

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher.

MONTROSE, PA., TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1863.

VOLUME XX. NUMBER 11.

BUSINESS CARDS.

EVAN JENKINS,
Licensed Auctioneer,
FOR SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.
Post Office address, Dunbar, South Gibson, Susquehanna County, Penn'a.
By the 50th section of the act of Congress of July 1, 1851, it is provided, "That any person exercising the business of auctioneer, without taking out a license for that purpose, shall be liable to a fine of not more than five dollars, and a penalty equal to three times the amount of such license, one-half to the United States and the other half to the person giving information of the fact, whereby said forfeiture was incurred."
Feb. 8, 1863.—1y5

HENRY C. TYLER,
DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Umbrellas, Yankee Notions, Boots and Shoes, Shovels and Forks, Stone Ware, Wooden Ware and Brooms. Head of Navigation, Public Avenue.
Montrose, Pa., May 13, 1862.—1y

WM. H. COOPER & CO.,
BANKERS.—Montrose, Pa. Successors to Post, Cooper & Co. Office, Latrop's new building, Turnpike-st.

MCCOLLUM & SEARLE,
ATTORNEYS and Counselors at Law.—Montrose, Pa. Office in Latrop's new building, over the Bank.

DR. H. SMITH & SON,
SURGEON DENTISTS.—Montrose, Pa. Office in Latrop's new building, over the Bank. All Dental operations will be performed in good style and warranted.

JOHN SAUTTER,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop over N. S. Bullard's Grocery, on Main-street. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same, and pledges himself to do all work satisfactorily. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.
Montrose, Pa., July 26, 1862.—1y

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

JOHN GROVES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop near the Baptist Meeting House, on Turnpike-street. All orders filled promptly, in and out of the city. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

L. B. ISBELL,
REPAIRS Clocks, Watches and Jewels at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. All work warranted. Shop in Chandler and Jessup's store, Montrose, Pa.

WAL. W. SMITH & CO.,
CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURERS.—Pool aug if

C. O. FORDHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS & SHOES, Montrose, Pa. Shop over Tyler's store. All kinds of work made to order, and repaired done neatly. 1y 2 y

ABEL TURRELL,
DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Glass Ware, Paints, Oils, Varnish, with low Glass, Crockery, Earthen Ware, Jewels, Perfumery, &c.—Agent for all the most popular PATENT MEDICINES.—Montrose, Pa. aug if

DAVID C. ANEY, M. D.,
HAVING located permanently at New Milford, Pa. will attend promptly to all calls with which he may be favored. Office at Todd's Hotel.
New Milford, July 17, 1861

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. E. PATRICK, & DR. E. L. GARDNER,
GRADUATE OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, and are prepared to attend to all business faithfully and punctually, that may be intrusted to their care, on terms commensurate with the times.
Diseases and deformities of the EYE, surgical operations, and all surgical diseases, particularly attended to. Office over Webb's Store. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. All sorts of country produce taken in payment at the highest price, and cash not refused.
Montrose, Pa., May 23, 1862.—1y

TAKE NOTICE!

Cash Paid for Hides,
Sheep Pelts, Fox, Mink, Muskrat, and all kinds of Furs. A good assortment of Leather and Boots and Shoes constantly on hand. Office, Turnery, & Sherrin Main Street.
Montrose, Feb. 6th. A. P. & L. C. KEELER

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA,
AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Has Established an Agency in Montrose.

The Oldest Insurance Co. in the Union.

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

THE 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

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of New York.

CASH CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
ASSETS 1st July 1860, \$1,481,819.27.
LIABILITIES, 43,068.68.

J. Milton Smith, Sec'y. Chas. J. Martin, President.
John McGee, Asst. A. F. Wilmart, Vice.

Policies issued and renewed by the undersigned at his office, in the Brick Block, Montrose, Pa.
BILLINGS STROUD, Agent.

REMITTANCES
To England, Ireland and Scotland.
BRADSHAW BELL'S BANK, 178 N. 3rd St. In sums of one dollar and upwards, payable in all the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland, for sale by
W. H. COOPER & Co., BANKERS,
Montrose, Pa.

