

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher.

MONTROSE, PA., TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1863.

[VOLUME XX. NUMBER 12.]

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. C. TYLER,
Having removed from the old stand near the Court-house to the new building in Lehigh's brick block, in the firm of LATHROP, TYLER & RILEY. All my old friends and customers are invited to call at the New Store, March 10, 1863.

EVAN JENKINS,
Licensed Auctioneer,
FOR SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.
(Post Office address, Dundaff, or South Gibson, Susq. County, Penna.)

By the 53rd section of the act of Congress of July 1, 1862, it is provided, "That any person exercising the business of auctioneer, without taking out a license for that purpose, as required by said act, shall for each and every such offence, forfeit 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, who may be sworn to by two credible persons." Feb. 3, 1861.—1859

WM. H. COOPER & CO.,
Bankers.—Montrose, Pa. Successors to Post, Cooper & Co. Office, Lathrop's new building, Turpike-st.

J. M. COLLIER,
McCORMICK & SEARLE,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.—Montrose, Pa. Office in Lathrop's new building, over the Bank.

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

JOHN SAUTER,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop over I. N. Bellard's Grocery, on Main-street. Thankful for past favors, he solicits continuance of patronage, and will do all work satisfactorily. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit. Montrose, Pa., July 21st, 1860.—11

P. LINES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop in Phoenix Block, over store of Brock Watrous & Foster. All work warranted, and in best style. Jan. 60 Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

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

L. B. ISBELL,
REPAIRS Clocks, Watches, and Jewels at all short notice, and on reasonable terms. All work warranted. Shop in Chamber and deputy's store, Montrose, Pa.

WM. W. SMITH & CO.,
CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURERS.—Foot of Main street, Montrose, Pa. aug 17

C. O. FORDHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF SHOES & SHOES.—Montrose, Pa. Shop over Dewitt's store. All kinds of work made to order, and repairing done neatly. Feb 7

ABEL TURRELL,
DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Glass, Ware, Paints, Oils, Yarns, Sewing Machine, Groceries, &c.—Agent for all the most popular PATENT MEDICINES.—Montrose, Pa. aug 17

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

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. E. PATRICK, & DR. E. L. GARDNER,
LATE GRADUATE of the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the University of Pennsylvania, have formed a partnership for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, and are prepared to attend to all business faithfully and punctually. That may be intrusted to their care, on terms commensurate with the time.

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 value, and cash not advanced. Montrose, Pa., May 10th, 1862.—11

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, Tannery, & Shop on Main Street. Montrose, Feb. 6th. A. P. & 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.....\$2,000,000.
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. ALTHUR 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, As't. A. F. Winchard, 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.

A BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, is now open in Montrose, Pa. for the purpose of receiving deposits, and making remittances to all parts of the world.

Wm. H. Cooper & Co., Bankers, Montrose, Pa.

EDUCATIONAL.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS DESIGNED FOR THIS COLUMN SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO A. N. BULLARD, MONTROSE, SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PENNA.

Energy Secures Renown.

No doubt a large share, if not all, the Teachers of our public schools, wish to become renowned as thorough and successful teachers; but—sometimes we are inclined to think, when viewing the labors of many in the school room, that they will fall far short of securing to themselves those distinguished qualities needed to make them renowned teachers and ornaments to the profession, unless a much greater amount of energy is used in the future, than has been used in the past. The time has never been, and we presume never will be, when men, or school teachers are to be judged so much by their looks, habits, or appearances, as by their works. Better far that the teacher's own untiring energy (to correctly advance and improve the young placed under his care) should praise him, than his own or another man's words.

We have at the present time among us a few teachers who profess to have discovered a shorter road to renown, and have invented many expedients by which the toil of study might be saved. But no one, and especially the teacher should be deceived so much as to relax in the least the energy needed to secure success, by any specious promises. Superior excellence in teaching we believe comes only as the reward of labor and energy.

All interested in the proper education of the young, are anxious to have all our teachers become thorough and energetic, and consequently it would be well for teachers to remember that nothing is denied to well directed and energetic labor, and that nothing calculated to insure success in your great and laudable undertaking is to be obtained without it. In carrying forward so great an enterprise as the proper training of the intellects of the young, you should not rely too much upon your own native talents or genius.

