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FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

## History of the Great Conflict between Democracy and Abolitionism—Ending in a War upon President Johnson.

In October 1865, the Secretary of the Treasury pronounced a eulogy upon the character of President Johnson, of which the following is an extract.

Andrew Johnson possesses in an eminent degree, the qualities that fit him for the Presidency at the present time. By nature and by education, he is just the man for the great work of re-establishing the federal authority over the recently rebellious States. Stern and unyielding in his adherence to principle and duty, he is a man of kindly and gentle emotions. Under his direction, the great work of re-establishing civil government, at the south, under the federal constitution, is going rapidly forward;—too rapidly, it seems, according to the opinion of many in the North. Some are of the opinion that none of the States that have passed ordinances of secession, should ever be admitted again into the Union, unless all men, irrespective of color, should be permitted to vote. Some desired the confiscation of the property of all rebels. These, I apprehend, are the views of a respectable minority. I know they are not the views of a majority of the people of the North. The better opinion is that the States which attempted to secede, never ceased to be States in the Union. The President has gone to work to restore the Union by the use, according to the necessity of the case, of a portion of those who have been recently in arms to overthrow it. Never were a people so completely subjugated as the people of the South. I have met with a great many of those whom the President is using in his restoration policy, and they have impressed me most favorably. I believe them to be honest in taking the amnesty oath, and in their pledges of fidelity to the Constitution and the Union. The question, all admit, has been fairly and definitely decided, and from this decision of the sword there will be no appeal. In the work of restoration, the President has aimed to do only that which was necessary to be done, exercising only that power which could be properly exercised under the Constitution, which guarantees to every State a republican form of Government. A radical and uncompromising enemy of secession, he is equally an enemy to any measures which, in his judgment, are calculated, by depriving the States of their just rights under the Constitution, to convert the federal government, into a despotism.

To the above eulogy, John W. Forney made the following response: "Washington Oct. 19th 1865.—In the late speech of Mr. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, he spoke of President Johnson's high personal integrity. There was more in this than the tribute of a member of the Cabinet to a chief with whom he is in hearty accord on great questions. Andrew Johnson has always been the advocate of economy in the public expenditures. His votes in Congress were given with unbroken consistency on the side of economy. At a time when the nation is just escaping from the excessive outlay of money, unavoidable in the prosecution of a gigantic war, the value of such a record, and of such habits, cannot be overestimated. To reduce our mighty debt; to diminish our public expenses; to increase the revenue without improving burdens upon any class,—these are the best, if not the only remedies for whatever may seem to be ominous of overwhelming natural disasters, and should not be lost sight of. Andrew Johnson has always believed in the people, and in their ability to govern themselves. And after what they have endured and survived, they may easily justify his confidence, and fulfil the horoscope he has cast for them. When Caesar ruled, his people were slaves. The power which rules this land is in a people who are themselves their only Caesars."

This was the meed of praise bestowed upon President Johnson by Mr. Forney, in October. In February following this same eulogist of the President says, "never have I known such an uprising. It is not exhibited in bitter scorn at stupendous ingratitude, but horror at a betrayal coming from a source in which such unstinted confidence had been reposed."

The liberties of American citizens depend upon the investigation of the principles which divide Congress and the President. Has President Johnson betrayed the people in whom Mr. Forney says he has ever believed, whose welfare he has ever sought to promote, or has Congress endeavored to betray the liberties of America for the sake of holding the power of the nation in their hands? Thomas Jefferson will answer that question. He says "One hundred and seventy three despots would surely be as oppressive as one. Let those who doubt it, turn their eyes on the republic of Venice. Little will it avail us that they are chosen by ourselves. An elective despotism was not the government we fought for, but one which should not only be founded on free principles, but in which the powers of government should be so divided and balanced among several bodies of magistracy, as that no one could transcend their legal limits, without being ef-

fectually checked and restrained by the others. Mankind soon learn to make interested uses of every right and power which they possess or may assume. With money we will get men, said Caesar, and with men we will get money. The time to guard against corruption and tyranny, is before they shall have gotten hold of us. It is better to keep the wolf out of the fold, than to trust to drawing his teeth and talons after he shall have entered."

