

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher.

MONTROSE, PA., TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1863.

VOLUME XX. NUMBER 22.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. GARRATT,

DEALER in Flour, Feed, and Meal, Barrell and Dairy
Salt, Timothy and Clover Seed, Groceries, Prov-
enance, Fruit, Fish, Petroleum Oil, Wood and Stone
Ware, Yankee Notions, &c. &c. 127 Opposite Railroad
Depot, New Milford, Pa. Feb 24, 1863.-17.

H. C. TYLER, J. P. WILEY,

LATHROP, TYLER & RILEY,

DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Ready
Made Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,
Wood & Willow Ware, Iron, Nails, Sole & Upper Leather,
Fish, Flour and Salt, all of which they offer at the
lowest prices. Feb 24, 1863.-17.

EVAN JENKINS,

Licensed Auctioneer,
FOR SQUAKHANNA COUNTY.
[Post office address, Bradford, or South Gibson, Susq'a
Feb. 2, 1863.-17]

WM. H. COOPER & CO.,

Bankers, Montrose, Pa. Successors to Post Cooper
& Co. Office, Lathrop's new building, Tunkie-st.
J. B. COLEMAN, D. W. SEARLE.

McCULLUM & 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,

DRESSMAKER, Montrose, Pa. Shop
No. 101, Main street, between the Bank and the
Hotel. He has just received a large assortment of
clothing, and is prepared to make to order, in the
latest style, all kinds of clothing, and to repair and
alter the same. Feb. 24, 1863.-17.

P. LINES,

DRESSMAKER, Montrose, Pa. Shop
No. 101, Main street, between the Bank and the
Hotel. He has just received a large assortment of
clothing, and is prepared to make to order, in the
latest style, all kinds of clothing, and to repair and
alter the same. Feb. 24, 1863.-17.

JOHN GROVES,

DRESSMAKER, Montrose, Pa. Shop
No. 101, Main street, between the Bank and the
Hotel. He has just received a large assortment of
clothing, and is prepared to make to order, in the
latest style, all kinds of clothing, and to repair and
alter the same. Feb. 24, 1863.-17.

L. B. ISBELL,

REPAIRS Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry at the
shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. All
work warranted. Shop in Chandler and Johnson
streets, Montrose, Pa. Feb. 24, 1863.-17.

WM. W. SMITH,

CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURERS, Foot
of Main street, Montrose, Pa. Feb. 24, 1863.-17.

C. O. FORDHAM,

MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS & SHOES, Montrose,
Pa. Shop over De Witt's store. All kinds of work
made to order, and repaired neatly. Feb. 24, 1863.-17.

ABEL TURRELL,

DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dry
Goods, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Perfum-
ery, &c. Agent for all the most popular PATENT
MEDICINES. Montrose, Pa. Feb. 24, 1863.-17.

DAVID C. ANEY, M. D.,

HAVING located permanently at New Milford, Pa.
will attend promptly to all cases of which he may
be favored. Office at Todd's Hotel.
New Milford, July 17, 1862.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. E. PATRICK, & DR. E. L. GARDNER,
GRADUATES OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
OF YALE UNIVERSITY, have formed a partnership
to practice Medicine and Surgery, and are prepared
to attend to all business faithfully and punctually,
and to be introduced to their care, on terms commensurate
with the times.

TAKE NOTICE!

Cash Paid for Hides,
Skins, Fat, Fox, Mink, Skunk, and all kinds of
skins. A good butcher and dealer in all kinds of
meats constantly on hand. Office, Taney, & Shop on
Main Street, Montrose, Feb. 24, 1863.

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, \$200,000.
ASSETS OVER, \$1,400,000.
The rates are as low as those of any good company in
New York, or elsewhere, and the Directors are among
the first for honor and integrity.
CHARLES PLATT, Secy. ARTHUR G. COFFIN, Pres.
Montrose, July 15, 62. BILLINGS, STROUD, AGTS.

HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of New York.
CASH CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
ASSETS 1st July 1860, \$1,481,819.27.
LIABILITIES, \$43,068.68.