If you are endowed with a greater share of talents than others, industry and energy will improve them, and if you have but a moderate share of abilities, energy will greatly aid in supplying the deficiency.

Teachers to become more renowned in their profession, should strive to use an amount of energy sufficient to make them wholly self-reliant and independent, and he only is truly independent, who can sustain himself by his own exertions. We believe the opinion is quite prevalent that it does not need as thorough and energetic teachers to teach young scholars as it does older ones; that almost any one will suffice to instruct small children. A more erroneous opinion we think was never entertained. The common notion, that it matters little who teaches the little ones, or who is the assistant, provided a thorough and energetic teacher is obtained for the advanced scholars, or for principal, is exceedingly pernicious. With the exception, perhaps, of the principal of a union or graded school, the teachers of the Primary Schools should be the best qualified and the best paid. We confidently assume the position, that the wise discipline, the sound, and correct mental training of the children in our Primary (or summer) schools, is more important and more difficult, and requires more energy and skill, than that of any other department; and hence that the very best teachers should be assigned to that post of duty. All who are close observers, are fully satisfied, that at no point in the whole course of study are the results of incompetent teaching so disastrous, as at the commencement.

To correctly instruct the young mind it requires on the part of the teacher, a clear insight into the laws of mental action and the springs of feeling, broad views of the philosophy of education considered both as a science and an art, and the fairest combination of personal, intellectual, moral and social qualities. Where such teachers are found, they should be secured at almost any price. Soon each one of the 262 schools in our county will want a thorough and energetic teacher. The pupils attending our summer schools are mostly small, and need the aid of our best teachers. Shall they have them?

A western editor, on hearing it remarked that persons in a drowning condition suddenly recollected all the transactions of their lives, wished that a few of his delinquent subscribers would take to bathing in deep water.

It is stated that Gen. Fremont is to return to active service in the same capacity as before. If he must return at all, Prentice wishes it might be with greater capacity.

Political.

Speech of Gov. Thomas H. Seymour,
At an immense Mass Meeting held at Hartford Conn., on the 11th of March, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: When I came before you sometime since I spoke to you of the duty which it seemed to me devolved upon us in the present crisis, and I spoke also of the events which had brought this crisis upon us. At that time I stood before you in the capacity of one of the rank and file. (Applause.) Since then I have been promoted to a place on your state ticket. This is a great honor, I can assure you, and one which I most highly appreciate, and not the less so on account of the trials that it brings with it. Whatever these trials may be, I give you my word, fellow citizens, that I shall bear them without a murmur. In entering upon the struggle which is before us, and which it is manifest to be a severe one, I am not to forget that it is no cause of mine, but it is your cause, and mine and yours together. (Applause.) And believing it to be just and upright, I cannot for a moment believe that there is to be any failure about it. (Cheers.) The voice that comes on the breeze to us from New Hampshire (Cheers) tells us "we have done what we could for the cause," and it is for you now to take up that cause and carry it on and cover yourselves with imperishable glory. (Great applause.) Gentlemen, I have spoken of the crisis in our affairs. The world has never seen one exactly like it. Our rights have been taken away by arbitrary power, the sword and the bludgeon have been called in to effect these most wicked outrages. What have we to oppose to them? The ballot only; but the ballot is mightier than kings. (Applause.) The poet has well described how it

As lightning falls all lightly falls,
But executes a freeman's will,
As lightning does the will of God!"

(Great cheering.)
Now, my friends, what is required of us at this juncture in our affairs? I address myself indiscriminately to all those enlisted under our banner—to those who have enlisted under our banner for the vigorous prosecution of peace. (Great applause.) What is required of us, I say?—perfect freedom of speech, abnegation of self, self-possession, steadiness of purpose, and a firm and unalterable resolution to stand by the Constitution and the laws.

