACK OUR OLD COMMANDER

THE UNION SOLDIER'S SONG.
 Give us back our old commander,
 Lettice Mac, the People's pride;
 Let the Army and the Nation,
 In their choice be satisfied.
 With McCLELLAN as our leader,
 Let us strike the blow anew;
 Give us back our old commander,
 And we'll fight the battle through.
 Give us back our old commander,
 Let him manage, let him plan;
 With McCLELLAN as our leader,
 We can wish no better man.
 Men may fight for fame and glory,
 Some may fight just for the pay;
 But give us our noble leader,
 Let us fight, but fight to win.
 Uncle Sam has lots of money,
 Mighty stars and many men;
 Yet the people think it funny,
 That we are repulsed again.
 Chorus.
 Pope he made a dash for Dixie,
 Said he'd set the darkies free,
 But he hasn't done by bragging,
 What we did expect to see.
 Down upon the Rappahannock,
 Burnside went with army bold,
 Says he tried to do his duty,
 Acting not as he was told.
 Chorus.
 Congress may plan and twaddle,
 How the fighting should be done;
 Bull Run taught them to skeddadle—
 They took top slow a run.
 Editors, our men of wisdom,
 Lay the plan for Richmond's fall,
 Greeley knows just how McClellan
 Could have bagged the rebels all.
 Chorus.
 Down in Dixie he may lead us,
 We will follow any route.
 Till the silly war department
 Gives the order, Right about!
 Lincoln's great-on proclamations,
 Stanbitt, don't see Uncle Sam,
 Halleck does as they advise him,
 The trio are a perfect sham.
 Chorus.
 Give us back our old commander,
 Lettice Mac, the People's pride;
 Give us back our old commander,
 And we could wish no better man.
 The Points Well Stated.
 The Newburyport Herald, a Republican organ, presents the following points in such a light, that they cannot fail to attract attention. The paper says:
 "There is a class of newspapers in this country attempting to prove, by two things in regard to the rebels, one of which must be false. They affirm, that the rebellion is near its end from exhaustion. To their minds that is absolutely established. They have the last man in the army, the last dollar has been expended, and the last ditch dug. The rebel soldiers are deserting and counter-rebellion meets the rebel leaders in the rear; a few more days and their army will be broken, and Jeff Davis, Lee, and all their leaders poverty-stricken exiles or prisoners doomed to the gallows. At the same time they attempt to insist on this point: that the rebels 'will accept of no terms of peace but complete and absolute independence.'
 If we offer them peace in the Union, with the emancipation proclamation repealed, and the confiscation repealed, and a full restoration of all the rights they formerly had, they will spit in your face and insult you if you do not grant them independence also. Now the reason of every man will teach him that both of these can not be true. If the first were true, they would have their needs and fortunes, but if they refuse to accept of any terms but unconditional independence, it shows that they do not feel the exhaustion told of."
 We have the names of a couple of drafted men—who are now in service—who were rejected, when they offered to go as volunteers, by Dr. Simpson. One lost six or eight hundred dollars which he might have received as a substitute, is a poor man with a large family, yet when drafted was obliged to go. Another man with a broken ankle and otherwise maimed, was rejected three times when offered as a volunteer, when he could have rec'd a bounty. He says he was treated like a dog in the office where drafted men are fitted out.—Pittsburgh Post.

For the Montrose Democrat.

