

### For the Montrose Democrat. The Great Conflict Between Democracy and Abolitionism—Or Liberty and Despotism.

Henry Ward Beecher, in a thanksgiving sermon in 1861, says:

"If the Constitution of these United States, fairly interpreted, gives us the power to bring slavery to an end, God forbid that we should neglect such an opportunity for its exercise. But, if that power is withheld, or can be exercised only by the most doubtful construction—by a construction which shall not only weaken that instrument, but essentially change its nature, withdrawing from the States local sovereignty, and conferring upon Congress those rights of government which have thus been withdrawn from States—then will not only slavery be destroyed, but with it our very government."

In Nov. 1865, in a speech at the Cooper Institute, Mr. Beecher says:

"The North is more jealous to-day of State Rights than the South. Sixty Rights came of old New England. We have no disposition to take advantage of our victory over the South by changing State sovereignty or local independence. The North have no right to impose restrictions upon the South which they themselves are not subject to. The North must remember that when the South lay down the sword, the war is at an end."

On the 10th of June, 1866, he says:

"I consider the doctrines brought forward in the House, by Mr. Stevens, to be doctrines of Belial, leading to destruction—[that is, destruction of the government.] If the power to abolish slavery can be exercised only by withdrawing from the States local self-government, and conferring upon Congress those rights of self-government which have thus been withdrawn from the States—then will not only slavery be destroyed, but with it our very government; and not all the mischiefs of slavery should tempt us to usurp it, but freeing ourselves from one evil, it should open the door for innumerable others, and fill our future with conflicts and irreconcilable troubles. Slavery is not the only danger. With such armies, it is a matter of deep anxiety what effect this war will have upon our government itself."

Henry Ward Beecher has some concern and anxiety, it seems, for the liberties of white American citizens, and it is this feeling that impels him to stand by the President, and receive the censures of the other Abolitionists who care only for negroes. To illustrate the difference between them, and to show the determination of the Abolition conspirators against the government, and their resolution to accomplish its overthrow, the same authority—the *American Baptist*—is brought forward again. It says:

"Among the clerical eulogists against the abolition of slavery by Congress, we are sorry to find the Rev. H. W. Beecher.—Mr. Beecher strikes off the right arm of Congress the moment it touches slavery. He says: 'The Constitution of the United States stands upon the pledged faith of all the States, and pledged faith is in itself the nature of a sacred moral principle. Our fathers signed the bond and we accepted it. Can we afford to break it for even so magnificent a result as the emancipation of the slave? Shall we rend the crystal instrument—the joy of the world, and our pride? Our faith is given and must be kept. We, who boast of our Constitution, must not violate it ourselves, in putting down those who violate it. We are not ourselves in a state of rebellion.'"

"Mr. Beecher says: 'No central government must be allowed to usurp the power of the State government.' But those who oppose the action of Congress on this subject, are the opposers of emancipation, either now or in the future, the abettors and supporters of our country's grand enemy. If Congress cannot use the war power to abolish slavery, there is no authority that can so use it. We are determined to have this government made what it was intended to be—just and free. We want no St. Domingo ghost stories to guide us, no talk of Constitutional compacts that have been rendered null and void by one of the contracting parties. Slavery must be swept away."

Here let it be noted, that the South held that the Constitutional compact was broken by the North in refusing to carry out its provisions in regard to fugitive slaves, and that they were no longer under obligations to remain in the Union with a people who had violated the contract made by their fathers. The South had as much right to go out of the Union as the North had to meddle with slavery."

In Feb. 1862 the Abolitionists told the government and the people plainly that they had resolved to overthrow the American Republic, and erect a new one on its ruins. This organ of theirs says:

"A year ago we could scarcely have brought ourselves to set down calmly the value of this Republic. The preservation of the nation, the perpetuity of our federal charters, and the Union of the States

as one indissoluble empire, were considered priceless; and the proposal to abandon our national organization, to throw Laws and Constitution to the winds; and then to attempt the construction of a new Republic, or some other form of government upon the ruins of the old, was so revolting, suicidal, and repugnant to every loyal feeling, that it could not be entertained for a moment.

