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Gov. Geary and His "Peace."

From Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Oct. 13, 1856.

For some time back the friends and enemies of Free Kansas in the States have been tickled by the time, "Gov. Geary has restored peace to the Territory, and all the difficulty is over." This delusive falacy is an insult and another wrong to the unhappy Free-State people. Peace has been restored as it was in Hungary in '49, or as Col. Sumner restored it last summer, by disarming the Free-State people, and leaving them at the mercy of their enemies. Gov. Geary has been profuse in protestations, and promises to the Free-State men, but his acts, when stripped of all this mocking tinsel, prove that he is unable, as unwilling, to protect Free-State settlers; that he is determined to make them bend to the bogus usurpations; that he is hostile to all Free-State demonstrations; (which are, indeed, lawful under bogus authority); that he offers no opposition to arrests being made by bogus officers under the most frivolous pretenses, or to the unhappy victims being treated in the most ignominious manner; that he has allowed wild, murdering bands of Missouri invaders to go, after the commission of violence and crimes, unpunished, while he arrested by the dragoons a large party—upward of one hundred Free-State men—who had marched from Lawrence and vicinity some few weeks ago, to repel one of these invading parties; and that, furthermore, he turned those unfortunate over to the tender mercies of the Border Ruffians. Titus and his myriads, as enrolled militia, have been guarding these prisoners at Leocompton. The Pro-Slavery Courts and bogus officials have been fabricating indictments against them last week, and this week many of them will be on trial for their lives, and the remainder for trumped-up felonies. God have mercy on them! I see no power here that can and will.

Nor is this all. Gov. Geary keeps a most watchful eye on emigration from the Free States. As the Border Ruffians have practically closed the navigation of the Missouri River, overland emigration by Nebraska has been the only alternative. All such overland emigration partakes of the caravan, or aggregated party of emigrants, and the danger of being intercepted by bands of Missourians on the frontier renders this precaution doubly necessary. Spurred on by the Border Ruffians, who groan over the advent of every Free-State emigrant to the Territory, the Governor has kept the greater part of his force of dragoons scouring the country in that direction. One or two of the emigrant trains have passed the dragoons; so peaceful the appearance of the teams, their contents and occupants that such could be the Northern "armed emigrants." It is, indeed, not difficult to get in in this way, although the dragoons are being used to the best advantage to keep them out. The North is thus officially barred and hedged out of Kansas by the Border Ruffians on the Missouri River, and Geary and his dragoons on the North. That the Governor's sensitiveness about "armed immigration" is not equally acute at all points, I will mention that a company from Mississippi, of some twenty-two young men, armed to the teeth, enrolled as a military company, not a woman with them, and not a vestige of peaceable or industrious intentions, arrived at Leocompton a week ago. They presented themselves in this guise in his very august vice-regal place of abode; and every night last week their arms were stacked in front of their bivouac, while their entry kept the martial tread under his omniscient Excellency's great nose. This company came in a guise in which no Free-State party ever entered the Territory, and every evening last week any person about Leocompton who was not deaf, could have heard them swearing about what they were going to do to the "Abolitionists." Such is the state of affairs at Leocompton, while courier after courier and dragoon after dragoon is dispatched to the Northern frontier to "stop" the Free-State "armed immigration," no inconsiderable portion of which is traveling families. Besides all this, Gov. Geary has just permitted a snake-like and insidious troop of nearly three thousand Missourians to invade the ballot-boxes and elect a Legislature.

Gov. Geary is not a Gen. Jackson. He is not, on the other hand, a respectable tyrant, nor yet an imbecile. He is merely a politician, and the miserable tool of a miserable faction which covers up its tyrannies under the cloak of Democracy. He came here not to make peace, but to make it appear that there was peace; not to put an end to inquiry, but to cover up inquiry for a little while, so that the smoke of his burning might not ascend to Heaven as an evidence against the perpetrators of all these villainies. Gov. Geary has had an eye single to the precious burden. Proud of this anticipated imperial weight, the Governor has not for an instant allowed his executive nerve to be unsteadied by the groans of an enslaved young empire. The bleeding ruin of American liberties has been scattered at his feet, and not one manly republican

