

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher.

MONTROSE, PA., TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1863.

VOLUME XX. NUMBER 13.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. C. TYLER,

Having removed from the old stand near the Court-house may now be found in Lathrop'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, Duncraig, or South Gibson, Susquehanna County, Penn.)

By the 20th section of the act of Congress of July 1, 1862, it is provided: "That any person exercising the business of an 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, and in default of such payment, and the officer failing to give information of the fact, whereof said forfeiture was incurred." Feb. 8, 1863—1430

WM. H. COOPER & CO.,

BANKERS—Montrose, Pa. Successors to Post, Cooper & Co. Office, Lathrop's new building, Turnpike-st.

MCCOLLUM & SEARLE,

ATTORNEYS and Counsellors 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 L. S. Bellard's Grocery, on Main-street. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuation—pledging himself to do all work satisfactorily. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit. Montrose, Pa., July 2nd, 1860—41

P. LINES,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR—Montrose, Pa. Shop in Franklin Block, over store of Read, Watson & Foster. All work warranted, as to fit and finish. Cutting done on short notice, in best style. Jan 27

JOHN GROVES,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR—Montrose, Pa. Shop near the Baptist Meeting House, on Turnpike-st. All orders filled promptly, in first-rate style. Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

L. B. ISBELL,

REPAIRS Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. All work warranted. Shop in Franklin Block, over store, Montrose, Pa.

WM. W. SMITH & CO.,

CABINET and CHAIR MANUFACTURERS—Foot of Main-street, Montrose, Pa.

C. O. FORDHAM,

MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS & SHOES, Montrose, Pa. Shop over Doolittle's store. All kinds of work made to order, and repaired done neatly. 168 y.

ABEL TURNELL,

DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dry Goods, Glass, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Perfumery, &c.—Agent for all the most popular PATENT MEDICINES—Montrose, Pa.

DAVID C. ANEY, M. D.,

HAVING located permanently at New Milford, Pa. will attend promptly, and with which he may be favored, Old and New Milford, Pa. New Milford, July 17, 1861

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. E. PATRICK, & DR. E. L. GARDNER,

LEOPOLD COLLEGE, have formed a partnership for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, and are prepared to attend to all business carefully and punctually, that may be entrusted to their care, on terms commensurate with the times.

Diseases and difficulties of the EYE, surgical operations, and all surgical diseases, particularly attended to. Office over Webb's Store. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. All sorts of country produce taken in payment, at the highest value, and cash not deferred. Montrose, Pa., May 21st, 1862—424

TAKE NOTICE!

Cash Paid for Hides, Fur, A good assortment of Leather and Boots and Shoes constantly on hand. Office, Tannery, & Shop on 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.....\$300,000. ASSETS OVER.....\$1,200,000.

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. ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Pres. Charles Platt, Secy. BILLINGS STROUD, Agt. Montrose, July 15, 62.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of New-York.

CASH CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

ASSETS let July 1860, \$1,461,619.27. LIABILITIES, \$3,068.68.

J. Milton Smith, Secy. Chas. J. Martin, President. John McGee, Asst. A. F. Williamson, Vice.

Policies issued and renewed by the undersigned at his office, in the Brick Block, Montrose, Pa. nov 9

REMITTANCES

To England, Ireland and Scotland.

A BRAHAM BELL'S SON'S DRAFTS, in sums of one pound and upwards, payable in all the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland, for sale by

W. H. COOPER, & Co., Bankers, Montrose, Pa. 39-63.

Political.

SPEECH

HON. HESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY,

IN THE SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

March 6th, 1863.

On the amendment (inviting General McClellan to visit the Capital,) to the Joint Resolution tendering the use of the Senate Chamber to Ex-Governor Johnson and Wright.

MR. SPEAKER: On this day, at this hour, in this place, a great issue is on trial, fraught with the interests, not only of the present, but of the future; and if in the decision of this issue, have acted a part, however unimportant, I shall hereafter look back to this day, to this hour and to this place, with feelings of no little gratification.

The issue involved is not one of persons; it is one of high principles going back to the foundation of this Government. It is, sir, whether the loyalty of the citizen is to be judged of by his fealty and adherence to an administration, or whether it is to be determined by his fealty and adherence to the Government of the United States.

