

# Montrose Democrat.

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## By the President of the United States of America.

**A PROCLAMATION.**  
Whereas, By proclamation of the 15th and 19th of April 1861, the President of the United States by virtue of the power vested in him by the Constitution and the laws, declared that the laws of the United States were opposed and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by law; and

Whereas, By another proclamation made on the 16th day of August, in the same year, in pursuance of an act of Congress, approved July 13th, 1861, the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Alleghany mountains, and with other parts of that State and the other States before named as might maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the Constitution, or might be, from time to time, occupied and patrolled by forces of the United States, engaged in the dispersion of insurgents, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States; and

Whereas, By another proclamation of the first day of July, 1862, issued in pursuance of an act of Congress approved June 7, in the same year, the insurrection was declared to be still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties in the State of Virginia; and

Whereas, By another proclamation made on the second day of April, 1863, in pursuance of the act of Congress of July 13th, 1861, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August 16th, 1861, were revoked, and the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and Virginia, except the forty eight counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal, and Beaufort, in South Carolina, were declared to be still in a state of insurrection against the United States; and

Whereas, The House of Representatives on the 22d day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution of the words following, to wit:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, that the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country, that this war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for the purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all its dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease; and

Whereas, The Senate of the United States on the 25th day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following to wit:

Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the constitutional government and in arms around the Capital; that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feelings of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union, with all its dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease; and

Whereas, These resolutions, though not joint or concurrent in form, are substantially identical, and as such may be regarded as having expressed the sense of Congress upon the subject to which they relate; and

Whereas, By my proclamation of the 13th day of June last, the insurrection in the State of Tennessee was declared to have been suppressed, the authority of the United States therein to be undisputed, and such United States officers as has been duly commissioned to be in the undisputed exercise of their official functions; and

Whereas, There now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, and the laws can

be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal, and the people of the said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed to or will conform to their legislation to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and

Whereas, In view of the before recited premises, it is the manifest determination of the American people that no State of its own will has the right or the power to go out of or separate itself from, or be separated from the American Union, and that, therefore, each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States; and

Whereas, The people of the several before mentioned States have in the manner aforesaid, given satisfactory evidence that they acquiesce in this sovereign and important revolution of national unity; and

Whereas, It is believed to be a fundamental principle of government that people who have revolted, and who have been overcome and subdued, must either be dealt with so as to induce them voluntarily to become friends, or else they must be held by absolute military power, or devastated so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm as enemies, which last named policy is abhorrent to humanity and freedom; and

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States provides for constitutional communities only as States and not as territories, dependencies, provinces or protectorates; and

Whereas, Such constituent states must necessarily be and by the Constitution and laws of the United States are made equals and placed upon a like footing as to political rights, immunities, dignity and power with the several States with which they are united; and

Whereas, The observance of political equality as a principle of right and justice is well calculated to encourage the people of the aforesaid State to be and become more and more constant and persevering in their renewed allegiance; and

Whereas, Standing armies, military occupation, military law, military tribunals, and the suppression of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, are, in time of peace, dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not therefore to be sanctioned or allowed except in cases of actual necessity, for repelling invasion or suppressing insurrection or rebellion; and

Whereas, The policy of the Government of the United States from the beginning of the insurrection to its overthrow and final suppression has been in conformity with the principles herein set forth and enunciated;

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida is at an end, and is henceforth to be so regarded.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington the 2d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty six and of the independence of the United States of America the ninetyeth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

From Texas.

GALVESTON, March 24.

The session of the Texas Convention is drawing near its end. Five men have been appointed to convey the ordinance, as it passed to Washington for inspection.

General Houston's widow is to have paid to her the full salary of her husband's term as Governor, of which she was despoiled by his untimely taking off in 1861 by the secession convention.

From Boston.

Boston, April 3.

The Supreme Court this morning, in the case of Edward Green, the Maiden murderer, decided against the writ of error applied for, and confirmed the previous judgment of the Court, appointing him to execution.

