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**BUSINESS CARDS.**

- W.M. HERRING COOPER, BERRY BAKER.**  
 WM. H. COOPER & CO.,  
 BANKERS, Mortgage and Loan Office, Cooper  
 & Co. Office, Lathrop's new building, Temple-st.  
 A. G. COLLETT, D. W. EARLE,  
 MCGILLUM & SEARLE,  
 ATTORNEYS and Counsellors at Law, —Montrose, Pa.  
 Office in Lathrop's new building, over the Bank.
- HENRY B. MCKEAN,**  
 ATTORNEY and Counsellor at Law, —Township, Pa.  
 Office in Lathrop's new building, 103 1/2 st.
- DR. E. F. WILMOT,**  
 College of Medicine, —Alphabetic and Homoeopathic Col-  
 lege of Philadelphia, —15th and Market-sts., nearly oppo-  
 site the Methodist Church, —1872.
- L. W. BINGHAM & D. C. ANEY,**  
 PHYSICIANS, SUBROGATE and DENTISTS, —New  
 Milford, Pa.
- DR. G. Z. DIMOCK,**  
 PHYSICIAN and SUBROGATE, —Montrose, Pa. Office  
 over Wilson's Store; Lodgings at Sear's Hotel.
- DR. WILLIAM W. WHEATON,**  
 ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN & SUBROGATE DENTIST.  
 1772 1/2 22. WYOMING ST. PA. OFFICE  
 Mechanical and Surgical Practice, especially for the  
 N. Y. tender their professional services to all who ap-  
 proach them in the "Reformed Practice of the World."  
 Surgical operations on Teeth; with the most scientific and  
 approved styles of Plating. Teeth extracted without  
 pain, and all work warranted.  
 Jackson, Jan 14th, 1861.
- DR. H. SMITH & SON,**  
 SUBROGATE DENTISTS, —Montrose, Pa.  
 Office in Lathrop's new building, over the Bank. All  
 Dental operations will be performed in good style and warranted.
- J. C. COLMEYER,**  
**DRS. OLDMSTEAD & READ,**  
 PUBLIC AND PRIVATE DISPENSARY, —  
 Practices of MEDICINE & SURGERY,  
 are prepared to attend to all calls in the line of their  
 profession. Office—on the corner formerly occupied by  
 Dr. J. C. Colmeyer, in DUNDAS ST. —1872.
- DR. N. Y. LEE,**  
 Physician and Surgeon, Philadelphia, Pa. Office oppo-  
 site the Jackson House.
- DR. LEE** gives particular attention to the treatment  
 of diseases of the eye, and is particularly successful in  
 the knowledge of and experience in that branch of sur-  
 gery will enable him to attend to all cases. For treat-  
 ing diseases of the eye, or for any other surgical  
 case, unless the patient be discharged, no fee will be  
 charged. —1872 (August 20th, 1861).

- SOUTH WORTH & YADKIN,**  
 MANUFACTURERS and DEALERS in Italian and  
 American Marble for Monuments, Headstones,  
 Tombs, Tables, Mantels, Centres, Columns, &c.  
 Dealers in Marbleized Stone for Mantels, Centres, Tables, &c.  
 Shop for work at Sear's Hotel, over the Bank, at  
 103 1/2 street, Montrose, Pa. —1872.
- WM. A. SNOW,**  
 JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, —Great Bend, Pa. Office  
 on Main street, opposite the Western House.
- JOHN SAUTER,**  
 FASHIONABLE TAILOR, —Montrose, Pa. Shop  
 over N. Bullard's, opposite the Western House. Thank-  
 ing for past favors, he solicits a continuance  
 of his former customers, and warranted to fit  
 and cut on short notice, and warranted to fit  
 Montrose, Pa. —July 1860.
- P. LINES,**  
 FASHIONABLE TAILOR, —Montrose, Pa. Shop  
 in Phoenix Block, over store of Head, Watson &  
 Co. All work warranted, as to fit and trim. Cutting  
 done on short notice, and warranted to fit.  
 Montrose, Pa. —July 1860.
- JOHN GROVES,**  
 FASHIONABLE TAILOR, —Montrose, Pa. Shop  
 near the Baptist Meeting House, on Turf-street.  
 All orders attended to, and warranted to fit.  
 Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.  
 Montrose, Pa. —July 1860.
- L. B. ISBELL,**  
 REPAIRS Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry at the  
 shortest notice, and warranted to fit. Shop in  
 Chestnut-st., between 10th and 11th. All work  
 warranted. Shop in Chandler and Seay's Block.  
 Montrose, Pa. —1872.
- WM. W. SMITH & CO.,**  
 CABINET and CHAIR MANUFACTURERS, —Foot  
 of Main-street, Montrose, Pa. —1872.
- C. O. FORDHAM,**  
 MANUFACTURER of BOOTS & SHOES, —Montrose,  
 Pa. Shop over Tyler's store. All kinds of work  
 made to order, and warranted to fit.
- ABEL TURRELL,**  
 DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dry  
 Goods, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, &c.  
 &c. —Corner of 10th and Market-sts., near  
 MEDICINES, —Montrose, Pa. —1872.
- PROF. CHARLES MORRIS,**  
 BARBER and Hair Dresser, —Montrose, Pa. Shop  
 in Seay's Block, over the Bank.
- HAYDEN BROTHERS,**  
 WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**YANKEE NOTIONS**  
 AND  
**FANCY GOODS.**  
 WM. HAYDEN,  
 JOHN HAYDEN,  
 TRACY HAYDEN,  
 GEORGE HAYDEN.  
 NEW MILFORD, PA.
- P. E. BRUSH, M. D.,**  
 HAVING NOW LOCATED PERMANENTLY, AT  
**Springville,**  
 Will attend to the duties of his profession promptly.  
 Office at D. Lathrop's Hotel.
- DR. J. S. SMITH,**  
 THE INVENTOR, and DENTIST,  
 IS Practising Dental Surgery, and is provided  
 in Rooms in the New Milford Hotel, with all  
 the most improved tools, and with all the latest  
 and intelligent people. —1872.