In order to decide this question, it is necessary to present this brief exposition of the situation of affairs—that without a Constitution there could have been no Government and no Union, and that unless there is fealty and adherence to the Constitution, there can be no true loyalty to the Government and Union based on it. That is the issue to be tried to day. Disguise it as you may—attempts to confuse it for party purposes, party reasons, and by party chicanery—the issue presented by every Republican Senator who has preceded me in this discussion, is that my loyalty is to be tested, not by my adherence and devotion to the Constitution of the United States, but by my adherence to the administration of Abraham Lincoln, the present occupant of the Presidential chair!

I say to you, sir, I say to every Senator, I say to the people of this State, that there is no such test known to the Constitution, nor to any tribunal before which I, you, or any one can ever be summoned to answer. I repeat it that the Government is founded upon the Constitution; that the administration is a mere creature of the Constitution and the Government; and where, in defence of that Constitution and the Government erected upon it, an administration strays from its principles—strays from the pathway cut by our ancestors through the rock of uncertainty and danger—then he is only a truly loyal man who uses every effort to bring back the administration to the old beaten path which avoids the dangers of fanaticism and error. That is the question to be tested here and now, in the vote upon the resolutions. That is the question to be decided; and the people of this State, outside of these halls, will so consider it and I now, as heretofore, appeal to the people from whom springs all power to sustain me, and those who may vote with me in deciding this question as best befits our judgment under our oaths.

What is the question presented? It is a proposition to invite Andrew Johnson, the so-called Governor of Tennessee, to address the people of Pennsylvania from the Senate chamber of this State. I have various reasons for opposing this proposition. In the first place I here boldly proclaim that he is not, at this hour and never has been, by the Constitution or under the laws, the Governor of the State of Tennessee, except when years ago he was elected to that office by the people. I say, sir, that his appointment by the President of the United States to that position was a usurpation of power on the part of the President, and that there is no warrant under the Constitution, no authority in the laws for his appointment; and that every act which he has assumed to perform by virtue of his unconstitutional and illegal appointments has been in derogation of the rights of a sovereign State, and in flat violation of the Constitution of the United States. I say, sir, furthermore, that no such position as Military Governor of a State is unknown to the Constitution of the United States—that there is nothing in that instrument which authorizes the President of the United States to appoint a Military Governor of any State—and that to make such an appointment was to create the State of Tennessee a military province—and that his appointment was made to carry out and subvert the purposes of the present administration, which is to reduce all the States of this Union to the condition of mere dependencies of a consolidated oligarchy or despotism. That is my position as far as concerns this pretended Governor of Tennessee. Andrew Johnson has not been for years, and is not now, the Governor of that State; and I will never recognize him as such, by voting for this resolution. But, sir, without regard to any question of his official position, take Andrew Johnson as an individual, assuming that he is rightfully clothed with the robes of office, and may constitutionally exercise the duties of that high position; even then, I say to you, Mr. Speaker, that I never by my vote will allow a man to come into these halls and from this place speak to the people of this great State in support of what I know to be illegal, unconstitutional and tyrannical acts of the Federal government. I know, sir, that Andrew Johnson has gone as far as the farthest, and is ready to go still further, to destroy, to uproot, to overturn every principle upon which this great and good government of ours was founded. I know that he has bent with suppliant knee before the throne of power; I know that, for self or some other consideration, he has succumbed to every measure presented to him for approval or disapproval; and I know that in speeches delivered in the capitals of other States he has enunciated doctrines which, if adopted by the people of the great North, would be subversive of individual freedom and personal right. Sir, by no vote of mine can any person holding such views address the people of Pennsylvania in this chamber. Never, sir, never so long as I have a right to forbid him. Let me, sir, test this question by contrast. Let me ask the majority of this Senate, whether he who has lately been baptized by the votes of three hundred thousand men in the Empire State of this Union—one of the greatest of living statesmen and most patriotic of men—Horatio Seymour—whether, if that distinguished Governor were on his way from the East to the West, through this capital, he would get a single vote from the Republican side of this chamber permitting him to address his fellow-citizens in this hall? Not one—not one. Would Joel Parker, the Governor of New Jersey, be permitted to get one vote for such a purpose? Would David Turpie, who by the votes of the people of Indiana is the successor of one of the men whom, by the resolution, it is proposed to have address us—would David Turpie be permitted by the votes of members on the other side of this chamber to occupy this hall for the purpose of delivering an address? Not one vote would he receive. Yet he is the chosen representative of the majority of the people of Indiana—annointed by their sanction, baptized by the majority of their votes. Not one vote would he get, and you know it. You gentlemen on the other side, fear the verdict of the people; you have reason to know what it means, and he who comes to you clothed with all the glory of the popular will, but lately expressed, you will cast off for a mere hireling of Federal patronage and favor.