"In Dec. 1776, our circumstances being much distressed, it was proposed in the house of delegates to create a dictator, invested with every power, civil and military, of life and death over our persons, and over our properties; and in June 1781, again under calamity, the same was repeated, and wanted a few votes only of being passed. One who entered into this contest with Great Britain from a pure love of liberty, and a sense of injured rights;—who did not mean to expend his blood and substance for the wretched purpose of changing this master for that;—but to place the power of governing men in a plurality of hands of his own choice, so that the corrupt will of no one man might in future oppress him, must stand confounded, and dismayed, when he is told that a considerable portion of that plurality had meditated the surrender of his rights into a single hand, and in lieu of a limited monarchy, to deliver him over to a despotic one. How must he find his efforts and sacrifices abused and baffled, if he may still, by a single vote be laid prostrate at the feet of one man?"

"In God's name from whence have they derived their power? Is it from our ancient laws. None such can be produced. Is it from any principle in our new constitution, expressed or implied? Every lineament of that constitution is in full opposition to it. It has not provided for any circumstance, nor admitted that such could arise, wherein any of the laws should be suspended, nor for a moment, our ancient laws declare that those who are but delegates themselves, shall not delegate to others, powers which require judgment, and integrity in their exercise. The laws forbid a transfer of the powers into their hands without consulting the people. A leader may offer, but not impose himself, or be imposed on them, much less can their names be submitted to his word—their breath to be held at his will or caprice. The very thought alone was treason against the people; was treason against mankind in general; by giving to their oppressors a proof of the imbecility of republican government in times of pressing danger to shield them from harm. Those who assume the right of giving away the reins of government in any case, must be sure that the herd, whom they hand over to the rods and hatchet of the dictator, will lay their necks on the block when he shall nod to them. But if our Legislature supposed such a resignation in the people, I hope they mistook their character."

The very party which has deluged this land in blood in order to carry out their interpretation of the language of the Declaration of Independence that "all men are created equal," is pronounced by the author of that language to be "guilty of treason against the people, and of treason against mankind in general." That party admitted that Congress had vested more power in the hands of Abraham Lincoln, than was ever before vested in the hands of any one man since the days of Rome. They made a public declaration to the people, that the President had "unlimited power over the lives, liberty, and property of all the inhabitants of our land."

John Adams, another signer of the Declaration of Independence, in a proclamation to the people of Massachusetts Bay against the tyranny of George III, says:

"It is a maxim that in every government there must exist somewhere, a supreme, sovereign, absolute and uncontrollable power; but this power resides always in the body of the people; and it never was or can be delegated to one man or few; the great Creator having never given to men a right to vest others with authority over them, unlimited either in duration or degree. When kings, ministers, governors or legislators, therefore, instead of exercising the powers entrusted with them according to the principles, forms, and proportions stated by the Constitution, and established by the original compact, prostitute these powers to the purposes of oppression, to subvert instead of supporting a free constitution, to destroy instead of preserving the lives, liberties and properties of the people; they are no longer to be deemed magistrates, vested with a sacred character, but become public enemies, and ought to be resisted."

Both of these signers of the Declaration of Independence helped to found our government, and here is the proof that the Constitution never gave the Republican party power to tyrannize over the American people as they have done during the four years of war. If the Democratic party had risen in arms against the tyranny that thrust thousands into dungeons because they would not "hold their breath at the will or caprice" of these tyrants, they would have been justified by the precepts and example of the revolutionary patriots; Jefferson said he hoped the people would never submit to such dictator-

ship, and John Adams said:

"Such magistrates should not be deemed as vested with a sacred character, but were public enemies, and ought to be resisted."