Disadvantages of being White.

The President of the Opelousas railroad has ordered that negroes pay the same fare on the road that the white folks do.

That is right. Why did the Federal officers who controlled the road let the negroes pass over it a half price? White laborers going from New Orleans to Atakapas to get work were charged five dollars for passage on the cars—negro laborers were charged two dollars and a half. A white passenger was taxed two and a half dollars for being white, or a negro credited two and a half dollars for being black. Why did the Federal officers make this odious distinction between black and white people? Don't they claim that no distinction should be made?

—Planter's (La.) Banner.

## We will not die.

The Republican papers say Democracy is dead! The radical leeches which would suck corruption out of a corpse say, Democracy has given up the ghost! We fail to see it. For years we have stood by its sick bed side. For years we have lavaged its brow, and drenched its wounds. For years we have watched beside it in the ugly prisons and dark cells Lincoln consigned it to—have stood in the face of mobs—have helped it through a gauntlet of trials—have at times thought the dear soul of liberty found in democracy alone had fled, but thank God, truth is eternal and Democracy still lives.

Truth crushed to earth shall rise again.  
The Eternal years of God are here!

Democracy is not dead nor can it be killed by man or devil—tyrant or clown—usurper or flat boatman, by fool or coward.

"The mills of God grind slowly,  
But they will grind exceeding small;  
Though with patience stand we waiting,  
With exactness grinds He all."

When Democracy is dead the people will be slaves. When Republicanism lives, people will be in rags, dirt, debt, and taxes. The tree of liberty is the tree of Democracy. The voice of the people is the voice of God. The storms may drown the voice for a time but storms die away and the voice of God will soon again be heard. As a Democrat we will not die!

Day follows night!

Sunshine follows storms!

Smiles follow frowns!

Kind words follow bitter ones!

Love follows hate, as hate follows indifference!

Peace follows war!

"God moves in a mysterious way,  
His wonders to perform."

The Democracy which our enemies say is dead was only sleeping. It is now waking from the military night mare, and millions of regenerated people are singing psalms in its praise. Democracy will not die. Prisons have mounded its coat—minions of a despotic power have bashed it to the wall—mobs have hung it to trees—cowards have left it weltering in blood—hate has proscribed it—fanatics have cried it down—tyrants have ground it under their despotic heels—thousands of thieves in the garb of patriots have robbed it of vesture and raiment—but thank God the spirit of Democracy is eternal and every drop of blood shed in its defense will expand into a temple of liberty—every sigh from its wounded heart will be a song of joy—every limb torn from the tree will grow into a monarch of the forest—every little prayer in its behalf will be anthem of joy reaching the ears of the Eternal and full of blessings for the future.

We will not die, till our eyes have seen the glory of the new resurrection. The day is coming when into dust will be ground those who have sought to enslave the people, and when all who were tyrants on the soil of America will rot uncarved for and execrated by millions. Democracy is not dead. It cannot die. We shall live to see its wounded form again monarch of the land, and those who sought to assassinate the spirit of liberty calling for mountains and rivers to fall upon them. Courage Democrats? Courage insulted people! Stand firm ye hardy sons of freedom.

The magic spell is broken. The revel of death and feast of blood is well nigh ended. The race of our robbers is well nigh run. Stand brothers in defence of a principle, for we will not die till Democracy lives to trample the accursed isms of the land into the dust our enemies have redened with the blood of liberty's martyrs.

## A Valuable Document.

The first message of President Johnson was very generally regarded as an able document, and it was read with much satisfaction by the people, but no one undertook to calculate its pecuniary value. It is now made apparent that in one kind of property alone it has already increased the wealth of our citizens to a large extent.