- AT SMITH'S!**  
 NEW MILFORD, PA.  
 IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR  
**HARNESSES!**  
 CHEAP FOR CASH,  
 AND GET THE WORTH OF YOUR MONEY.
- HOME**  
**INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
 Of New York.
- CASH CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.**  
 ASSETS July 1st 1860, \$1,611,612.27  
 LIABILITIES, 43,068.58.
- f. Milton Smith, Sec'y. Jas. J. Martin, President.  
 John McKean, Ag't. A. P. Wilmarth, Vice.
- Policies issued and renewed by the undersigned, at his  
 office, on door above Seay's Hotel, Montrose, Pa.  
 1872. —**HILLINGS STROUD, Agent.**
- NEW STOVES! NEW STOVES!**  
**HERRING**  
 Has just received a large stock of New Stoves, for  
 Heating, Parlor, Office, and Shop purposes, for Wood  
 or Coal. With Stoves for Baking, and for Boiling.  
 His assortment is complete, and he is well supplied  
 on the most favorable terms for Cash, or on Prompt Note.  
 Montrose, Pa. —Oct. 2nd, 1860.
- MEDICAL CARD.**  
**E. F. WILMOT,** M. D., Graduate  
 of the College of Medicine, —Alphabetic and Homoeopathic Col-  
 lege of Philadelphia. His practice is in the treatment  
 of all diseases of the human system, with especial  
 attention to the very recent advances in the  
 science of medicine. He is also a student in the  
 regular course of study, and he hopes by a strict ap-  
 plication to business to merit a liberal share of the public  
 confidence. —1872 (January 23rd, 1861).
- Buffalo Robes & Ladys Fans.**  
 A Superior lot just received, and with elegant  
 CASH. By  
 New Milford, Nov. 14th, 1860.

# MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

We Join Ourselves to no Party that Does not Carry the Flag and Keep Step to the Music of the Whole Union.

VOL. 18. MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1861. NO. 9.

AMERICAN DISUNION.  
 CAUSED BY THE BRITISH ARISTOCRACY.

We present the following important communication to our readers without comment. The writer is known as a gentleman of intelligence and integrity.

A VIEW BEHIND THE CURTAIN.

In the fall of 1853 the writer met in Paris the late Mr. Aaron Leggett, formerly a wealthy merchant in this city, and a member of the Society of Friends. We conversed frequently on the political prospects of our country as affected by the agitation of the Slavery question. Mr. Leggett was an ardent and zealous member of a Manumission Society, and was con- tinued to cherish in after life a very com- passionate feeling for the poor negroes. At the time of the general emancipation of the slaves in the British West Indies Mr. Leggett's business called him to the city of Mexico, and while residing there he met Deputy Commissary-General Wilson of the British Army, an agent ap- pointed by the British Government to make the financial arrangements connected with the payment to the West India cre- ditors of their portion of the £20,000,000 voted by the British Parliament as a compensation for the forced sacrifice of their property.