Jefferson said, "those who advocated a dictatorship had been seduced in their judgment by the example of an ancient republic, whose constitution and circumstances were fundamentally different from ours. They had sought this precedent in the history of Rome, where alone it was to be found, and where at length it proved fatal. Their constitution allowed a temporary tyranny to be created over a ferocious people, rendered desperate by poverty and wretchedness, under the name of dictator, and that temporary tyrant, after a few examples, became perpetual. What clause in our Constitution has submitted the constitution of Rome, by way of residuary provision for all cases not otherwise provided for? For if they may step into any other form of government for precedents to rule us by, for what oppression may not a precedent be found?"

The Republicans admit that they looked to Rome for their precedent. "They vested more power in the hands of their President than was ever vested in the hands of any one man since the days of Rome."

What man in the days of Jefferson, even after independence was achieved, ever turned his eyes toward Rome for a model of government for America? His biographer, Mr. Randall says:

"There is no doubt that Jefferson dreaded Hamilton's ambition, and his designs. He frequently spoke of the chill that came over him on hearing him praise the character of Julius Caesar, and pronounced him the greatest man that ever lived. Jefferson believed Hamilton nourished dangerous designs, and that he contemplated, in some crisis, resorting to the sword to establish a monarchy."

Jefferson says, "Alexander Hamilton was for a hereditary King and House of Lords and Commons, corrupted to his will, and standing between him and the people."

Charles F. Adams, biographer of his grandfather, John Adams, says: "The policy of the Federalists, of the Hamilton school, was war. Hamilton was in favor of a permanent military organization. His tendencies were never to popular ideas."

The motives of the Federalists in wishing war between France and America, were, First, The preponderance which an appeal to the patriotic feeling was giving to their party.

Second, The great military power which it was throwing into their hands.

With these forces they trusted to procure modifications in the laws, and even in the Constitution itself, so to fortify their power in the government, as in time to render it impregnable by the opposition. These ideas were never even remotely shared by Mr. Adams."

We have here the testimony of two signers of the Declaration that "all men are created equal," that there was a party in the United States aiming to overthrow our present form of government, and establish a monarchy, of which Hamilton was the leader. The Republican party openly avow their admiration of the doctrines of Hamilton, and repudiate the principles of Jefferson. In 1863, J. W. Forney said:

"The men who shape the legislation of this country after the war is over, must remember that what we want is power and strength. The problem will be to combine the forms of a republican government with the powers of a monarchical one. We must concentrate and centralize our national forces. When this is done we shall be the model Republic of the world, like Rome in her greatest days."

Well, Congress was solving the problem, by combining the powers of monarchy with the mere form of a republic, and conforming the American government to the Roman empire, which needed a Caesar to rule over it. Their plan completed, they sent it to President Johnson, requesting him to sign a bill that would make him dictator, and give him power to rule America as Caesar ruled Rome. He reads the document with respectful attention, and returns it into the hands of its originators, with this alarming appeal to them, and to the American people. He says:

"The war to suppress the rebellion was to prevent the separation of the States, and thereby change the character of the government, and weaken its power. Now what is the change? There is an attempt to concentrate the power of the government in the hands of a few, and thereby bring about a consolidation, which is equally dangerous as separation. Governments can be revolutionized without going into the battle-field. The substance of our government can be taken away, leaving only the form and the shadow. I have fought treason at the South, and now, when I turn round at the other end of the line, I find men who are still opposed to the restoration of the Union—opposed to the fundamental principles of this government. We find ourselves at-

most in the midst of another rebellion by the traitors of the North."

Here is the reason of the war upon the President. He knocked the Roman empire to pieces by declining to be a Nero for the Republicans, who had their model all completed. Which would be the safest for the people to trust? A President who refused to be a Caesar, and rule them as slaves, or a Congress which offered him the power of a Caesar? A President who is "anxious to reduce our mighty debt, to increase the revenue without imposing burdens upon the people," or a Congress that offered him 50,000 more men than he wanted, and \$25,000,000 more than he needed—and that from a "deficient Congress?"