throb has stirred his heart to the bold and thorough action he owes Kansas. All his efforts have been to bolster and strengthen the Pro-Slavery party; hence they remain satisfied with his master, while at the same time he is loud in his protestations and declarations of impartiality, justice, &c. Gov. Geary is either a very dignified man or a very pompous one—perhaps a little of both. He is a profound egotist, and talks about what he is and intends to be, in a somewhat ostentatious manner. Gov. Geary is a determined man, without the capacity to determine on any systematic course. He has an iron will without a purpose, his only aim being to carry the aforesaid Presidential candidate safely on his shoulders, and that is under instructions. He has made statements about having ten thousand dollars of secret service money. He also stated to a company of Free-State gentlemen that "there were not two men starting over the prairie, but he knew where they were going." "You have not a secret meeting," he said, "but I know what takes place, I almost know your thoughts." If this be all true, the conduct of his omniscient Excellency is still more culpable. —New York Tribune Nov. 1st 1856.

Chirography.

The absurd blunder, which recently appeared in print, by which speaking of a deceased Congressman, his eulogist was made to say that "his gentlemanly spirit was wafled into the presence of his Maker," whereas it was written "the gentle, manly spirit," &c., recalls a similar mistake equally ludicrous, whereby the putting a comma in the wrong place entirely reversed the intended meaning. A lady, in a sea-port town, wishing to have prayers offered for her husband, who had gone on a voyage, sent up to the minister, on a slip of paper, the following: "A man having gone to sea, his wife desires the prayers of the congregation for his safe return." Instead, however, of placing the comma after the word "sea," she inadvertently placed it after "wife," thereby affording much amusement to the congregation as the minister read: "A man having gone to sea, his wife, desires the prayers of the congregation for his safe return." A story is also told of an English gentleman, who, having procured for a friend a situation in the East India Company, was put to no little expense by misreading a letter from the latter, in which the writer endeavored to express his gratitude. "Having," said the absentee, "been thus placed in a post, where I am sure of a regular salary, and having in my power, while I enjoy health, to lay up something every year for the future, I am not ungrateful of my benefactor, and mean to send you an equivalent." Such a shocking band, however, did this grateful Indian write, that the gentleman thought he meant soon to send him an elephant. Accordingly he erected, at considerable expense, a large out-house for the unwieldy pet, but never received anything to put into it, save a little pot of India sweetmeats and an additional bundle of compliments.

Many, also, will remember the story of an amateur of queer animals, who sent out to Africa an order for two monkeys. The word two, as he wrote it, bore such a resemblance to the figure 100, that his faithful agent was somewhat perplexed in executing a commission that compelled him to wage war upon the whole nation. He persevered, however, to the great surprise of the naturalist, who in due time received a letter, informing him, in mercantile phraseology, that eight monkeys had been shipped, as per copy of the bill enclosed, and that he hoped to be able to execute the rest of the order in time for the next vessel.

But there is no need of going to foreign lands for examples of mistakes arising from bad or careless handwriting. Those who are familiar with the old chronicles and records of our early colonial history will recall the consternation into which the General Court of Massachusetts and their associated settlements were thrown, when their clerk read to them a letter from a most worthy divine—who believed it was Cotton Mather—saying that he addressed them not as magistrates, but as a set of Indian devils! Fancy the astonishment of the listeners at such treatment from the good and gentle Mather! The horror-stricken clerk—as well he might—paused in his reading, aghast. Could it be possible! Perhaps his eyes deceived him. He looked at the letter again; read the words backward and forward, and finally, after a thorough examination, exclaimed, "Yeel Indians devils!" A burst of indignation, long loud and deep, followed this declaration. "If they had been called Baptists, Papists, or even Quakers, or any other pestilent heretics, it might be overlooked; but to be branded as very Heathen, the children of Beelzebub, as they designated them, was too much." A correspondent immediately followed, which resulted in an explanation to the effect that the offensive epithet, "Indian devils," was a pure mistake in the manner of reading the epistle—insomuch as the writer had intended to employ the more harmless phrase of "Indians."

—Three persons lately died in Philadelphia, after eating vegetables cooked in copper kettles greased with verdigris.

The New Bounty Law.

The following is a correct copy of the Bounty Bill as it passed both Houses, and was approved by the President:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., that to each and every soldier who enlisted into the army of the United States after the 19th day of April, 1861, for a period of not less than three years, and having served his term of enlistment, has been honorably discharged; and who has received, or is entitled to receive, from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of one hundred dollars and no more; and any such soldier enlisted for not less than three years, who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children, or parents, in the order named, of any such soldier who died in the service of the United States, or of disease or wounds contracted while in the service and in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of one hundred dollars hereby authorized.

