

Montrose Democrat.

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher.

MONTROSE, PA., TUESDAY, FEB. 6, 1866.

VOLUME XXII, NUMBER 6.

BUSINESS CARDS.

C. S. GILBERT,
Licensed Auctioneer,
Great Bend, Pa.

ROGERS & ELY,
Licensed Auctioneers,
Brooklyn, Pa.

PETER HAY,
Licensed Auctioneer,
Auburn & Cora, Pa.

M. C. SUTTON,
Licensed Auctioneer,
Friedensville, Pa.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
SCRANTON, Luzerne Co., Penna.
J. W. BURGESS, Proprietor.

C. O. FORDHAM,
BOOT & SHOE Dealer and Manufacturer, Montrose,
Pa. Shop on Main street, one door below the Post
Office. All kinds of work done to order, and repairing
done neatly. Jan 1, 1865.

STROUD & BROWN,
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS, Office
over the Post Office, Montrose, Pa. All business
attended to promptly, on fair terms. Jan. 1, 1865.
BILLS: STROUD, CHARLES L. BROWN.

LANBERTON & MERRIMAN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, No. 204 Market street,
Philadelphia, Pa. Will practice in the several
Courts of Luzerne and Susquehanna Counties.
C. L. LANBERTON, E. L. MERRIMAN.
Dec. 4, 1865.

DR. E. L. BLAKESLEE,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, has located at Brooklyn,
Pa. Will attend promptly to all calls
with which he may be favored. Office at L. M. Baldwin's.
(July 11-17)

DR. E. L. GARDNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Montrose, Pa. Office
over Webb & Butterfield's Store. Mondays at
Searle's Hotel.

G. Z. DIMOCK,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Montrose, Pa. Office
over the Post Office. Boards at Searle's Hotel.

DR. D. A. LATHROP,
MAY be found at the Keystone Hotel—Room No.
12. (Montrose, Jan. 1st, 1865.)

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.

WM. H. COOPER & CO.,
BANKERS, Montrose, Pa. Successors to Post, Cooper
& Co. Office, Lathrop's new building, Turnpike-st.
*W. HUNTING COURT—HENRY DRINKER.

MCCOLLUM & SEARLE,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Montrose, Pa.
Office in Lathrop's new building, over the Bank.
J. E. McCOLLUM, D. W. SEARLE.

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

DOCT. E. L. HANDRICK,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, respectfully tenders his
professional services to the citizens of Friedens-
ville and vicinity. Office in the office of Dr. Leet.
Boards at J. H. Housford's. (July 30, 65)

ABEL TURRELL,
DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye
Stuffs, Glass Ware, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Win-
dow Glass, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Per-
fumes, &c. &c. Agent for all the most popular PATENT
MEDICINES.—Montrose, Pa.

DR. WM. SMITH,
SURGEON DENTIST.—Montrose, Pa.
Office in Lathrop's new building, over the Bank.
All Dental operations will be
performed in good style and warranted.

JOHN GROVES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR, Montrose, Pa. Shop
over Chandler's Store, on the Public Avenue.
All orders filled promptly, in first-rate style.
Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

WM. W. SMITH,
CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURERS.—Foot
of Main street, Montrose, Pa.

P. LINES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop
in Phoenix Block, over store of Read, Watson
& Foster. All work warranted to fit and finish.
Cutting done on short notice, in best style. Jan 10

JOHN BAUTLEY,
RESPECTFULLY announces that he is now pre-
pared to cut all kinds of Garments in the most
Fashionable Style, and warranted to fit with
ease. Shop over J. N. Ballard's Store, Montrose.

SOLDIERS' PENSIONS, BOUNTY, AND BACK PAY.
THE undersigned, LICENSED AGENT OF THE GOV-
ERNMENT, will give prompt attention to all
claims entrusted to his care. Charges low, and Infor-
mation FREE. L. F. FITCH,
Montrose, Jan. 14, 1865.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY, PENSIONS, And Back Pay!
THE undersigned, LICENSED AGENT OF THE GOV-
ERNMENT, will give prompt attention to all claims
entrusted to his care. Charges low, and Infor-
mation FREE. J. B. McCOLLUM,
Montrose, Aug. 20, '65.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY, PENSIONS, And Back Pay!
THE undersigned, LICENSED AGENT OF THE GOV-
ERNMENT, having obtained the necessary forms,
&c., will give prompt attention to all claims
entrusted to his care. No charge unless successful.
GEO. F. LITTLE,
Montrose, June 6th, 1864.

