

# Montrose Democrat.

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## FOR CONGRESS, CHAS. DENISON.

Charles Denison is a clear-headed patriotic statesman—a gentleman who has made the Constitution and the laws of his country the study of his life. He comes to us with a stock that was reared amid the perils incident to the establishment of a free government, and consequently knows how to value the perpetuation of our liberties. Besides, he is a gentleman of irreproachable character, of modest demeanor, of experience as a legislator, of mature judgment and of undoubted ability and integrity. He knows the wants of the people, and knowing, he has both the desire and the ability to supply them.

James Archbald is a clever old gentleman, the part owner and agent of railroads, and is not posted in public affairs. If elected he would not represent the people or their interests; but would vote for the exclusive interests of corporations at the expense of the people. Besides this, he is the candidate of the Thad Stevens radicals, and would vote to force negro suffrage upon the State against the wishes of white men.

## General Grant's Position.

This noble soldier has taken so firm a stand in support of the President, as to put to confusion the radicals upon all sides. They threw out their skirmishers, they resorted to artifice and stratagem to capture him; and failing finally in all such feeble efforts, they determined to carry him by storm, and chose as a convenient opportunity the occasion of his appearance at Cincinnati in advance of the Presidential party. They knew he would not give them audience, and it was determined, therefore, to surprise him in the theatre whither he had gone for the express purpose of avoiding them.

But when the leader of the band entered his box, he said bluntly:

"Sir, I am no politician; the President of the United States is my Commander-in-Chief; I consider this demonstration in opposition to the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson. If you have any regard for me you will take your men away. I am greatly annoyed at this demonstration. I came here to enjoy the theatrical performance. I will be glad to see you to-morrow when the President arrives."

This refusal to receive any honors unless they were shared by the President was a sad blow to the radicals; so they resorted to lying, and had a newspaper writer get up a nameless article saying Grant had expressed an opinion favorable to Geary and hostile to Hiestler Clymer. Of course this was intentionally false; but they hoped Grant would not contradict it. But lo! the General again flanks them, as will appear from the following dispatch sent to Philadelphia:

"WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Gen. Grant denies the reports put in circulation concerning his preferences as regards a vote in your State. The General says, 'his record is that of a soldier, and he has condemned the practice of officers making political capital of the records of the army.' It is not in accordance with his way of doing things."

"The General regrets exceedingly that his name has been mixed up with local politics. The report as published, is a tissue of falsehoods. General Grant never made use of the language attributed to him. He is a warm supporter of the President's policy, and is doing all in his power to influence every one to the same way of thinking."

At a Geary meeting in Bedford, a few nights ago, Aleck McClure, of the Chambersburg Repository, said: "This nation cannot survive this shameful discrimination on account of color and race; there must be perfect equality before the law."

Geary and his party advocate no distinction on account of color or race—all must be perfect equality. Archbald would vote for this doctrine if elected to Congress.

White men note these facts and vote for Clymer and Denison.

## The Oregon Legislature.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 23.—A despatch from Salem, Oregon, dated yesterday, says:

The Democratic contestants from Grant County have been admitted to seats in the House, and the two [bogus] Republican members ousted. The House now stands twenty-four Democrats to twenty-three radicals.

It was through the aid of these ousted members that the negro constitutional amendment was passed in the House. It had been previously passed by the Senate.

## Henry Ward Beecher's Letters.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has written a second political letter. Mr. Beecher says he deems his first letter "sound in its views," and he is not sorry he wrote it. His second letter goes into a criticism of some of the acts of the President, but on the great question, viz: the admission of the South, it reaffirms the views taken in the Cleveland letter and is patriotic and unequivocal. Mr. Beecher says:

"Either the advantages of a Union are fallacious or the continuous seclusion of the South from it will breed disorder, make the future reunion more difficult, and especially subject the freedmen to the very worst conditions of society which can well exist. No army, no government, and no earthly power can compel the South to treat four millions of men justly if the inhabitants, whether rightly or wrongly, regard these men as the cause, or even the occasion, of their unhappy disfranchisement. But no army, or government, or power will be required when Southern society is restored, occupied and prospering in the renewed Union."

Toward the close of his letter, Mr. Beecher urges the election to Congress of men "who will seek the early admission of Reocean States." These are the opinions and desires of all good Conservative Union men, and Mr. Beecher's reiteration of them will gratify all who regarded his first letter as one of the ablest efforts of a strong, but somewhat erratic mind.

