THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

BILLINGS STROUD,

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT. Office in Lathrop's building, east end of Brick Block. In his absence, business at the office will be transacted by C. L. BROWN. Montrose, March 1, '864.—tf

H. BURRITT,

DEALER in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Crockery Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Drugs, Oils, and Paints, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Furs, Buffalo Robes, Groceries, Provisions, etc., New Milford, Pa. April 21, 1864.

A. LATHROP, H. C. TYLER, J. F. W. RILEY.

LATHROP, TYLER & RILEY,

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

Lowest Prices.

Lathrops Brick Building, Montrose, Pa. April 6, 1863. y.

WM. HUNTTING COOPER.....HENRY DRINKER.

WM. H. COOPER & CO.,

BANKERS,—Montrose, Pa. Successors to Post, Cooper & Co. Office, Lathrops' new building, Turnpike-st.

J. S. M'COLLUM.....D. W. SEARLE.

McCOLLUM & SEARLE,

ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law.—Montrose, Pa. Office in Lathrops' new building, over the Bank.

PETER HAY,

Licensed Auctioneer,

Auburn Four Corners, Pa.

A. O. WARREN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Bounty, Back Pay, Pension, and Exemption Claims attended to. feb1 Office first door below Boyd's Store, Montrose, Pa.

M. C. SUTTON,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER, Friendsville, Susq'n co. Penn'a. Jan. '64.

DOCT. E. L. HANDRICK,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Friendsville and vicinity. Office in the office of Dr. Leet. Boards at J. Hosford's. [July 30, 1863. 1y

H. GARRATT,

DEALER in Flour, Feed, and Meal, Barrell and Dairy Salt, Timothy and Clover Seed, Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Fish, Petroleum Oil, Wooden and Stone Ware, Yankee Notions, &c. &c. Opposite Railroad Depot, New Milford, Pa. Mch 24, 1863.—1y.

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. je2 y

ABEL TURRELL,

DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Glass Ware, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Window Glass, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Jewelry Perfumery, &c.—Agent for all the most popular PATENT MEDICINES,—Montrose, Pa. aug tf

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THE INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

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CASH CAPITAL PAID IN.....$500,000
ASSETS OVER.....$1,200,000.

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

CHARLES PLATT, Sec'y. ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Pres.
Montrose, July 15, '62. BILLINGS STROUD, Ag't.

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J. Milton Smith, Sec'y. Chas. J. Martin, President.
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REPAIRS Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. All work warranted. Shop in Chandler's store, MONTROSE, Pa. se22 tf

WM. W. SMITH,

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R. B. & GEO. P. LITTLE,

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MONTROSE, Penn'a.

OFFICE on Main Street. Particular attention given to Conveyancing. dec10 '63 *cttd

NOTICE!

THE subscriber hereby respectfully gives notice that he has taken License to auctioneer in the County of Susquehanna, and offers his services to the public.—Charges reasonable; and all calls will be promptly attended to. LUTHER ELDRED.
Choconut, March 3, 1864. 6

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Speech of a Distinguished Republican United States Senator.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON was chosen a United States Senator, for Maryland, by the political friends of Abraham Lincoln, as they said, on account of his superior ability and statesmanship, his established patriotism and thorough devotion to the Union. His course in the Senate has been satisfactory to the Republicans. But Mr. Lincoln's mismanagement of the war, his violations of law and public faith, and his general want of honesty and capacity, have satisfied Mr. Johnson that a change of Administration is necessary to save the Union. Familiar with Gen. McCLELLAN'S decided abilities, and his ardent devotion to the Union, he does not hesitate where to cast his vote and influence. From his speech delivered in New York some days since, we clip extracts as below. After a comparison of President Lincoln's original and repeated avowals that he had no power to interfere with slavery, with his "to whom it may concern" doctrine, Mr. Johnson says:

"Was ever man so inconsistent with himself? Was there ever, in any war, a refusal to treat for peace—for the arresting the shedding of blood, above all the shedding of blood by brother of brother? (Cheers.) Under all these circumstances could there be a refusal so insane, so reckless, so inhuman, so barbarous? Thank God, Mr. Lincoln will not always be our President. Thank God, if we are now true to ourselves, his lease of power has nearly expired. Thank God, that a change of men and measures seems to be near at hand, and that, that occurring, no such unexampled, unconstitutional, inhuman and barbarous refusal will dishonor the government. Measures, humane and constitutional, will then be adopted, which, to the vindication of our good name, will soon lead to a restoration of the Union, to the gathering together of all the states under one government, under one grand political edifice of whose arch Pennsylvania as from the first will again form the "Keystone." She has recently demonstrated that that is her firm, her settled purpose. We know that Mr. Lincoln's unconstitutional condition will not then be exacted as an indispensable one to peace. We know that it has been strongly censured by many of his decided supporters.

What progress has been made toward the restoration of the Union.

Has he effected the return to the Union of a single state? Not one. Has he acquired the confidence and won the affections of the people of any one state, or even part of a state? ("No, no.") We know he has not. His policy made that impossible. Has he obtained a permanent and safe foothold even in any portion of any single state? Has he even retained possession of portions once conquered by our brave army and navy? He has not. To our dishonor be it said, he has not. Union men, strong in the attachment to the nation's flag, have been seen to gather around it shedding tears of joy at the belief that they would be under its permanent protection—have, in more instances than one, been left, by its withdrawal to the cruelties of the merciless foe. ("That's so.") Over and over again has occurred in Missouri, Tennessee, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama, Texas and Virginia. (Applause.) In portions of Arkansas and Louisiana, attempts that would be ludicrous but for the importance and gravity of the principles involved, have been made to organize state governments by force of the bayonet, and, in a great measure by the votes of soldiers, and almost if not within the sound of rebel guns. Under the lead of an attache of the President, an effort was made to the same end in Florida, that was followed by the defeat of our arms and the sacrifice of thousands of lives of our soldiers. ("Shame.")

A proclamation of amnesty and for the reorganization of the states, was issued by the President and received only with derision and contempt by the rebels. And on its face it was so anti-republican and so tended to increase Mr. Lincoln's power and subserve his re-election, that Congress, at its recent session, attempted to defeat it by legislation, an attempt which he frustrated by refusing to sanction it, for which he soon afterward received a deserved and severe official rebuke from Messrs. Wade and Davis, as Chairmen, respectively, of the committees of the two Houses, who had had charge of the law—gentlemen of ability, perfectly loyal and influential members of his party.

Arkansas, under the authority of his amnesty edict, went through the form of a state organization, elected a legislature, appointed state officers, and chose two U. S. Senators. These last repaired to Washington, applied for their seats, but were denied them by a vote almost unanimous. Louisiana has since pursued, or is about to pursue, the same course, and is sure to meet with the same fate, and a like fate will attend Tennessee. Neither Andrew Johnson, Abraham Lincoln, nor the two united can control the Senate of the United States. (Applause.)

