

# THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Proprietor.

MONTROSE, PA., TUESDAY, FEB. 19, 1867.

VOLUME XXIV, NUMBER 8.

## The Montrose Democrat

Published every Tuesday Morning, at Montrose, Susquehanna County, Pa., by A. J. GERRITSON, at \$3 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE—OR \$24 AT END OF YEAR. Business advertisements inserted at \$1 per square of 10 lines, three times, and 25c for each additional week. Yearly advertisements, with usual changes, charged \$10 for four squares, quarter column \$15, half column \$20, one column \$30, and other amounts in exact proportion. Business cards of three lines, \$3, or one dollar a line. Legal notices at the customary rates, about 50 per cent. in addition to business rates.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**M. C. SUTTON,**  
Auctioneer, and Insurance Agent,  
ap 7 637  
Friendsville, Pa.

**JAMES E. CARMALT, ATTORNEY**  
AT LAW. Office over Stone & Warner,  
Montrose, Dec. 15, 1866.

**W. M. D. LUSK, ATTORNEY AT**  
LAW. Office opposite the  
Franklin Hotel, near the Court House. nov 27 '66

**DR. E. L. GARDNER,**  
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. Office at  
Lungs and all Surgical diseases. Office over the Post  
Office. Boards at Seale's Hotel. (Sept. 4, 1866.)

**BALDWIN, ALLEN, & MITCHELL,**  
DEALERS in Flour, Salt, Pork, Fish, Lard, Grain,  
Feed, Candles, Clover and Timothy Seed, Also,  
Groceries, such as Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Tea and  
Coffee. West side of Public Avenue.  
Montrose, April 17, 1866.

**BURNS & NICHOLS,**  
DEALERS in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye-  
stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Linens, Spices, Fac-  
tories, Patent Medicines, Perfumery and Toilet Ar-  
ticles. Prescriptions carefully compounded.  
Public Avenue, above Seale's Hotel, Montrose, Pa.  
A. B. Burns, Proprietor.  
Sept. 11, 1866.

**D. W. SEARLE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office over the Store of Z.  
Cobb, opposite Seale's Hotel, Montrose, Pa.  
May 1, 1866.

**DR. E. P. HINES,**  
HAS permanently located at Friendsville for the pur-  
pose of practicing medicine and surgery in all its  
branches. He may be found at the Jackson House.  
Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. jan 10 67  
Friendsville, Pa., Jan. 15th, 1866.

**ROGERS & ELY,**  
Licensed Auctioneers,  
571 1/2  
Brooklyn, Pa.

**PETER HAY,**  
Licensed Auctioneer,  
Central 4 Corners, Pa.

**C. S. GILBERT,**  
Licensed Auctioneer,  
sept 6 67  
Great Bend, Pa.

**STROUD & BROWN,**  
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS. All  
business attended to promptly, on fair terms. Of-  
fice first door north of "Montrose Hotel," west side of  
Public Avenue, Montrose, Pa. (Jan. 1, 1866.)  
BILLINGS STROUD, CHARLES L. BROWN.

**C. O. FORDHAM,**  
BOOT & SHOE Dealer and Manufacturer. Montrose,  
Pa. Shop on Main street, one door below the Post  
Office. All kinds of work made to order, and repairing  
done neatly. jan 1 67

**DR. E. L. BLAKESLEE,**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Has located at Brooklyn,  
Susq. co., Pa. Will attend promptly to all calls  
with which he may be favored. Office at L. M. Bal-  
win's. (July 11—17)

**JOHN SAUTTER,**  
RESPECTFULLY announces that he has now pre-  
pared to cut all kinds of Garment in the most  
Fashionable Style, and warranted to fit with elegance  
and ease. Shop over J. N. Bullard's Store, Montrose.

**DOCT. E. L. HANDRICK,**  
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, respectfully tenders his  
professional services to the citizen of Friends-  
ville and vicinity. Office in the office of Dr. J. H. East-  
Boards at J. H. East's. jly 26 67

**ABEL TURRELL,**  
DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye-  
stuffs, Glass Ware, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Win-  
dow Glass, Groceries, Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Perfumery,  
Ac. Agent for all the most popular PATENT  
MEDICINES.—Montrose, Pa.