Poetical.

Tell Him I Love Him Yet.

[N. P. Willis says: "The following exquisite little song was written by the author of Lillian. It was set to music by the lady who was kind enough to copy it from its manuscript, for the New York Mirror, and for whose voice it was expressly written: The music is most touching and beautiful, Moore, the poet, to whom it was sung, set no measure to his praise of both words and music. Of the words, indeed, there can be but one opinion."]

Tell him I love him yet
As in that joyous time
Tell him I ne'er forget—
Though memory now be dim

Tell him when fades the light
Upon the earth and sea,
I dream of him by night—
He must not dream of me!

Tell him to go where Fame
Looks proudly on the brave,
And win a glorious name
By deeds on land and wave.

Green, green upon his brow
The laurel wreath shall be—
Although that laurel now
Must not be shared with me!

Tell him to smile again
In pleasure's dazzling throng—
To wear another's chain—
To praise another's song!

Before the loveliest there
I'd have him bend the knee,
And breathe to her the prayer
He used to breathe to me!

Tell him that, day by day,
Life looks to me more dim—
I falter when I pray,
Although I pray for him.

And bid him when I die
Come to our favorite tree—
I shall not hear him sigh—
Then let him sigh for me!

EDUCATIONAL.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS DESIGNED FOR THIS COLUMN SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO A. J. GERRITSON, PUBLISHER, MONTROSE, PA.

Improve the Present.

It must be the duty of all alike to improve the present, but especially the young, for the past can never be recalled and the future we have no assurance of. The young should see to it that they will improve the present, in storing their minds with valuable knowledge, and forming characters that will shine with brightness in any society they may mingle with in future years.

Never whine over what you may suppose to be lost opportunities, but be sure you use your present advantages for a good purpose. Young men should remember that a great many have had good early opportunities, without learning but very little, and they should remember also that every one may secure an education that wishes to. It is the determined will to improve the present that makes the way. Many a servant who had no opportunities to learn while young, and who wanted knowledge, has listened while his employer's children were saying their letters, and putting them together to form easy words, has thus caught the first elements of spelling. Many commencing in that way have become thoroughly educated men. If a young man has a strong thirst for knowledge, and a will to improve his present opportunities, we care not where he is placed, he will become an educated man. The first step toward self-improvement, is to leave off whining over the past, and in fact all other apparent obstacles. Let the past go, and bend every energy to the improvement of the present. That is the only true way.

It is not what I might have been, But what I yet may be.

Do we not often spend more of our time than we should in vain regrets about youth wasted in idleness, and years spent in misdirected efforts or in folly, murmuring about our neglect of opportunities, and our want of forethought? How many seem to think that there is but one period in life really worth improving, and but one opportunity worth embracing. Thus we are continually mourning over the follies of the past, and fail to redeem it, as we may, by faithfully improving the present. "Never to old to learn" (useful and good things) is a saying that all would do well to remember.

If we desire to live useful and influential lives, in the decline of which we can look back with satisfaction, we must work perseveringly and conscientiously in the living present. If we wish to enjoy the greatest possible amount of happiness in this life, and in the life to come, we should seize the present as the only proper time to improve, and cultivate all our nobler

and God-given faculties. "Now is the accepted time, and now the day of salvation," the day and time to save and make good use of wasted and misspent energies in times that are past.

My young friends, see to it that you seize the present moments and improve them in acquiring knowledge that will bless you through all future years whether they be few or many.

Remember that every moment comes to us fraught with important results; distant and imperceptible to most of us they may be, yet none the less momentous in their bearings.

How important it is, then, that we should labor unceasingly, and while thus laboring we should call to mind past failures only to draw from them lessons of instruction. By thus improving the present the past may be redeemed, and a brilliant future be opened before us.

"To him who works, and only him, The past returns again." SURT.

What is Education?

It was a remarkable fact, that no other creature in the world was so apt to lose his way as man. No other required so much showing, and no other, unshown, was so apt to fail. The lion comes to lionhood by instinct. Birds from their commencement aim at the very thing they were intended for. Even the bee and the ant carries its wholeness with it from the very beginning. Growing is all that is necessary for the plant. But training is needed for man.