Mr. Leggett said that, when he learned Mr. Wilson's errand, he took occasion, after dinner, to express his admiration of the British Government and of the British people for the noble act, the vote of £20,000,000 sterling, to procure liberty for 800,000 negroes! He gave full utterance to his feelings, and almost exhausted the vocabulary of eulogy to find commendatory epithets which he applied to England and Englandmen.

Mr. Wilson did not seem to sympathize with me," said Mr. L., "and when I had finished, he simply turned to me, and said, 'Do you think, Mr. Leggett, that this emancipation of the negroes will prove to be a wise measure?'

"Certainly," I replied," said Mr. L., "How can it be otherwise?"

"The cool heads in England," said Mr. Wilson, "do not think that it will be beneficial in its effects on the interests of the people either in the colonies or in the mother country. No! do think so. We think that the freed negroes will do very little work; and that the West India colonies, as to their commercial value to the mother country, will be ruined."

Mr. Leggett had been carried away with the representations of the enthusiastic friends of emancipation—that free labor was more productive than slave labor; that when the negroes were free they would receive wages, and that this would stimulate them to raise sugar and coffee in greater quantities; that commerce would feel the benefit of the new impulse to agriculture; that lands would rise in value; that the income of the planters would be increased, &c.; and his ardor was first cooled by Mr. Wilson's gloomy view of the case.

"After a little reflection, however," said Mr. L., "I continued my eulogy of the British Government and the British people; and went now further than before in the expressions of my admiration, but I went on a new tack. I said that the enemies of Englandmen, and of their government, were accustomed to re- proach us as always governed by mercen- ary considerations, and too willing to sac- rifice justice, humanity, and all the vir- tues, to the lust of gain; but here was a case in which the cool heads that directed the action of the Government deliberately burthened their country with an immense debt, not to open new fields of wealth, but in full prospect of destroying the commercial value of their West India col- onies, and of impoverishing the people there, and of crippling in England, and all from a humane feeling, and a high sense of justice—a high sense of justice of what is due to poor, helpless, down- trodden negro slaves. It was the noblest act recorded in history! I know of no parallel to it anywhere."

"When I had finished," added Mr. L., "Mr. Wilson turned to me, and said, 'Mr. Leggett, do you really believe that the men who control the action of the British Government were led by such motives as you ascribe to them, to sacrifice the com- mercial interests of their country?'

"I replied," said Mr. L., "that if the men who controlled the action of the British government really believed that the abolition of slavery in the British West India colonies would end in the commercial ruin of the islands, I could not conceive of any other motive for their conduct, than the noble one which I had assigned."

"Well, Mr. Leggett," said Mr. W., "you may believe it, but I do not. I be- lieve that the action of the British Government is made to promote, as far as possible, the interests of the English Aris- tocracy."

Mr. L. then asked, "What interest of the English Aristocracy will be promoted by the ruin of the British West India Islands?"

Mr. Wilson said that the abolition of slavery in the British colonies would natu- rally create an enthusiastic anti-slavery sentiment in England and America, and that in America this would in course of time excite a hostility between the free States and slave States, which would end in a dissolution of the American Union, and the consequent failure of the grand ex- periment of democratic government; and to the ruin of Democracy in America would be the perpetuation of Aristocracy in England. I do not undertake to give the language of Mr. Leggett, but the fol- lowing paraphrases convey, in my own language, the impression made upon my mind of the course of reasoning by which Mr. W. came to his conclusion:

"The English Aristocracy have ruled England for ages. Their position is now more enviable than that of any similar class in any country on the globe. They rule the wealthiest empire in the world. Their landed estates embrace a large por- tion of all the lands in the kingdom; and these estates are entailed in families. The House of Lords is composed exclusively of the Aristocracy and they have such in-

fluence in the elections that the members of the House of Commons are to a great extent the near relatives of the Lords. Offices of honor and power, and sinecure offices with large incomes in the Church, the Army, the Navy, the Colonies, the Foreign Courts, and in all the departments of Home government, are in their gift, and can be bestowed at their pleasure, upon their relative and friends. They have in- herited these privileges from their ances- tors and their great aim, their ruling de- sire, is to retain them in their families, and to transmit them to their posterity. Their control of the public press, and of all the fountains of popular opinion and sentiment in England, has enabled them to impress the minds of the great body of the middle classes there with the belief that the English Aristocracy, with its powers and privileges, is essential to the prosperity and glory of English nation.