"When Caesar ruled," says Forney, "the people were slaves." When Congress rules supreme, and the principles of Andrew Johnson are crushed before the wheels of revolution, the rod of a Caesar will wave over a nation of white slaves!

## Miscegenation in Vermont.

Some time since there was a family in Sandgate, Vermont, with a sable black man as husband, from 40 to 55 years old, and a white woman some ten or fifteen years younger as wife, with four children, three of whom were white, and the fourth a mulatto, the issue of this white and black married couple. The woman had been the wife of a white soldier who was killed in battle, and the three children were the offspring of this marriage. The woman was in bad health and in the first stage of consumption. The family became a town charge, and had to be supported at the expense of the people of Sandgate. The cute Sandgatians concluded, however, not long to bear the load of their support, and they accordingly forwarded this black and white family to Chicago, where, having no means of supporting themselves they became a public charge on the poor fund of that city. The Chicago authorities enquired into the facts about this family, and learning the nature of the present sent them by the Sandgate officials, they immediately started the family back to the place from whence they came, paying their railroad fare thence. This family arrived in Troy on Saturday night, after the train had gone North, and having no place to stay, and no sufficient means to pay a hotel bill they applied to the Second Police station house for lodging, and whether they could take their departure by this morning's early northern train. The request was granted, and they were guests at the Hotel de Police all day yesterday. The woman is in feeble health and evidently has the consumption. This whole affair is little creditable to the humanitarians of Sandgate, who seem to prefer sending their contributions to the freedmen of the far South, rather than to expend them in taking care of the colored poor at their own doors.—Troy Whig.

## Votes the Way he Shot.

The writer of the following pithy letter, who is vouchsafed by a Republican soldier by the Waynesburg (Greene co.) Messenger, is evidently a man of sense:

FOR THE MESSENGER.

Col. Jennings: Will you grant a Republican soldier room in your paper for a short article? I merely wish to notice an admonition in the last Greene Co. Republican, and to assure the editor that his advice is good, and I believe will be very generally followed by the soldiers of the county. The editor says:

"To those who have borne the blunt, vote the way you shot."

Now Mr. Editor, we shot for the Union and not for the negro, and we intend to vote for the Union and not for the negro. This is all I have to say, at present.

A REPUBLICAN SOLDIER.

## Common Scolds Indictable.

The Supreme Court of this State, at its recent session at Harrisburg, decided an important point in a case taken up from this county. We refer to the case of the Commonwealth vs. Elenora Mohr, who had been indicted in our Court as a common scold, &c., and acquitted under a ruling by Judge Maynard. The defendant was indicted on two counts; the first charged her with being a common scold and disturber of the peace, of the neighborhood. The second with being an evil disposed person and contriving and intending the morals of youths to corrupt and debauch. The Court below, Judge Maynard quashed the indictment and held that the offence was not punishable by the laws of this Commonwealth. The Supreme Court held that the indictment was good and the offence punishable at common law, and awarded a procedendo.—Easton Sentinel.

## THE NEGRO BEFORE THE WHITE MAN.

Not less than four hundred widows in this city are applicants for aid from the Bangor Fuel Society. Bangor has a population of less than 17,000, and is largely in favor of the National nigger boarding house, and goes in considerably in contributing moral pocket handkerchiefs to the gorillas of quatorial Africa, but bas no time left, after getting through with such philanthropic labors, to attend to its own starving and freezing white widows.—Bangor (Maine) Whig.