**DR. WM. SMITH,**  
SURGEON DENTIST.—Montrose, Pa.  
Office in Eastrop's new building, over the Post  
Office. All Dental operations will be  
performed in good style and warranted.

**JOHN GROVES,**  
FASHIONABLE TAILOR. Montrose, Pa. Shop  
one door west of Seale's Hotel.  
All orders filled promptly, in first-rate style.  
Cutting done on short notice, and warranted to fit.

**WM. V. SMITH,**  
CABINET and CHAIR MANUFACTURERS.—Foot  
of Main street, Montrose, Pa.

**P. LINES,**  
FASHIONABLE TAILOR.—Montrose, Pa. Shop  
in Phoenix Block, over store of R. W. Watson,  
Post Office. All work warranted as to fit and finish.  
Cutting done on short notice, in best style. jan 20 67

**H. BURRITT,**  
DEALER in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Crockery,  
Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Drugs, Oils, and Patents,  
Books and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Fur, Buffalo Robes,  
Groceries, Provision, &c., New Milford, Pa.

**WM. H. COOPER & CO.,**  
BANKERS. Montrose, Pa. Successors to Post, Cooper  
& Co. Office, Leath's new building, Turnpike-st.  
W. H. Cooper, Proprietor. HENRY PRINCE.

**A. O. WARREN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW. Bounty, Back Pay, Pensions,  
and Remittances. Office at Seale's Hotel, Montrose, Pa.  
Office first door below Boyd's Store, Montrose, Pa.

**UNION HOTEL, NEW MILFORD,**  
Pa. Lately kept by E. C. Wall.  
**JOHN FAUBOT, Proprietor.**  
Meals always ready. Time to eat, without being  
hurried, for persons arriving on the stage, wishing to  
take the cars. 1867

**DAYTON HOUSE, GREAT BEND,**  
Pa. NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT.  
The House is open at all hours of the night for the  
accommodation of Passengers.  
DAVID THOMAS, Proprietor.

For the Democrat.

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

That the character of Alexander Hamilton, the leader of the party which is now ruling this nation may be more fully known, a further history from the "Life and writings of John Adams" is selected for this number:

"The retirement of Washington from the Presidency, removed the last check upon the fury of parties. Nobody else stood in the same relation to the whole people. No expectation was entertained that the person about to succeed him in office would be chosen by any general agreement. He was to be elected by the one or the other of the parties into which the country was equally divided. The statesman whom the Republicans would sustain with the greatest unanimity, was Thomas Jefferson. A portion of the Federalists reposed implicit confidence in Alexander Hamilton. But this confidence was not shared by the people at large, and an attempt to oppose him to Thomas Jefferson would be futile. Two other persons were particularly prominent—John Adams and John Jay. Mr. Jay, however, had lately been severely handled on account of his agency in negotiating the treaty with Great Britain, which so narrowly escaped rejection. The only effective counterbalance to Mr. Jefferson was John Adams. Unfortunately, however, for this decision, the indispensable element to success was overlooked. Had it been entirely preserved, the Federalists would, even from their reduced vantage ground, have been able for some years longer to breast all opposition. But it was not. The fact is beyond dispute, that a clandestine effort was made at this election to set aside the person who had been openly adopted as the candidate of the Federal party, in favor of another individual.

"This attempt was originated by Mr. Hamilton, and carried on by his particular friends in and out of New England. The mode selected was a perversion of the spirit, if not of the letter of the Constitution. Every elector of President and Vice President was directed to vote for two persons without designating the office to which either was to be elevated. The consequence might easily follow in a sharply contested election, that, with a little collusion on the part of two or three electors in scattering here and there a vote, the person really intended for the second office would be found to have more votes than he who had been selected to fill the first.

"Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, the individual in whose favor this secret diversion was attempted, was so little known by the great body of Federalists, as scarcely to be relied upon to be one of their number. He had never been seriously spoken of as a successor to Washington, so that, had he been actually advanced to that position by virtue of this device, his election would never have been regarded in any other light than as a shrewd trick, to be sanctioned only by its success.