Has the Senator succeeded in destroying the armed forces of the rebels? The country, to its cost and sorrow and mortification, knows that he has not. (Applause.) An army that, from first to last during the last six months numbered more than three hundred thousand men, led by a leader standing high in the confidence of the President, has failed to disperse, much less to destroy, the forces of General Lee, and is now apparently further from the capture of Richmond, the object of the campaign, than McClellan (loud cheers) was when, with the aid of Fitz John Porter, (cheers,) and other gallant officers, now dismissed or in retirement. What success has Mr. Lincoln achieved on the ocean? His failure there is, if possible, more complete and disheartening than his failure on the land.—Our commercial marine, that before his inauguration covered every sea, proudly sailing unchallenged under the safeguard of the stars and stripes, is now almost wholly driven from that domain. ("That's true.") More than one thousand of our ships we have been compelled to sell to foreigners because our flag furnished no protection, but on the contrary is but the incentive to the pirate's torch. They are now traversing the ocean with American freemen and property under the shelter of foreign banners. Some four or five piratical cruisers have been permitted to give to the flames hundreds of our vessels, and in some instances on our own coast and almost within sight of our cities. The insurance against war risk is now as high if not higher, than it was in the war with England in 1812, and much higher than it was in 1846 during the war with Mexico. What apology can be offered for this? No government ever possessed more noble or more accomplished naval officers, or braver or more skillful seamen. Nor was any ever supplied with such an unlimited amount of treasure to increase its naval efficiency. Millions upon millions have been expended for that purpose, and yet our merchants, to save their ships from destruction, or to have them lie idle in our harbors, have been forced to dispose of them to aliens. We know too that our ship-owners, as intelligent and enterprising in the world, have over and over again solicited the government to suffer them to fit out vessels to protect themselves, and save the nation from the dishonor of being driven from the ocean. But the solicitation was in vain. The few buccaneers, who could easily have been captured or destroyed if the request of the merchants had been granted, have been suffered with almost perfect impunity to roam the seas and our very roadsteads, and consign our ships to destruction, till our commercial marine has literally almost ceased to exist.

I have thus placed before you grounds enough for opposing Mr. Lincoln's re-election. And, adding one or two that I have thus far omitted to notice, let me briefly recapitulate them. In the loyal states, where the courts were open and the administration of justice unobstructed, he has imprisoned, or suffered to be imprisoned, thousands of citizens without explanation; detained them for months, refusing to bring them to trial before any tribunal, and then discharged them without redress. He has suffered his agents to suppress hundreds of newspapers in the same states, for no other imaginable reason than because they published articles denouncing his administration. In eighty-five instances it is ascertained that this was done by his own immediate order or subsequent approval. He has suffered churches to be closed, and their pastors to be arrested or imprisoned only because they did not pray specially for him. He has suffered to be issued and enforced, and in Kentucky and Maryland directly approved, orders under which the military grossly interfered with the freedom of elections. He has failed to restore to the Union a single state or a material part of any state that was in rebellion on his accession to power. He has constantly, to the incalculable injury of the country, appointed and kept in important commands officers who were grossly incompetent.—He has interfered, with most calamitous results, with our military campaigns. He has suffered our commercial marine to be driven from the ocean. He has proscribed officers of admitted ability and perfect patriotism, because they were supposed to be friendly to McClellan, (cheers) and not to approve of his policy or conduct. He has violated the Constitution by his abolition proclamations, notwithstanding his solemn promises to the contrary. He has violated it by his amnesty proclamation, and by his refusing his assent to a law passed by the last Congress to guard against consequences which his friends correctly thought to be most perilous as well as illegal. He has failed to protect the loyal states, and by such failure subjected them at three several periods to the most destructive invasions. He has suffered the capital itself to be placed at three different periods in the greatest peril. He has, by his policy and conduct, so injured us in the estimation of France, that Napoleon has seized into his hands unquestioned, the destinies of a neighboring republic, and placed on a throne of his own creation, a monarch belonging to the most despotic family of Europe, and in this he has abandoned the uniform settled policy of his predecessors. In palpable violation of law, and the recorded opinions of Washington, Jefferson, Clay, and every attorney-general to whom the question was submitted, and to the great danger of every foreigner among us, whether naturalized or not, without trial or giving an opportunity for trial, in the case of Arguelles, on the request of a Spanish subordinate, he has delivered him to the tender mercies of that official. He has caused the currency of the country to become in a great measure valueless, and what is, if possible, still worse than all, where there was division in the South he has produced unanimity, and where there was unanimity in the North he has produced division. ("That's so." Applause.) And lastly, he is seeking a re-election by the most unscrupulous and unexampled abuse of patronage and power.