"But the case is now changed. Men are beginning to count the cost. They are beginning to ask whether the terrible farce they are enacting is likely to pay. The question is asked: How much is our government worth? All will acknowledge that it is worth something. It has been bought at too great an expense of blood and treasure to be relinquished except for grave reasons. On the other hand it is not worth everything. The price paid for it may be too high! Ay, here it lay that held council at the White House, or stand up in the halls of legislation, this Republic will cost too much, if purchased at the expense of justice. If it makes no effort to secure liberty to all, then the government is worth nothing, and the sooner it can be swept away as a nuisance, the better for the prospects of mankind."

The way the Abolitionists planned to sweep away the government, was to reduce the Southern States to Territories, as a pretext for claiming the right to govern them. This paper says, in March, 1862:

"The bill for organizing territorial governments in the seceded States has been defeated. Those who would red as States to the condition of Territories are stigmatized as destroyers of the Union. Abolitionists and Secessionists ought to hang upon the same tree, is the impudent language which obtains currency even in the halls of Congress. But war knows but one law: 'To the victor belongs the spoils.' Abolitionism is a thing of life; it is daily waxing to the proportions of a giant. Woe to the puny tyrants that stand in its path."

The woe is now sent forth against President Johnson and the other patriots who stand in the path of Abolitionism, as it marches on to reduce the Southern States to Territories; then it was President Lincoln who stood in the path of this giant. This paper says:

"All the proclivities and messages of President Lincoln, from the inaugural down, have been couched in language favorable to the rights of the Southerners to hold property in man. He says that if a decree of emancipation could abolish slavery, John Brown would have done the work effectually. We fear that history will write him down among the obstacles which the car of freedom had to surmount, before it could start on its victorious career. He holds, as much as any Southerner, to the sacred right of States to establish this species of property, independent of any power in the nation to prevent it. Let all such governments be swept away with the besom of destruction!"

In Dec. they say: "The fact that liberty is the nation's soul, has been ignored, and an organization formed under the name of 'union.' But Union can give no inspiration. The war has been waged on a false issue. Are we fighting for Union? Do we hope to promote Union by guns and armies? It is a mere pretense. We are fighting for conquest. Our aim is to subdue. We expect no Union unless it be a Union of force. What mean these immense gatherings under the name of Union Leagues? They mean consolidation. The government is being driven into centralization. We must be consolidated. It is said by some, the assertion that we are to have a grand consolidated nation, of which States are merely provinces, is not true. But we may deary the principle of consolidation; we may pronounce it dangerous; we may express our abhorrence of the old Federal aggressions on popular liberty; we may start at the mention of the alien and sedition laws; but we are sweeping along on the same current, and none but a few copperheads to give the alarm."

And what was the reward of those who gave the alarm? A lathsome dungeon in some dismal fort. Like Galileo they were thrust into prison for proclaiming the truth. The charges upon which one of those patriots was seized, in the night, by a body of armed men, who broke through the bolts and bars of his house, and hurried off to prison, was, "that he addressed a meeting in which he declared that 'the present war is not being waged for the preservation of the Union, but a war for the purpose of crushing out liberty and erecting a despotism; a war for the freedom of the blacks and the enslavement of the whites; declaring that he was at all times resolved to do what he could to defeat the attempts now being made to build up a monarchy upon the ruins of the free government; asserting that he firmly believed that the men in power are attempting to establish a despotism in this country more cruel and oppressive than ever existed before.'"