Mr. LOWMY: Is not the man of whom the Senator speaks a disloyal man? Mr. CLYMER: The people of Indiana have sent him to the United States Senate, and you can't deny or question the choice of a sovereign State. But, sir, who is the individual whose name we ask shall be embraced in this resolution? Who is he whom we would ask to come here and receive the hospitality of this State? Who he who first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, is the people's idol—the who amid doubt and gloom, upon more than one occasion, has rescued order from anarchy—he who upon more than one occasion has been the means of saving this government—he who has the great heart of the greatest army upon this continent throbbing every day, every hour, every moment in unison with his own—MAJOR-GEN. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN!!! He, sir, has been denied the hospitality of a Legislative body in which you Republicans have a majority. You will not venture to tender him those hospitalities—and why? Because he too is appointed not only by the voice of a great people, but by the acclamation of the hearts of the Army of the Potomac. You will not pass such a resolution if his name is to be included. No, you who have the power, now for a few months or years will not sanction anything that savors of what the people desire. You are determined that they never shall be seen, never heard. That is the determination that you are acting out here and elsewhere. I tell you, sir, that those who have been disrobed and disowned by the people, who are the mere minions of executive power, and who submit to the subversion of the people's

rights and liberties, I never will consent shall speak from your chair to the people of this State—never, sir, never!

It is known to you, sir, whose legislative experience in this hall extends back to a period commensurate with my own, that I am not in the habit of wandering from the particular subject before the Senate to introduce general issues and extended arguments. But, sir, this debate has been far diverted from the original question. It has embraced all the subjects that could agitate the public mind at this time. If it had even rested there, I should have remained content. But gentlemen upon this floor have chosen to single me out amongst the Democratic Senators here—and refer to the probable results of my action upon my own future. I am, sir, an individual—individuals as compared with principles and great results are nothing. Principles and truth are eternal. Man is mortal and goes to his kindred dust; but if, sir, in his person, in his acts in public or in private life, he represents truth, he represents principle—if when power, passion or prejudice threaten to destroy the rights of the people, he dare stand up in defence of them, he may die, he may go to his fathers blessed or unblessed. A Hampden and others have illustrated this. They have gone down in gloom; but they are now held up in brightness and in glory; and, sir, no matter what may become of me in regard to this day's action, I know that I shall be sustained when the passion and prejudice and violence of the hour have given way to the thoughts which govern men when they are not bereft of reason.

I might in this connection repel—repel indignantly, repel with truth—the assaults that have been attempted to be made upon the great party with which I have the honor to act. You, sir, were here in April, 1861; you will recollect that when the first gun was fired upon Fort Sumter, that one shot fused the great heart of the people of this State and presented it as a wall of adamant against rebellion and treason at the South. You know that without measure, that great heart, Democratic and Republican, poured out everything for which the patriotic party here agreed, does not now agree, and have no intention of agreeing in future, to a dissolution of the American Union! and I will say to you further, that we propose to accomplish the preservation of the government and the Constitution by the union of the sword with the olive branch. For those who will resist the power of the government—not the power of the administration, not its unconstitutional acts, but the power of this government rightfully administered under the Constitution—we have the sword. For those who are willing to submit to its benign, its healthful and its peaceful sway, we hold out the olive branch of peace. And here I will say to you, sir, (and in saying it I feel that I express the opinion of the great Democratic party of this State,) that we believe, and will ever believe that the laws which have been passed by the Congress just ended—the confiscation and other acts which have steeled the heart of the people of the South—there is no such thing as a Union man left in those States now engaged in rebellion, and we tell you that we intend to melt the heart of that people by repealing your unjust, your unconstitutional laws; and, when it is melted, we expect out of that heart to bring peace and happiness to the people North and South. We say to you, Mr. Speaker, that we do not believe it is in the power of twenty millions of men to subdue and bring back that people, unless you have among them allies who are attached to your cause, devoted to the principles of the Constitution and its guarantees, and desiring its protection—that you can never, never exterminate or subjugate them.