Well, now, your declarations, my friends, in regard to these great objects of your party organization as expressed in the proceedings of your convention have raised a storm about your heads, and it rages at the present time. I am glad that it is so. I see in the very fury of the gale the means of deliverance. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I crossed the Black Sea once in a fearful tempest—a tempest that sent the waves chasing after us like so many fiends, and it was the wild winds that drove away the mist there along the coast and opened to our views the anchorage of the Bosphorus. If it had not been for the gale we might have drifted toward the Asiatic coast and been caught between the Symplegades. Now the rage of man is as the raging sea, and those that fear either will not do to pursue the leviathan under the tropics, or to grapple with the hydra of federal abolitionism. (Applause.) Gentlemen, the doings of your convention have called out all the bitterness of the opposition. Now, it is lamentable that there should be so much bitterness at the present day; but I suppose that it cannot very well be helped. If you and those associated with you in drafting your resolutions had glossed over the atrocious doings of the men in power, if you had compromised with your conscience and found an excuse here and an apology there for what had been done, you might have passed muster with the men in power, and been voted patriots of the second water, if not of the first. But, my friends, it is better as it is. Who noble ends by noble means would obtain, should not count the cost of the struggle. Who would win the crown must first wrestle with the wild beasts at Ephesus, and I therefore rejoice that you have taken your stand in favor of state rights and constitutional rights, and that you are determined to maintain these. (Applause.) Do this and you shall recover your liberties. (Great applause.) Fail to do this and you will be crushed between the upper and the nether mill-stone. Now, gentlemen, another thing, since you have come out thus boldly as you should have done, the old talk is revived here in this community about loyalty and disloyalty, and tests of this kind are applied to one and another in the community. Now, those

who use these words in scorn or in hatred of you, either do not know the true origin and application of these words or they are troubled with what is called the "King's Evil" (Laughter.) Sir, what have loyal or disloyal to do with our institutions? They are not indigenous to our soil any more than the Canada thistle or the deadly opium. When the Americans cast off the British yoke they banished the words "loyal" and "disloyal" from our political bible. They are not to be found either in the Constitution of your country or in the "psalm" of Jefferson and liberty. But I will tell you where you may find them. In the proclamations of Lord Howe, and Cornwallis, and Clinton, and in their orders which gave the Jerseys and the Carolinas to fire and sword; and if you look further you may possibly find them in the death warrant which consigned the martyr Hale to an ignominious grave. We are not called upon to indulge in any such language as this. Devotion to the Constitution and to the Union of our country is the sentiment of our heart, and all that we are called upon to render. As for those other words of "treason" and "traitor" which political hatred is casting in the faces of patriotic, liberty-loving men, they are of little or no account, excepting when the lying tongue may expose some individual to odium or positive injury. In such a case let the traducers beware. (Great cheering.) But, my friends, again, the doings of your convention have raised a clamor in this and other communities, the amount of which is that you are about to inaugurate a civil war in the country. Now, then, we will take care that there shall be no civil war. (applause) and we will take care that the people shall have their rights. (Great applause.) Who ever heard of peace measures provoking war and bloodshed? These men I fear, are troubled with distempered fancies.—They have had so much to do with blood-letting that it seems to have discolored everything about them: If they recall the mission of William Penn they will be apt to conclude that peace measures after all are not so very bad. When he came to the banks of the Delaware it was a wild country. There he found a warlike tribe who had been butchering each other, time out of mind; scalping each other, knocking out each other's brains. War to them was a pastime, and blood the incense of their lives. A grave man animated by a true spirit of philanthropy went in among the red men and talked to them as a friend. He got them together in council; he breathed into them something of the divine principles of charity that was in him. They listened to him as one sent by the Great Spirit, and all at once he held them, as it were, in the hollow of his hand. Involuntarily they laid down their arms, they buried the hatchet, and forever after ceased to make war upon each other. But these men that have traduced you, your principles and your intentions, have conveyed the idea or sought to convey the idea that if the Democratic party could get power—as I have no doubt they are about to do—(great cheering)—that the laws are to be overturned. Ah, it is a libel on a great, and numerous, and patriotic party. Their history is that of a law-abiding party, as you gentlemen, both of you—(turning to Mr. Toucey and Mr. Eaton)—very well know. If the old whig party were in existence they would tell you so. They will do nothing when in power, either to grieve the living or sully the memory of the dead. Let our conservative fellow-citizens, men of property, give no heed to rumors and declarations of this sort, but believe that in the event of any such triumph of the party to which I refer, the laws will be maintained, and that equal and exact justice will be meted out to men of all parties, and sects, and persuasions. (Great applause.) Another thing, they talk to us of government. They say you must support the government. Sir, I understand perfectly well what is meant by this cry, "support the government." It means, if it means anything at all, that we are to support this administration right or wrong; and that I do not intend to do. (Great cheering.) I can see when we can make a distinction between what is called the government and what is done outside of the government. There are several kinds of Constitutions. There is that of the Sultan of Turkey, a government of the one man power. He may send his wives with the bow-string to throttle those whom he fears or hates, or he may tie up his women in sacks and throw them into the Bosphorus. There are other governments where men in power act independent of any law except the law of their own breath, and a higher law, which is not known to the patriots.