Do not all these things demonstrate his utter unfitness for the Presidency?

I trust, for our country's safety and honor, that ere long the memory of all these disparaging and degrading acts will be lost amidst the general joy of a restored Union—a renewed prosperity and an honest and elevated public opinion. But to that end there must be a change, and here, leaving Mr. Lincoln, I proceed to a far more agreeable subject. (Laughter.)

Can we not effect a change? ("We will.") Is our nation so far gone in its progress to ruin, in which it is being led, that its fate cannot be arrested? I confidently think that it is in our power to arrest it. We have lost hundreds of thousands of our best men North and South. We have had inculcated in the minds of the people dangerous, political heresises. We have had the political atmosphere tainted by dishonest doctrine and practice. We have contracted a debt of enormous amount.—We are in a war of unparalleled magnitude, we have by a suicidal policy produced a state of feeling between the two sections unexampled acrimony. But yet all is not lost. Our resources are still abundant; our enterprise as great as ever; our morality, though now in a measure dormant, as pure as was that of our fathers; and in both sections, whatever may now meet the eye, there is at heart, it cannot be otherwise, as deep an affection for the Union. A common pride in its past glories, achieved by common valor, a fond reverence for the memories of a great common ancestry, Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill, Saratoga, and Yorktown (loud cheers,) these all appeal to us in one united voice to stand together again as our fathers stood, shoulder to shoulder, and heart to heart, and to live as they lived, and die as they died, the inheritors of a common freedom, protected by a common government, and glorying in the same great and hallowed standard that covered and cheered them in their days of trial, and blessed them with its glad and starry influence in the last moments of their stay on earth. How, then, is this reunion of happiness and destiny to be attained?—I say, in all sincerity with which human lips ever spoke, that I believe they can be attained by the election of Gen. Mclellan. (Cheers.) He has the capacity, the patriotism, and the virtue which the great task requires. (Loud cheers.)

Gentlemen, I will not insult you or him by stopping to refute in detail the numerous false and calumnious accusations of which, since his nomination, he has been the object. He has been charged with actual treason—with treasonably sympathising with our southern brethren—with the want of any capacity—civil or military—with cowardice (derisive laughter)—and with a purpose to surrender the Union. It must be sufficient with all honest men acquainted with his history during the pendency of the present war, to refer to that history, as fully proving that each and every one of those charges is absolutely false. Whose skill and valor rescued West Virginia from the tread of the foe, and achieved a succession of victories that electrified every loyal heart? McClellan (cheers,) who, because of those victories, was called to Washington to organize undisciplined troops? (Cheers.) Who brought them, as the army of the Potomac, to a state of discipline never excelled, and inspired them with a courage that has made them, when led by competent officers, the victors on every field where victory was possible to human effort? McClellan. (Cheers.) Who commanded them in the seven days' terrible battles of the Peninsula. (Cheers.)

Who was it that with a skill never surpassed if equaled, rescued them from the dangers of that campaign, a campaign only unsuccessful because of a want of Mr. Lincoln's promised support. Who afterward, when by the mismanagement of their then recent leader they were demoralized, in a spirit of pure patriotism at the solicitation of the trembling President and when apparently all was lost placed himself once more at their head, and instantly reduced them to a high state of disciplme, and made them once more. invincible?—McClellan. (Cheers.) Who led them forthwith to battle and victory at South Mountain and Antietam? (Cheers)—the same leader. What was then thought of the now traduced McClellan? He received the thanks of the then commander-in-chief, Halleck, of the President, and of Congress, expressed by each in terms as strong as our language supplies. In July, '61, Congress unanimously thanked him, his officers and soldiers, "for the recent brilliant victories over the rebels in Western Virginia." In May, '62, "for the display of those high military qualities which secure important results with but little sacrifice of human life." Who, with a full knowledge of his entire conduct in his Virginia campaign were, or professed to be, his friends? The President and Secretary of War, in terms of unstinted eulogy, did him all honor and assured him of their perfect and continued confidence.