The animal creation may be ranked according to their susceptibility to education. Those farthest from their education at the beginning are the highest. The babe, which is to be at manhood a little lower than the angels, is at zero at the beginning of its life, and has a long journey to reach its object and end. He carries with him a regiment of faculties, the training of each and all of which to its highest standard constitutes true manhood. He who is not thus drawn out is not a man any more than a barrel of seeds is a garden.

Education is the ability to use with power all the elements of power which God has put in us. A man's power lies in the combined action of all his powers. One finger has some power, another has another use, but when we wish to grasp in earnest we take the whole hand. The quality of force is not cultivated enough in our day, for fear of strengthening impetuosity or passionate energy, which may produce evil results. Yet it is what good men need to make progress in. It is only by using every part of the mind that great results can be obtained.

Men are apt to make their happiness depend on one or two faculties, and if these are blocked up, they are deprived of pleasure.

Education should make it possible for a man to retreat from one faculty to another, till he has gone through the whole mind. There are tunes of joy to be played on the top of the scale when all the lower notes are destroyed.

Political.

Letter from Hon. G. R. Buckalew.

The following is a letter of the Hon. G. R. Buckalew, to the Central Democratic Club, on the celebration of Washington's Birthday:

To P. McCull, Esq., Ch'n of Committee.

DEAR SIR:—In response to your friendly invitation, I have to express some views upon public topics, which may be submitted to your meeting on the 23d inst. And I do this very cheerfully, although I cannot know that any words of mine will deepen popular conviction upon the necessity of changing our rulers and overthrowing their policy, or quicken popular zeal for the accomplishment of these important objects.

A conviction that the country is misgoverned, the war mismanaged, and liberty itself in peril, is growing up in the public mind, and thousands are alert, inquisitive, and critical, who gave to government uncalculating and enthusiastic support, founded upon complete confidence, twelve months ago. The day of blind, headlong passion, and of confident, unquestionable trust in our rulers has passed, and the electoral duties of the citizens will now be discharged with a more intelligent comprehension than was possible in the earlier months of the war.

The sure result of this will be to perfect the political revolution in the North and West, begun by the late elections, and to exclude the republican party, with its sectional passion, its fanaticism, its corruption, and its incapacity, permanently from power.

But can this be accomplished in time to save the country? To preserve its unity and liberty? And if these vital objects can be secured, either sooner or later, by the restoration of the Democratic party to power, upon what policy shall that party act in their attainment? These questions are timely and important enough to occupy the space and leisure now at my command. Complete control in the State government can be secured to our party in October next. Control of the Federal government can be obtained by it a year later, in the election of President, assuming that the renovation of Congress, now begun, shall go on and be consummated by that time.

The time here mentioned must elapse before power can be completely lodged in safe hands; before the work of reconstructing the Union, and thoroughly reforming the government can be performed. In the meantime how much of calamity must we undergo? To what measures of evil must we be subjected? The public debt will be swollen enormously; a financial crash may come sweeping away private fortunes, and crippling public credit and power; and it is not impossible that in an hour of desperation our rulers may abandon the war, and place the barrier of a bad treaty, or the impertinence of a foreign mediation, in the way of reunion.

Unquestionably, there are great dangers in the immediate future, and apprehension of evil is timely, and justified by the events of the past two years. But during this period of danger, of trial, of peril—this interval which separates us from the day of relief and security—what shall be the attitude of our party toward the administration and the war? This question may reasonably be asked by the thousands in this State, and by thousands in other States who are willing to join in and assist in the redemption of the country.

The question may be answered, in part, by referring to the past. The object of the war was announced in the outset by a resolution of Congress, which went out North and South, and to foreign countries, as the platform of the government in its prosecution. That resolution announced the object of the war to be, the defense and maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and explicitly denied that it was waged in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the Southern States.

This clear and emphatic resolution was accepted and approved by the Democracy, by the Border States, and by conservative men generally, and thereupon all the magnificent resources of the country in men and money were put at the disposal of the administration, for the prosecution of the war in accordance therewith, and it has had command of those resources unopposed and almost unquestioned down to this hour.

