

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher.

MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1863.

VOLUME XX. NUMBER 33.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. GARRATT,
DEALER in Flour, Feed, and Meal, Barrels and Dairy
Lard, Fat, Tallow, and Soap, Groceries, Provision
Wine, Cider, and Beer, and all other goods, at
No. 101 North Second Street, Montrose, Pa.
April 8, 1863.

LATHROP, TYLER & RILEY,
DEALERS in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Ready
Made Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,
and all other goods, at No. 101 North Second Street,
Montrose, Pa.
April 8, 1863.

EVAN JENKINS,
Licensed Auctioneer,
FOR MORGAN COUNTY,
(Post Office, Danville, or South Gibson, Susquehanna
County, Penn'a.)
Feb. 5, 1863-1870.

WM. H. COOPER & CO.,
Bankers - Montrose, Pa. Successors to Post, Cooper
& Co. Office, Lathrop's new building, Turnpike,
Montrose, Pa.
J. A. COLLIER, J. W. SEARLE.

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

DR. H. SMITH & SON,
SURGEON DENTISTS - Montrose, Pa. Shop
in Lathrop's new building, over the Bank. All
dental operations will be performed in good style
and at reasonable rates.

JOHN SAUTTER,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR - Montrose, Pa. Shop
over N. B. Ball's Grocery, on the corner of
Third and Second Streets. Cutting and making
clothing in the latest style, and repairing and
altering in the best manner.
Montrose, Pa., July 18, 1863.

P. LINES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR - Montrose, Pa. Shop
in the North Block, over the Bank, between
Second and Third Streets. Cutting and making
clothing in the latest style, and repairing and
altering in the best manner.
Montrose, Pa., July 18, 1863.

JOHN GROVES,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR - Montrose, Pa. Shop
near the Baptist Meeting House, on Turnpike
street. All kinds of clothing made to order, and
cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.
Montrose, Pa., July 18, 1863.

E. B. ISBELL,
REPAIRS Clocks, Watches, and Jewellery at the
shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. All
work warranted. Shop in Chandler and
Kline's building, between Second and Third
Streets, Montrose, Pa., July 18, 1863.

WM. W. SMITH,
CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURERS - Foot
of Main Street, Montrose, Pa.

O. FORDHAM,
MANUFACTURER OF BOOTS & SHOES - All kinds of work
made to order, and repairing done neatly.
Montrose, Pa., July 18, 1863.

AHEL TURRELL,
DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery,
Essences, Oils, Palm Oil, Olive Oil, and all other
goods, at No. 101 North Second Street, Montrose, Pa.
April 8, 1863.

DAVID A. NEY, M. D.,
Having located permanently at New Milford, Pa.
I will attend promptly to all calls with which I may
be favored. Office at Todd's Hotel.
New Milford, July 17, 1863.

MEDICAL CARD.
DR. E. PATRICK, & DR. E. L. GARDNER,
LATE GRADUATE OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
OF YALE UNIVERSITY, have formed a partnership
for the practice of Medicine and Surgery, and are prepared
to attend to all business promptly, and particularly that
may be intrusted to their care, on terms commensurate
with the times.
Diseases and deformities of the eye, surgical operations,
and all other 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 pay-
ment. At the highest rates, and cash returned.
Montrose, Pa., May 7th, 1863-1867.

TAKE NOTICE!
Cash paid for Hides,
Fur, and a good assortment of Leather and Boots and
Shoes constantly on hand. Office, Tannery, & Shop on
Main Street.
Montrose, Pa., July 18, 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.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK.
CASH CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
ASSETS July 1st, 1863, \$1,200,000
LIABILITIES July 1st, 1863, \$400,000

FRUITANON'S
To England, Ireland and Scotland.
BRUCE & BELL'S SOY'S FRUITS, in solid cases
A pound and upwards, payable in all the principal
towns of England, Ireland and Scotland, and also by
J. COOPER & Co., Barras,
No. 30-32, Colton Court, Glasgow, Scotland.

J. B. HAZLETON
Ambrotype and Photographic
Artist, Montrose, Pa.
No. 101 North Second Street, Montrose, Pa.
All kinds of Ambrotypes and Photographs taken
in the most perfect manner, and at the lowest
rates. Subscriptions for us at 1863-1864.