## Geary for Negro Equality.

One of the most favored and popular speakers in the late negro-equality Convention which assembled in Philadelphia, was Frederick Douglass, a colored delegate from Rochester, New York, who sat in the Northern wing in company with General Geary. He was received by his Republican brethren at the League House and at National Hall with great enthusiasm, and in one of his speeches he thus addressed the faithful:

"The question then comes to us. Shall the presence of this vast black population in our midst be made a blessing to themselves, a blessing to us, and a blessing to the whole country, or a curse to themselves, a curse to us, and a curse to the whole country? Statesmanship has but one answer. It was given this morning from the eloquent lips of Senator Yates. Philanthropy has but one answer, and it is given from a thousand pulpits and a thousand platforms to-day. It is this: A thorough and complete incorporation of this whole black element into the American body politic—(cries of "Good.")—anything less than this will prove an utter failure, in my judgment—with a right to the jury-box, the witness-box, and the ballot box."

Yes, a thorough incorporation of the black element into the American body politic is the doctrine of Geary and Archbald.

## Vote for Clymer and Denison.

"Facts for the Fenians."

The Radical journals with an unblushing affrontery unparalleled in partizan warfare, are appealing to our adopted citizens for votes for Geary, who was at one time the most proscriptive Know Nothing in Pennsylvania. Let any candid man examine the record of the Radical leaders in this State, and he cannot fail to see the shameful hypocrisy of the disunionists who are now vainly attempting to secure the support of men whom they once so fearfully persecuted and whose temples of worship they so ruthlessly consigned to the flames. Pollock, Curtin, Kelley, Geary, Cameron, Myers, O'Neill, and nearly every one of their present managers, gave vitality to the Know-Nothing organization and by secret oaths swore to deprive our adopted citizens of the rights which they now claim for the negro.

## Significant and Important Endorsement of the President.

The letter of Henry Ward Beecher fell like a thunderbolt into the camp of the Radicals, filling them with amazement and fear. Following close upon it comes another letter from another clergyman—a calm, temperate, patriotic letter, from one of the ablest, if not the ablest, and most powerful of all the orthodox clergymen in the United States. The Rev. Stephen H. Tyng unequivocally and fully endorses the Restoration Policy of President Johnson.

Mr. Tyng has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being one of the very ablest, profoundest, and soundest divines in the Republic; and has always been a radical Republican.

WELL SUMMED UP.—The boys in blue fully comprehend the extra bounty business. A one-armed veteran pithily summed it up the other day at a meeting in Philadelphia, as "one hundred dollars for the white man, three hundred dollars for the nigger, and two thousand dollars for the member of Congress." The soldier evidently appreciates Radical generosity in its exact value.

## A Radical's Opinion of the Rump Congress.

The Republican party, at the close of the war, had a great career open to it.—Its leaders had only to show that they comprehended and valued the sound principles of constitutional liberty, and they might have ruled for years to come. If they lose the support of the country, that is their own fault. It was their duty and policy to show that if in a war they knew how to use with effect the enormous power of the central government, in peace they were equally ready to re-establish as quickly as possible that local self-government on which, as the balance-wheel in our political system, our true and safe progress in liberty depends. As the party in power, during the war they had used force to an unlimited extent; it was the more necessary that on the restoration of peace they should show a readiness to return at once to strict constitutional forms, practices and limitations.

But the policy imposed upon the party by those men who unhappily have seized the leadership of it has been just the contrary of this. Their whole political theory and practice tend dangerously toward a consolidation of power and authority in the hands of the central government.—They have aimed to leave nothing to the States, nothing to that local government, which is our greatest safeguard against despotism. They will make the Federal government, if they have their way, as overshadowing and all devouring a monster as the government of Napoleon is in France. They proceed upon the principle that Congress is to interfere in all the relations of society and life, and to establish rules and laws for every event under heaven.

Not only do we see a useless and absurd Bureau of Agriculture established, at an expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum to prepare reports which are published three years after date, and which, when they are fresh have not half the value of a good agricultural paper; and to distribute seeds to farmers who are quite intelligent enough to buy them; bureaus of education, of mining, of insurance, of statistics, are proposed and urged. Thus patronage is increased, office-holders grow more numerous, the nation is crowded and hungry idlers—the political agents of those who appoint them, corrupting the morals of the nation and robbing its industry. This is not all. In pursuance of the same false and perilous theory of consolidation, these men seek to make the general government the patron and supporter of all manner of private enterprises and schemes. Not only are steamship lines and other private enterprises legislated on. Not only are steamship lines and other private enterprises subsidized; not only are certain branches of manufacture selected as the object of special favoritism at the expense of the general public, and to the impoverishment of the treasury; the evil extends much further. If a mining company needs capital, Congress at once makes it a grant of public lands; if another set of speculators appeal for land to plant trees—which Mr. Bayard Taylor informs the Tribune nature does much better—Congress hastens to do their bidding.