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE KEYSTONE HOTEL,
MONTROSE, PA.
Is now open for the reception of guests. The patron-
age formerly extended to it is most respectfully so-
licited.
F. V. CARR, Proprietor.
Montrose, May 30, 1865.

The "Reconstruction Committee" Make a Report.

A CAPITAL AND CUTTING BULLSQUE.
"Mack," the Washington correspond-
ent of the Cincinnati Commercial (Repub-
lican) furnishes the following document to
that paper, "in advance of all competi-
tion."

THE REPORT OF THE SECRET COMMITTEE.

The Special Radical Committee on Re-
construction, intend, it is said, to visit the
Southern States, to investigate their con-
dition, and report whether they are fit
for admission into full communion in the
sisterhood of Union. As most of the gen-
tlemen composing this committee have
already made up their minds on the sub-
ject, I don't see the use of the contempla-
ted tour; especially as the report has been
agreed upon. As the document will be
looked for with considerable interest, I
have procured a copy of it, for the publi-
cation of which I trust I will not be ac-
cused of a breach of good faith. Here it is:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6, 1866.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives:

Your committee, appointed to visit the
States lately in rebellion, and investigate
and report upon the condition as to the
loyalty and fitness for re-admission into
the Union, have performed the duty as-
signed them, and beg leave to make the
following report:

"Naturally, the first place visited by
your committee was Richmond, Virginia,
the capital of the late Confederacy. Our
coming had been heralded in the newspa-
pers there, and the demonstration at the
railroad depot on our arrival may be taken
as, in some degree, indicative of the
popular sentiment in that city. We found
a large concourse of citizens of African
descent awaiting us, and as we disem-
barked from the cars, they hailed us with
shouts of welcome, mingled with, 'This
way to Spottswood House.' Here's your
baggage for the Continental.' 'Here's your
bag for any part of the city.' 'Baggage
to the hotel, gents, etc.' It was gratifying
to the hearts of the loyal men to be thus
welcomed in a city so lately the head-
quarters of the rebellion, while at the
same time we began to feel convinced al-
ready that the only truly loyal people of
the South were of the colored race. We
could not decline the hospitalities so gen-
erally tendered us, and accordingly we
selected two carriages from the large
number placed at our disposal. We were
driven to the Spottswood by our hospita-
ble friends, who charged us two dollars
apiece and half a dollar extra for bag-
gage. After so much kindness from the
colored race, we were unprepared for the
harsh treatment we subsequently received
from the white oligarchs of Richmond.
The proprietor of the Spottswood gave
us rooms in the fifth story, back, saying
to his clerk, as we have been informed by
a faithful African who blacked our boots
for a quarter pair, that they were good
enough for Yankee radicals. The same
spirit of disloyal hate was manifested to
us in the dining room, where, in response
to our repeated calls for codfish and
pumpkin pie, we were served with nothing
but bacon and hot cakes. We asked
why this was done, and were told by a
loyal waiter, to whom we had just given
a postal half dollar, that Mr. Spottswood
said he didn't keep a hotel for the accom-
modation of Yankees, and therefore, per-
sistently excluded codfish and pumpkin
pies from the bill of fare. Your commit-
tee do not deem it necessary to dwell upon
this evidence of smoldering disloyalty,
nor to compare it with the hastily formed
opinion of Gen. Grant respecting
Southern sentiment. Our object was to
get beneath the surface of things in the
South, to find the true character of the
sub stratum. We remained in Richmond
a few days to study the character of the
people. On all hands we found evidence
of distinction on account of color, except
in a freedman's colony, where the blacks
received the whites on an equal footing
with themselves. We also noticed a dis-
loyal disposition to speak of Stonewall
Jackson and Gen. Lee in terms of praise
and commendation, while Gen. Butler's
name was only mentioned in contemptu-
ous connection with silver spoons, and
occasionally a little plated ware, and he
himself seemed to be better known as the
Battle Imp of Bermuda Hundred, than in
any other.

"Our next visit was to Atlanta, Georgia.
Here we had a long consultation
with a Treasury agent, who had had ample
means of information on the subject
of Georgia loyalty. He gave his opinion
that to admit the Southern States to re-
presentation at this time would be highly
injurious. He did not believe there was
a white native in the State loyal enough
to take his place, and asserted that to re-
move him and others similarly situated,
would not be only dangerous to the wel-
fare of the country, but would also be the
height of ingratitude to men who had
risked character and reputation for the
patriotic cause of cotton and ten or twelve
thousand dollars a year. Your commit-
tee concurred entirely in his opinion.

