THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Publisher. | MONTROSE, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1864. | VOLUME XXI. NUMBER 15.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. O. WARREN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bounty, Back Pay, Pension, and Exemption Claims attended to. feb1
☞ Office first door below Boyd's Store, Montrose, Pa.

M. C. SUTTON,

LICENSED AUCTIONEER, Friendsville, Susq'a co. Penn'a. Jan. '64.

DR. D. A. LATHROP.

OFFICE, Post, Cooper & Co's old Banking House.—Surgery in particular. ☞ Reference 30 years experience. [Montrose, May, 1863.

DOCT. E. L. HANDRICK,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Friendsville and vicinity. ☞ Office in the office of Dr. Leet. Boards at J. Bosford's. (July 30, 1863. 1y

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A. LATHROP, H. C. TYLER, J. F. W. RILEY.

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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 very

☞ Lowest Prices. ☜

Lathrops Brick Building, Montrose, Pa.
April 6, 1863. y.

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JOHN GROVES,

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L. B. ISBELL,

REPAIRS Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. All work warranted. Shop in Chandler and Jessup's store, MONTROSE, Pa. oct25 tf

WM. W. SMITH,

CABINET AND CHAIR MANUFACTURERS.—Foot of Main street, Montrose, Pa. aug tf

C. O. FORDHAM,

MANUFACTURER of DOORS & SASH, Montrose, Pa. Shop over Dewitt's store. All kinds of work made to order, and repairing done neatly. je2 y

ABEL TURRELL,

DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Glass Ware, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Window Glass, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Jewelry Perfumery, &c.—Agent for all the most popular PATENT MEDICINES.—Montrose, Pa. aug tf

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Montrose, Pa., May 7th, 1862.—tpf

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S. Milton Smith, Sec'y. Chas. J. Martin, President.
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nov29 y BILLINGS STROUD, Agent.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

NO. 37 PARK ROW, New York, and 6 State Street, Boston, are our agents for the *Montrose Democrat* in those cities, and are authorized to take advertisements and subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

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☞ Pictures taken in all kinds of weather, in the best style of the Art. oct10

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MONTROSE, Pa.

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NOTICE!

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has taken License to auctioneer in the County of Susquehanna, and offers his services to the public. ☞ Charges reasonable; and all calls will be promptly attended to. LUTHER WARD.

Choconut, March 2, 1864.

FAREWELL ADDRESS OF ANDREW JACKSON.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

FELLOW CITIZENS: * * * *

We have now lived almost fifty years under the constitution framed by the sages and patriots of the revolution. The conflicts in which the nations of Europe were engaged during a great part of this period; the spirit in which they waged war against each other; and our intimate commercial connections with every part of the civilized world, rendered it a time of much difficulty for the government of the United States. We have had our seasons of peace and of war, with all the evils which precede or follow a state of hostility with powerful nations. We encountered these trials with our constitution yet in its infancy, and under the disadvantages which a new and untried government must always feel, when it is called upon to put forth its whole strength, without the lights of experience to guide it, or the weight of precedents to justify its measures. But we have passed triumphantly through all these difficulties. Our constitution is no longer a doubtful experiment; and at the end of nearly half a century, we find that it has preserved unimpaired the liberties of the people, secured the rights of property, and that our country has improved, and is flourishing beyond any former example in the history of nations.

These cheering and grateful prospects, and these multiplied favors, we owe, under Providence, to the adoption of the federal constitution. It is no longer a question whether this great country can remain happily united and flourish under our present form of government. Experience, the unerring test of all human undertakings, has shown the wisdom and foresight of those who formed it; and has proved, that in the Union of these States there is a sure foundation for the brightest hopes of freedom, and for the happiness of the people. At every hazard, and by every sacrifice, this Union must be preserved.

The necessity of watching with jealous anxiety for the preservation of the Union, was earnestly pressed upon his fellow-citizens by the Father of his Country, in his farewell address. He has there told us, that "while experience shall not have demonstrated its impracticability, there will always be reason to distrust the patriotism of those who, in any quarter, may endeavor to weaken its bonds;" and he has cautioned us in the strongest terms against the formation of parties on geographical discriminations, as one of the means which might disturb our Union, and to which designing men would be likely to resort.