"As it turned out, the scheme utterly failed. But even the attempt was attended with the most fatal consequences to the Federal party. It made the first spot on their good name, and was ominous of the darker designs which were to follow. Mutual confidence ceased to exist, and the first sign of disaster immediately appeared. A rumor got abroad, and spread distrust into every college of Federal electors. Those of them who meant to act in good faith to Mr. Adams, determined at all hazards to cut off the possibility of such a result. As a consequence, eighteen in New England alone, who voted for him, gave their second vote for some other person than Mr. Pinckney. The end of it was, his failure to gain the second place for which he had been tho't of. The aggregate number of votes for him was only 59, while that given to Mr. Jefferson was 68. Hence, under the operation of the Constitution, Mr. Jefferson, though really the competitor for the Presidency, yet standing second on the list of suffrages, became the Vice President for four years. The great opponent of the Federalists was thus put in a conspicuous place for the succession, by the very act of those who entertained a dread amounting almost to a mania of the bare possibility of his elevation.

Jefferson he would have been President."

We now behold this same party resorting to these same practices for which they were famed at that early day. A minute history of those transactions at time will be given hereafter by Jefferson himself and others engaged in the scenes as they transpired. But here is a history of that party by a member thereof, which paints their character in the darkest hues. They are described as a treacherous, deceitful, dishonest and intriguing party.—They could resort to any "trick" or "device," even to the destruction of their own friends, if by the aid of those tricks and devices they could prevent Democratic principles from triumphing and prevailing in the nation. They could even go to South Carolina for a President, and elect a slaveholder over a non-slaveholder of Massachusetts holding the same principles, for the sake of crushing out the Democracy.

"They entertained a dread amounting almost to a mania of the bare idea that the author of the Declaration of Independence should hold any office under the United States government. Here is proof incontrovertible that it was not slavery against which those pious souls entertained such holy horror, but Democracy—equal rights for all white men."

Another Presidential election came, and four years of reflection found them no nearer a belief in the equality of their own race than before, nor any purer in character or morals. Their "darker designs" are brought to light by the same historian, Mr. Charles F. Adams. He says:

"The election in 1800 threw both the Federal candidates, John Adams and C. C. Pinckney aside, and elevated Jefferson and Burr, both receiving the same number of votes. The choice of the Federalists therefore was between these two.—There was not a doubt in the mind of a single member of the House, which of the two the people intended to make President. Yet such is the strength of party passion, that no calculation of what will be done can ever be based upon abstract consideration of expediency or right.

"The Federalists controlled the votes of six States, and neutralized two more. There were 16 States, 9 of which were necessary to elect. But Mr. Jefferson had only 8 in his favor. He could not therefore be chosen without their consent, express or implied. It was enough that they had the power to change the result, for them to be tempted to use it. The combined fear and hatred of Mr. Jefferson led them to give the preference to Mr. Burr. The violation of the spirit of a popular election by a perversion of its forms had already been made familiar to them by the sanction of Mr. Hamilton, that they were little moved by his remonstrances, now that they were earnestly applied to prevent this to him unwelcome result. Mr. Hamilton was not averse to any refinement of policy short of actually electing Mr. Burr. He wrote to Mr. Wolcott, that it might be well enough to throw out a lure to Mr. Burr, in order to tempt him to start for the plate, and then lay the foundation of dissension between the two chiefs."

But further than this he was unwilling to go. To him, Burr was the more formidable of all his opponents, because he lived on his own ground, and baffled him at every turn. But the Federalists, being mostly from the Northern States, sympathized the more with Burr for that very reason. Thus it happened that the Federalists took a course, success in which would have proved a misfortune, and wherein failure sunk them forever in the public esteem. The triumph of Jefferson gave so great an impulse to the victors, that no credit was ever awarded to the Federalists through whom it was attained. In all political strokes no medium is to be found between success and utter ruin. The great Federal party sunk into obscurity and disgrace, martyr to the false and immoral maxim, that "the end will sometimes justify bad means."