Then shall be Steward no Longer.
 This shall be Steward no longer, Abraham Lincoln in November next. The presumption of the culprit may lead him to say "I am honest and square, what have I done to incur your displeasure?" In words of thunder he will be told: "we elected you chief magistrate of our nation to guard and perpetuate our rights and privileges guaranteed to us by that sacred Constitution which our Fathers sacrificed blood and treasure to establish. Have you done so?" He may say in answer: "There is a higher law than your constitution. There is a high, benign law, which we presume from your actions you know but little about, nor have you any power to control. The higher law you quote is the vile teachings and instincts of a depraved and corrupt heart, unwilling to be subject to law and order, or be guided by the example of Washington, Jefferson and the other illustrious Fathers of our Republic, who we hope have tasted of that benign higher law, which, in our opinion, you never will. By your higher law doctrine you have departed from the right track, set at naught and trampled under foot the constitution which you swore to maintain. According to your higher law it is not a crime to commit perjury. By your higher law you have engendered a spirit of hate which has set up brother against brother, father against son, and son against father, until our once happy country has become deluged with the blood of her people,—a theatre of carnage, misery and woe. By your higher law demons you have made hundreds of thousands of widows and orphans, maimed during life thousands of our youthful and stalwart citizens who will become, instead of the bond and sinews of the nation, a public charge, and you have loaded us with a debt from which we never can extricate ourselves! By your usurpations of power you have prostrated the judiciary of our country; you nullified the writ of habeas corpus, suppressed the freedom of speech and of the press, dragged innocent people from their homes at the dead of night without cause, and cast them into foathsome prisons to languish and die without trial. No doubt Lincoln will say this was a necessity. But how could there be a necessity for suspending the writ in a peaceful state, or locality in which no strife existed, and where civil authority could have full control? How could there be a necessity for suppressing the freedom of speech and of the press? In our opinion the necessity is this:
 1. To secure to the plundering horde of abolitionists full-way in robbing the public treasury.
 2. To monopolize legislative and tyrannical power in Lincoln's hands, and thus enable him to establish a monarchy in fact.
 But he has gone far enough; to save themselves the people must arrest him by ballots: they must "swap horses while crossing the stream."
 ADOPTED CITIZEN.
 Silver Lake, Pa.
The Spirit of Radicalism.
 The following extracts from a speech delivered by Richard Busted, of New York, some time ago, may be taken as a fair illustration of abolition radicalism. As he is now on the stump advocating the administration at the invitation of its partisans, his language may be taken as a manifestation of the spirit which governs these intolerant men. The speech was delivered at Danbury, Connecticut, and Mr. Busted said:
 "Men and women of Connecticut, there is no use in disguising this matter; some say this war is not for the extermination of slavery, but I tell you that the war is waged for the abolition of slavery."
 The speaker then went on to say, in substance, that he wished he was Secretary of War for one month, and he would hang every devil higher than Haman who dared to find fault with the administration, and that too without judge or jury." He added, that he "wished John Brown was President for one week; but since he could not have him he would have to be content with Abraham Lincoln," &c.
 "We quote this language in order that moderate, liberal minded men may study in it the reckless spirit of violence and bigotry that controls the radicals. The people can judge how much liberty and how much law we will have in this once free and happy country, if the spirit which thus counsels the hanging of American citizens for differences of opinion ever holds unlimited sway."
 The Welsh Pennsylvania Cavalry are sound on the political questions of the day. (Although a Democratic company was sent out on picket duty on the morning of the election, and lost their votes, yet still the balance that did vote gave fifty Democratic majority.) We feel assured that this is the feeling of the army generally, where they get a chance to vote. But an eternal stigma attaches to this administration arising from an attempt to prevent a fair expression of sentiment in the army.
 On the first of April, 1862, the exact number of all kinds of money in the treasury and in circulation, was changed by Congress. The amount of this money is nearly two millions of dollars.

Quality of the Administration to Soldiers.