The lessons contained in this invaluable legacy of Washington to his countrymen, should be cherished in the heart of every citizen to the latest generation; and, perhaps, at no period of time could they be more usefully remembered than at the present moment. For when we look upon the scenes that are passing around us, and dwell upon the pages of his parting address, his paternal counsels would seem to be, not merely the offspring of wisdom and foresight, but the voice of prophecy foretelling events and warning us of the evil to come. Forty years have passed since this imperishable document was given to his countrymen. The federal constitution was then regarded by him as an experiment—and he so speaks of it in his address—but an experiment upon the success of which the best hopes of his country depended, and we all know that he was prepared to lay down his life, if necessary, to secure to it a full and fair trial. The trial has been made. It has succeeded beyond the proudest hopes of those who framed it. Every quarter of this widely-extended nation has felt its blessings, and shared in the general prosperity and splendid success, the dangers of which he warned us are becoming every day more evident, and the signs of evil are sufficiently apparent to awaken the deepest anxiety in the bosom of the patriot. We behold systematic efforts publicly made to sow the seeds of discord between different parts of the United States, and to place party divisions directly upon geographical distinctions; to excite the *south* against the *north*, and the *north* against the *south*, and to force into controversy the most delicate and exciting topics; topics upon which it is impossible that a large portion of the Union can ever speak without strong emotion. Appeals, too, are constantly made to sectional interests, in order to influence the election of the chief magistrate, as if it were desired that he should favor a particular quarter of the country, instead of fulfilling the duties of his station with impartial justice to all; and the possible dissolution of the Union has at length become an ordinary and familiar subject of discussion. Has the warning voice of Washington been forgotten? or have designs already been formed to sever the Union? Let it not be supposed that I impute to all of those who have taken an active part in these unwise and unprofitable discussions, a want of patriotism or of public virtue. The honorable feeling of State pride, and local attachment, finds a place in the bosoms of the most enlightened and pure. But while such men are conscious of their own integrity and honesty of purpose, they ought never to forget that the citizens of other States are their political brethren; and that, however mistaken they may be in their views, the great body of them are equally honest and upright with themselves. Mutual suspicions and reproaches may in time create mutual hostility, and artful and designing men will always be found, who are ready to foment these fatal divisions, and to inflame the natural jealousies of different sections of the country. The history of the world is full of such examples, and especially the history of republics.

What have you to gain by division and dissension? Delude not yourselves with the belief that a breach once made may be afterwards repaired. If the Union is once severed, the line of separation will grow wider and wider, and the controversies which are now debated and settled in the halls of legislation, will then be tried in fields of battle, and be determined by the sword. Neither should you deceive yourself with the hope, that the first line of separation would be the permanent one, and that nothing but harmony and concord would be found in the new associations formed upon the dissolution of this Union. Local interests would still be found there, and unchastened ambition. And if the recollection of common dangers, in which the people of these United States stood side by side against the common foe; the memory of victories won by their united valor; the prosperity and happiness they have enjoyed under the present Constitution; the proud name they bear as citizens of this republic; if all these recollections and proofs of common interest are not strong enough to bind us together as one people, what tie will hold united the new divisions of empire, when these bonds have been broken and this Union dissevered? The first line of separation would not last for a single generation; new fragments would be torn off; new leaders would spring up; and this great and glorious republic would soon be broken into a multitude of petty States, without commerce, without credit; jealous of one another; armed for mutual aggression; loaded with taxes to pay armies and leaders; seeking aid against each other from foreign powers; insulted and trampled upon by the nations of Europe, until harrassed with conflicts, and humbled and debased in spirit, they would be ready to submit to the absolute dominion of any military adventurer, and to surrender their liberty for the sake of repose. It is impossible to look on the consequences that would inevitably follow the destruction of this government, and not feel indignant when we hear cold calculations about the value of the Union, and have so constantly before us a line of conduct so well calculated to weaken its ties.