Then there is a constitutional form of government, under which I was born, which I have supported, and under which, when my time comes, I would wish to die. (Applause.) Now, although the Sultan of Turkey may do what he pleases without being called to an account for it, there is no such immunity for a ruler under a republican form of government. Whatever is done in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, is the government and a portion of our national life, and whatever is done contrary to that Constitution is no government at all, such as our fathers established, but a wicked usurpation. (Cheers.) Where are we at the present day? All the most valuable rights of the citizen, those especially that are set forth in the twelve amendments of the Constitution, have been swept away by the men in power, and to-day—I lament to be obliged to say it—to day we are living under a different form of government, than that which our fathers founded and sealed with their blood. Our remedy for present abuses is not in revolutionary proceedings, but in the exercise of the right of ballot of which I have just spoken.

Now, gentlemen, I see around me quite a number of naturalized citizens, and I wish to say a few words to them. The time has come when we may speak plainly to each other. I ask you, my friends, what induced you to this country? ("To escape tyranny.") Don't think me impertinent for asking the question and giving you the answer to it myself. Why did you leave the Rhine and the Rhone and the borders of Lake Geneva? Why did you leave Neufchatel and Constance? Why did you leave the Elbe and the Scheldt and the Hague? Why did you leave sunny Italy, the scene of civil war for more than a hundred years, and why the vine-clad hills of France? Why did you leave Caledonia, "stern and wild," and sweet lakes that nestle in the bosom of hills? Why did you leave Killybeg and Killybeg, and those consecrated places where Curran and Grattan thundered against oppression and where Emmet laid down his life? (Applause.) Why did you leave the graves of your kindred in the Fatherland, "the God's acre" of Germany, and the churchyards of the United Kingdom? Why did you leave the historic scenes of the old world where the Roman, the Northman, and the blue-eyed Goth have been, and where they have left the impress of their moral power, or of brute force—scenes where I have sometimes stood, as it were, entranced till I seemed to be incorporated with the past, whilst the ages surged by me. Why did you leave the bright, the beautiful, the tender, the touching the sublime—why did you leave all these for the new world?

Better perhaps, I have sometimes thought in these days of trial, that the good ship in which you embarked had been stranded on the French, the German, or the Irish coast, and you plucked from the remorseless wave—not less cruel and remorseless than the wrath of man—have returned to your native village, there to take up the burden of life again—better than that you should have come here just to taste the sweets of liberty and all at once have the cup dashed from your lips. (Applause.) And now for my answer. You came here to get rid of unjust laws, of odious taxes "that take from the mouth of labor the bread which it has earned," to get rid of large armies and navies that eat out the substance of the people, to get rid of stamp acts and conscription acts, to be rid of provost-marshals and game-keepers, and bumbailiffs, the instruments of iron rule. (Great applause.) You came hither to get rid of a vile system of espionage for which our language has no name, and to get rid of the passport system that stops you at every frontier town till your passport can be vised and stamped. You came where speech was free, the press free, where there was trial by jury, where labor was honored, and man, the lord of his little patch of ground, or it may be, of his acres, could take his children in his arms and thank God that he was born in a land of freedom. (Great cheering.) This is what you came for. And you came where civil and religious liberty has found an asylum and reared her temples to justice and to the worship of the living God.—But, men of foreign lands, you whom I have sometimes welcomed to our shores, I am bound to tell you that in some things you have been misled lately, deceived, beguiled, and cast, as it were, into the horrible pit. In the last year—a year which from its violation of personal rights and disregard of constitutional obligations, should be stricken from the calendar—the men in power, disregarding the rights of the people under the Constitution, have struck down in a succession of outrageous