"Recently, however, this belief has been seriously shaken by the success of democratic institutions in America. Eng- lishmen are getting now to be well ac- quainted with America; and they see there a people of the same race with them- selves, speaking the same language, read- ing the same books, holding the same re- ligious opinions, loving the same pursuits; in short, like themselves in every respect except that they have no Aristocracy; and yet, under their democratic institutions, Americans are advancing even more rap- idly than Englishmen, in commerce and the arts, in the diffusion of knowledge among the people, in population, wealth, and all the elements of national greatness; and intelligent men of the middle classes in England are beginning to think that Aristocracy, with its heavy taxation for the support of sinecure offices, may not be so essential as they have heretofore supposed to the prosperity of England; and that the English people would per- haps make more rapid progress if they could throw off this burthen, by institut- ing a government, which was not so in- terested in the preservation of the en- glish people, as is the English people; for, if it should take root and spread, it might end in a revolution in which they would lose all their privileges. Hence they study every thing in America and England with the deepest interest in its bearing on this matter.

"The English Aristocracy know that the English people are a liberty-loving, a liberty-valuing people. They see with what ease numerous signed petitions for the Abolition of Slavery could be ob- tained in districts, and among classes, where there was no interest to check the current of popular feeling. They knew that they could have found no difficulty in disposing of such petitions in Parlia- ment, and have continued to receive re- petitions, and postponed action upon them endlessly, if their interest had re- quired it. But after a time they, doubt- less, reasoned with themselves, thus:

"What will be the effect of encouraging and finally granting these petitions? If slavery shall be abolished in the British colonies; by compensating slaveholders for their losses, nobody in England will have any interest in opposing the wildest and most enthusiastic expression of anti-slavery sentiment. Englishmen will love to refer with pride and boasting to the large sum sacrificed by their government, with their concurrence, on the altar of liberty, justice and humanity. They will then look to America, and they will see Slavery still there, for Southern slaveholders in America, of course, will never consent themselves and their country to be imitated by British abolitionists. They will then be easily excited, on ac- count of American Slavery; to look down with scorn upon Americans and American institutions; and if any popular orator, or writer in England shall propose to de- preciate the Aristocracy of their powers and privileges, and to fortify this argument, shall refer to the prosperity of America under Democratic institutions, he will be met with their scorn, and defeated in his purpose."

"This will be the effect in England of the Abolition of Slavery in the British colonies; but the most important effect will be the effect in America. America is divided almost equally between free States and slave States;—between States in which the negroes are so few that no harm results from their emancipation, and States in which slavery is so deeply root- ed that it can not be safely abolished. The ruin to all classes of the population in the free States, a fierce anti-slavery sentiment, a bitter hatred of Slavery and slaveholders, can be excited almost as easily as in England, in process of time, by constantly fanning the flame, such a hostility can be kindled between the people of the two great sections that it will lead to the destruction of the American Union, and a failure of the grand experiment of democratic government by men of an Anglo-Saxon race. And this failure of Democracy in America will be a new lease, and a long lease, to the English Aristocracy of their powers and privileges.

In short, Mr. Leggett, I believe that the English Aristocracy lent their influ- ence to the Abolition of Slavery in the British colonies that they may use it as a wedge for the division of the American Union. They did it to promote their own interests, to perpetuate their own priv- ileges; by the destruction of the Union and prosperity of democratic America, and to secure their object, they care no more for a debt of £20,000,000 sterling and the commercial ruin of the British West India Islands than for the ashes on that cigar that you are smoking."

In the above sketch, I repeat I do not profess to give the language of Mr. L. but have endeavored, in my own language to convey the impression made upon my mind of the course of reasoning by which Mr. W. came to his conclusion.

"What struck me as particularly note-worthy in Mr. Leggett's narrative was, that before the experiment of negro emancipation in the British West Indies had been fully tried, and while the friends and supporters of the measure professed to believe that its effect would be to ob-

ject those immediately connected with it, both in the island and in England, and agents of the British government, who must have had uncommon opportunities for forming a sound judgment on the case, expressed their belief that they who control- ed the action of the government knew, when they gave their sanction to the measure, that there was every reason to expect that would be calamitous to the negroes, to the planters, and the British people, and knew too that they could eas- ily have prevented it, but that they still supported, and encouraged it, because it would promote the interests of the English Aristocracy, by enabling them to ex- plore the free States of America, such an anti-slavery feeling, would lead to a division of the American Union, and to the destruction of the Democratic Republic."