REMITTANCES

TO ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.
A. B. HALL & SONS' DRAFTS, in sums of one
pound and upwards, payable in all the principal
towns of England, Ireland and Scotland, for sale by
WM. H. COOPER & CO., Bankers, Montrose, Pa.

J. B. HAZLETON,

Ambrotype and Photographic
Artist, Montrose, Pa.
Pictures taken in all kinds of weather, in the best
style of the Art.

S. H. POTTENGER & CO.,

NO. 37 PARK ROW, New York, and 111 N. 3rd St.,
Montrose, Pa. are the sole agents for the sale of
the new and improved "MONTROSE DEMOCRAT" in
this city, and are authorized to take advertisements,
and subscriptions for it at our lowest rates.

REMARKS OF

HON. WM. A. WALLACE,

OF CLEARFIELD,

IN THE SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,

MARCH 6TH, 1863.

On the amendment, inviting General McClellan to visit the Capital, to the Joint Reso-

lution tendering the use of the Senate

Chamber to Ex-Governors Johnson and

Wright.

MR. SPEAKER.—I have listened with

great interest to the denunciations,

epithets and invective that have fallen

upon us from Senators on the other side

of this chamber. The crime (if such it be)

of being a Democrat, I shall neither at-

tempt to palliate or deny. In saying that

I am a Democrat, I take to myself no

feeling of shame, but rather feel a thrill

of pride and of glory. I am proud to be

an humble member of that noble party

that for three-fourths of eighty years has

conducted this government, that from a

few feeble colonies elevated her to be a

great and mighty nation, whose commerce

whitened every sea beneath the azure

vault of heaven; the "broad stripes and

bright stars" of whose national ensign

fluttered in the breezes of every clime in

the world. Sir, I take to myself no thrill

of shame that I am a Democrat. I glory

in the name in the past; I am proud of it

in the present; and in it I yet see

hope in the future. And when invective,

denunciation and bitter words are thrown

upon me here, I hurl them back defiantly

in the teeth of Senators upon this floor.

Sir, we are loyal to this government as

any Senators are; we have sustained and

will sustain the Government and the

Constitution. The people are the sovereigns

of this Republic. I am one of the people;

and as such, I the humblest, equally with

the loftiest, have the right to demand that

my rulers shall not be my tyrants. By

virtue of law, the sovereign people have

chosen their public servants and placed

them in high places to administer the

government according to law. They demand

that their rulers shall obey the law. They

have a written Constitution, on the broad

pedestal of which the rights of personal

liberty, freedom of speech and freedom of

the press are plainly given. They demand

the inestimable privilege of the un-

controlled exercise of all these rights, sub-

ject only to the penalty the law has af-

fixed for their abuse. When the ruler

of his servant—demands of his obedience

to the law, it is our duty to yield it, and it

is our right to demand that his hands

implicit obedience to the law which he has sworn

to support.

Sir, let us come directly to the question

at issue. This resolution tenders to An-

drew Johnson, of Tennessee, and Joseph

E. Wright, of Indiana, the use of this

Hall; the amendment of the Senator from

Clarion extends the same courtesy to

Pennsylvania's gallant son, George B.

McClellan. Senators speak disparagingly

of the merits of General McClellan, and

plainly indicate their determination to

vote down the amendment. During this

discussion, the flag, the loyalty and

patriotism of Gov. Johnson have been ex-

alted; his fealty to the government, and

his personal exposure of himself in its

til this hour, when has he shown him-

self in the front of battle? In high places,

as the military Governor of his own peo-

ple, as their dictator, we find him; he is

never found in arms in defence of his

State, or valiantly fighting in defence of

the liberties of his people, against the

cohort of the rebellion. Never!