Now why was this man put in prison for saying in public precisely what the paper, above quoted, published and sent

abroad through the land? Simply because he was determined to defeat the attempts of the Abolitionists to build up a monarchy on the ruins of our free government, and which this organ of the monarchists was determined to sustain. This martyr to liberty wrote from his prison as follows:

"MILITARY PRISON, Cincinnati, O.  
"To the Democracy of Ohio:

"I am here in a military bastille for no other crime than the defense of the rights of the people and their Constitutional liberties. Speeches made in denunciation of infractions of the Constitution and laws, and of military despotism were the cause of my arrest and imprisonment. I am a Democrat, for the Constitution, for the Union, and for Liberty. This is my only crime. For no word of sympathy for the South who are for disunion, for no violation of law, but in obedience to the demands of Northern Abolition disunionists and traitors, I am here today, but 'Time at last sets all things even.' To time I appeal."

That Clement L. Vallandigham was imprisoned and exiled from his native land for love of the Union, and disloyalty to the new consolidated Republic, which he saw was being founded by the Abolitionists, in which States were to be held as conquered provinces, is proven by the testimony brought out in the extracts above, and the condition of the country at the present time. Never was there a more triumphant vindication of a proscribed and persecuted people than "time" has brought to that portion of the Democratic party stigmatized as copperheads, the symbolical meaning of which, as will be shown hereafter, is that of patriots, true to their country and to liberty.

Every man who refused to fight for the subjugation and enslavement of his own race, and condemned a war waged to free black men, and place white men in bondage under them, is now fighting for the freedom of the white people of America, to save them from being crushed and trodden under foot by the wickedest power that has arisen among mankind since Robespierre, Danton and Marat met the tyrant's doom—who were the fathers of American Abolitionism.

### The Radicals the Originators of the New Orleans Riots.

The organs of the Radical revolutionary party in this section of the Union, are endeavoring by all unfair means to fasten the paterity of the recent outbreak in New Orleans upon the conservative people of that place. They declare that the anti-union feeling is still rampant in Louisiana, that secretly the "rebels" are plotting treason against the government, and that a Union man are in danger of their lives from this dangerous element of Southern population. This position is taken by the Radicals in order to divert public attention from their own scheme of revolutionizing the Northern States, and holding power by force, despite the will and wish of the voters. The Radical plot, unscrupulous just previous to the adjournment of Congress, has awakened public attention to the dangerous character of the faction which now rules this nation, and the fact that Mr. Bouwell and other leading revolutionists, wished Congress to remain in session until the meeting of the Convention of 1864 in New Orleans, shows that they were in full conference with the Louisiana movement, and prepared to accept it as one of the means to strengthen their revolutionary attack upon the unity of the States and the perpetuity of this free form of government.

As to the means by which the outbreak was provoked, the evidence is overwhelming against the Radicals, and their white and black agents and tools. The *New Orleans Picayune*, of July 31st, in summing up the facts in relation to the beginning and progress of the riots, says:

"The sensibilities of the people of this city have been very much excited by the revolutionary purposes on the part of ex-Conventionists of 1864, who had appointed to meet at the Institute on Monday.—A meeting of the partisans of these men was held on Friday night, at which the most inflammatory language was employed to incite the negroes to acts of violence. They were told if any white man should interfere with them, 'kill him.' It has been well understood that arms have been distributed among them with a view to some such use as has occurred. \* \* \*

"There was never any purpose to interfere with the Conventionists, and none of the calamities of the day arose from any attempt of the kind. There was, nevertheless, general uneasiness felt lest a mob spirit should be excited. The principal stores in Canal street and the vicinity, were closed, and the streets filled with idlers, thus facilitating a disturbance they came at first to witness. There were few persons except negroes, in front of the buildings on Dryades street, when the rump commenced their sitting, and no signs were given of any attempt to disturb them. It appears, however, that not relying on the protection of the city, and not asking for it, they had taken a considerable number of armed negroes, held the house, and to this incident most of the bloody incidents which follow are fairly to be attributed. The disturbance out-

side commenced with the arrival of a gang of armed negroes from the town districts, which fired into the crowd at the corner of Canal street. The conflict commenced there. The police succeeded in arresting the man who fired that shot, after some tumultuous resistance. The excitement of the negroes grew to be unmanageable. The police, desiring to abstain from all appearance of intimidation to the conventionists, had not been posted in force in the direct neighborhood. Just after the disturbance at the Canal street corner broke out, firing commenced at the other end of the street near and about the corner of Common. The Chief of Police arrived soon after, and was received by a volley of pistol shots, and immediately there was firing along the line. The negroes had their clubs, and some had revolvers, which they wielded with vigor; but the police were too strong for them.