This is the history of these evils by the Grandson of John Adams. In 1809 Mr. Adams himself wrote as follows:

"I was assured that the Federalists in New York with Hamilton at their head, had in secret caucus agreed to sacrifice Adams. If your namesake was now alive he could inform you as he did me, of his indignation against the treachery of my pretended Federal friends. I had other informations from other quarters, that at the meeting of the Cincinnati in New York, when they chose Hamilton for their President General, it was agreed, and the learned doctors of Divinity, (and there were several of those present,) concurred in the pious project, and the pious language, to sacrifice Adams and bring in Pickney. The intrigues they practised to accomplish this, were very extensive and very jesuitical. The Boston and the Pennsylvania, if not the South Carolina Federal leaders were in the same plot. They were assisted too by the publications in England. I know that French influence drove me into banishment, but it could not have had the power, if it had not been essentially assisted by the pharisaical, jesuitical intrigues and influence of the leading Federalists."

Here is what a Massachusetts Federalist thought of mixing religion and poli-

tics when he had to be sacrificed thereby. These pharisaical, jesuitical intrigues, the Rev. Doctors of Divinity in New York, concurred in the pious project of bringing in a Southern Slaveholder for President of the United States. Thus showing their willingness to have slavery rule the nation, if it would only rule in the interest of Federalism. What made slavery so wicked in their eyes, was because Southern statesmen could not be won over to their principles. They preferred Aaron Burr for President rather than the founder of religious freedom. It was probably in view of the jesuitical intrigues of these Ministers of the Gospel, that John Adams wrote not long after, "I would as soon establish the Episcopal Church, and almost as soon the Catholic Church, as to promote a national establishment of Presbyterianism in America."

Contriving the same wicked plots to keep themselves in power, those Federalists, instead of restoring the Union which they pretended was worth sacrificing the lives of hundreds of thousands of their fellow beings to preserve, are trampling the Constitution under their feet, and resorting to every trick and device to prevent the Union from being restored. This historian shows how they were twice caught in their own snares, and at last sank into obscurity, and disgrace. Let the friends of liberty therefore, take hope, that the star of Federalism which is now in the ascendant, may soon sink to rise no more forever.

## NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

Report of the Committee of Investigation. WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1867.

The select committee of Congress, appointed to investigate the riot of July last, made report to day. The disunion majority recommended that a military government be established in Louisiana in lieu of civil government.

## Minority Report.

Representative B. M. Boyer, of Pennsylvania, who dissents from the conclusions of his colleagues, says the avowed object of the convention was an amendment of the existing Constitution of Louisiana in such manner as to secure to their party the absolute control of the offices in the State, negro suffrage and the disfranchisement of a sufficient number of those who had been connected with the late rebellion. These were the measures by which the desired ascendancy was to be obtained. Mr. Boyer proceeds to show the illegality of the convention, saying the government which was in force in Louisiana, under the Constitution of 1861, was on the 30th of July, 1866, even from the radical stand point, by that acquiescence, the consent of Congress, a State, de jure, as well as a government, de facto, and binding as such upon all persons within its jurisdiction. The Conventionists counted upon Congressional cooperation. Under ordinary circumstances, a small body of men assembling for the purpose of changing the government of a State, with so little color of law, might be treated as a lawless body, and be regarded as entitled to but little public notice, but in this case the times and circumstances were extraordinary, and well calculated to excite serious apprehension. A judge of the Supreme Court was at the head and the Governor of State encouraged it.

It was given out that Congress had been consulted, and would lend its assistance. Preceding the action of the Convention, Judge Howell proceeded to Washington to consult in person with the leading members of Congress. He informed the committee that he had consulted with members of Congress, and named the Hon. Messrs. Boutwell, Stevens, Kelly, Banks, Grinnell, Morris, Paine and others. The result was that he returned to New Orleans and went on with the movement.

The encouragement which Mr. Howell testified he received at Washington was made known to the friends of the Convention, perhaps with exaggeration, and on the 24th of July, six days before the meeting, a telegram was sent from New Orleans to the Washington correspondent of the New York Times, stating among other things, that Mr. Howell had returned with assurances that Congress would support the Convention, &c.

The endorsement and support of Congress appears to have been the common topic of conversation among the Conventionists before the 30th of July.