Sir, it is but proper that the represen-

tatives of the people of Pennsylvania

should place upon record their desire that

a man who has done yeoman service in

behalf of the government, should be equal-

ly honored with the man who holds the

position of military Governor under the

government of the United States. The re-

publican party in the New York Legisla-

ture has refused to accord to Gen. Mc-

Clellan the honor of a public reception.—

He who has done more than any other to

ward crushing out the insurrection, is re-

fused an opportunity to be heard. Mc-

Clellan, the soldier, has voluntarily en-

countered the perils of the battle-field and

the privations of the camp. Johnson, the

civilian, has remained in inglorious ease

as a Senator and a Governor. This reso-

lution, as amended, places them on the

same level, and surely Gov. Johnson can

not complain of this. For this simple re-

quest, for exercising our undoubted right

to criticize public men, for plainly expres-

sing our opinions and convictions, we are

bitterly denounced. Sirs, you may talk as

you will. We are all your peers—Senators

of this Commonwealth—sustained by a

noble and loyal constituency; we are

sustaining the doctrines of the Constitu-

tion, and demand and will have the right

freely to express the opinions that actuate

us.

Mr. Speaker, it has been said that every

man who was a Democratic Senator or

Representative in Congress, and every

Democratic Governor at the inception of

the rebellion, is now in armed rebellion

against the Government. In its broad

statement, this is incorrect; that it is

partially true follows naturally from the

facts, that republicanism was essentially

sectional, that the South was mainly

represented by Democrats, and that the

Southern members and Senators followed

the fortunes of their States. But that these

facts prove the disloyalty of the Northern

Democracy is utterly absurd. They simply

prove that sectional republicanism has

given the coveted opportunity to sectional

secession. But, sir, let me ask you

what was your condition then, and what

is it now? When secession was accom-

plished and bloodshed was inaugurated,

every branch of the National government

was under your undisputed control; the

executive and legislative departments of

almost every northern state were abso-

lutely yours. Republicanism reveled in

power. Now, sir, the times are changed.

You are passing away; the people are

wresting from you the sceptre of domi-

nion; and men who, like Andrew John-

son, are willing to trample the Constitu-

tion under foot, are in transition; they will,

in the early future, be buried in dark obli-

vision, and men who will stand upon the

grand bulwarks of the Constitution, the

noble pulsations of whose hearts beat in

their homes and families, deprived of their

constitutional right of trial by jury, and

immured in distant forts and prisons.

The eternal principles embodied in the

bill of rights of Pennsylvania and con-

tained in the amendments of the Constitu-

tion of the United States, are the strata upon

which rest all our political rights. It was

to secure these that the revolution was

fought; all the other provisions of the

written law were designed as the other

barriers for the protection. These great

principles are immutable and can never be

subverted and our liberties preserved.—

These are the Government. To protect

them is the highest duty of any adminis-

tration called into existence under the

provisions of the Constitution. No adminis-

tration can strike out of existence these

great principles without destroying the

very institutions they are sworn to sup-

port.

And, sir, there is another thing to be

said in this connection. Vacillation of pur-

pose—a continued vacillation of policy

and purpose has characterized this adminis-

tration from its inception; it has had

this policy to-day and that to-morrow;

it has wandered here to-day and there to-

morrow; it has proposed this thing as a

war measure to-day and that thing to-

morrow, until, little by little, it has crush-

ed out the Union sentiment of the South

and almost exhausted the loyal people of

the North, by arousing a trembling ap-

prehension for the preservation of the

liberties guaranteed by the Constitution.

This vacillation of purpose on the part of

the administration has knitted together

the people of the South as one mighty

mass in arms against us; blood has flow-

ed like water; and treasure, by the thou-

sands and millions, has already been ex-

pended in the hitherto fruitless efforts to

conquer a peace and crush the insurrec-

tion. Unless reason shall resume its throne

North and South—unless the olive branch

accompany the sword—unless honesty of

purpose and fealty to our constitutional

obligations shall gain the ascendancy—

there is no ray of hope for the future.

In speaking as I have spoken of the

Constitution, I do not wish to be under-

stood as interposing its provisions as a

protection to rebels in arms. If they have

violated the law, let them be tried by the

law, and punished by the law. I do not

wish my position on this question to be

misunderstood. The history of the world

shows that occasions of public commo-

tion are seized upon by designing men to

sweep away the liberties of the people. I

am solicitous for the preservation of the

Constitution, because it is