But the time came when this ground of a contest for the supremacy of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union, became, in the policy of the administration, connected with, if not subordinated to, another and different object. The tinsel rhetoric of Sumner, the dictatorial utterances of Greeley, and the rabid violence of Phillips and Garrison, became of more consequence at Washington than the views of the great majority of the people and the pledged faith of the nation. A policy of emancipation was announced, involving enormous expense, doubling the difficulties of the contest, and in flat contradiction of the solemn declaration upon the object of the war, just recited. And this was done by Presidential decree—the fiat of a single man—without authority, and at the instance of men who would be among the very last selected by the American people to advise their rulers.

To this and to all like departures from the Constitution and from good faith and sound policy, we are, and must remain, unalterably opposed. I say like departures, for the pretence of military necessity upon which emancipation has been announced, has been extended to other subjects besides the status of the negro, as the debates of the day abundantly testify. The seizure of citizens in States untouched by revolt, and their incarceration in distant prisons, remote from witnesses who might testify in their favor, and from friends who might intercede for them, is one of the most prominent of these, and deserves all the condemnation it is receiving from the people.

The Father of this Country, the anniversary of whose birth you celebrate, had no conception of a doctrine of military neces-

sity as a substitute for the Constitution and laws of the land; nor of those undefined, unlimited powers, now asserted to exist in the President as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States and of the militia of the State when called into actual service, nor can we recognize them except as baseless pretensions, to be put down with strong public disapprobation at the earliest possible moment. Washington's views of military jurisdiction and conduct in a time of insurrection, were given to the army sent by him to quell the revolt in Western Pennsylvania in 1794, when he admonished them, "that every officer and soldier will constantly bear in mind that he comes to support the laws, and that it would be peculiarly unbecoming in him to be in any way the infractor of them; that the essential principles of a free government confine the province of the military when called forth on such occasions, to these two objects; first, to combat and subdue all who may be found in arms in opposition to the national will and authority; secondly, to aid and support the civil magistrates in bringing offenders to justice. The dispensation of this justice belongs to the civil magistrates, and let it ever be our pride and our glory to leave the sacred deposit there inviolate."

In the spirit of this admonition, and of the constitutional doctrine that "the military shall, in all cases, and at all times, be in strict subordination to the civil power," we must stand opposed to the abuse of the military power in applying it to other purposes than those appointed and regulated by law; as the seizure of private property of non-combatants not legally liable to confiscation; the seizure of herds of negroes, and their support, instruction, transportation, drill and payment, as allies; the seizure and imprisonment of northern freemen, without law and against it; the suppression of newspapers, or the closing of mails against them, and the encroachment upon the State jurisdiction by the appointment of sundry police officials to exercise powers undefined by and unknown to the laws. What is asked is that the military power shall be applied and confined to its appropriate uses; that there shall be no invasion upon liberty by it; in short, that it shall be subjected to the domination of established laws. And we are perfectly persuaded that government will be all the stronger, all the more successful, by following this policy and sternly refusing to yield to the temptations which assail those entrusted with authority in revolutionary times. Let our rulers carefully imitate the example of Washington, who exercised military powers in the Revolution with constant respect for the laws and the authority of the Continental Congress, unsettled as the times were; and fruitful of pretexts for departure from regular and legitimate action.

In addition to the signal advantages which will be secured to our cause by reversing the policy of the administration—by establishing other and truer doctrines than those just examined—the Democracy can take into account as one of the agencies for restoring the Union, the powerful and invaluable aid of allies in the border and Confederate States—men who have gone into revolt reluctantly, or who now stand with divided inclinations, uncertain of the position they shall assume. The issue of the war has always depended as much upon the determination and union of the Confederate States as upon the magnitude of the efforts put forth by us against them. Manifestly, therefore, our true line of policy has been to divide them; to conciliate a part of their population, and dampen the ardor of the revolutionary spirit by subjecting it to conservative opposition in the very communities where it arose. The subjugation of the South by the mere exertion of physical force against it, assuming it to be really united and in earnest, is a work of extreme difficulty, and requires an amount of wisdom and vigor which our administration has failed to exhibit. In a war of invasion upon the South, most formidable natural obstacles are to be encountered, and also the powers of the enemy, and our strength must be, or be made to be, adequate to overcome both. In short, in this case, allies in the enemies country, were necessary to certain or prompt success, and to secure them all the arts of policy and all the means of conciliation within our power should have been exerted.