Gov. Seymour's Letter to the President.
Executive Department,
ALBANY, Aug. 3, 1863.

To the President of the U. S.

Sir: At my request a number of persons have called upon you with respect to the draft in this State, more particularly as it affected the cities of New York and Brooklyn.

To avoid misapprehension, I deem it proper to state my views and wishes in writing. As the draft was one of the causes of the late riot in the City of New York, and as that outbreak has been urged by some as a reason for its immediate execution in that city, it is proper that I should speak of that event. At the moment when the militia of this city were absent in pursuance of your request, and when the forces of the General Government were withdrawn from its fortifications, leaving it defenseless against any attack from abroad or the riot within its limits, the Provost Marshal commenced the draft without consultation with the authorities of the State, or of the city.

The harsh measures of raising troops by compulsion has heretofore been avoided by this government, and is now resorted to from the belief, on its part, that it is necessary for the support of our arms. I trust you will agree with me that justice and prudence alike demand that this lottery for life shall be conducted with the utmost fairness and openness, so that all may know it is impartial and equal in its operations.

It is the right of every citizen to be assured that in all public transactions there is strict impartiality in a matter so deeply affecting the persons and happiness of our people. This is called for by every consideration. I am happy to say that in many of the districts in this State, enrolled lists were publicly exhibited, the names were placed in the wheels from which they were to be drawn, in the presence of men of different parties, and of known integrity, and the drawings were conducted in a manner to avoid suspicion of wrong.

As the enrollments are made in many instances by persons unknown to the public, who are selected by their action, and who have no voice in their election, care should be taken to prove the correctness of every slip. Unfortunately, this was not done in the district of New York when the draft was commenced. The excitement caused by this unexpected draft led to an unjustifiable attack upon the enrolling officers, which ultimately grew into the most destructive riot known in the history of our country. Disregard for law and respect for judicial tribunals produced their natural results, robbery and arson, accompanied by murderous outrages upon a helpless race. For a time the very existence of the commercial metropolis of our country was threatened.

In the sad and humiliating history of this riot, it is gratifying to know that the citizens of New York, without material aid from the State or nation, were able of themselves to put down this dangerous insurrection. I do not undervalue the value of the service rendered by the military or naval officers of the General Government, who were stationed in that city for the public are under great and lasting obligations to them for their courage and skill, and their wise and prudent counsel, but they had, at their command, only a handful of good troops, who, alone, were entirely unequal to the duty of defending the vast amount of national property which was endangered.

The rioters were subdued by the exertions of the city officials, civil and military, the people, the police, and a small body of only 1,200 men, composed equally of the State and national forces, who availed themselves of the able advice and direction of the distinguished military men to whom I have alluded. It gives a gratifying assurance of the ability of the greatest city on our continent, to maintain order in its midst, under circumstances so disadvantageous, against an uprising so unexpected, and having its origin in questions deeply exciting to the minds of the great masses of its population.

The return from the war of some of the New York militia regiments, restored peace and security to the city. Ordered troops from different parts of the State, but I could not get them to the city before the riot was quelled, neither could the general government give any substantial aid. It could not even make an armament and pay a guard against any of the vessels, which were at that time engaged in burning the ships of our coast. For a time these very fortifications were the chief danger to the harbor of New York; one thousand men could have easily taken them, and have used their equipment for the destruction of the shipping and of the city itself.

At the time this riot took place I was engaged with Senator Morgan and Controller Robinson of this State, on the subject of harbor defenses, and placed under the direction of Gen. Wool the organized bodies of national volunteers under my control, and I also ordered bodies of the militia from the interior of New York into the fortifications to be under my control, and I made arrangements for the receipt of arms, and the outfitting of the militia, five days before the riot broke out. I was requested by Gen. Wool to countermand my orders directing the militia to proceed to the harbor of New York.

The reason for this I understand is that the rules of the service or the laws of the United States do not permit the War Department to accept the services of troops for special or qualified purposes. The inability of the Government at that time to defend its forts and public property, or to give any substantial assistance in putting down a riot while the military of the city were supporting the national cause in another field, will be shown by the following letter, which was communicated to my associates, Messrs. Morgan and Robinson, and to myself the week before these outrages occurred:

Headquarters, New York,
June 30, 1863.