But I will turn for a moment to a period a year later when another disaster met our arms on the same field, and when the pusillitimid President, and his advisers again surrounded with fear within the walls of Washington, when they felt that the "Goths and Vandals" were at their gates, when they were providing for flight to some spot of safety, and when they felt that power and place was vanishing. A general panic fell they implored to him, whom for party purposes they had agitated, and again, like a true patriot, like one who never acts from selfish or impure motives, he assumed command of that routed and demoralized army, and in less than three weeks he had again organized it and had commenced the pursuit of the common enemy across the hills of Maryland and into a plain where many of those who now here meet the enemy face to face. What did he do? A second time he saved the Republic—he saved it by a smashing victory out of the very jaws of defeat; and I now place upon record the universal sentiment of every man who served under him; and that if it had been

for the confidence of the army of the Potomac in General McClellan, Pennsylvania would have suffered an invasion which would have been destructive to the life and property of her people; and yet Senators refuse to receive the protector and defender of the State in the halls of her Capitol. But what is the subsequent history of this matter? Shattered and broken, his legions lay awhile for rest, to be clothed, to be fed, to be restored to their wonted vigor; and then he was in pursuit of that enemy whom he had met at Antietam and at South Mountain, and defeated. But, sir, when he was about to strike his blow, he was again pursued by the miscreants who wished to divert this war from the purposes set forth in the resolution of July, 1861, and dragged down from his position as commander of the army.

He left it dispirited, broken hearted, dejected—obedient, it is true, but without nerve, without vigor, without power. He left it at the dictation and command of the ultra Abolitionists of the North—George B. McClellan was not an Abolitionist, and therefore he was not a general!!! The remaining history of that campaign is written in blood and disaster. But, sir, I will tell you that along the camp fires of the Potomac at night, no soldier goes to sleep without praying God for blessings upon the head of his commander; and oh! sir, if those in power could summon the resolution to cast behind them the prejudices and the passions of those who do not wish to see this Union restored unless slavery be abolished, that noble commander would be put again at the head of that army and he would carve out victory and would bring back to us once more triumph and peace and union. I know it; they know it, you, gentlemen, know it; and if you had the manhood which you should possess, you would by joint resolutions speak this truth to the powers that be and make them hear you!!!

Mr. Speaker, it may be proper for me at this time to state what I believe to be the purposes of the great party with which I have the honor to act. In the words of another, who from his exalted position has a right to speak, I will tell you that the Democratic party here agreed, does not now agree, and have no intention of agreeing in future, to a dissolution of the American Union! and I will say to you further, that we propose to accomplish the preservation of the government and the Constitution by the union of the sword with the olive branch. For those who will resist the power of the government—not the power of the administration, not its unconstitutional acts, but the power of this government rightfully administered under the Constitution—we have the sword. For those who are willing to submit to its benign, its healthful and its peaceful sway, we hold out the olive branch of peace. And here I will say to you, sir, (and in saying it I feel that I express the opinion of the great Democratic party of this State,) that we believe, and will ever believe that the laws which have been passed by the Congress just ended—the confiscation and other acts which have steeled the heart of the people of the South—there is no such thing as a Union man left in those States now engaged in rebellion, and we tell you that we intend to melt the heart of that people by repealing your unjust, your unconstitutional laws; and, when it is melted, we expect out of that heart to bring peace and happiness to the people North and South. We say to you, Mr. Speaker, that we do not believe it is in the power of twenty millions of men to subdue and bring back that people, unless you have among them allies who are attached to your cause, devoted to the principles of the Constitution and its guarantees, and desiring its protection—that you can never, never exterminate or subjugate them.