Mr. Boyer, in reviewing the origin of the riots, said the Conventionists appealed to the negroes to arouse them, and their active co-operation was invited. It will be remembered, he says, that the demonstrations were made in the heart of the city, yet the speakers were not interrupted nor the meeting disturbed. After the harangues were over, a procession of between two and three thousand colored persons, between ten and eleven o'clock at night, appeared with torchlights, hurrahing and shouting through several of the principal streets to the city Hall.

There the crowd was addressed by Dr. Dostie, and exhorted to go home peaceably, but to kill any who might assail them. After this no disturbance took place, and the crowd peaceably dispersed. Yet no soldiers were engaged, and no policemen cared to interfere. May not, he asks, these acts be cited as striking evi-

dence of the toleration of free speech in the city of New Orleans at that date?

The cause of the riot might be sought for elsewhere. It was the acts and declared intention of the conventionists, and the illegal and violent proceedings which produced the excitement and bro't about the collision. The character and antecedents of the conventionists were not such as to make them the accepted standards of Unionism and loyalty in the locality. The proscription threatened by such men through the action of the convention, must have been peculiarly galling to those to be affected by their proceedings. It had already been shown that no interference was made with free speech, but incendiary appeals and acts of revolution could not be pursued with impunity, and arrests might properly and lawfully be made to arrest the progress of such affairs.

Mr. Boyer does not agree with the majority that the riot was deliberately planned by Mayor Monroe, and refers to the evidence to show that the first shots fired were by a negro at a policeman. To Lieutenant Governor Voorhies (ex-rebel) belonged the credit of having supplied the place of his official superior in originating timely precautionary measures, which if carried out would have prevented the riot, and which failed from "no fault of his. In reviewing the comments of the majority of the committee on the course of the President, Mr. Boyer says the President needed no vindication if it were not on account of the partisan slanders with which he had been so unscrupulously assailed during the late election.

It might justly be deemed an offense against good taste to name him in this connection. His acts, so far as they had any bearing upon the circumstances investigated by the committee, exhibited him in no other light than as a Chief Magistrate actuated by a sincere desire to preserve the public peace, and uphold the law. Mr. Boyer controverts the views of the majority, that the riot was to be attributed to those who are charged with hostility to the Union, and as proscribing those from business who are loyal to the country. Mr. Boyer submits the following conclusions:—

First. That the riot of the 30th of July was a local disturbance, originating in local circumstances of great provocation, and in no wise the result of any hostility or disaffection on the part of the community of New Orleans towards the Federal Government. It was not, in any just or fair sense of the term, a vestige or outcrop of the Rebellion, nor can it be said any indication, even in the remotest degree, of a disposition on the part of the people of the city of New Orleans, or the State of Louisiana, to renew hostilities in any form with the established authorities either State or Federal.

Second. It would be a monstrous injustice to hold the whole people of the State Louisiana accountable for the acts of those engaged in a riot confined to a small portion of the city of New Orleans, and for that cause to abrogate, by act of Congress, the civil government of that State, now in peaceful and successful operation, would be a usurpation of power not warranted by the Constitution, and a gross outrage upon the principles of free government.

Third. The riot was provoked by the incendiary speeches, revolutionary acts and violence of the conventionists, such as, under circumstances similar, would probably have led to a riot in any city in the Union.

Fourth. To provoke an attack on the colored population, which was expected to be suppressed by the military before it had seriously endangered the white leaders, appears to have been part of the scheme of the conventionists. This would afford an excuse for Congressional legislation favoring the ultimate design of the conspirators, namely, the destruction of the existing civil government of Louisiana.

Fifth. As respects that part of the resolution of the House, which makes it a subject of investigation by the committee whether, and to what extent those acts were participated in by the members of the organization claiming to be the Government of Louisiana, the following conclusions submitted.