"While in Atlanta, your committee
heard many expressions of sentiment
which go to show how far Gen. Grant is
mistaken in what he says in his report.
On one occasion especially we heard what
convinced us that the lava secession still
burned in the Southern bosom. The case
was that a young gentleman from Massa-
chusetta, of poor but honest parents, who
had come to the South in the capacity of
a freedman's school teacher. He had casu-
ally made the acquaintance of a South-
ern lady of two score and ten, whose hus-
band had fallen under the rebel flag, leav-
ing her a widow of a handsome estate.
The young gentleman, desirous of matri-
mony, and progressing, as he thought, most
favorably, when one evening the widow
told him at a tea party, in the presence of
a large number of people, 'that she'd rather
be buried alive than marry a Yankee.' The
patriot school teacher no longer plies
the rod of chastisement over refractory
freedmen. The star of his hope has gone
down, and he has gone back to Boston, a
wreck of his former self.

"Your committee went to Montgom-
ery, Alabama, where, as at Richmond,
the colored citizens flocked to meet us,
and vied with each other for the carrying
of our baggage. We paid them fifty cents
a carpet each from the depot, and they
were enthusiastic in their demonstrations
of loyalty, in receiving the currency from
us. In this city evidences of disloyalty
meet us on every hand. A Vermont mis-
sionary had been insulted a few days be-
fore our arrival for attempting to intro-
duce 'John Brown's Body,' and 'We'll
hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree,' as
Sabbath school hymns. A hop had just
taken place at the leading hotel, to which
whites only were invited and from which
the freedmen were excluded on account of
color. The consequence was indignation
meeting of the freedmen, at which equal
rights were demanded. A repetition of
balls and hops exclusively white in their
character, will lead to Jamaica insurrec-
tions and Haytian rebellions magnified a
thousand times in their dreadful results.
At Montgomery, as at Atlanta, we met a
Treasury Agent, who was opposed to im-
mediate re union, and warmly in favor of
a territorial condition for the Southern
States. He mentioned incidentally that
he had a son in law in New Hampshire
who would make an excellent Provisional
Governor, and a cousin who would do for
a territorial delegate to Congress. Above
all things he hoped Congress would not
listen to the hypocritical cries of Alabama
loyalty. He assured us that there was
no loyalty in the State, except in his of-
fice, and said it would be base injustice
to supersede him till he had finished the
making of \$100,000.

"We next proceeded to Charleston,
South Carolina. Here we had a long in-
terview with a Northern gentleman whom
we knew to be in every way reliable. He
had responded to his country's call, in the
early days of the war, with a sander wa-
gon full of Yankee notions, and had been
unvarying in his devotion to the cause ever
since, except at intervals when General
Grant had ordered sutlers to the rear.
Since the cessation of armed hostility he
had been down South to see what could
be done in the way of buying Southern
lands. He had found the people of South
Carolina so rebellious at heart as to refuse
to sell their plantations for twenty cents
an acre in Federal currency. He con-
vinced us that an armed force ought to be
kept in Charleston for many years to
come, and that he ought to be appointed
sutler, as he had had much experience in
the business. He found in this hot bed
of secession and cradle of rebellion a
decided preference for gray over blue,
which extended itself even to the ladies'
petticoats, many of which your commit-
tee carefully examined. It is proper to
state that the articles thus scrutinized
were hanging on a line to dry and had no
ladies in them.

"Your committee next visited Savan-
nah, where they found disloyalty man-
ifesting itself unmistakably on all sides. We
met an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau,
who gave it as his opinion that the war
was only half over, and that unless the
powers of the Bureau were enlarged, so as
to give him control of all the cotton
exported from Savannah, the glorious em-
blem of our national liberty would not
float unmolested very long. He had not
been invited to a single tea party, though
he had lived in Savannah for a year, while
returned Confederates were cordially
greeted by brothers, sisters, mothers and
sweethearts. He himself had been on in-
imate terms with a young lady who re-
presented many thousand bales of cotton,
but of late a one armed rebel had come
home, and he of the F. B. had been dis-
carded in favor of him who had raised his
pariah hand against the old flag. Here
was preference for services rendered to
the rebel cause, and there are many such
cases which your committee regret to
find Gen. Grant has omitted entirely.