The last arrival from Europe brings intelligence that the effect of this document in Germany was to advance American securities in two days three and a half percent on their gold value, which is equivalent to five dollars and twenty-five cents in our currency on every hundred dollars, or over one hundred and thirty millions of dollars upon the whole public debt. If the President had recommended the adoption of the radical programme of abolition—the punishment of States said to be already dead, and the permanent establishment of a large standing army to keep their people in subjection to arbitrary rule—the effect upon the value of the Federal securities would have been much greater, and in an opposite direction.

This may be regarded as a sordid view of the value of a State paper, but it is one which will be interesting to very many sensible people.

The foregoing important item we copy from the Philadelphia Daily News, a Republican paper.

—The Louisville Journal says a year hence field glasses will be needed to see the party opposed to the President.

## The Views of Mr. Lincoln on the Scheme of the Disunionists.

The following important letter on the views of Mr. Lincoln on the Radicals and the question of restoration has been addressed to President Johnson by ex-United States Marshal Lamson, Mr. Lincoln's intimate friend and former law partner:

Mr. President:—Among the numerous allegations made against you by the ultra abolitionists, I hear none repeated so often as this—that you have deserted the principles upon which you were elected, and turned aside from the path which your lamented predecessor had so bravely walked if he had lived. It seems to be believed by some that Mr. Lincoln could have been used by the Radicals for all their purposes, including the destruction of the Government, the overthrow of the Constitution, and the indefinite postponement of union and harmony among the States.

I need not say to you or any well informed man that the masses of that powerful party which supported Mr. Lincoln and you in the canvass of 1864, were sincerely attached to the Union and devoted believers in the Constitution. They everywhere asserted that the object of the war was to re-establish the Union with the least possible delay, and one of the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention pledged you both to restore the paramount authority of the Constitution in all the States. It is true that the party included some malignants who hated the Union and tried to destroy it before the war began, and their pretended love of the Union during the war was more than suspected to be insincere and hypocritical; but they kept prudently silent.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens was, to the best of my knowledge, the only man in the party shameless and impudent enough to avow his hostility to the Union. He was not the exponent of our views, and he represented not even a fractional part of the honest millions who cast their votes, spent their money and shed their blood to bring back the government of their fathers.

All this you know. I write now to tell you what I know concerning the personal sentiments of Mr. Lincoln himself, and I claim now to be the same kind of a Republican that I was when I voted for him at the first and second election. I was his partner in the practice of the law for a number of years. I came here with him as his special friend, and was Marshal of this District during the whole of his administration. Down to the day of his death, I was in the most intimate and confidential relations with him. I know him as well as one man can be known to another. I had many and free conversations with him on this very subject of reconstruction. I was made entirely certain by his own repeated declarations to me, that he would exert all his authority, power and influence, to bring about an immediate reconciliation between the two sections of the country. As far as depended upon him, he would have had the Southern States represented in both Houses of Congress within the shortest possible time.

All the energies of his nature were given to a vigorous prosecution of the war while the rebellion lasted, but he was equally determined upon a vigorous prosecution of peace, as soon as armed hostility should be ended. He knew the base designs of the Radicals to keep up the strife for their own advantage, and he was determined to thwart them. As he himself told me very often, if any corroboration of this statement is needed, it may be found in the fact that the ultra Abolitionists had actually begun the outcry against him before his death, and the moderate men everywhere, North and South, sincerely mourned his fall as a calamity that deprived them of their best friend. If that inscrutable Providence, whose ways are past finding out, had permitted his life to continue until this time, there can be no doubt that the Northern disunionists would be as loud in their denunciation of his policy as they are of yours. Mr. Stevens' demand for the head of "that man at the other end of the avenue" would not have been one whit less ferocious. Of course he could not and did not anticipate the precise shape of the measures which the radicals might adopt to prevent reconstruction.

The Freedmen's Bureau bill, which recently received its death at your hands was not born in his lifetime; but I pronounce it a foul slander upon his memory to assert that he would have signed a bill so palpably in conflict with the Constitution and so plainly intended to promote the one bad purpose of perpetual disunion.