But in order to maintain the Union unimpaired, it is absolutely necessary that the laws passed by the constituted authorities should be faithfully executed in every part of the country, and that every good citizen should, at all times, stand ready to put down, with the combined force of the nation, every attempt at unlawful resistance under whatever pretext it may be made, or whatever shape it may assume. Unconstitutional or oppressive laws may no doubt be passed by Congress, either from erroneous views or the want of due consideration; if they are within the reach of judicial authority, the remedy is easy and peaceful; and if from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power not within the reach of the judiciary, then free discussion and calm appeals to reason and to the justice of the people will not fail to redress the wrong. But until the law shall be declared void by the courts, or repealed by Congress, no individual, or combination of individuals can be justified in forcibly resisting its execution. It is impossible that any government can continue to exist upon any other principles. It would cease to be a government, and be unworthy of the name, if it had not the power to enforce the execution of its own laws within its own sphere of action.

It is true that cases may be imagined disclosing such a settled purpose of usurpation and oppression, on the part of our government, as would justify an appeal to arms. These, however, are extreme cases, which we have no reason to apprehend in a government where the power is in the hands of a patriotic people; and no citizen who loves his country would, in any case whatever, resort to forcible resistance, unless he clearly saw that the time had come when a freeman should prefer death to submission; for if such a struggle is once begun, and the citizens of one section of the country are arrayed in arms against those of another, in doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it may, there will be an end of the Union, and with it, an end to the hopes of freedom. The victory of the injured would not secure to them the blessings of liberty; they would avenge their wrongs, but they would themselves share in the common ruin.

But the Constitution cannot be maintained, nor the Union preserved, in opposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercive powers confided to the General Government. The foundations must be laid in the affections of the people, in the security it gives to life, liberty character and property in every part of the country, and in the fraternal attachment which the citizens of the several States bear to one another as members of one political family, mutually contributing to promote the happiness of each other. Hence the citizens of every State should studiously avoid everything calculated to wound the sensibility or offend the just pride of the people of other States; and they should frown upon any proceedings within their own borders likely to disturb the tranquility of their political brethren in other portions of the Union. In a country so extensive as the United States, and with pursuits so varied, the internal regulations of the several States must frequently differ from one another in important particulars, and this difference is unavoidably increased by the varying principles upon which the American colonies were originally planted; principles which had taken deep root in their social relations before the Revolution, and therefore, of necessity influencing their policy since they became free and independent States. But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure; and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States, or the rights of the Union, every State must be the sole judge of the measures proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote thier happiness; and all efforts on the part of the other States to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger their safety. Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference; and weak men may persuade themselves for a moment that they are laboring in the cause of humanity, and asserting the rights of the human race; but every one, upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from these improper assaults upon the feelings and rights of others. Rest assured, that the men found busy in this work of discord are men not worthy of your confidence, and deserve your strongest reprobation.

In the legislation of Congress, also, and in every measure of the General Government, justice to every portion of the United States should be faithfully observed. No free government can stand without virtue in the people, and a lofty spirit of patriotism; and if the sordid feelings of mere selfishness shall usurp the place which ought to be filled by public spirit, the legislation of Congress will soon be converted into a scramble for personal and sectional advantages. Under our free institutions the citizens of every quarter of our country are capable of attaining a high degree of prosperity and happiness, without seeking to profit themselves at the expense of others; and every such attempt must in the end fail to succeed, for the people in every part of the United States are too enlightened not to understand their own rights and interests, and to detect and defeat every effort to gain undue advantages over them; and when such designs are discovered, it naturally provokes resentments which cannot always be easily allayed. Justice, full and ample justice to every portion of the United States, should be the ruling principle of every freeman, and should guide the deliberations of every public body, whether it be State or National.

It is well known that there have always been those amongst us who wish to enlarge the power of the General Government; and experience would seem to indicate that there is a tendency on the part of this government to overstep the boundaries marked out for it by the Constitution. Its legitimate authority is abundantly sufficient for all the purposes for which it was created; and its powers being expressly enumerated there can be no justification for claiming anything beyond them. Every attempt to exercise power beyond these limits should be promptly and firmly opposed. For one evil example will lead to other measures still more mischievous; and if the principle of constructive powers, or supposed advantages, or temporary circumstances shall ever be permitted to justify the assumption of a power not given by the Constitution, the General Government will before long absorb all the powers of legislation, and you will have, in effect, but one consolidated government. From the extent of our country, its diversified interests, different pursuits and different habits, it is too obvious for argument, that a single consolidated government would be wholly inadequate to watch over and protect its interests; and every friend of our free institutions should be always prepared to maintain unimpaired, and in full vigor, the rights and sovereignty of the States, and to confine the action of the general government strictly to the sphere of its appropriate duties.