"Your committee do not deem it ne-
cessary to go into further particulars to
show that the spirit which animated the
rebellion still exists in the South, and that
the time has not yet come for the read-
mission of the Southern States to the Union.
"THADEUS & Co."

"A wag having married a girl
named Churo, says he has enjoyed more
happiness since he joined the Church than
he ever did before."

FOR THE DEMOCRAT. Andrew Jackson accused the Abolitionists of attempts to stir up Ser- vile Insurrection in the South.

In justification of the four year's war
just ended, and the pouring out of so
much blood and treasure, the party in
power maintained that a dissolution of
the Union, or a separation of the States,
was destructive of the Nation's life, and
that all who were not in favor of the war
were in favor of the destruction of our
government, and were therefore traitors
and copperheads. To prove their sincer-
ity they took for their war-cry the senti-
ment of General Jackson: "The Union
must be preserved." As that great states-
man has been many years in his grave, it
would imply that even in his day there
were signs of its dissolution, that he
feared for its safety, and had resolved
that it should be preserved.

If the dissolution involved the destruc-
tion of the government, then every patri-
ot would be on the side of Andrew Jack-
son aiding in its preservation, and every
traitor would be on the opposite side, en-
couraging and assisting its enemies in its
overthrow. Patriotism, then, did not
commence with the commencement of this
war but when danger to the Union com-
menced. Treason also began when trait-
ors began to plot the overthrow of the
government of our fathers. Who then were
these traitors? Did they live in the South
or in the North? What were their names,
and what the names of the patriots who
opposed them?

At the great Disunion Convention held
in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1856—it
was boasted that "letters were received
from prominent citizens of that, and other
States, members of Congress, distin-
guished clergymen and others, in reply
to invitations to be present; all treating
the movement and its authors with such
courtesy and respect, as, judged by the
"Union Saving" standard, must amount
to moral treason at the very least, not to
say must anger deadly peril to a Union,
whose value, we are told, "is danger-
ous to calculate. Indeed in most of them
were admissions of which the logical se-
quence would come little short of fully
justifying the disunionists."

Who "told" these disunionists it was
dangerous to calculate the value of the
American Union? The very people whom
they have tried to brand with infamy dur-
ing the four years of war by calling them
disloyal, traitors and copperheads; the
people from whom they received no let-
ters justifying their treasonable proceed-
ings, but who had a Union saving stand-
ard, tried by which, these disunionists
were convicted of treason and all their
aiders, abettors and sympathizers were
pronounced guilty of moral treason
against the Union of our fathers. Who
were these people, found carrying a Union
saving standard in 1856, while a large
army was seen with a disunion banner,
which gleamed forth in characters writ-
ten with blood—"The Constitution of
the United States is a covenant with
Death and an agreement with Hell!" Let
Wm. H. Seward answer. In the United
States Senate, February, 1860, he says:
"I know the Democracy of the North—
I know them now in their waning
strength, and I do not know a possible
disunionist among them all."

In one solid phalanx the Democracy of
the North bore aloft the standard of the
Union of our fathers, yet Henry Wilson
would go up and down through the State
of New Jersey, and for the sake of carry-
ing the election in favor of the Abolition-
ists, would utter the foul slander that "a
man had to be a Democrat before he
could become a traitor." When did these
Union men become traitors, and when did
the disunionists turn patriots? At the
moment when they refused to throw
down their own standard and fight under
that of Wm. Lloyd Garrison the Demo-
crats became "traitors" and the moment
the disunionists thought they had a chance
to overthrow the Constitution and gov-
ernment of our fathers by force of arms,
they became "patriots."

Where did the Democracy find their
Union saving standard? Who committed
it into their hands? Andrew Jackson be-
queathed it unto them with his last fare-
well, when he said, "The Union must be
preserved." When he gave it into their
keeping, he told them he received it from
Washington, and by adhering to that
standard, the Union which he founded for
his people would be preserved from de-
struction.

Peruse the inscription upon the stand-
ard which the Father of our country told
us was to save the government, and
which he indited in his parting address to
the nation for their guide in all coming
time. He first called down "the bless-
ings of Heaven upon the people of his
beloved country, that their Union and
brotherly affection might be perpetual;"
that the free Constitution, which was the
work of their hands, might be sacredly
maintained."