It is a well established fact that 95,000 Union soldiers, who were so unfortunately killed (captured by the rebels, and held as prisoners in Georgia, and have been so held for many months because the Lincoln administration refuses to exchange them because the rebels will not exchange a few negro soldiers on an equality with white soldiers, and thus recognize the Lincoln principle of negro equality.
 Mr. Samuel W. Mason, the corresponding editor of the New York Herald, a journal not favorable to the administration of General McClellan, in a letter dated Hilton Head, Oct. 4th, 1864, thus gives the melancholy results of this outrageous policy, in the following words:
DEFERMENT AMONG THE PRISONERS IN CHARLESTON.
 "I have the unpleasant news to write that some eight hundred of our prisoners in Charleston, exhausted by much suffering, unclothed, unfed, reduced to skeletons by long starvation, and lacerated by the rebels, made to believe that their government had no intention of relieving them, and informed that allegiance would bring them to the fullest privileges, have at last yielded and taken the oath of fealty to the Southern government. The remainder stand by their government and for the flag in spite of starvation. Some four hundred are at work on Sullivan's Island, and three hundred and eighty-nine are distributed among the work-shops in Charleston. This ought to set our government thinking. Some months ago I wrote of the horrible sufferings of thirty-five thousand prisoners at Andersonville, where one hundred were dying daily, only one-fifth had any shelter, none were decently clothed, some were only protected by a ragged sack, with holes for the head and arms. Many of these men have been in rebel hands for eighteen long months. When Andersonville became unsafe, they were distributed—a part to Charleston, a part to Savannah, and a part to Florence. Rebel emissaries constantly harped upon the carelessness of our government towards its captured soldiers, and the fostering care of the confederacy for converts from abolitionism. Latimer could stand the fire of the Romanists because he believed hell fire was the alternative; but who can blame these poor, wasted victims of eighteen months starvation and exposure, if, in their hunger and debility, they yielded when plenty was the bribe, or help admiring them for holding out so long against such allurements, till every hope was gone?"
 We ask the question whether a man who can so far forget those who have perilled his life and all for the Union is worthy of either the soldier's or the people's votes? An ignorant multitude of freemen will answer "NO" at the polls.
The Consequences.
 Had Abraham Lincoln carried on the war for the restoration of the Union and not for the abolition of slavery, it would have been over long ago; the Union would now be restored, and the country would have been saved millions of lives and thousands of millions of treasure."
 But Mr. Lincoln thought more of the negroes and the abolition of slavery than he did of the Union and white men, and he changed the war into a war of negro emancipation, confiscation and subjugation against unarmed citizens, women and children. The consequence was, the people of the North became divided, and here we are to-day, after years of unparalleled slaughter and bloodshed, no nearer a settlement than at the beginning.
 If Lincoln be re-elected it is as sure as fact that there are four years more before us more terrible still than the four 'last past. Re-elect Lincoln and war, slaughter, widows and orphans, desolated homes and broken hearts, bankruptcy and financial ruin, and the destruction of all our liberties will be the inevitable result.
 With McClellan for our next President we are as certain of peace and Union as that the bright sunshine of day follows the darkness of night. Which will the people have?
Lincoln's Supporters.
 Wm. Lloyd Garrison, in a speech in 1860, said:
 The Union is a lie.—The American Union is an imposture and a death with death and an agreement with hell: I am for its overthrow."
 This same Garrison is an ardent supporter of Lincoln's re-nomination and re-election. "Show me the company you keep and I'll tell you what you are," is a Spanish proverb peculiarly applicable to this case.
 Another of Old Abe's supporters is Fred Douglas, who, in a speech on the hanging of that old murderer John Brown, said:
 "From this time forth I consecrate the labor of my life to the dissolution of the Union, and I don't care whether the bottom falls out of heaven or from hell."
 The re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity, and must continue to be an inevitable and inevitable result of settlement.—Gen. McClellan's Letter.

Abolition Falsehoods.