SEC. 2. That to each and every soldier who enlisted into the army of the United States after the 19th of April 1861, during the rebellion, for a period of not less than two years, and who is not included in the foregoing section and has been honorably discharged therefrom after serving two years, and who has received or is entitled to receive from the United States, under existing laws, a bounty of fifty dollars and no more, and any soldier enlisted for less than two years, who has been honorably discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and the widow, minor children, or parents, in the order named, of any such soldier who died in the service of the United States, or of disease or wounds contracted while in the service of the United States, and in the line of duty, shall be paid the additional bounty of fifty dollars hereby authorized: Provided, That any soldier who has been transferred, assigned, transferred, loaned, exchanged, or given away his final discharge papers, or any interest in the bounty provided by this or any other act of Congress, shall not be entitled to receive any additional bounty whatever, and when application is made by any soldier or his widow, he shall be required, under the pains and penalties of perjury, to make oath or affirmation of his identity, and that he has not so transferred, sold, assigned, transferred, exchanged, loaned, or given away, either his discharge papers or any interest in any bounty as aforesaid, and no claim for such bounty shall be entertained by the Paymaster-General or other accounting or disbursing officer, except upon receipt of the claimant's discharge papers, accompanied by the statement under oath, as by this section provided.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That in the payment of the additional bounty herein provided for, it shall be the duty of the Paymaster-General, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, to cause to be examined the accounts of each and every soldier who makes application therefor, and if found entitled thereto, pay said bounties.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That in the reception, examination, settlement, and payment of claims for said additional bounty due the widows or heirs of diseased soldiers, the accounting officers of the Treasury shall be governed by restrictions prescribed for the Paymaster-General by the Secretary of War, and the payment shall be made in like manner under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

MISCEGENATION IN IOWA.—McGregor boasts among her citizens, black, white and mixed, a certain "loyal" man who has always professed a holy horror of "copperheads." He has manifested that sort of insane devotion to his dear country that he has stood ready at any time to pocket as much as possible; and in proportion as his "loyalty" has been professed, so has his hatred of Democrats increased. Besides all this, he is a pious soul, and belongs to the most sanctimonious of the non-swar Christians, so called. "Recently a black-and-tan specimen of the tribe African, sex female, with beef-steak lips and other charms to match, so enraptured this model Abolitionist that the husband of the above mentioned negroess one fine morning found his said wife and this "loyal" man in the same couch together. The result was a pistol aimed with deadly intent at the white culprit, who, probably for the first time in his life, fell upon his knees and uttered genuine prayers for mercy. Four hundred dollars settled the little difficulty, and Mr. Tan, for that is the name of the injured darkey, considers his honor restored, and the Abolitionist has departed a wiser, and is to be hoped, a cured miscegenationist.

Getting his Dues.

Congress, on the 20th inst., in passing the Diplomatic Appropriation bill, refused to pay Mr. Harvey's salary as Minister to Portugal, in consequence of a letter of his sustaining President Johnson.

It is a small, mean, contemptible business on the part of Congress. Miserable spite work; yet it illustrates the caliber of the mind that rules that body.

We do not commiserate Harvey nevertheless. It will be recollected that while Lincoln was professing friendly feelings towards the South, promising to

move Capt. Anderson from the Charleston Forts, and at the same time fitting out a fleet to reinforce him, this man Harvey conveyed the secret information to Charleston which precipitated the war.

It was said that Harvey got this information surreptitiously, and acted contrary to the wishes of the Lincoln Administration; yet he was afterwards rewarded by the appointment of Minister to Portugal.

He "turned tail" to the best interests of his country to serve the radicals at the beginning of the war, and got his mission. He now "turns tail" to the radicals and they refuse to pay him. Verily the ways of the wicked are full of trouble. What will be the fate of Geary, the life-long democrat, who has promised negro suffrage to his party for the office of Governor? Should he be elected and "turn tail" to his friends will they refuse to pay him?

The Prussian Needle Gun.