Nor should we wonder, for the men who aim to make the Freedman's Bureau a permanent institution go upon the principle that the office of the general government is not merely to do justice, but to feed the poor, to clothe the ragged, to shelter the homeless, provide employment to the unemployed, to tell the people what to buy and where to sell, what to make and how to spend—in short, to surround their lives on all sides with its "fostering" arms, and by making them helpless prepare them to become the victims of despotism. How perilous such a policy is we may see by reviewing the huge steps already taken on this downward road.—The President has done his utmost to check the attempts of Congress to concentrate and centralize all power in Washington. With all his mistakes in other respects, he has shown a true and statesmanlike comprehension of this danger: he made haste to put out of his own hands all extraordinary power and patronage growing out of the war; he has by his vetoes prevented the consummation of some of the most mischievous measures. But the centralizers have not heeded his warnings; and it is high time for the country to awaken to the dangers of their course. Already we see this false policy bearing fruit.

If a citizen now-a-days suffers wrong he no longer appeals to the laws—he turns to the central government to protect him. The Civil Rights Act has been several months in force, but instead of requiring those who need it to set the courts in motion Congress continues the Freedman's Bureau in operation another year. Thus, by steps which are no less imperceptible, the citizens are trained to undervalue and disregard the laws, and to cast all the responsibilities of life from their own shoulders upon that of the central government. The road leads as surely to ruin as the one called "secession," which has frightened so many inconsiderate people from the middle path. We have no fear but that the country will see and escape one

danger as well as it did the other. But in doing so it will drop the men who are leading it into unsafe paths. If the Republican party chooses to go with those men, it goes straight towards ruin. It will lose inevitably the best part of its followers, nor will it need a *Tribune* to read these out of the party. The country is now at peace; the condition of affairs is such that men need no longer set aside all other interests to unite upon a single point. Slavery has gone down; the rebellion has been crushed, and American citizens may once more turn their attention to other and equally important questions. It is a mistake to suppose that one party can now rule by the stale cry that the Union is in danger from either slavery or rebellion.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

## How the late Rebel Soldiers Feel.

While the great Union Soldiers' Convention was in session, the following despatch was received from a meeting of the late rebel soldiers, at Memphis:

"MEMPHIS, Sept. 17:—To the President of the Soldiers and Sailors' Convention, Cleveland, Ohio:

"The soldiers of the late Confederate army, met here to-day, and deputed the undersigned to congratulate your Convention on its effort to restore peace and quietude to the country, and to express their deep sympathy with your purpose, and farther to assure you that the Confederate soldiers are entirely willing to leave the determination of their rights as citizens of States, and of the United States, to the soldiers of the Union. On our part, we pledge security of life, person and property, and freedom of speech and opinion to all. A mass meeting will be held here to-morrow night to give formal expression to their purpose and sentiments. Signed, N. B. Forrest, Leon Truesdale, M. C. Galloway, M. Jordan, M. Jones, R. Chalmers, and L. J. Dupuis."

A recess was taken till 3 p. m. On re-assembling a response to the Memphis despatch was read and approved as follows:

"CLEVELAND, Sept. 18.—To N. B. Forrest and others, Memphis, Tenn.:

"The National Union Convention of soldiers and sailors assembled here are profoundly grateful for the patriotic sentiment expressed in your despatch. We peace, prosperity and brotherly affection throughout our entire country. War has its victims, but peace and Union are blessings for which we will manfully contend until harmony and justice are restored under the Constitution."

"Signed.—Gordon Granger, G. A. Custer, J. B. Steadman, John E. Wool, Thomas Ewing, Jr., Thomas Crittenden, Thos. Bramlette, Committee."