He then says to them "It is of in-
finite moment that you should properly
estimate the immense value of your na-
tional Union; that you should cherish a
cordial attachment to it, as the palladium
of your political safety and prosperi-
ty; the main pillar in the edifice of your
real independence; the support of your
tranquillity at home, your peace abroad;

your safety, your prosperity, and of the re-
fractory liberties which you so highly prize.—
Watch for its preservation; discounten-
ance whatever may suggest even a suspi-
cion that it can, in any event, be aban-
doned; and indignantly frown upon the
first dawning of every attempt to alienate
any portion of our country from the rest,
or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now
link together the various parts."

Brotherly affection and not a brother's
blood was the cement of the Union found-
ed by Washington. An indignant frown
was to be given to every attempt to al-
ienate one portion of the people from an-
other, or enfeeble the sacred ties of love
and friendship which bound them togeth-
er. Then who were the men entitled to
the first indignant frowns of the Ameri-
can people, and whose conduct was to be
discountenanced? Andrew Jackson ad-
dresses the people of the United States in
1835, and says:

"I must invite your attention to the
painful excitement produced in the South
by attempts to circulate through the
mails appeals addressed to the passions of
the slaves. There is doubtless no respect-
able portion of our countrymen who can
be so far misled as to feel any other sen-
timent than that of indignant regret at
conduct so destructive of the harmony
of the country—so repugnant to the prin-
ciples of our national compact, and to the
dictates of humanity and religion. Our
happiness and prosperity depend upon
peace within our borders, and peace de-
pends upon the maintenance in good faith
of those compromises of the Constitution
upon which the Union is founded.

"It is fortunate for the country that
the deep-rooted attachment of the people
of the non-slaveholding States to the Union,
and to their fellow-citizens of the same
blood in the South, have given so im-
pressive a tone to the sentiments entertain-
ed against the proceedings of the mis-
guided persons who have engaged in
these wicked and unconstitutional at-
tempts, and especially against the emissar-
ies from foreign parts, (Geo. Thompson
and Sable,) who have dared to interfere
in this matter, as to authorize the hope
these attempts of these fanatics will no
longer be persisted in. But if these ex-
pressions of the public will shall not be
sufficient to effect so desirable a result,
not a doubt can be entertained that the
North, so far from countenancing the
slightest interference with the constitu-
tional rights of the South will be brought
to exercise its authority in suppressing, so
far as in it lies, whatever is calculated to
produce this evil!"

Now, who did General Jackson mean
by those fanatics, who were engaged in
unconstitutional and wicked attempts to
incite an insurrection among the slaves?
He meant the Abolitionists, who were en-
listed under the disunion banner of Wm.
Lloyd Garrison. He told the people that
the conduct of these fanatics was destruc-
tive of the peace and harmony of the
country—that it was repugnant to the prin-
ciples of our national compact, and to the
dictates of humanity and religion, and if
his advice had been heeded, these disun-
ionists or traitors would have been
"crushed out" in the beginning of their
rebellion. It is boldly asserted that
slavery struck the first blow against the
life of our nation, but here is the proof
that Abolitionism was the first traitor
against the government of our fathers.

The Abolitionists were the people whom
Washington would have called upon the
nation to indignantly frown upon, in their
attempts to alienate one portion of the
people from the rest, and to enfeeble the
sacred ties which bound them together in
the Union. For proof of this, hear Gen.
Jackson again. Two years after address-
ing the people of the North as above quoted,
he gives them his solemn warning
against the Abolitionists in his Farewell
Address. He says:

"The necessity of watching with jeal-
ous anxiety for the preservation of the
Union, was earnestly pressed upon his
fellow citizens by the Father of his coun-
try, in his farewell address, and he there
told us there would be reason to distrust
the patriotism of those who, in any quar-
ter, may endeavor to weaken its bonds.—
When we look upon the scenes that are
passing around us, and dwell upon the
pages of his parting address, his paternal
counsels would seem to be, not merely
the offspring of wisdom and foresight, but
the voice of prophecy, foretelling events,
and warning us of the evil to come. We
behold systematic attempts to sow the
seeds of discord between the different
parts of the United States, to excite the
South against the North, and the North
against the South, and the possible disso-
lution of the Union has at length become
an ordinary subject of discussion. Has
the warning voice of Washington been
forgotten, or have designs already been
formed to dissolve the Union?"

Who were endeavoring to weaken the
bonds of the Union but the Abolitionists?
Who were trying to array the North and
the South against each other but the Abolition-
ists? Whose conduct seemed in
the eyes of Jackson about to produce the
very evils which Washington foretold,
and whose voice of prophecy warned his
nation against? The conduct of the Abolition-
ists. Who were freely discussing
the dissolution of the Union but the

who soon afterwards got up disunion
Conventions, and passed resolutions that
"the slave States should be expelled from
the Union?"