In reviewing the conflicts which have taken place between different interests in the United States, and the policy pursued since the adoption of our present form of government, we find nothing that has produced such deep seated evil as the course of legislation in relation to the currency. The Constitution of the United States unquestionably intended to secure to the people a circulating medium of gold and silver. But the establishment of a National Bank by Congress, with the privilege of issuing paper money receivable in the payment of the public dues, and the unfortunate course of legislation in the several States upon the same subject, drove from general circulation the constitutional currency, and substituted one of paper in its place.

It was not easy for men engaged in the ordinary pursuits of business, whose attention had not been particularly drawn to the subject, to foresee all the consequences of a currency exclusively of paper; and we ought not, on that account, to be surprised at the facility with which laws were obtained to carry into effect the paper system. Honest, and even enlightened men, are sometimes misled by the specious and plausible statements of the designing. But experience has now proved the mischiefs and dangers of a paper currency, and it rests with you to determine whether the proper remedy shall be applied.

Recent events have proved that the paper money system of this country may be used as an engine to undermine your free institutions; and that those who desire to engross all power in the hands of the few, and to govern by corruption or force, are aware of its power and prepared to employ it.

We are not left to conjecture how the moneyed power, thus organized, and with such a weapon in its hands, would be likely to use it. The distress and alarm which pervaded and agitated the whole country, when the Bank of the United States waged war upon the people, in order to compel them to submit to its demands, cannot yet be forgotten. The ruthless and unsparing temper with which whole cities and communities were oppressed, individuals impoverished and ruined, and a scene of cheerful prosperity suddenly changed into one of gloom and despondency, ought to be indelibly impressed upon the memory of the people of the United States. If such was its power in a time of peace, what would it not have been in a season of war, with an enemy at your door? No nation but the freemen of the United States could have come out victorious from such a contest; yet, if you had not conquered, the Government would have passed from the hands of the many to the hands of the few; and this organized money power, from its secret conclave, would have dictated the choice of your highest officers, and compelled you to make peace or war, as best suited their own wishes. The forms of your government, might, for a time, have remained; but its living spirit would have departed from it.

The distress and sufferings inflicted on the people by the bank, are some of the fruits of that system of policy which is continually striving to enlarge the authority of the Federal Government beyond the limits fixed by the Constitution. The powers enumerated in that instrument do not confer on Congress the right to establish such a corporation as the Bank of the United States; and the evil consequences which followed, may warn us of the danger of departing from the true rule of construction, and of permitting temporary circumstances, or the hope of better promoting the public welfare, to influence in any degree our decisions upon the extent of the authority of the General Government. Let us abide by the Constitution as it is written, or amend it in the constitutional mode if it is found to be defective.

— ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, March 4, 1837.

Thrilling Adventure on the Plains.

A San Francisco print relates the circumstances of a most heroic and intrepid act, on the part of a lady, which was performed last month in the Indian country. About the 15th March, a telegraphic despatch was published in the papers, telling the story, to the effect that the Overland Mail stage coach had been attacked by Indians near Canon Station, and the driver killed. On the 25th, a lady named Mrs. John H. Gerrish, with her child, arrived in San Francisco from the East, via the Overland Route, and put up at the Occidental Hotel. She was the only passenger, beside her child, in the very same coach on the box of which the driver was shot by the Indians. The despatch, therefore, was true, but the whole truth was not told. The details of the affair, as narrated by this lady, are most thrilling, and herself the principal actor in them.—Instantaneously with the shooting of the driver, Mrs. Gerrish leaped out of the stage, leaving her child within. At the same moment, four or five shots more fired by the Indians, one of which struck a horse in the head, and he fell. She instantly cut him loose, mounted the box, and seizing the reins, applied the whip vigorously. The driver, on being shot, fell back into the boot behind the seat.—The three horses were put to the top of their speed, and continued running for about two miles, when luckily they encountered another stage from the opposite direction. In this was a number of soldiers, who instantly came to the aid of the heroine, when she and her child were released from their perilous position. Mrs. Gerrish is a young woman and of delicate physique; but her conduct during this frightful adventure exhibited courage and presence of mind rarely equalled, and never surpassed, by the sex. She is a native of Ohio, and had been on a visit to her Atlantic friends. She went North to join her husband, who is in Oregon.