A constant attendant at the meetings of religious and philanthropic societies, and especially of the anti-slavery meetings, during the residence of four years in Lon- don, thoroughly satisfied that an anti-slavery meetings and excitations are got up in England, not for the purpose of a removal, or an amelioration, or the evils of Slavery in any part of the world, but chiefly, if not exclusively, with a view to the hatred of the people and institutions of America, as to our country, all who are ac- quainted with the history of the anti-slavery movement here, know that, prior to the Abolition of Slavery in the British colonies, the American anti-slavery move- ment was eminently kind, considerate, rational, and christian; that it had already happily effected the gradual but total abolition of slavery in all the Northern States, and was at the time very active in the Border Slave States, especially among the slaveholders, who after individually emancipating scores of thousands of their own slaves, united with each other in anti-slavery societies to promote the grad- ual, but eventually total, abolition of slavery, by law in their respective States, with fair prospects of success in Delaware, Mary- land, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, and with some hope even in North Caro- lina and Tennessee; and the emancipation of the slaves in most of these States took hand in hand with their removal to other lands. It is well known that immediat- ly after the Abolition of Slavery in the British Colonies, anti-slavery societies of total different character were formed in England, and that these societies were very hostile to the anti-slavery move- ment, and that these societies were dis- tinctly to all slaveholders, and a fierce de- termination of the measures which were framed, with great consideration and wisdom, by Southern Slaveholders, for the welfare of their slaves, and the el- evation of the negro race. It is known that the supporters of these New Eng- land anti-slavery societies established news- papers, issued tracts, employed lecturers, and devised plans, evidently intended to irritate Southern men, and provoke to acts which would irritate Northern men, and provoke retaliatory acts, and thus by continued angry action and reaction, ripen a hostility between the North and the South, which would naturally end in a dissolution of the American Union. This system of hostility has been kept up now for thirty-five years, and with what ef- fect the present state of the country an- swers.

How much of that large amount of money expended by the American Abolition- ists in support of this organized system of hostility to the Constitution of the United States has been contributed in England we know not; but we do know that, while conservative Americans have often been publicly and wantonly insulted in England in connection with the Slavery question, and have indignantly asked, where was the indignity where the insult? after Americans, whose ar- dour to notice was the zeal and suc- cess with which they had attacked a fun- damental law of their country and prom- oted bitter strife between the people of its two great sections, have been invited to the homes of the English nobility, flatter- ed and encouraged on their return to America to renew their rarefare upon the people of the South. These facts are readily explained on the theory of Deputy Commissary General Wilson that the aim of the English Aristocracy is to perpetuate their own power and priv- ileges by destroying the great American democratic republic, and they can not, we think, be satisfactorily explained on any other theory.

**SIDNEY E. MORSE.**

The Southern Confederacy.

Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was inaugurated as the President of the "South- ern Confederacy," at Montgomery, Ala- bama, on Monday, February 22nd, 1862.

The inaugural ceremonies were the grandest pageant ever witnessed in the South. There was an immense crowd on Capitol Hill, consisting of a great array of the beauty, military, and citizens of the different States.

INAUGURAL OF MR. DAVIS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA— FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS: Called to the difficult and responsible station of Chief Executive of the Provisional Gov- ernment which you have intrusted to my proud discharge of the duties assigned me with an humble distrust of my abilities, but with a sustaining confidence in the wisdom of those who are to guide and aid me in the administration of public affairs, and an abiding faith in the virtue and patriotism of the people. Looking forward to the speedy establishment of a permanent Government, to take the place of this, and which by a greater moral and physical power will be better able to combat with the many difficulties which arise from the conflicting interests of separate nations, I enter upon the duties of the office to which I have been chosen with the hope that the beginning of our career as a Confederacy may not be obstructed by hostile opposition to our enjoyment of the separate, existence and independence which we have asserted, and which, with the blessing of Providence, we intend to maintain. Our present con- dition, achieved in a manner unprecedented

in the history of nations, illustrates the American idea that governments rest upon the consent of the governed, and that it is the right for the people to alter or abolish governments whenever they become destructive to the ends for which they were established. The declared con- viction of the Union from which we have withdrawn was to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the com- mon defence, promote the general wel- fare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, and when in the judgment of the sovereign States now composing this Confederacy, it has been perceived that the purposes for which it was established, could be better and more effectually accomplished by the withdrawal of the States from which we have seceded, it was our duty to withdraw from the Union, and to constitute a new Government, a Government in which we have secured to ourselves and our posterity, and when in the judgment of the sovereign States now composing this Confederacy, it has been perceived that the purposes for which it was established, could be better and more effectually accomplished by the withdrawal of the States from which we have seceded, it was our duty to withdraw from the Union, and to constitute a new 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