General Jackson says, "It is impos-
sible to look on the consequences that
would inevitably follow the destruction of
this government, and not feel indignant,
when we hear the cold calculations about
the value of the Union, and have before
us a line of conduct so well calculated to
weaken its ties."

Whose line of conduct was weakening
the ties of the Union but that of the Abolition-
ists? "Rest assured," says General
Jackson, "that the men found busy in
this work of discord are not worthy of
your confidence, and deserve the strong-
est reprobation."

Could it be expected that the Demo-
cratic party, to which Andrew Jackson
belonged, would ever have confidence in
a set of men which he so often warned
them against? Did he not tell the whole
nation that the Abolitionists were not
worthy of confidence, but deserved their
strongest reprobation?

Is there not good reason for Democ-
racy and Abolitionism to be deadly antago-
nists—for Democrats and Abolitionists to
hate each other? And did not these Abolition-
ists hate General Jackson for ex-
posing their wickedness, and telling the
people that their conduct was repugnant
to the principles of religion and humani-
ty? Perhaps many are unaware of the
abuse he received from these men at that
day. Yet the very same party which is
now in hostility to the principles of Andrew
Johnson, addressed impudent and
disloyal letters to Andrew Jackson. In
an anti-slavery pamphlet printed in Bos-
ton in 1836, is the Protest of the Ameri-
can anti-slavery society addressed to the
President of the United States, from
which some extracts are here given. The
society says:

"We protest against the judgment you
have pronounced against the Abolition-
ists. First, because in rendering that
judgment officially, you assumed a power
not belonging to your office. The Senate
adjudged that your conduct was uncon-
stitutional. You pass the same judgment
on our efforts. Nay, sir, you go further
than the Senate. That body forbore to
impeach your motives, but you have as-
sumed the prerogatives not only of a
court of law, but of conscience, and pro-
nounced our efforts to be wicked as well
as unconstitutional. And is it nothing, sir,
that we are officially charged by the Pres-
ident of the United States with wicked
and unconstitutional efforts, and with har-
boring the most execrable intentions; and
this too in a document spread upon
the journals of both Houses of Congress,
published to the nation and the world—
made part of our enduring archives, and
incorporated in the history of the age?—
It is true that although you have given
judgment against us, you cannot award
execution. We are not, indeed, subjected
to the penalty of murder; but need we
ask you, sir, what must be the moral in-
fluence of your declaration that we have
intended its perpetration?"

"You assume it as a fact that the Abolition-
ists are miscreants, who are laboring
to effect the massacre of their South-
ern brethren. Only prove the assertions
and insinuations in your message, and you
dissolve, in an instant, every anti-slavery
society in our land."

In the next number it will be proven
that President Jackson told the truth;
that according to the admissions of the
Abolitionists themselves, since that day,
they have been guilty of the crime of
murder; that John Brown is but another
Nat Turner, whose exploits he ad-
mired so much that he was resolved to
imitate them, and that the anti-slavery so-
ciety claimed the honor of teaching him
the sublime and delightful employment
of putting slaveholders to death by the
will of the Lord; that therefore General
Jackson was right in "assuming it as a
fact that the Abolitionists were miscre-
ants, who were laboring to effect the mas-
sacre of their Southern brethren."

What Democrat or patriot of any
name, thus early acquainted with the
character of the men who composed the
anti-slavery society, would voluntarily
fight under the banner of Abolitionism?
That was the banner of disunion then, it
is the same banner still. That is the ban-
ner of negro equality, which signifies that
the Nat Turners and Toussaint L'Ouvertures
shall sit in the place now occupied
by Andrew Johnson. It signifies that
this is a black man's instead of a white
man's government, and that "John
Brown was a nobler, purer and loftier
patriot than Geo. Washington."

Profits of the National Banks.

The Gettysburg National Bank, on
Tuesday week, declared an extra dividend
of fifty per cent, on the capital stock, out
of a surplus fund.—This dividend is free
of all taxation, and is payable to stock-
holders in United States 7-3-10 Treasury
notes at par. It will be recollected that
this same institution in May last, declared
a dividend of 8 per cent., and in Novem-
ber following another of 10 per cent., and
now comes an extra dividend of 50 per
cent, paying an interest on the capital
stock of 68 per cent, since May last, a pe-
riod of less than eight months.