

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Proprietor

MONTROSE, PA., TUESDAY, FEB. 12, 1867.

VOLUME XXIV, NUMBER 7.

For the Democrat.

A History of the Great Struggle in America between Liberty and Despotism.

On the 4th day of September, 1866, the President of the Philadelphia Loyal Republican Convention pointed to the portrait of Alexander Hamilton, and remarked...

Let it be thought that his great political enemy and antagonist had done injustice to this brilliant statesman, who is the avowed leader of the Republican party of the present day...

To show the similarity of the opinions of these two American patriots, we give an extract of a letter of Jefferson to a young Virginia friend...

Let us view the disadvantages of sending a youth to Europe for an education. To enumerate them all would require a volume. I will select a few. He goes to England he learns drinking, horse racing and boxing...

In my speech, Congress, however, adopted both these measures. I knew there was need enough of both, and therefore consented to them...

It was my opinion then, and has been ever since, that the two parties in the United States would have broken out into a civil war...

All that is now wanting to restore the Union, and bring back peace and happiness to the whole country, is to turn out Hamilton's whole party, and bring in men who are opposed to a monarchy...

The "idea" of freedom of thought—freedom of religion—and freedom of the press, being secured to the people of America in a written Constitution...

Jefferson says, "My objection to the Constitution was, that it wanted a Bill of Rights securing freedom of religion, freedom of the press, freedom from standing armies, trial by jury, and an unremitting habeas corpus act..."

The alien and sedition laws were in direct opposition to this Bill of Rights which had been incorporated into the Constitution...

Mr. Adams says: "Hamilton's army of 50,000 men appeared to me to be one of the wildest extravagancies of a knight errant, yet such was his influence in Congress that they passed a bill to raise an army large enough to overturn the Federal government..."

Had that Congress never been "disbanded from their places" by the friends of liberty, but had remained in session from that day to this, their measures could not have been more alike. Secretary Seward says:

"President Johnson has got 50,000 men and says he does not want any more. He has got 11,000,000 of dollars and does not want any more. Congress comes along and says, 'Mr. President, you are mistaken. You want 50,000 more men, and 25,000,000 of dollars.' Adams took Hamilton's ideas of knight errantry exceeded those of Don Quixotte himself. So thought President Johnson, and put his veto on this second attempt to carry out his wild 'chimeras'..."

"Mr. Jefferson believed that the crisis of the Constitution had come—that statutes and decisions had in essential particulars subverted it—that armies were organizing to crush opposition and make that subversion complete. If the

appeal to solemn compacts was finally disregarded—if the forcible changes in the whole framework of our government were persisted in, he was in favor of resistance, and if need be, of securing the rights obtained by the revolution by again unsheathing the sword of the revolution."

"Had the Democrats been prevented from obtaining the legal remedy of a substitution of the Constitution at the ballot-box, they were resolved, little as they meditated violence, as a last resort, to protect the Constitution from violence and overthrow by the Federal party."

It would now seem that another crisis of the Constitution has come. President Johnson is as anxious for its preservation as the President who sat in the Presidential Chair from 1801 to 1809.

The followers of Hamilton are as anxious now as they were in the days of their alien and sedition laws for its overthrow. Mr. Adams says, "It was my opinion that if a civil war had broken out between the Democracy and the Federalists, that the Democracy would have beaten Hamilton's followers to pieces..."

The President's Veto of the Nebraska Bill.

WASHINGTON, January 29. To the Senate of the United States: I return for reconsideration a bill entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union..."

It appears by the preamble of this bill that the people of Nebraska, availing themselves of the authority conferred upon them by the act passed on the 10th of April, 1854, have adopted a Constitution which, upon due examination, is found to conform to the provisions and comply with the conditions of said act...

As upon them must fall the burdens of a State, organization, it is but just that they should be permitted to determine for themselves a question which so materially affects their interests. Possessing a soil and a climate admirably adapted to those industrial pursuits which bring prosperity and greatness to a people...

The condition is not mentioned in the original enabling act, was not contemplated at the time of its passage, was not sought by the people themselves, has not heretofore been applied to the inhabitants of any State asking admission, and is in direct conflict with the Constitution adopted by the people, and declared in the preamble "to be republican in its form of government..."

The first and third sections of the bill exhibit yet further incongruity. By the one Nebraska is admitted into the Union

upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever, while by the other Congress demanded, as a condition precedent to her admission, requirements which in our history, has never been asked of any people when presenting a constitution and State government for the acceptance of the law making power..."

It is expressly declared by the third section, that the bill "shall not take effect except upon the fundamental condition that within the State of Nebraska, there shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or of any other right to any person by reason of race or color, except Indians not taxed..."

Congress, however, in passing the bill in the shape in which it has been submitted for my approval, does not merely reject the application of the people of Nebraska for present admission as a State into the Union on the ground that the Constitution which they have submitted restricts the exercise of the elective franchise to the white population...

This course will not occasion much greater delay than that which the bill contemplates when it requires that the Legislature shall be convened within thirty days after this measure shall have become a law, for the purpose of considering and deciding the conditions which it imposes, and gains additional force when we consider that the proceedings attending the formation of the State Constitution were not in conformity with the provisions of the enabling act...