To Governor Seymour:

Sir:—Allow me to call your attention to the "defenceless" condition of this city. I have only 550 men to garrison eight forts. One half of these cannot be called artillerymen, being very imperfectly instructed in any part of artillery duty. The Boatswain ordered to proceed to Hampton Roads, leaving no vessel of war in the harbor or at the depot that could be available in less than ten days. The militia of this city and Brooklyn have either been or are being sent to protect and defend Pennsylvania, which State is now paying dearly for her neglect to take care of herself by guarding her frontier. It is wise for New York to follow her example by neglecting to protect the city of New York, the great emporium of the country, and of more importance at the present moment to the government than all the other cities under its control. If I had a sufficient number of men to man our guns, I might protect the city from ordinary ships of war but not from iron-clad steamers.

In our present condition, from want of men to man our guns, the Alabama or any other vessel of her class might, without fear or injury, enter our harbor and in a few hours destroy one hundred millions of property. I have done all in my power to guard against the present condition of the city, but I have thus far been unsuccessful. I have called the attention of the Mayor as well as others, again and again, to the defenceless condition of the city. The Mayor can do but little from the fact that the militia have been ordered to defend Pennsylvania. We ought to have one or two iron-clad steamers and several gunboats to guard the harbor. These, with men to man the guns of our forts, would be sufficient to protect and defend the city. The company of artillery raised for the forts in this harbor, which I requested your Excellency to turn over to me, has been sent to Pennsylvania. The condition of the city is an invitation to the rebel to make the effort to assail it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. B. WOOD, Maj. Gen.

While this deplorable riot has brought disgrace upon the great city in which it occurred, it is due to the character of its population to say that they were able to put it down without aid from any other quarter, to save their city and to rescue their own and the government property from the violence of a mob at a critical moment, when they had sent their armed men to save the National Capitol from falling into the hands of hostile arms. For this patriotic service they have already received your thanks and the gratitude of the nation. However much we may deplore and denounce the violence of bad or misguided men, it would be alike unjust and ungrateful to execute the draft in any spirit of resentment, or to show any unwillingness to see that the most exact justice is observed in the executing of the quotas, and in fixing the amount of the quotas. I am sure that you will unite with me in repelling any counsel suggested by excited passions or partisan prejudices. For you have no more than one occasion acknowledged the generous and patriotic pliancy with which the city of New York has responded. The act of Congress providing for the conscription directs that in determining the quotas of men to be furnished by each State regard shall be had to the number of volunteers and militia furnished by them respectively, since the commencement of the present rebellion; and that they shall be so assigned as to equalize the number among the districts of the several States, allowing for those already furnished and for the time of their service. I believe that New York is the only Atlantic State, save Rhode Island, which has furnished her full quota heretofore, and has also furnished a surplus which entitles her to a credit upon the present draft. But the statement made at the office of the Provost Marshal General at Washington of this State does not agree with the claim of 145,000 of the military general of this State. To do that would be the duty of Col. Fry and I believe that the fairness of those statements can be recognized if an opportunity is given to compare the records of the two States. I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. B. WOOD.

elsewhere, until we shall learn the results of recruiting, which is now actively going on throughout the State, and particularly in the city of New York. I am advised that large numbers are now volunteering. Whatever credit shall hereafter be allowed to this State, it is certain that there is a balance in its favor. It is but just that the delinquent States should make up their deficiency before New York, which has so freely and generously responded to the calls of the Government, shall be allowed the opportunity to continue its voluntary support of the armies of the Union.