## Statement of Rev. John Langhin Catholic Priest of Archbald, Luzerne Co.

"I was drafted and wished to avail myself of the act of Congress entitling persons of religious scruples to exemption on payment of commutation of three hundred dollars; but thinking that in Scranton, for me at least, there was not much chance for fair play, I applied direct to the Secretary of War, and was by him referred to Provost Marshal Fry, received a letter from him to the Provost Marshal of the District empowering him to exempt me on payment of three hundred dollars. In the absence of Provost Bradford I was seized by order of a Dr. Moody who acted in the absence of Bradford.—I was most shamefully abused by parties in the office, by being stripped naked, caused to walk about the room in that plight, and otherwise insulted. I was told by Dr. Moody that I was no better than a negro; was cast into the lock-up with, very probably, bounty-jumpers and others of no better repute, then clad in uniform and marched before a picket with fixed bayonets to the depot, and from thence to Philadelphia, to the great joy, as I have good reason to think, of the Radicals of Scranton, as neither Mr. ARCHBOLD, Mr. Scranton, Dickson, nor any other of them interfered to prevent the wanton outrages to which I was exposed. I say wanton, because, when offered the commutation, they should as directed have let me go, but the opportunity of insulting a Catholic Priest was too good a thing to be lost by them."

In the face of such things, these Know-Notthings are asking Irish Catholics to vote for Geary and Archbald, who would take the right to vote and hold office from the Irish, and give it to the negro.

## Vote for Denison and Clymer.

## Slandering the Soldiers.

The Radicals are sneering at the soldiers and sailors who took part in the immense demonstration of the gallant defenders of the Republic at Cleveland. In the same spirit John W. Geary, the disunion candidate for Governor, spoke of that at Baumgardner's woods, near York. Upon that memorable occasion he denounced all "the boys in blue" who met in convention at Harrisburg, as "shysters, cowards, skulkers, and hospital bummers." They will not fail to remember "the hero of Snickerville" at the ballot-box!

## GEN. GRANT "A MILITARY ADVENTURER."

The Harrisburg Telegraph, Geary's central organ, of the 8th inst., attacks Gen. Grant in the following insidious and cowardly manner:

"We do not believe that the intelligent masses of the country will permit themselves to be led from the right by any man, however distinguished may be his position in a civil or military sense."

We must not forget that Ulysses S. Grant is only a man, with no larger capacity to form opinions on such subjects as the rehabilitation of the South, than two thirds of the respectable men of the nation. He has no right \* to lug in his military reputation to sway the judgment of the people in deciding a civil issue. If Gen. Grant, or any soldier, attempts such a movement, it is the beginning of the end of his military glory. That moment such soldiers would cease to great men, terminating what would otherwise have been immortality of glory on the historic pages of the country's history. If this would not be the case, the destiny of the country must be put entirely in the hands of irresponsible military adventurers."

"What applies to Gen. Grant is applicable to all other soldiers. \* The soldier who attempts thus to mislead the people, \* puts a poor estimate upon a nation to which he is indebted for his most substantial honors, and should always hold himself in readiness to be hurled from his high position."

If there be any truth in the foregoing in relation to Gen. Grant, with how much greater force may it not be applied to Gen. Geary? If Gen. Grant is "only a man," is it possible for Geary to be more than Grant? If Grant, illimitably the superior of Geary in everything, has "no larger capacity to comprehend the question of re-establishing the Union 'than two-thirds of the respectable men of the nation,'" how much less must be the capacity of the Thad Stevens candidate?—If Grant "has no right to lug in his military reputation to sway the judgment of the people in deciding a civil issue," has Geary any right to make a "military reputation" for himself by declaring from the stump that he "set squadrons in the field;" that "he never met defeat," etc.; and to use that fictitious military reputation to govern the people?

But, accepting as true the assertions of Geary's supporters that he has a "military reputation" (inferior to Grant's, however, of course), the moment he attempts to use that reputation "to sway the judgment of people in deciding a civil issue," as he is doing every day in his electioneering trips through the State, that moment "is the beginning of the end of his military glory."

At this moment, therefore, Geary stands divested, by the confession of his central organ, of "an immortality of glory." He has ceased to be a great man, and is a mere "irresponsible military adventurer."

We leave the reader to pursue the application.

## LAST HOURS OF CONGRESS.

Among the last acts of the last session of the Radical Congress are some that deserve notice:

By a resolution the pay of members of Congress was increased sixty-six per cent. and the employees of the two Houses 25 per cent.

The bill to allow pensions to the old soldiers of 1812 was defeated. Reason given—"want of money."

A resolution was adopted which appropriates ten thousand acres of "good land" to the orphan children of colored soldiers, and is to be called the "National Farm for Orphans." These orphans are to live on this farm, and it is to be managed and worked by a Bureau, whose officers are to be white men. An amendment was offered to appropriate a National Farm to the orphans of white soldiers. Not agreed to. Reason—"want of money."

Ten thousand bushels of lime were donated to the colored ladies of Washington, who were politely requested to white wash the houses in which they are living at Government expense.