This gun, which did so much to win the recent victories in Bohemia and Saxony, is nothing more nor less than a breech-loading rifle. It first came into use in the revolutionary troubles of 1848, but there was no opportunity at that time to demonstrate the superiority that is now claimed for it, as a weapon, surpassing all others now in use, for its destructiveness and reliability, in the business of human slaughter. At the battle of Podolitz, the fire of the Prussian infantry was six times as effective as that of the Austrian. The inventor of the "Needle Gun" is a Mr. Dreyse, manufacturer of arms at Sommerda. As early as 1835, he sought to attain the advantage of ease and facility of loading, by closing the breech with two screws behind each other, having a space between them. In this space there was a spiral spring, which carried a needle, working through the middle of the inner screw. A simple piece of mechanism enabled this spring to be drawn back; and, when let loose, the penetration of the needle into the fulminate caused the ignition of the charge. The cartridges with spherical balls used with this arm were at first inserted at the muzzle, and had a priming of fulminate at the bottom, which frequently exploded prematurely when rammed too hard, or when the needle projected beyond the inner screw. The wedge, too, had to be increased to secure sufficient hold on the sides of the bore. These objections induced the projector to insert the cartridge at the breech, as was done at Norway, and hence arose the new "Prussian Needle Gun." The cartridge is inserted at the rear, and ignition is produced by the intrusion of a needle into the fulminate attached to the cartridge, and the closing of the open barrel is effected by the fitting of the front end of the chamber to the rear of the barrel. The chemical composition of the priming which, in connection with the air chamber, causes a more complete combustion of all the powder employed than is obtained by any other gun, is the secret which is supposed to be known only to the Prussian government. The effect of igniting the powder in this air chamber is, that the gun combines the explosive power of gun powder with the expansive power of the intensely heated air. While in the ordinary rifle the explosive force of the powder ends with the explosion, in this the explosion is prolonged and intensified by the air, so that the pressure on the ball increases by an ever increasing explosion, until it reaches the muzzle of the gun. It is said that the range of this wonderful needle gun is seven times as great as that of any other rifle, and that its aim is infinitely more perfect. Like every other work of man, however, it has its imperfections, and not the least serious of these is, that the "recoil" of the gun is so great as to be a serious objection to its use, and that the storage of the cartridge is made unsafe by the fact that the priming is between the powder and ball, and ignites by percussion. We are not aware to what, if any, extent this remarkable piece of warfare mechanism has been introduced into our own army, but there can be no doubt the terrible effectiveness with which it has been handled in the great campaign in Germany, must bring it more prominently before the War Department, not of this Government alone, but of all others, that are anxious to keep pace with the discovery, and appliances of modern sciences.

Entitled to Increase of Pension.

The following class of persons are entitled to an increase of their pension, under the amended pension law:

1st. Those who have lost the sight of both eyes; the use of both hands, or are otherwise totally disabled and incapacitated from performing manual labor.

2d. All widows having children under sixteen years of age, entitled to \$2.00 per month additional for each child.

3d. Guardians representing the minor children of soldiers are entitled to the same increase as if the mother was living.

The main business of the present Radical Congress has been to prevent a restoration of the States. All legislation of a national character has been directed to that point. They have trampled upon the Constitution, violated the President, violated all law and precedent, and taken the military steps of an usurper to the Northern States, in order to accomplish their purpose.

The Great Issue.

Our people must not lose sight of the main issue in the present political struggle. It is that of negro suffrage. The radical party is pledged to carry what they very mildly term "manhood suffrage," into practical effect, just as soon as they can. Let them carry the elections this fall and they will then consider themselves strong enough to do anything, and you will see them throw off all reserve.

Their plan is to give the ballot to all the negroes of the South, in order that they may control that end of the Union. The freedmen's bureau is only an instrument in their hands to be used for political purposes as soon as the time comes to use it.

In 1865 the radicals in this State, shirked the negro suffrage issue. They denied that they were in favor of giving the "black man" the ballot, and the people were simple-minded enough to believe them. They cannot play this game a second time. They are squarely committed on the record. Wm. D. Kelley, member of Congress from Philadelphia, says that he is in favor of striking the word "white" from our State Constitution.

John W. Forney says that our Constitution cannot be amended again until 1870, and that when that time the radicals will not fear to take ground in favor of it.

Every Republican member in Congress voted for the bill forcing negro suffrage upon the people of the District of Columbia, and every Republican member of our State Senate voted for a joint resolution thanking their members of Congress for voting for negro suffrage.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides that the number of members of Congress from the South shall be reduced nearly one-half, unless the negroes are allowed to vote.

We can fill column after column with the very best testimony in favor of the affirmative of this question. Let the people be on their guard and prepared to meet the issue. It is now fairly before them. Unless the white race wish to see this great country pass into the hands of the negro and his allies, they must defeat the radicals at the ballot box. Do our people want negro Congressmen, negro judges, negro jurors or negro justices? Let them answer at the polls.