Three Years of Administration.

The administration of Mr. Lincoln after a three years trial of its merits, comes before the country and asks for an extension of its power for another Presidential terms. The head of the administration was originally elected to office by little over one third of the electors of the Union; and instead of seeking to govern the country according to the will of the majority, he sought as his directors and political guides the smallest minority of his minority. At no time has he commanded the confidence of the people; and if they have sustained him, it has been as soldiers sustain a weak and cowardly general, because no alternative is left them, except the worse one of insubordination and anarchy.

He was accidentally nominated by his own party; and owing his position to hazard, he has left to hazard the fortunes of the people and the fate of the republic. He never appreciated the condition of the country, and when told before his inauguration that certain States would withdrew from Congress, he chuckled over it, and said that would secure the confirmation of his nominations, by the Senate.

His tour to Washington, proclaiming "nobody was hurt," offering himself to be looked at, measuring lengths with bystanders, his disguise and flight, his coarse jokes, his meddling and his malice, gave the character of the man. Before he took the oath to support the Constitution he proclaimed his fidelity to the Chicago platform. That was the measure of his statesmanship.

When he entered upon the government, we have his own testimony that a majority of the people of all the Southern States (with, perhaps, the exception of South Carolina) were opposed to secession and in favor of the Union. Yet he commenced immediately a system of administration which has driven nine-tenths of these people into the arms of the Confederates. He does not expect to reorganize these States, even after conquest, except on a basis of a constituency of one-tenth of the inhabitants.

We do not care to discuss the intrinsic merits of the measures of Confiscation, Emancipation and Negro elevation, which have produced this result. We speak of the elements of success which were placed in his hands, and of how he has misused them.

No people ever sustained a government with such lavish means and such untiring devotion as the states of the North have sustained him. How has he responded? By the creation of a high tariff system, for protection to class inhibition, and fatal to revenue. By a paper-money system which oppresses labor in the beginning and defrauds it in the end. By a National Bank system, uncalled for, thrice condemned, and suicidal in a country which yields an annual gold crop of a hundred millions and which has the highest interest in maintaining a specie currency throughout the world. He has created a public debt of four thousand millions to carry on a war which might have been easily prosecuted, as Napoleon did his, from the resources of the country, without a dollar of debt or of paper money. We do not speak of his ignoring the rights of the States, abrogating the trial by jury and the writ of *habeas corpus*, and the freedom of the press. These useless provocations to discontent were prompted by political malice, and will yet return to plague the inventors.

How has the war been conducted?—Look at the list of armies sacrificed, of battles lost, of generals displaced from the pettiest motives of rivalry and jealousy. Look at the head of the War Department! Look again at the head of the Navy! What can be thought of a financial system, which borrows at 10 per cent. (gold interest,) and buys at 150 per cent.; which spends three millions a day, and makes no provision of revenue to meet even the interest on its loans.—What is the fruit of our foreign policy?—We have the sympathies of Russia and Austria; and the secret hate of all the more liberal governments of Europe.—We have a monarchy in Mexico, and are passive accessories to the overthrow of the Republic there. France intends to occupy Sonora, and threatens our Southern border. We have given up to England a policy right of search over our own vessels in our own seas!

What have we gained in exchange for all this? An artificial and seeming prosperity, the result of inflation, but it is purchased by a debt which already absorbs two-thirds of all the property of the people.

Shall we re-elect such an administration, and give it four years longer to try its fearful experiments upon the people, upon the country and upon the cause of constitutional liberty?—*Albany Argus.*

☞ He is the happiest who does the most to make others happy. The inventor of Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus must be the happiest man in existance, for we hazard nothing in saying, that the use of the Gold Medal Saleratus cannot fail to make a happy household. Our better half says she does not fear of our ever frowning, as long as she can get the genuine Herrick Allen's. We say success to the inventor, and if everybody knew how good it is, no other would be used.