I did love Mr. Lincoln with a sincere and faithful affection, and my reverence for his memory is intensified by the horrible circumstances under which his high career was closed. Now that death has disarmed him of the power to defend himself, his true friends should stand forth to vindicate his good name. If there be any insult upon his reputation which they should resent more indignantly than another, it is the assertion that he would have been the tool and instrument in the hands of such men as those who now lead the heartless and unprincipled contest against you.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

WARD H. LAMSON.

## False Pretenses.

People of America!

Working men, voting men, tax-payers, and brethren!

Pause from your labors and look abroad. Halt the team in the furrow; rest the hammer on the anvil; sit the axe down beside you in the forest; rest on your spade; pause for a moment by your work bench; draw the thread slowly through the wax and the garment; straighten up from labor to rest your aching back and tell us after you have thought of or read these things, who are the traitors to the country?

There is treason in the land, but thank God it is not in the hearts of the people, nor the President whom the people support.

Has the war proved a miserable, cowardly, expensive, murderous failure?—When the call to arms broke over the country, its horrid clangor sounding more terrible than a fire bell by night, men were wanted to subdue the rebellion and preserve the integrity of the Union.

"The Union Forever!"

How those three words ran over the country! They flashed like lightning over the land—they were borne by the winds over the broad prairies of the west—they were shaken into camps from the long arms of the forests—they were borne down every stream by the current—they were shouted by the young men, prayed by the old men; worked with aching fingers and blistering tears of women into flags and hospital garments—were burnt into the hearts of the people as with a line of hot steel.

"The Union Forever!"

Congress called upon us. Our country called upon us.

The graves of patriots called upon us. The blessed memories of a noble past pointed the way—the blessed hope of a happy future beckoned us to come to the field of blood, and dance in the halls of death to the wild music of the sabre, the musket, the bayonet and the cannon—the yell of brave men, the neigh of wounded horses and the groans of dying warriors.

The people accepted the invitation—went to war, did their duty and came home, or remained to be monuments of their own bravery as God willed.

We fought to preserve the Union. We fought for the honor of our flag. We fought to maintain the confederation of States. We gave to Congress and to our country all that was asked, whether men or means.

We forgot self, and in the face of mobs, prisons, assaults, slanders, murders, proscriptions, arbitrary arrests and unrelenting political persecutions tramped earnestly on, asking only that the country might be restored to peace and the Union saved.

The war was ended.

The bloody tale was told.

Our armies were disbanded.

We all felt pleased to think the gigantic work had been done, and as we were reaching out to take our brothers by the hand, and go forth together binding up wounds and smoothing down the bloody ridges war left over the land, Congress says the Union is not restored!

What did we fight for?

Why were the armies disbanded?

Was the war a success?

Who did it benefit if the Union be not restored?

The people of the South have laid down their arms, taken up the implements of peace—abided by the result of the contest and are to-day shaming the North by their patience and good conduct.

The people of the North can afford to be generous, yet they are hardly just!

The President says the war is ended—

The great generals of the war say the conflict is over.

The best statesmen of the land say the Union is restored.

The great heart of the people say let us be brothers.

And yet, a treasonable, traitorous Congress says the Union is not perfect, and that the restored States shall not have a representation, albeit subject to taxation.

The men in Congress who thus talk are traitors and deserve the rope.

They were elected as Union men—they expand into disunion men, and pour oil on the coals so nearly quenched with blood. They asked us for votes and got them.

They wanted men slain, and men were slain.

They wanted us to run in debt to carry on the war, and billions of taxation is the result.

They obtained their place by false pretences.

They run us in debt and took our promises to pay under false pretences.

They won from us men and brothers by false pretences.

They exempted our bonds from taxation; filled their pockets with bonds, and now in their pride and disloyalty say, we, the poor men of the land, must pay the war debt, pay them interest on the bonds they hold, and join them in their efforts to keep the South out of the Union she prays to return to.