The police account corroborated by witnesses, is, that while they were engaged with the negroes in front of the building, they were fired on from the west windows by the negro party within. The Chief of Police had been singled out for a bullet from the window, which had failed in its mission. The police returned the fire, and that was the first movement against the building. Up to that time, the police had been engaged in clearing the streets and attempting to preserve order outside. Attacked from the rear, they advanced to take possession, and were resisted at first. But a white flag was exhibited in token of surrender to the authorities; but when they undertook to march in they were received with a volley of balls, and a conflict ensued, in which a number were killed. The members of the Convention that remained were arrested by the police, and such of them as were not hurt in the affray, or subsequently, were permitted to go to their own homes on parole. Some violent scenes occurred, which are to be deeply lamented as facts."

These are given by a neutral journal.—They show most conclusively that the men who called together the Convention of 1864, also made preparations for riot. This was a part of their plot. The ready and patriotic manner in which the mass of the people of the Southern States have accepted the results of the late contest, and their manifested desire to obey the laws and preserve the peace, was operating against the perpetuity of Radical power in the nation. As a means of inflaming the passions and prejudices of the Northern people, the leaders of that party resorted to such a bloody plot as that which developed its effects in New Orleans. The people of Louisiana were opposed to the meeting of the Convention, but the revolutionists determined that it should be convened, and more lives sacrificed by their wicked and unholly crusade against the Union and the prosperity of the country.

### Bank Note Engraving.

A description of the engraving of a bank note may be of interest. Genuine bank plates are engraved mostly by machinery, not upon the bank plates but upon small plates of softened steel. This small plate is put into a furnace, which is hermetically sealed, and is heated, and with the use of animal carbon, hardened as hard as razor steel. Then a soft steel plate is laid on the top of this hardened engraved plate, and then placed into a powerful transfer press, where a steel cylinder rolls over it, back and forth, with thirty or forty tons weight upon the cylinder, and by this operation the opposite of the engraving is transferred to the soft plate. This plate is hardened and transferred to a softened steel cylinder, the cylinder is hardened and transfers the device to the bank plate. This is called a single transfer. Much of the engraving is doubly transferred, and whilst all genuine engravings are transferred, the counterfeit is not; it is engraved directly upon the bank plate by hand.

Each artist of the bank note has his peculiar forte. One engraves with the geometrical. One with the medallion engine. One with the ruling engine. One engraves likenesses. One mountains and hills. Trees and shrubbery are engraved by another. Animals are sketched by another. And letters are engraved by another.

Now, a bank note consists in the engraving of likenesses, mountains, hills, trees, shrubbery, animals, and letters, so that a dozen or more artists are required, each one in his specialty, to produce a bank note engraving. For these reasons, a bank-note artist can never become a counterfeiter, since the whole of his art is comprised within the engraving of one only of the many parts to a bank bill.—The following structures upon bank-note detection are well worthy of perusal:

It requires twenty thousand dollars worth of machinery, and from fifteen to twenty artists, to produce genuine bank plates; each artist standing at the head of his profession, must excel the counterfeiter, who is late from State prison. Every business person may become an expert, and the time is coming and now is, when business men must learn the true art of detection, or pay the penalty that thousands are now paying for their concealed wisdom of judging notes. The

country is flooded with millions of dangerous fives, twenties, fifties, and hundreds, legal tender notes; also with one hundred and fifty compound interest notes, so well executed as to defy detection by ninety-five per cent. of the business public, bankers not excepted. The subject is worthy of the most brilliant business mind, and yet millions are lost by those incompetent to judge and too wise to learn.—*N. Y. Times.*

### CURIOS WILL.

Some who in life would not give a cup of water to a beggar, by their wills leave enormous sums to charities, to secure for themselves a kind of posthumous reputation. Others allow not their resentments to sleep with them in the grave, but leave behind them wills which excite the bitter feelings and animosities among the surviving relatives.