But what is the policy of our rulers? Is it not written in the history of the Crittenden Compromise and of the Peace Conference resolves? In Congressional enactments and Presidential proclamations? No concession, no conciliation; but only sheer force to compel complete submission! This policy, at once incalculating

and impassioned, was persisted in until repeated disasters came to exhibit its folly and impotency. Yes! the necessity of allies, utterly scouted in the outset, became demonstrated on the plains of Manassas and in the swamps of the Chickahominy. The course of events taught us that assistance would be useful, if not indispensable, to the great work of subduing rebellion and restoring the integrity of the Union.

Recognizing this truth, the men in power have turned their attention to the negroes—the subject race of the South—and propose to arm and employ them; as allies in the war. This experiment is likely to be carried out, to be freely tested and to produce results which, to say the least, will be instructive to future times.

In marked contrast to this desperate experiment, conservative men look for alliance and aid to the white race—our own stock and kindred—and propose to secure their co-operation in restoring the Union by a policy of conciliation, and by the example of a return by our own government to a true constitutional rule, uninfluenced by fanatical passions and regardful of all State and individual rights as established by our fathers. In their policy, the conservative elements along the border and in the South is to be encouraged and developed, not repelled, spurned and insulted.

Great allowance is doubtless to be made, for an administration charged with the conduct of a great war, and particularly a civil war. The difficulties to be surmounted are great, and often the course to be pursued is but a choice between evils. At such a time a generous mind will not seek occasion of offense, and can overlook small points of objection in reviewing public affairs.

But the subject now brought into debate by the policy of government are fundamental and vital; it is impossible to be indifferent to them. Frank, full, open debate upon them, will lead to useful conclusions, and give due direction to our efforts as citizens of a broken and afflicted country.

It results from what has been said, that the administration now in power may expect from the great mass of those politically opposed to it, acquiescence in a legitimate exercise of the powers with which it is invested, whether relating to the war or to internal administration. But they will claim and exercise the right of discussing the wisdom and constitutionality of its policy, and will resist, by all lawful means, any attempt to pervert the war from its true object, or to use the war power as an instrument for introducing arbitrary rule amongst us.

And they will labor to prepare the way for the complete re-union of the States, upon their accession to power; or, if (in contradiction of their fears) such re-union should previously be achieved by arms, then to confirm it and render it real, cordial and perpetual.

Let it be distinctly understood that the great mass of the Democratic party and of the conservative men of the country have never agreed, do not now agree, and have no intention of agreeing in future, to a dissolution of the American Union founded by Washington and his compatriots, and that they will not cease their efforts for its complete restoration in its original, pristine vigor. But to accomplish this purpose, they, unlike their opponents, will use all legitimate means of restoration, and not physical force alone. This may be boldly and openly announced, everywhere, and ought to be accepted everywhere, as the only reasonable and patriotic ground upon which a party can stand that desires and intends to save the country.

The administration has deliberately cast away all means of restoration, except physical force, and has called into existence great and unnecessary obstacles to success, until, notwithstanding the immediate difference of apparent strength between the parties to the war, its issue hangs trembling in the balance. But let us not despair of the future. "Out of this nettle, danger; we may yet pluck the flower, safety." We may hope that the remaining months of Mr. Lincoln's term will be got past without complete exhaustion, and the point of time arrived at, when a vigorous and truly great party, clean-headed from the past, thoroughly upright, just, patriotic and brave, will assume possession of the powers of government. And then, this party, with an old history identified with the glories of the country binding it to sympathy and affection in every quarter with no selfish, local or fanatical passions, to weaken or mislead it; with a generous, even-handed, impartial, time-tried creed conformed to the Constitution, and