The Southern Confederacy is a strange concern according to abolition showing. It has been starved out of existence half a dozen times at least; and has a percentage that Grant himself informs the nation that the rebel government has long since been "robbed both the cradle and the grave" to fill its armies. Upon the heels of this announcement he writes to "a friend," who published his letter, that Lee's army was but sixty-five thousand strong, and that he (Grant) was receiving daily by desertions about a thousand of them; but still, although several weeks have elapsed since he made these statements, his army is no nearer to Richmond than McClellan was two and a half years ago. They have robbed the cradle, and the grave, and yet, remarks a contemporary, "these babes and dead men" are sufficient to hold Sheridan at bay in the Shenandoah valley, and to have repulsed two tremendous attacks made by Grant on both sides of the James river. Two-thirds of their armies are deserters, and yet they have for four months, successfully resisted before Richmond one of the largest armies of modern days. They are just on the point of giving up, and yet Price, at the head of a formidable army, has invaded Missouri, guerrillas overrun Kentucky, and rebel cavalry operate at will in Tennessee. They are making their last effort, says abolitionism, therefore elect Lincoln and hasten their downfall. Does not the greenest abolitionist in America know that the administration has, during the last four months, exhausted its resources in trying to capture Richmond, and yet the rebel capital stands defiant as when Grant first approached it.
 The abolitionists are merely lying about the collapsing of the Southern Confederacy; their stories are but repetitions of those they circulated last year, when they said "elect Curtin and avoid the draft." The Southern Confederacy is yet strong, so strong that it is able to resist Lincoln's mode of warfare for at least four years to come. How long will the people be misled by these lying assertions of abolitionism? When will they appreciate the fact that the war as conducted by the party in power is making no important progress, and that its only result is to plunge us deeper in debt, add to the frightful aggregate of killed, increased widowhood and orphanage, and bring us every hour nearer the abyss of national ruin?
Who Advocated Disunion?
 The subjoined extract appeared in the Tioga Agitator in 1858. Remember that the agitator of disunion had been the mouth-piece of the "loyalists" of Tioga. It now denounces as traitors all Union-savers and goes in for old Abe, who will divide the Union into as many pieces as there are States if his friends deman'd it.
 "Perhaps the Free State men of Kansas, properly sustained by Northern freemen, may now adopt the only policy in righting of their outrageous wrongs. The Government has rejected their petitions and refused to protect them. Our ancestors reduced to like straits, took the hint and protected themselves. When there shall be a new Declaration of Independence proclaimed in Lawrence, the North will awake. Our country is overgrown. Republics never thrive large. There is room for at least three distinct nations on the Northern Continent, two Republics and one Slave Despotism. Such a division will be made sooner by later. Freedom and slavery cannot exist under the same roof, and since the south threatens to dissolve the Union, we can hold up both hands and say clearly, 'Let it slide!'"
 In answer to the question, if it is true that President Lincoln asked Marshal Lamont to sing him a vulgar song, while riding over the battle-field of Antietam, among the new-made graves, the New York World says:
 "We have made the charge repeatedly, are possessed of the proofs of it, and defy contradiction from any source whatever. Whenever any Republican citizen or journal of standing ventures to deny the charge, it will be time to produce witnesses."
 Ben Butler, who voted sixty times for Jeff Davis in the Charleston Convention, and has been serving him ever since in the uniform of a Federal officer, is only against McClellan.
 "United States bonds are now selling in Europe, when they can be sold there at all, at from thirty-seven to forty-one cents on the dollar."
 General John A. McClellan, of Illinois, who has fought on nearly all the battle fields of the West during this war, has written a letter in which he declares that he will support McClellan, and that Gen. Logan will do the same thing.
 "Let it be remembered by the people that Twelve million dollars of the public fund have been sunk in the newly-built monitors which won't float!"
 "Under this heading the National Intelligencer has an editorial commenting on the extraordinary avowal of ex Postmaster General Blair, to which we called attention the other day. (We commend the following pertinent remarks, extracted from the article, to general attention.
 "We wish the whole American people to ponder this statement, and mark its significance. They will learn from this public announcement, made by a gentleman who, as a member of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, has shared his confidence in an unsurpassed degree, that both the President and General Grant have full confidence in General McClellan's military capacity, inasmuch that it had been 'conceded' between Mr. Lincoln and the Lieutenant General that Gen. McClellan should be the 'adjutant' of the latter. They will further learn from this extraordinary announcement, that the President has no objections to Gen. McClellan save such as spring from the position of political rivalry into which the latter has been brought by the Chicago Convention. If Gen. McClellan had been willing to relinquish the nomination conferred by that body, he would have been immediately thereupon a good enough general to be the 'adjutant' of Gen. Grant in his difficult and responsible duties."
 "After this statement we shall hope to hear no more reflections on the military capacity of Gen. McClellan, for any such reflections can only imply that 'the President, in his satisfaction at getting 'quit of a decided political rival, would have been willing to put an incompetent officer in command of the lives of our soldiers and the military fortunes of the Republic.' When the statement is looked at in all the aspects it opens to the candid and patriotic mind, we greatly mistake the character of the American people, if it does not produce a profound impression on the country. It is as significant as it is surprising. The friends of truth and justice, equally with the friends of General McClellan, ought to be grateful to Mr. Blair for the aid he has brought to them, by scattering a single whiff of his breath the cloud of detraction with which, for political purposes, it has been sought to obscure this military reputation of General McClellan."

Surprising and Important Statement.

"The story goes that Senator Wade called on President Lincoln, near the close of the session of Congress on some important business. When the President says, 'Sit down, Wade, I want to tell you a story.' Wade was indignant, and replied, 'D—n you, and your stories, too! If gentlemen can never approach you on matters of grave public moment without being met by dirty stories, I want no more to do with you,' and abruptly left the royal presence."
 "The Boston Pilot commends McClellan's nomination in strong terms, and says the issue before the people is this: 'With McClellan a Peace, the Union restored, the Constitution unimpaired, the constitutional rights of every one preserved. With Lincoln a War, a bloody long, dishonorable, the Constitution violated, constitutional rights trampled upon, debt overwhelming and increasing, taxes burdensome, beggary, ruin, and national death."
 "The old Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment (Colonel Hays) now under command of Colonel J. W. Shaw, has arrived at York. It was a 'three years' regiment, and did some 'hard fighting' in front of Richmond."
 "When it left Harrisburg it numbered over a thousand men. It has been recruited to over the standard number, and now comes home numbering two hundred and forty men, officers and privates. The men are nearly all ready to re-enlist."
 "The preservation of our Union was the sole avowed object for which the war was commenced, and it should have been conducted in accordance with those principles, which I took occasion to declare when in active service. This occasioned the work of reconstruction would have been easy and; we might have enjoyed the benefit of our many victories on land and sea.—Gen. McClellan's Letter."