blows many of the rights which you had acquired here, and the privileges you had begun to enjoy, and have renewed here in our country some of the worst features of the rotten dynasties of European and Asiatic countries. And now gentlemen, your remedy, is in your own hands; united together and firm in your purpose you may recover that which you have lost, and recover these inestimable privileges in a constitutional way.

Gentlemen of the different clubs—for I suppose you are represented here—I see in your organization the noble impulse, the patriotic purposes, the holy aspiration and heroic resolve which have characterized the true friends of liberty in all ages of the world. Your late convention was a remarkable one. Every town in the state was represented. This is something which never occurred before. Nor is the explanation a difficult one. Every town has suffered more or less by the war; every town has seen on the edge of its horizon the shadow of some coming despotism; every town has given something of the flower of its youth to the cause—some have returned crippled for life, others have come back to tell the story of how they were treated by those who should have been to them friends and protectors. Every town is loaded with boxes; in all of them there is more or less mourning—Rachel weeping for her children and refusing to be comforted because they are not—and all of this misery, desolation, and oppression for the sake of political abolitionism. (Applause.) Now, gentlemen, a word or two more and I have done. What is the mission of the hour? It is to speak out, and speak plainly, and not only that, but to speak the whole truth, and if you do this you may say that we have gone far enough in an unprofitable and cruel struggle. "It is time to sheathe the sword and spare mankind." (Great cheering.) "Already have our quarrels filled the world with widows and orphans." But perhaps you say to me—some of you—we are to gain by this struggle, and therefore it should go on. Gain what? If you conquer the South you have got to keep an army there to hold them in subjugation, and impoverish yourselves to pay for it. If you devastate the South and turn the African loose you destroy that portion of the country which was once your best home market and convert it into a desert. Is it liberty that you are to gain? Alas, my friends, you have well-nigh lost your liberties by permitting the military to override the civil power. Depend upon it that in such a contest as this at the present time there can be but one end, and that will be despotism for ourselves and our children. The only hope is in a return to peaceful councils, and to secure the return of those councils the cry should go forth from one end of the land to the other, "We have had enough of this death struggle." But what is to be done, they may say, after you yet a cessation of hostilities? We cannot, perhaps, penetrate the future and be able to see at this moment what can or should be done. But allay the passions which war engenders and we shall be at no loss to find a way. God will help us. (Applause.) It is not by force of arms that we are to have another Union but by force of reason. Reason hides herself in these days, a poor, naked, shivering thing, amid the pelting of the storm. Go to your army and they will tell you they have enough of slaughter. Brave men will tell you this. There has not one battle been fought since the war began whether in their favor or against them, that doubts have arisen in their minds as to the possibility of conquering the South. Some of them remember what Chatham said of the rebellious colonies. They could not forget, either, nor should we forget, that the men on the other side of the "invidious line" are of our own kindred also, and reflecting on these things, these men of whom I am speaking, who are, many of them, looking to Connecticut and hoping for a Democratic triumph here (applause)—these men begin to doubt the morale of the war. Is it for freedom, or is it the work of Cain in a multiplied, vast and fearful form? The pulpit may push it on, but the words of Christ shall rebuke the pulpit's thunder—"Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God." (Tremendous applause.)

Gentlemen, I congratulate you on this outpouring of the Democracy of the valley of the Connecticut, and on the pleasure we have had in listening to a gentleman (Mr. Toucey) who is an honor to our native state. (Great cheering.) The shafts of the opposition have been cast against him in vain, and he stands before us tonight the true and tried friend of constitutional liberty, of the Union, and of the country (cheers); and the speech which