## Brick Dust for Sore Heads!

Here is a shot from "Brick" Pomeroy's locker—in fact a whole "broadside." It takes "Brick" to excoarce Abolitionism: This reminds us of a little story! Say, you radical, nigger loving, Anna Dickinson, Fred Douglass, Ben Butler style of Republicans, how do you like Johnson? How do you like going out of the Union for a President? You man who preach that God is controlling events political as well as eternal? How do you like Tennessee statesmanship? How does it compare with flat boat style?

And God said let there be light, and there was light! This is Bible.

"And being in torment, they lifted up their eyes and saw" not Abraham in the bosom of Lazarus, but Andrew Johnson in the White House. Pretty picture, isn't it, you freedom shrieking, press mobbing, democratic hanging, cotton stealing, women robbing plunder loving, pie-an-advocating, democratic abusing, ballot box stuffing, office holding sepulchres, full of nigger's bones?

How do you like the President?—Wouldn't you choke gently on Booth's windpipe if he were still alive? How do you like this going into the Democratic party for a horse to hitch up with your mule? The seed of white men shall bruise the head of Republicanism, and Johnson shall be the next President. Verily we say unto you, now is the time to repent! It is a bad time for you fellows to swap horses when crossing a stream! Why don't you Republican, wench hugging, freedom shrieking, law breaking, Union hating, members of the only treasonable party in the Union, get drunk and parade with torches? Stand by the President. The President is the government, you know!

Blessed doctrine, thought divine, But this President dodges fine!

He who speaks against the President is a traitor! Let the traitors be hung! Why don't you get drunk; burn printing offices, murder a few Democrats, throw a few printing presses into the streets, stop your newspapers, hold prayer meetings in barns, and get drunk as owls, as you did when the other President spoke! "Who's pin here since Tah-pin gone?" Why elected Johnson? Why in the thunder don't you get out the Wide Awakes, burn democrats in effigy, shoot at them in post offices, shout "rah for John Johnson, and hold fast to the prize you must win!"

"Way down South in the land Dixie."

Ain't that a pretty little song? How do you like this "expediency" dodge? Why don't you cackle when your President lays an egg? Why don't you celebrate, jubilate, investigate, operate, and arid tonsils irrigate as you "used at once?"

Come ye sinners poor and needy, Weak and wounded, sick and sore, Johnson ready stands to save you, Now this cruel war is o'er!

Why don't you laugh—smile—talk, say something, if it is not so all fired smart? Gracious, but you fellows are busy about now! This is your President. God gave him to you. You selected him, elected him! What's the trouble in your camp! Oh, but you are a wet set of roosters! Well never mind. We shan't hurt you. We won't mob you—prison you—hang you—abuse you—harrass you in business—malign you—insult you—rob you and use you as you have for five years used us. You needn't look scary, like when you see a rope, prison or a gun!

Get out the wide Awakes. Call out the loyal leagues! Get up some Sanitary Fairs. Appoint a few Brigadier Generals. Raise some colored troops. Turn your prayer meetings into electioneering booths. Control the telegraph. Lie to the nation. Open your mouths and guffaw when the President speaks. Be social. Don't act like wandering drops from a grand funeral procession. Why you look pleasedly good, joy struck, happy, angelic when Lincoln died compared to the way you look now! Poor Republicans—how dreadfully grief wears on you!

## The Galleries of the Capitol and the Negroes.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury thus writes: THE NEGROES—We have some considerable pity for the poor unfortunate blacks of this district, who are urged on by the Radicals to commit all sorts of outrageous tricks, that must eventually tell in tenfold upon the colored race. At the Capitol they have taken complete possession of all the public places, and on Wednesday last we counted two hundred and thirty four contrabands of the filthiest character, in the gallery of the House, and as we left, in utter disgust and amazement, the darkies were pouring in. A large number of them had baskets with their dinner, which they eat in the galleries, as though it were an eating saloon. The cushions were filled with vermin, and it will take many a bottle of Lyon's powder to kill off the creeping things that stick so close to the filthy contrabands.

The President has approved the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to make and carry into effect such orders and regulations of quarantine, as may be deemed necessary and proper, to guard against the introduction of cholera into the ports of the United States.