Workingmen of America!

Who will you sustain? Will it be Johnson the Just, or the traitorous, plunder-loving, liberty-robbing, Union-rendering,

fanatical element which is cursing this country as the wicked angels cursed Heaven till they were kicked out?

The President sustains the law and the Constitution—he is the friend of the people—the lover of his country. The Congress which opposes him is traitorous, to the core, and is working only for evil.

## An Attempt to get up another Civil War.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune thus reveals the programme of the Mongrel Revolutionists in Congress:

"The question of the recognition of the State Governments in the lately rebellious States will shortly be brought to a practical test. Measures have been taken by prominent loyalists in the South, and are now being perfected under the advice of leading men in Congress, to bring this question to an early decision. The plan is as follows: Loyal men, and they only both black and white, in the States of Arkansas, North Carolina, Louisiana and elsewhere, have taken steps toward the formation of new State Governments. These loyal men, without respect to color, will shortly issue calls in their respective States for State Conventions, and elect delegates thereto; the Conventions so formed will frame State constitutions embodying the principles of loyalty, freedom and equal rights; will pledge themselves to the payment of the National debt, repudiation of the Rebel debt, and the disfranchisement of the Rebels. This being done, they will soon proceed to elect Governors, State officers, Representatives and Senators, the latter of whom will at one demand admission to Congress.

The question thus thrust upon that body, there is no doubt of the recognition of the Governments so formed, and the admission of the loyal members so elected. A number of true and loyal men of the South have been here for some days consulting and deciding upon the plan presented above. Have left for their homes to carry the same into execution. The matter has been kept very quiet up to this time, but as the movement in most of the States is now well under way, no harm can, and perhaps, much good may be done the Union cause by giving the facts to the public at this time."

This is a very pretty plan on paper, but we shall see how it will work, if it is attempted.

## Equality in Taxation.

The following resolutions, introduced into Congress by Mr. Rogers (Dem.) of New Jersey, were voted down by the Radicals. When it comes to the question of equal taxation, and an effort is made to put rich and poor on a level in the payment of their dues to the government, the Radicals revolt. It is nothing in their eyes that the white laborer should be unequally and oppressively taxed, but they are vexed to death that the negro has not the opportunity to elbow him at the polls, and to divide with him the few rights which he has left under their rule.

Resolved, That the Federal Government has no constitutional right to assume or pay the debt of the so called government of the insurgent States, or the rebel debt of any of said States, and that it would be an outrage even to attempt to do so.

Resolved, That the honor of the Federal Government and every principle of justice demand that the Federal debt should be paid to the utmost farthing; that repudiation should be discontinued, and the faith of the country sacredly preserved.

Resolved, That equal taxation is just and right, and that every person in this country should bear his equal share of the Federal and State taxes, and that there should be no privileged class.

## "Haul, Dad, Haul!"

We doubt whether Dixon, Illinois, was a healthy locality for the editor of the Republican after he penned the following fishing item:

"One day, as a fisherman who lives not a thousand miles from Dixon, (and who, by the way, has five bouncing daughters,) was shooting his seine, it was damaged by coming in contact with some substance lying in the bottom of the river, so that he had to take it ashore for repairs. While doing this, the seine down the river made a good haul, thus indicating that a large school of fish were passing up. The old man became so enraged to think that he could not get his share of them that he fairly danced up and down and swore like a trooper.

The girls who were by, saw something was going wrong, and went out to render what assistance they could. Arriving at the spot they comprehended the difficulty, and as the water was warm and not deep, they joined hands, jumped into the river, spread their crinolines and sat down. After sitting about five minutes, the one nearest the shore extended her hand toward the old man and exclaimed at the top of her voice:

"Haul, dad, haul; we are chock full!"

The old man did haul, as also did several men who by this time were attracted to the spot. The result was one of the largest hauls of the season. The old man has always been opposed to hoops, but now he declares that he has "not a word to say agin 'em no way."