There is another point which profoundly excites the public mind which has been brought to your attention by persons from this and other States. Our people have been taught that laws must be obeyed and respected at every cost and every sacrifice. That the conscription act, which demands their persons and perhaps their lives, must be promptly obeyed, because it is a statute of our Government. To support the majesty of law a million of men had gone forth from Northern States to the battle fields of the South. More than 300,000 have been laid in bloody graves or have perished by lingering diseases. The traitor of the Rebel consists in an armed hand against Constitutional or legal obligations. The soldier who has given up his life; the capitalist who has contributed his treasure; the mechanic and the laborer who have paid to the tax-gatherer the earnings of their toil have cheerfully made these sacrifices because they saw in the power of law not only obligations to obedience but protection to their rights, to their persons, and to their homes. It is this protection which alone gives value to Government. It is believed by at least one-half of the people of the loyal States that the Conscription Act, which they are called upon to obey, because it stands upon the statute book, is itself a violation of the sacred Supreme Constitutional law. There is a fear and suspicion that while they are threatened with the severest penalties of the law, they are deprived of its protection. In the minds of the American people the duty of obedience and the right to protection are inseparable. If it is, therefore, proposed on the one hand to exact obedience at the point of the bayonet, and upon the other hand to shift off by military police all approach to our judicial tribunals, and to deny redress for wrongs, we have reason to fear the most ruinous results. These disasters may be produced as well by bringing laws into contempt, and by a destruction of respect for the decisions of courts, as by open resistance. This Government and our people have more to fear from the consequences in the disorganizing teachings that war suspends their legal rights, or destroys their legal remedies, than they have to fear from resistance to the doctrine that measures can be enforced without regard to the decisions of judicial tribunals. The refusal to give protection excites criticism to disobedience. The successful execution of the Conscription Act depends upon the settlement, by judicial tribunals, of its constitutionality. With such decisions in its favor, it will have a hold upon the public respect and deference which it now lacks. A refusal to submit to this test will be regarded as evidence that it wants legality and binding force. A measure so unusual in the history of this country, which fits so harshly with those ideas of voluntary action which have so long prevailed in this community, and which have been so conspicuous in the conduct of this war, should be forth with all the sanction of every department of the Government. The Legislative, the Executive, and the Judicial. With such sanction it would overcome the hostility, which it naturally creates in the minds of a people conscious of their patriotism and jealous of their rights. I earnestly urge that the Government interpose no objections to the earliest practicable judicial decision upon this point. Our accustomed procedure give to our citizens the right to bring up all questions affecting personal liberty or compulsory service in a direct and summary manner to the Judges and courts of the State or nation. The decisions which would thus naturally be rendered within a brief period, and after full and ample discussion, would make such a current of judicial opinion as would satisfy the public mind that the act is either valid or void. This right of the Government to enforce military service in any other mode than that pointed out by the Constitution cannot be established by a violent enforcement of the statute. It must be determined judicially by the judiciary. It should be determined in advance of an enforcement which must be destructive to so many lives. It would be a cruel mockery to withhold such a decision until after the irremediable injury of its execution, upon those who are liable to pay the sum demanded in favor of their persons. Those who are able to contribute might have their money by recovery of the money paid in contribution. No evils are to be feared if a law should be pronounced unconstitutional. The submission of this Government to the decisions of our courts would give a more powerful and stronger hold upon the public confidence than could be obtained by any other system of government. It would also give another exhibition of our

entirely different from that which we have seen in the case of the late riot. The spirit of lawlessness in our land would be rebuked, respect for legal obligations would be invigorated, confidence in our Government would be strengthened, the dissensions and jealousies of the North, which now weaken our cause would be healed up, and your voice would be potent in calling forth the power and aid of a united people. By what willing strength has done in the past you may foresee what willing and united strength may accomplish in the future. It cannot be said of New York, I believe it cannot be said of any Northern State, that if the Conscription act be delayed unconstitutional, the nation is thereby afflicted with weakness and paralysis. Be assured such a fate can never befall a Government which respects the constitutional rights of the people which works within the spirit and provisions of the Constitution. It is in no more possible under such circumstances that the nation should be left in helplessness than that the strong man's arm should refuse to obey his will. It is his right to stand upon the assumed right of Congress to pass such an act, shall fall to the ground, there is still left the undoubted authority to call forth the armed power of the nation, in the manner distinctly set forth in the Constitution of our country. I do not dwell upon what I believe would be the consequence of a violent harsh policy before the constitutionality of the act is tested. You can scan the immediate future as well as I. The temper of the people to-day you can readily learn by consulting, as I have done, with men of all political parties and of every profession and occupation. The nation's strength is in the hearts of the people. Fasten them, divide them, and the foundations fall, and structure must perish. I am confident you will feel that acquiescence in my request will be but a small concession for our government to make to our people, and particularly that it should assure itself and them of the accordance of its subordinate laws with the supreme law of the land. It will be but a little price to pay for the peace of the public mind. It will add nothing from the dignity, nothing from the sovereignty of the nation to show a just regard for the majesty of the law, and a paternal interest in the wishes and welfare of our citizens.