But we tell you, sir, that if you will do only what the Constitution and the principles springing from it demand, on every hill and in every valley there will be raised up allies for our assistance. The leaders who desire peace and power may be against us, but when the people of the South, recollecting the glories of the past, and looking to those of the future, feel that every fight is to be guaranteed, every privilege restored to them, then, as I believe in my God, I believe that they will come back to the Constitution of the old government, and the old Union. I tell you now, Mr. Speaker, that all the blood, all the treasure you have spent or may spend, will be in vain, unless you repeal the unconstitutional, oppressive, and tyrannical laws which were enacted by the last Congress; and I will say in passing (the Supreme Arbitrator being my judge, that if that Congress had never met, or if

having met, they had simply voted appropriations and dissolved, leaving the whole question to be settled under the resolution adopted in July, 1861, this contest would ere now have been settled, and at this day we would be enjoying unity, peace and amity. Upon the heads of those who prevented such action—upon the heads of those men who enacted those unconstitutional and damnable laws, and did everything in their power to combine the southern heart against us forever, be the curse of blood and mourning that fill this land. If the demon of destruction and of hate—if the father of evil himself could have been there dictating their councils, actuating them to deeds which must result in the utter dismemberment of this Union, he could not more thoroughly have effected his hellish purpose than it has been effected by the dominant majority in the Senate and in the House during the last Congress. And when the history of these times comes to be written, (and I pray to God that the historian of this era may not be obliged to write of the decline and fall of the American Republic, but that he may only write of its trials past and present and of its future greatness,) he will record the hour when the nation came so near to desolation and death, and he will ascribe the disasters of that hour to the unremitted, persistent, diabolical machinations of abolitionists in and out of the last Congress.

Such a historian, if he has the philosophy of Hume—if he has his far seeing penetration, and can trace effects from causes, cannot fail in the contemplative hour of the future to say what I say at this moment, that to them solely and sheerly belongs the terrible calamity that still darkens and enshrouds this land. In conclusion, sir, what do we propose to declare by voting against this resolution? We propose to say that no one who has been the instrument, the partaker, the supporter of these tyrannical, these unconstitutional, these arbitrary measures which have fused the Southern heart and divided our own, shall be heard from the capital of this State. We propose to say that we will not listen to him as a body representing the people of this State; we propose to say that the verdict of the people of the State at the last election was against all such damnable heresies. We mean to tell you, gentlemen, that although we have not a majority here, we have it on the other side of this hall, and we have it among the people. We mean to tell you that that majority counted by three thousand last year will be ten times three thousand at the next election. We mean to tell you that we are going to bring you back to the cause of the Constitution and the Union. We mean to tell you that we are going to use the sword and the olive branch in settling this difficulty—that whether north or south, we will use the sword upon those who are opposed to the Constitution—that we will not allow any person, whether in the south or in the north, to disobey, to disregard, to ignore or to act in defiance of the Constitution of the United States. We mean to tell you that the same law which is to be obeyed at the South is to be obeyed at the North. The people are with us, and by the grace of God and the voice of the people, before nine months roll around we shall have it in our power to put in execution all that we say.

Payment of the State Militia.

The Legislature of this State, last week, passed the following joint resolution relative to the remuneration of the Militia of the Commonwealth for services rendered during the raid of the rebels into this State last fall.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That the Governor of this Commonwealth be and is hereby requested, immediately after the passage of this joint resolution, to proceed according to the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the 2d day of April, 1862, to pay the Militia called into the service of the United States, by order of the 11th day of September, A. D. 1862, out of the moneys of the Treasury, leaving the question of the liability of the United States for said payment to be hereafter adjusted by the proper authorities of the State and the United States.

In this connection we are glad to be able to say that in the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill passed by Congress a day or two before the adjournment, there is a section appropriating one million of dollars for the purposes indicated in the above resolution, and for paying the "Minute" men in Ohio, Kentucky and Maryland.

Tyrants are the offspring of cowardice in the people.