It may be suggested that the President's mind was afterwards changed, and that he lost the confidence he before had in McClellan. Is this so? Do we not know that this is not so? His late postmaster-general, in a recent speech in New-York, refering to McClellan, stated "that the President held him to be patriotic, and had concerted with General Grant to bring him again into the field as his adjunct if he turned his back on the proposal of the peace Junto at Chicago." And, in a subsequent speech in Maryland, he reiterated the statement. Has Mr. Montgomery Blair since denied or qualified it? He has not. What he asserted was a fact, that he professed to know, and had every opportunity of knowing. An arrangement, he tells us, was made between the President and General Grant to bring McClellan again in to the field as his adjunct, and that it was frustrated only because McClellan refused to say that the people of the country, if they desired it, should not be permitted to vote for him as a competitor of Mr. Lincoln for the presidency. What could be more unjust to the President than to suppose that at this period, when our army before Richmond is relied upon to strike a blow that it is thought will be fatal to the rebellion, he would, even for the prize of the Presidency, place an incompetent soldier in an important command in that army—a command second only to that of the commander-in-chief?

I have refrained only because I deemed it altogether unnecessary to do more than deal generally with the charges against our candidate. One, however, has been made that with your permission I will more particularly notice. It is that during the battle of Malvern Hill, he took refuge on board one of our gunboats in the James river. (Laughter.) There never was an allegation more totally false, and those who make it and who have read McClellan's report must know it to be false. In that report, after referring to his purpose to make a stand at Malvern, and to his having given instruction to Gen. Barnard "for posting the troops as they arrived," he adds, "I again left for Malvern soon after daybreak, accompanied by several general officers. I once more made the entire circuit of the position, and then returned to Harall's whence I went with Captain Rogers to select a final location for the army and its depots. I returned to Malvern before the serious fighting commenced, and after riding along the lines and seeing most cause to be anxious about the right remained in that vicinity." How full, if true, does this statement refute the calumny? Does any one doubt its truth? Has Captain Rogers or any general officer of the army been applied to to make good the charge, or has any one of them so dishonored himself as to attempt it? Not one; and yet in the face of his report establishing its falsehood the charge is persistently and calumniously adhered to. (A voice—"That's all they have to say.")

And who is such a fool, or worse than a fool as to impute disloyalty to McClellan. Everything that he has said or done since the rebellion began, from the period that he thrilled every loyal bosom with delight by his triumphs in West Virginia, to the writing of his letter of acceptance of the Chicago nomination, is replete with loyalty. Was he disloyal when he achieved those victories—when he fought the seven days battles of the Peninsula—when he wrote his Harrison Landing letter—when he won the victories of South Mountain and Antietam, when, on the order of the President, and without a moment's hesitation or murmur of complaint, but with patriotic dignity, he surrendered the command of an army that literally idolized him, and, lastly, when he penned his letter of acceptance. The battles he fought tell of his devotion as well as his skill.—His letters are in the same spirit.

In his letter of acceptance of the 8th of September, 1864, he states that "the re-establishment of the Union in all its integrity is, and must continue to be, the indispensable condition of any settlement;" that "the Union must be preserved at all hazards;" that "no peace can be permanent without Union."