Truly yours,
HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Statement of population, draft numbers, vote, etc., etc.

Population.	Draft.	Vote of 1862.
26,111,656	1,767,000	20,007
17,114,520	1,338,000	17,892
28,510,980	2,088,000	22,525
18,012,965	2,015,000	21,624
15,013,232	2,220,000	23,165
27,013,549	2,416,000	20,941
30,014,172	2,530,000	23,985

New York and Brooklyn districts.

Population.	Draft.	Vote of 1862.
6,132,242	2,697,000	16,421
6,511,148	4,538,000	12,775
8,017,998	4,892,000	15,105
4,011,354	5,881,000	12,663

The statement shows the population, the number to be drafted, and the number of voters in the several Congressional Districts in which enrollments have been completed, and of which reports have been made to this office up to the 3d day of August, 1863.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.

His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor of New York, Albany, N. Y., has received and attentively considered your communication of the 3d inst., has been received and attentively considered. I cannot consent to suspend the draft in New York, as you request, because among other reasons, time is too important. By the figures you send which I presume are correct, the districts represented fall in two classes of eight and four respectively.

The disparity of the quotas for the draft in these two classes is certainly very striking, being the difference between an average of 2,200 in one class and 4,884 in the other. Assuming that the districts are equal to one another, in entire population, as required by the plan on which they were made, this disparity is such as to require attention. Much of it, however, I suppose will be accounted for by the fact that so many more persons fit for soldiers are in the city than in the country, who have, too, recently arrived from other parts of the United States and from Europe to be either included in the census of 1860, or to have voted in 1862. Still making due allowance for this, I am yet unwilling to stand upon it as an entirely sufficient explanation of the great disparity. I shall direct the draft to proceed in all the districts, drawing however, at first from each of the "two" districts to which the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth are added, being the average quota of the other class. After this drawing, these four districts may also be drawn, and twenty-ninth shall be carefully enrolled, and if you please, agents of the Government may witness every step of that process, my deficiency, which may appear by this enrollment will be supplied by the

entirely different from that which we have seen in the case of the late riot. The spirit of lawlessness in our land would be rebuked, respect for legal obligations would be invigorated, confidence in our Government would be strengthened, the dissensions and jealousies of the North, which now weaken our cause would be healed up, and your voice would be potent in calling forth the power and aid of a united people. By what willing strength has done in the past you may foresee what willing and united strength may accomplish in the future. It cannot be said of New York, I believe it cannot be said of any Northern State, that if the Conscription act be delayed unconstitutional, the nation is thereby afflicted with weakness and paralysis. Be assured such a fate can never befall a Government which respects the constitutional rights of the people which works within the spirit and provisions of the Constitution. It is in no more possible under such circumstances that the nation should be left in helplessness than that the strong man's arm should refuse to obey his will. It is his right to stand upon the assumed right of Congress to pass such an act, shall fall to the ground, there is still left the undoubted authority to call forth the armed power of the nation, in the manner distinctly set forth in the Constitution of our country. I do not dwell upon what I believe would be the consequence of a violent harsh policy before the constitutionality of the act is tested. You can scan the immediate future as well as I. The temper of the people to-day you can readily learn by consulting, as I have done, with men of all political parties and of every profession and occupation. The nation's strength is in the hearts of the people. Fasten them, divide them, and the foundations fall, and structure must perish. I am confident you will feel that acquiescence in my request will be but a small concession for our government to make to our people, and particularly that it should assure itself and them of the accordance of its subordinate laws with the supreme law of the land. It will be but a little price to pay for the peace of the public mind. It will add nothing from the dignity, nothing from the sovereignty of the nation to show a just regard for the majesty of the law, and a paternal interest in the wishes and welfare of our citizens.

Truly yours,
HORATIO SEYMOUR.