## In Luck.

Edward Provost Esq., living near Russell Hill in this County, met with an extraordinary streak of good luck in getting a span of horses on Sunday night of this week. Shortly after retiring and before his daughter had gone to sleep, he was aroused by her, and told that two men, who drove past the house, a short distance, with a team, had stopped, left their team, and had come back past the house and gone to his barn. Mr. Provost made a hasty visit to the barn and found them, with one of his horses out of the stall and another nearly out. Of course he voted this transaction, and the rogues—we think we are safe in thus calling them so—made a hasty retreat in an opposite direction from their or somebody else's team. After firing a gun to add to the fright he had given them, and securing his horses, he took possession of the abandoned team which he found had been kindly fed with hay by their drivers. A fine, large, well matched span of dark, chestnut colored horses, with white feet, and white in face, rather old in years and apparently roadsters—with a lead colored light spring two horse truck wagon, harness and fixtures complete. Two satohels were found in the wagon, neither of which contained much of value, or anything to identify the owners except a valentine, which was a rose scented, gilt edged, red enveloped, anonymous billet doux, addressed to Alonzo D. Horton, Mainsburg, Tioga Co. Pa., post marked Covington Pa., Feb. 17th, 1866. We mention this, that the writer whoever she be, may know how basely her gentle Alonzo treated her love lines by running away and leaving them near "dark hollow" to be captured and afford food for criticism and gossip, by an unsympathizing public; and that Alonzo, who it seems does not care much for horses and wagons, may call and get his satohel, by proving property, paying charges &c.—Tunkhannock Dem.

## Counting the Cost.

The Detroit Free Press thinks it highly proper to begin counting the cost of the Abolition party to the country. It remarks that in times past, when the Government was administered by Presidents Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Polk, Taylor, Pierce and Buchanan the expenses of the nation were canvassed with great care and deliberation, and limited to the smallest sum possible. But it is a remarkable fact that since the advent to power of the Republican party, the word economy has become obsolete. We never hear from the Republicans the objection which Clay and Webster, and their compeers, used to urge with such eloquence that this or that bill should not be passed because it unnecessarily increased the expenses of the Government and the burthens of taxation on the people. In those days public men often counted the cost to the people of the measures they proposed, and more than one man was shipwrecked because he was reckless and extravagant with the public money. But the times have sadly changed. We never hear the question of how much it will cost started by any one belonging to the dominant party. The thousand and one schemes against the Treasury are received with favor, and millions upon millions are appropriated without a single thought of how the money is to be raised, or how many must suffer for the actual necessities of life, because the Treasury of the United States must be filled to meet the expenses of government.

WASHINGTON MORALS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Times:

A gentleman occupying a prominent position in the Treasury Department was dismissed therefrom to day on complaint of an injured wife, who, suddenly returning from New York on private information, had the good, or vile, fortune of having the truth of the information given her confirmed by her own eyes. Various other of the departments are being scandalized by pretty well corroborated rumors affecting the morality of their employees of both sexes.

Advices from California state that a collision recently took place on a vessel in the Macao trade, in which one hundred Chinamen were killed.

The bodies of a man and woman were found on the beach at Fort Hamilton, New York, on Monday. The body of the woman, like those discovered on Sunday at Coney Island, was inclosed in a sack.

Judge H. L. Comstock, of Wyoming county, N. Y., has recently written an able letter in favor of the policy of the policy of the President. Judge C. is a leading Republican.

The Revenue Collector in the Chicago district has been removed by the President, and Col. Mann appointed in his place. This has aroused the anger of the fanatics.

Some of the fanatics have been making an outcry against the rebel antecedents or associations of clerks in the Departments at Washington. An investigation being made, among the first of the obnoxious gentry discovered, is a near relative of the fanatical Senator Orin of New Hampshire, who was in the rebel army!