With all this evidence before the public, no one, who is not wholly lost to truth, can call in question the loyalty or McClellan. Indeed, I ought to ask your forgiveness for noticing the calumny at all. His report of his military career has long been before the public, and those who have read it, and have intelligence and honesty cannot have failed to see that there never lived a more skillful, accomplished and patriotic soldier. His heart is in the cause of his country, and he served her with a zeal and effectiveness deserving of all praise until the vilest persecution to which a soldier was ever subjected drove him from the army. And when we know that, in addition to every other high quality, he is a refined and Christan gentleman, (cheers,) is it possible that an intelligent people can hesitate a moment in preferring him for the presidency, to the person who now, to our imminent danger, occupies that station—a station that demands for a proper discharge of its duties, and particularly at this time, the greatest ability, and at all times, (otherwise it is degraded) chasteness of conversation, gravity of deportment, courtesy of manner, and dignity of character. (Great applause.) All of these we know. we will have in McClellan. Will they be had in his competitor? Let those who know him best answer.—As you appreciate the cause of constitutional government—as you regard the good opinion of its friends, who, in every part of the world, are intensely looking to you, for its vindication—as you value the happiness of the generations who are to follow, I invoke you to rally to the polls on the 8th of November, and there effect the result which, while it will be a crushing rebuke to the men in and out of power, who have put everything in peril from selfish and unpatriotic motives, will, by placing the executive authority in the hands of the intelligent statesman, the gallant and accomplished soldier, the Christain gentleman—George B. McClellan—reinstate the rights of the states, and of the people; and, at an early day, restore the Union, and lead us on to a destiny even more glorious than it has heretofore achieved for us. (Loud and continued cheering.)

Voting in Indiana.

There are some facts in connection with the recent election in Indiana, which we wish the fair men of the Abolition party to look at. We think they show the manner in which the Abolition faction was enabled to escape a thorough and ruinous defeat in that State, on Tuesday last. The facts are these: In Wayne township and city of Fort Wayne, Allen county, which are Democratic, 3,098 persons, between the ages of 20 and 45, were enrolled for military service, and the vote polled was 2,878. Now, mark the contrast. In Indianapolis and township, which are controlled by the Abolitionists, 4,762 persons were enrolled for military service, and the majority for Morton, the Abolition candidate for Governor, is claimed to be 6,000. This difference is worthy of attention. It shows the means by which the Abolition party are endeavoring cheat the people out of their rights, and make the elective franchise a farce.

But one more fact: In a Democratic county, where the judges of the election acted under the solemnity of an oath, and in strict accordance with the election laws of the State, out of four hundred and fifty soldiers who were brought to the polls, only seventy-two would take the oath and submit the proofs that would entitle them to deposit their ballots. And yet, in an adjoining county, where the Abolitionists ruled the polls, two regiments of Massachusetts soldiers, with their State numbers on their caps, were allowed to vote, and in this way nullify the wishes of the legal voters of Indiana.—*Ages.*

A Clean Sweep of the McClellan Men.

This morning a dash was made on the iron-clad shop in the yard, and the feeling of the people here, as well as the spirit of the administration, will be seen from what followed.

There were fifty-three men working in the shop, and they were called in single, when a fellow "dressed in a little brief authority," put to the men as they came in the following questions:

Are you a Union man?

Are you a member of the Union League?

Will you vote for Lincoln or M'Clellan?

To these questions fifty-one of the fifty-three men answered to the first "Yes," to the second "No," to the last "McClellan."

One man said: "I am a Union man, and I belong to no league but my whole country. I have followed McClellan through mud and blood in Virginia, and I will stand by him to the last."

Another said: "I am a Union man; I belong to no league; I have given two sons in the army, and one of them is now lying in the hospital at Winchester. I am going to cast my vote for McClellan, and my two sons, if living, will do the same."

Of the fifty-three men but two promised to vote for Lincoln; the others were discharged by an administration claiming to know no enemies but the enemies of the country. Let the working men mark that no man can earn a dollar under this administration unless he is prepared to sell his principle with his labor.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

—A few days ago the Abolitionists thought proper to canvass the vote of the soldiers in the 2d Corps Hospital. They were surprised upon counting the tallies to find that "little Mac" had over 200 majority.

LEFT ALONE.—We begin to feel rather lonely, as most of our neutral exchanges are hoisting the McClellan flag. Neutral editors ought to have a fat office to keep them "sound on the goose."—Penfield Extra.

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