Some wills are remarkable for their conciseness and perspicuity; others for their unprecedented length and contents. One man provides for a college, another to a cat; one leaves a legacy to provide bread and herrings for the poor in Lent, and kid gloves to the minister; while others provide for bull-baiting, the welfare of maid servants, and promotion of matrimony.

John Rudge has kept his name out of oblivion by giving twenty shillings a year to a poor man to go about the parish church of Trystul during sermon time to keep people awake and dogs out of the church.

Henry Green, of Melbourne, Derbyshire, gave his property for providing for green waistcoats for four poor women every year, such waistcoats to be lined with green galloon lace. In the same neighborhood, and inspired with a similar feeling, Thomas Gray provided grey waistcoats and grey coats.

John Nicholson, a stationer of London, was so attached to his family name that the bulk of his property was given in charity for the support and maintenance of such poor persons in England as should appear to be of the name of Nicholson.

David Martinetti, of Calcutta, while giving directions to his executor, said: "As to this fulsome carcass, having already seen enough of worldly pomp, I desire nothing relative to it to be done, only its being stowed away in my old green chest to save expenses." He then bequeathed to one man all the debts he owed, and to another his sincerity.

A Lancashire gentleman in the last century, having given his body to the worms of the family vault, bequeathed an ounce of modesty to the authors of the *Free Briton* and *London Journal*, giving as his reason for the smallness of the legacy, that he was "convinced that an ounce was more than they'll ever make use of."

Another testator, after having stated at great length in his will the number of obligations he was under, bequeathed to his beneficiary ten thousand [here the leaf turned over and the legate turning to the other side found the legacy was]—thanks.

A testator who evidently intended to thwart his relations and be a benefactor to his lawyers, gave a certain person "as many acres of land as shall be found equal to the area enclosed by the centre of oscillation of the earth in a revolution round the sun, supposing the mean distance of the sun 21,600 semi-diameters of the earth from it."

An uncle left in his will eleven silver spoons to his nephew, adding, "If I have not left the dozen, he knows the reason." The fact was the nephew had sometime before stolen the twelfth spoon from his relative.

Sir Joseph Jekyll left his fortune to pay the national debt. When Lord Mansfield heard of this he said, "Sir Joseph was a very good man and a good lawyer, but his bequest was a very foolish one; he might as well have attempted to stop the middle arch of Blackfriars Bridge with his full-bottomed wig."

Lord Pembroke gave "nothing to Lord Say, which legacy I bequeath him because I know he will bestow it on the poor;" and then after giving other equally peculiar legacies, he finished with, "Item—I give up the ghost."

Dean Swift's character was exemplified in his will. Among others, he bequeathed to Mr. John Grattan, of Comethan, a silver box, "in which I desire the said John to keep 'the tobacco he usually chewed, called pigtail.'"

The celebrated Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, left Pitt ten thousand pounds for "the noble defence he made for the support of the laws of England and to prevent the ruin of his country." A somewhat similar bequest was recently made to Mr. Disraeli.

Bacon left a will appointing six executors, but no property except his name and memory, which he bequeathed to men's charitable speeches, to foreign nations and the next ages.

Lord Clarendon had nothing to leave his daughter but his executor's kindness; and Lord Nelson left neither a will of real or personal estate behind him, although he bequeathed his adopted daughter to the beneficence of his country.

"Milton's was uncapitulative—that is, by word of mouth—he being blind at the time he made it.

Shakespeare's was made in a regular form; so was Byron's.