Bounty Bill Passed.

Congress, after great delay and much higgling and haggling over the matter, has at last passed a bounty bill by a majority of one vote, which does partial justice to the soldiers of 1861 and '63. Congress deserves no credit for passing the bill, for it was done as ungraciously as possible and only at the last moment. Everybody else was served first, and it only got through the radical Senate by having coupled with it an act to raise the pay of members of Congress from three to five thousand dollars a year. In this body, when it came up on its own merits, a few days before it was defeated, only receiving 14 votes in a Senate that can pass Freedmen's Bureau bills over the head of the President by a majority of two-thirds. In the House, when the final vote was taken, it was defeated by ten majority, but some members, who were afraid to go home and meet their constituents on the question, changed their votes before the result was announced, and it thus passed by one majority, only. The vote stood 51 for, to 50 against it. The Democrats voted in this favor and thus saved it from defeat. This in a House that can give 120 votes in favor of a radical measure does not look like a strong disposition to do justice to the soldier.

The bill was passed because Congress was afraid to do otherwise. The 16th of June a bill giving bounty to the negroes was passed without opposition on the part of the radicals; and a few days before the adjournment a bill also passed giving extra pay to officers, which met with no opposition. It was left for the measure that was intended to do justice to the private soldier, and he a white man, to meet opposition at the hands of his pretended friends.

A curious case of domestic civil war has arisen in Adams county, Iowa. The two towns of Lansing and Waukon each claim the right to be considered the seat of justice of the county. The laws of that State allow the people to determine the place of their seat every three years, provided the properly signed petition to that effect be presented to Board of Supervisors. In accordance with this system, the voters have declared for Waukon once and for Lansing thrice at as many elections. Each town has a court-house. In 1864, Lansing received a majority of the votes, but Waukon claimed 100 more votes more than were allowed her. After sundry legal proceedings pro and con, a forcible raid was made, a few days ago, by forty armed men from Waukon, determined to seize the county records. By timing their arrival in the night, they succeeded in their purpose, and left the town before Lansing knew what they were doing. Swift pursuit was, however, organized, and, after a spirited skirmish, Waukon was vanquished, and the spoils of war recaptured, and brought back to Lansing in triumph. Waukon declares that the end is not yet.

The Chicago Times says the last census (1860) contains some facts not very complimentary to the righteous Puritans. Massachusetts, with a population but little less than Illinois, has about six times as many paupers, and more than ten times as many criminals. Georgia, with a population about the same as Massachusetts, has about one-fiftieth as many paupers and one-twentieth as many criminals. Taken together, the average pauperism and crime in New-England are about eight times greater than in any other portion of the population of the country. What the Puritans lack in these respects they make up in pretension. With eight times more paupers and criminals proportionally than the rest of the country, they pretend to more than eight times more virtue than the remainder of the human race.

Geary and Negro Suffrage.

Gen. Geary, the candidate of the disunion radical party for Governor of Pennsylvania, is in favor of negro suffrage. He is daily charged with this, but neither he nor his friends dare come out and deny it. He knows very well that he cannot do it. He is fully committed to it, and as an advocate and supporter of this pet measure of the Abolitionists he goes before the people into the campaign. If he is elected, all the influence of his administration will be given to the support of this obnoxious measure. How necessary then to have a man in the gubernatorial chair who is opposed to this revolutionary, radical measure.

If the people of Pennsylvania want the negroes to vote, they can be gratified by electing John W. Geary Governor; but if they are opposed to negro suffrage and want a genuine white man for Governor, Hiestar Clymer is the man to elect.

A man living at a village near Mobile, attempted to frighten some girls by wrapping a white cloth around his body and personating a ghost. All ran but one, who pulled out a revolver, and fired six balls into the head and body. At the first shot the ghost fell, but she continued firing. She then went home and related the circumstance, and parties returning to the spot found life entirely extinct, two balls having penetrated the forehead, and the other four the region of the heart.

A well-known barber of Buffalo, made up his fat, amounting to \$537, and handed it in at the office of Internal Revenue. The clerk glanced at the footing, and replied: "No tax on incomes below \$600."

Some few minutes later, noticing S. standing patiently, the clerk inquired: "Waiting for anything?"

S.—"My 663."

C.—"What 663?"

S.—"Why my income was only \$537, and I understood the government would make it up to \$600."