A joint resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of the Interior to contract with Miss Vinnie Ream, a maid of Massachusetts, for a life-size model and statue of the late President Lincoln, to be executed by her, the price not to exceed \$10,000. An amendment was offered appropriating \$10,000 to aid in the erection of the monument to Geo. Washington. Voted down. Reason—"want of money."

Mr. Schenck offered a resolution, which was adopted, appropriating \$50,000 to a Massachusetts schoolmaster to write out a history of the rebellion!

Another resolution was adopted authorizing the Secretary of War to contract with a Massachusetts Yankee for the use of his alleged discovery of the mode of treatment of the disease of horses' feet, and his services for one year.—Some \$10,000, it is supposed, is to be bestowed upon this Massachusetts disunionist for this bungling liniment!

The bill making an additional appropriation of eleven millions of dollars to the

negro Freedmen's Bureau was adopted. Mr. Banks presented the conference report on the civil rights bill, which was thereupon read by the clerk. It retains the provision for the increase of the compensation of members and senators, with an additional amendment fixing the pay of the Speaker at \$8,000 per annum.

A resolution was then adopted in both Houses appointing a committee on *Retrenchment and Reform*—after which the Rump Congress adjourned.

## The Negro Radicals for Disunion.

Frederick Douglass was a regularly chosen delegate to the late disunion Convention in Philadelphia. He walked arm in arm with the white radicals in their procession, was feasted and petted by the League, and delivered more than one speech, which was enthusiastically applauded by them. To show what Douglass thinks of the Union, in what estimation he holds Washington, Jefferson, Henry, and the soldiers and sages who achieved our independence and laid the foundations of this Republic, we present the following extracts from a speech delivered by him at Syracuse, New York, Jan. 15, 1850:

"I believe that the slaves would be more than a match for the enslavers, if left to themselves. Let the Union, then, be dissolved. I wish to see it dissolved at once. It is the Union of the white people of this country, who can be summoned in their whole military power to crush the slave, that perpetuates slavery. Dissolve the Union, and they will raise aloft their arms, and demand freedom; and, if resisted, would hew their way to liberty, despite the pale and puny opposition of their oppressors. In review of the oppression of this Union, I welcome the bolts, whether from the North or the South—from Heaven or from hell—which shall shiver this Union in pieces. Did our fathers think of holding on to the Union with the British? Did they look for the oracles or precedents to ascertain what were their rights? No. They laid down the doctrines of equality, consent, and that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God. But after they had achieved independence, they attempted to unite in holy wedlock with the dead body of slavery, and the whole was tainted. Let this unholy, this unchristian Union be dissolved, of our ancestors. I know that they were slaveholders. This one fact is enough for me. Talk to me of the love of liberty of your Washingtons, Jeffersons, and Henrys. They were strangers to any great ideas of liberty! He who does not love justice and liberty for all, does not love justice and liberty. They wrote of liberty in the Declaration of Independence with one hand, and with the other clutched their brother by the throat! These are the men who formed the Union! I cannot enter into it. Give me no Union with slaveholders. I wish to dissolve the Union of these States, and to do it in a direct way."

The Radicals endorse Fred Douglass, and thus endorse his platform—hatred to the Union, and such men as Washington, Jefferson and Henry.

This is the issue which must be met by white men.

## Pennsylvania State Agent.

Most of the States keep an agent, at Washington City, to look after the interests of their soldiers. We see it announced in the papers that the agents from New York, Illinois and other States are required to attend to collecting the soldiers' extra bounty and other matters free of charge to the soldiers. Pennsylvania also has an agent, Col. (?) Frank Jordan, who draws a large salary from the tax-payers of the State, but instead of attending to his legitimate business he is and has been for some time at Philadelphia, as the chairman of the radical State committee, figuring for Geary—for Radicals, and in favor of disunion and negro suffrage, and the soldiers have to divide the pittance promised them with the lawyers to try to get it collected. Isn't it time we had a change?

## Radical Colonization.

The chief hope of the Radicals in the pending contest is their ability to colonize votes, and perpetrate a great fraud at the ballot-box. They are now fully satisfied that they cannot carry the election by fair means. They know that the popular current is against them. Their ranks are gradually giving way in every section of the Commonwealth. Defection stares them in the face at every point. To counteract this, they are importing votes into the State, and throwing them into localities where they can control the election boards. Let the Democracy be vigilant, and they will certainly foil these dark political gamblers in their organized conspiracy to cheat and defraud the people.—*Age.*

Another Republican journal—the "Union Republican," at Williamsport, has taken Geary's name from the head of its columns. It cannot go for disunion, negro suffrage and negro equality.