Others wrote their wills in verse, as a specimen we will give that of William Jacket, of the parish of Islington, which was proved in 1787, when no witnesses were required to a will of personal estate:

I give and bequeath  
When I'm laid underneath,  
To my two loving sisters most dear,  
The whole of my store,  
Were it twice as much more,  
Which God's goodness has given me here,  
And that none may prevent  
This my will and intent,  
Or occasion the least of law racket,  
With a solemn appeal,  
I confirm, sign and seal.  
This the act and deed of Will Jacket.

Some wills contain a kind of autobiography of the testator, as well as his thoughts and opinions. Such was the will of Napoleon, which gave a handsome legacy to the wretch Cantillon, "who had as much right to assassinate that oligarchist, the Duke of Wellington, as the latter had to send me to perish on the rock of St. Helena."

Such, also, was Sir William Petty's, which states, with a certain amount of self-pride, that at "the full age of fifteen I had obtained the Latin, French and Greek languages," and "at twenty years of age had gotten up three-score pounds with as much mathematics as any of my age were known to have."

### Raid on the Counterfeiters.

For months past the Government has been making efforts to detect the parties engaged in the manufacture of counterfeit national money. Detectives were posted in New York and other cities; in every place in fact where there was suspicion of their being, and the work of investigation and discovery has been going on.

A few days ago the first arrest was made in New York. A young man named Thomas Wilson, who was suspected of being engaged in printing counterfeit currency, was taken into custody. He stoutly denied any complicity in the business, but being informed by Chief Detective Wood that his business was known, and that he had been watched, he made a full confession, and turned over everything in his possession to the government. This consisted of nine finely executed steel plates for printing fractional currency and ten dollar greenback notes, and five plates for manufacturing the long fifty cent stamps. Dies, rolls, presses, and all the appurtenances were taken into custody.

Another den was broken up outside the city, toward Long Branch, shortly after the above, and everything connected with the manufacture of counterfeit money found there, was boxed up and sent into the city.

The arrests in the city still continue, and the consternation among the counterfeiters is intense. Thus far, eleven of the most noted manufacturers of counterfeit national securities have been taken into custody, and the amount of plates, presses, dies, rolls, printing apparatus, counterfeit money, &c., seized by the detectives, is immense, and shows how extensively the work was carried on.

### Opportune appearance of Old Nick.

Lorenzo Dow, being belated one night in his travels, unceremoniously entered an out-of-the-way house and requested lodgings. The woman of the house objected, having for a friend a man whom Lorenzo soon ascertained was not her husband. But Lorenzo insisted, and she at last consented—immediately fastening against further unwelcome visitors, the only outside door of the house. Soon a loud knocking was heard. It was her husband, unexpectedly returned.

Unable to leave the house, the friend, to conceal himself, jumped into a box conveniently at hand, and hastily covered himself with the hatchlings of flax it contained, by which time the wife had unfasted the door, and admitted her husband.

Having spent the evening at the tavern, he was just tipsy enough to be both boisterous and courageous. He soon made the acquaintance of Lorenzo, whom he had heard much of but had never seen. He had been told that he could raise the devil, and he insisted upon his immediately doing so—not that he believed in any, but if there was any he wanted to see him. In vain Lorenzo objected, protesting his unwillingness and the danger attending it, &c., but the more than half-drunken husband insisted.

"At last said Lorenzo, 'If you are determined to see him, open the door, put out the light, and stand out of the way, or he may take you with him; for when he comes he'll be in flames of fire, and I warn you of the consequences.'" Lighted a bunch of matches, that there might be a greater smell of brimstone, and muttering over a few unintelligible sentences, Lorenzo set fire to the hatchlings, and cried out, "Come forth, thou evil one, and be gone forever!" when out sprang one man, completely enveloped in flames, and put for the open door, leaving the house with a most unearthly yell. To his dying day the husband was ready to testify that Lorenzo not only could, but did, raise the devil, for he "had seen and smelled him."