She can, therefore, wisely and patiently afford to wait. Her population is said to be steadily and even rapidly increasing, being now generally conceded as high as forty thousand, and estimated by some, whose judgment is entitled to respect, at a still greater number. At her present rate of growth she will, in a very short time, have the requisite population to entitle her to a representation in Congress...

The great States of the Northwest owe their marvelous prosperity largely to the fact that they were continued as Territories until they had grown to be wealthy and populous communities.

WASHINGTON, January 29, 1867.

Does Farming Pay.

It would seem that one might with almost equal propriety inquire, does it pay to live on God's footstool, and enjoy the bounties of His providence? For how else could the countless millions of the human family have been clothed and fed? They take a very narrow view of this question (if question it can be called) who base their calculation of the profitable-ness or unprofitableness of farming in general by the profit or loss of a single crop of farm produce on a certain piece of land in a certain year...

The question is not whether a certain crop pays in a certain year; it is not whether poor farming pays on poor land; it is not whether poor farming pays on good land; it is not whether farming pays as much cash profit as some other occupation or branch of business, where great risks are incurred, and much capital and much talent employed; neither is it whether farming pays as much as it should and would, if it received that fostering legislative care that its great interests demand, and that is so often bestowed on other interests...

Farming is the best business on earth for those who are adapted to it and love the calling, and let me add, he is a poor spoliator for a man, whatever his occupation may be, who takes no interest in the cultivation of that soil from whence alone cometh his daily bread. Other stations must be filled, and other callings must have their place, but I truly pity the man who would degrade farming, or feel himself degraded while engaged in it...

All persons seem inclined to estimate all profit by dollars and cents. This is far from a correct standard. How many estimable blessings we enjoy which gold and silver could not furnish. What business is so conducive to health as farming? Is not health profit? What yields so sure a competency or gives greater tranquility of mind?

Washington, January 29, 1867.

good things of this life with which they are surrounded, and tell me where else can be found more solid comfort. Go back; those who can; ten; twenty; thirty; or forty years, and behold the rapid progress that has been made in all the elements of material wealth and prosperity. Witness the improvement in farm buildings, implements of husbandry, and stock—mark the change that has been wrought in the general cultivation and improvement of the soil, and with all this, a corresponding advance in intelligence, good taste and refinement.

Farmers, let us awake to the magnitude and grandeur of our calling. Did we realize as we ought, the advantages of the position we occupy, and the noble nature of our pursuit, we should seldom repine and murmur, but rather glory in our lot. While doing all in our power for the benefit of others, let us guard well our own interest. We should sustain our agricultural papers that truly sustain our calling, and we should choose those legislators who watch our interests and advocate our rights. We should watch carefully the bearing of all their acts. In short, we should make farming what it was designed to be, the foundation and corner stone of all other pursuits. O, how immeasurably superior, every way, is the good farmer's position when compared with the thousands of little professional gentlemen, and genteel hangers on, who, to escape what they call the drudgery of farming, seek out a pitiable existence, a burden to themselves and those who carry them. I know that farm labor is sometimes hard, and can be made oppressive; but machinery is constantly lightning our toil, and making us more and more independent. If farmers but make a proper use of the means at their disposal, they can never, as a class, be poor. Whatever befalls others, they stand on terra firma, and the soil and its productions are theirs.

Geary a Looser—An Ignoramus—a Miserable Apology of a Man.

The Erie Dispatch, the ablest Republican paper of the Northwest, in its issue of the 28th inst., goes off as follows: Geary, Cameron, and the rest of the uneducated and unregenerated Radicals, who now have control of the State. Read: The State is emphatically in the hands of the most despicable and degraded class of knaves that ever disgraced a Commonwealth and the time is not far distant when the names of Cameron and Geary will sound so much like Ben Wood, Waldringham, and Knapel Semmes that no one will be able to justly classify the trio a different catalogue.

We do not know but that we are giving too much prominence to Geary, as he is such an ignoramus, and such a miserable apology for a man, such a complete loafer, who is allowed to sponger a subsistence from his more prosperous neighbors, that he alone is not able to gain distinction as a knave, or even as a loafer. The promises which he has already made and violated, the influence which he consented to have used to elect his election, and the manner in which he is doctored with men in the State who are known to be knaves, ought to be sufficient to keep him from being inaugurated as Governor of the State. But they will not. He will be placed in the office of chief executive with a howl of triumph, amidst a tournament of sin and corruption.

Our uninitiated readers may wonder why we have not before given our opinions upon this subject, if they were held from the beginning. We have intimated them before, and have warned the people of the State in general, the Republican party in particular, that they were egregiously sold on John W. Geary; but we hoped that the management which had him in charge would be sufficiently prudent to cover up a portion of their nakedness, and manifest by subsequent events that it was their desire to foster the principles as well as the interests of the party. But they have done nothing of the kind. They seem to sacrifice every principle of policy, and bury not only the honor and power of the party, but all its adherents in a grave of dishonor and oblivion.