In no proper sense of the term, and in no degree whatever, is the riot of the 30th of July, attributable to the Government of Louisiana. If there be any members of the Government of Louisiana in whose official or personal acts the remotest cause of the riot are to be traced, the chief among them are Judge R. R. Howell, who, as the usurping President of the minority of an extinct Convention, headed the conspiracy to overthrow the State Constitution, which, as Judge of the Supreme Court, he had sworn to support, and Governor J. Madison Wells, who lent to the conspiracy his official sanction, but on the day of danger deserted his post without an effort to preserve the public peace. And if there be any members of the Federal government who are indirectly responsible for the bloody result, they are those members of the present Congress, (whoever they may be) who encouraged these men by their counsels, and promised to them their individual and official support.

## Our Indian Affairs.

The Senate has not yet acted upon the bill transferring the management of Indian affairs to the War Department. This is a most important matter, and it should be consummated during the present session.

All who look to the use of opening new routes of travel from the Atlantic States to the interior of the continent, and also to California, are interested in this question. It will not do to allow the development of that vast region to be interfered with by the conduct of roving bands of savages. In the spring emigration will set westward, train after train will leave the frontier for the interior, and thousands of men, women, and children will be subjected to the toils, privations, and dangers of pioneer life. As the Pacific Railroad stretches west, the settlements will also become more remote from the States, and hence the importance of having the Indians under proper control. If travel is attended with more than ordinary danger, people will not populate the Territories, and thus the progress of the country will be retarded, and its revenues diminished.

The present system of managing the Indians is a confessed failure. A correspondent of one of the Western papers, who had lived among the Indians for several years, in describing the operations of the plan now pursued by the government, says: "Once a year the tribes on the great Western plains and mountains are assembled around some fort or agency to receive their annuities and presents. There too, in spite of all law, comes the sharper and the whisky dealer, to deal with Indians as with ignorant children. The government pays them money and blankets, and lurking around are men who sell them powder, and ball, and arms. After awhile their money and provisions are gone, and then their powder and ball are used to kill game, if they can find enough, and if not, to rob and kill the emigrants over the plains. They use the government subsidies and arms to make war against our people, when they find it hard to get subsistence in any other way. Then, before the time for paying them again comes they are all very innocent—all for peace. Then they are again paid, and again rob; and thus this folly continues to be repeated year after year."

It is now proposed to put a stop to this worse than trifling with the lives of white people who are compelled to cross the plains, and by placing the whole care and management of Indian affairs in the War Department to secure such a course of action as will benefit alike the white man and the Indian. Experienced army officers are certainly best qualified to deal with the red men. They know their habits, wants and temptations, and can manage them accordingly. Under this system, also, they will be free from the rapacity of unscrupulous traders, and the intercourse of the agents of the government with them will be of a character to win their confidence and respect, not to excite their evil passions. On the other hand, they will know that punishment, speedy and exemplary, will follow each outrage committed upon the whites, or even upon each other. Under such a system the Indians can be managed in a Christian and humane manner, and the Senate should not adjourn without putting this plan in operation by giving the necessary power to the War Department.

## Injustice to a Faithful Public Servant.

Col. Gilleland, who performed all the business of the State agency at Washington City for its chief—Frank Jordan—during the latter's absence electioneering for Geary throughout the whole of the last campaign, has been dismissed from his position. Because Jordan was a radical, who faithfully neglected the duties of his office for more than half a year to work for his party, he has been rewarded with the position of Secretary of the Commonwealth by Geary, and the salary of that position raised for him by the radical majority of the Legislature. Because, however, Col. Gilleland was a Conservative, (or at least not over ardent radical partisan,) who attended to both his own duties and those neglected by Jordan, he has been dismissed—to make a place, no doubt, for some radical pimp who will do as Jordan did. Is it just to the faithful public servant—is it just to the tax payers of the State, who have been defrauded of three thousand dollars annually to pay Jordan for acting as chairman of the radical State Central Committee and neglecting the duties of his appointment.—Patriot.

—A bookseller being asked for a copy of the Constitution, replied, "I keep no periodicals." Not a bad hit at the Radicals.

—Massachusetts has three negroes in her Legislature and three hundred and thirty four in the State Prison.

—The bakers of London are to have a newspaper, devoted to their interests, to be called the Staff of Life.

—Old horses are being fattened in Paris, to prepare for the demand consequent upon the exhibition.

—At a printer's festival given on New Year's day, the following was one of the toasts: "Women—Second only to the press in the publication of news."