

# THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

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For the Democrat.

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

The Tribune, in an article entitled "the Progress of reconstruction," says:

"We have had enough of the Military bill to see how it works. Thus far we are satisfied. The Generals are doing as well as can be expected, generally operating a good deal better. We could have wished some things otherwise, but we try to remember that these men are in positions that have no parallel in our history, and we trust will remain without a parallel. Under the orders of the President, they are charged with the execution of a policy which the President assures us he detests, and has only received from him a petulant toleration. Every day we are told that he is about to interfere; that Stanberry is preparing an opinion that will upset everything; that Sheridan is to be removed from the Gulf, and Thomas from the Mountains; and that his Excellency is about to take things in his own hands, and rush the South back to the Union. We have little fear of the President as long as the Judiciary Committee is in session to checkmate him if necessary."

Secretary Seward, while on a visit with the President to his birth-place in North Carolina, made a speech which contains the following allusion to the present state of the nation. He says:

"At the present time there is an eclipse passing over our Constellation and from the Southern limb. Don't believe with the savage that an eclipse can obliterate the Constellation. If Washington could now be called from the grave, and the questions at issue be referred to him, he would say, 'No delay in the restoration of the entire country.' I do not aspire to be a greater than Washington."

President Johnson at the same place said, "My object has been to sustain the institutions of a free government."

What has caused this eclipse to pass over our Constellation but the blotting out the institutions of a free government, and the substitution of a military despotism? No wonder the President "detests" such a policy, and shrinks from the awful duty imposed upon him of assisting a band of traitors in veiling the orb of American liberty with the pall of darkness and death! The Tribune says, "The Generals in the Southern States are in positions that have no parallel in our history." Yes, no parallel in our history under the free government established by Washington. But is it forgotten that such an eclipse passed over the American continent precisely a century ago? That the positions of the generals in the Southern States find their parallel in the positions of the generals commanding the troops of George III.

Then let us turn our attention to the period that marks just a century of years, and view the scenes of those dark and troublous days of the eclipse of liberty, and there shall we find the parallel in these: The corresponding convulsions in the political atmosphere; the renewal of the same tragic scenes; the repetition of the same disastrous events; in short, the performance of the same tragedy of American Freedom—the eclipse of the same celestial orb of Liberty.

The eclipse of a century ago commenced in the North instead of the South. The obscuration of the Sun of Freedom began in Massachusetts Bay. In the history of the Province of Massachusetts Bay from 1749 to 1774, by Thomas Hutchinson, LL.D., formerly Governor of the Province, occurs the following account of the rebellious conduct of the people.

"Parliament, though it has not the right to impose taxes upon any part of the empire, has in some cases thought fit to forbear doing it upon parts not represented, or having no share in the selection of members. This is the case of Ireland at this day. This was the case of Wales after its submission until it was represented. In other matters the legislative power was exercised over both those countries whenever it was judged necessary. And if the claim made by Massachusetts Bay to a representation in Parliament had been continued, probably it would have been acceded to, or taxes would have been forborne. But the claim had scarcely been made before it was withdrawn, and publicly renounced in most of the colonies, and by the first convention in 1765 at New York. They resolved to import no goods from England. A bookseller refused to comply, and coming up King street, was assaulted. A great number of people immediately collected together. He and his partner had each of them a pistol in his pocket, and one was fired, as he alleged, by his fall in the scuffle. This enraged and incensed the number of people. The bookseller fled to the main guard, and the people followed and insisted upon his being delivered to them. The guard being insulted, the two regiments were ordered to their arms.

"An unfortunate seaman, suspected of being an informer, happened to be seized about the same time by the populace to undergo the modern punishment of being tarred and feathered, and carted thro' the town. The two companies joined, and made a vast body of people; and night coming on, they required the inhabitants through all the streets where they passed to place lights in their windows, keeping the town a state of tumult and terror, when after a long and cruel treatment of the innocent seaman, they set him at liberty and dispersed.

"This was the first trial of a mob since the troops had been in town, and having triumphed in spite of them, a mob became more formidable than ever. The bookseller absented for some days to avoid the further rage of the people, by whom he was in danger of being torn to pieces. Instead of a warrant to apprehend any of the persons concerned in the assault upon him, a warrant was issued by a justice to apprehend him for firing a pistol upon the King's subjects, peaceably assembled together.

"The next step which they took was the proscription of four persons by their names, declaring them enemies to their country, and that they ought to be treated as such by withholding every act of civility. The proscribed persons were persecuted for several weeks after by the rabble collected to interrupt customers passing to and from their shops and houses, and by any acts of derision. At length Feb. 22d, 1770, a mob more powerful than common collected before the house of one of them, a shopkeeper of fair character. He fled to his house for shelter. The mob surrounded his house and threw stones and brickbats through the windows, and as it appeared upon trial, were forcing their way in, when he fired upon them and killed a boy of eleven or twelve years old. He was soon seized, and another person with him who happened to be in the house. They were in danger of being sacrificed to the rage of the people, being dragged through the streets, and a halter being prepared. The boy that was killed was the son of a poor man, but a grand funeral was judged very proper for him. Young and old of all ranks and orders attended in solemn procession from Liberty-tree to the town house and then to the burying ground.

"A more tragical affair happened soon after. The troops were insulted, and hissed, and pelted with pieces of ice.— Captain Preston ordered them to desert, or they would be fired upon. But the assailants continued to pelt the troops, darting them to and fro. At length one of them received a blow with a club, which bro't him to the ground, but rising again, he immediately fired, and all the rest, one excepted, followed the example. Three men were killed outright, two died soon after. Gray, one of the killed, had been in frequent quarrels with the soldiers, and he, with Attucks, a mulatto, another of the killed, were the most active in this attack upon the soldiers. One of the British soldiers, on his death bed, said he had seen mobs in Ireland, but never knew troops to bear so much without firing, as these had done."

This is the version of the Royal Governor of Massachusetts of what is known in history as the "Massacre of Boston," and the riotous proceedings of the rebels of that State. These troops which were insulted, hissed, and pelted with pieces of ice, were the troops of George III., who had crossed the Atlantic, says John Hancock, "not to engage an enemy, but to assist a band of traitors in the British Parliament in trampling on the rights and liberties of the people." By turning to the Declaration of Independence, which is headed with the name of this patriot, we shall find what is meant by trampling on the rights and liberties of the American people. It says:

"The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. He has imposed taxes upon us without our consent; kept among us in times of peace standing armies without the consent of our Legislatures; affected to render the military independent of, and superior to the civil power. He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; for taking away our charters, and altering fundamentally our form of government; for suspending our own Legislature, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever. He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and is now transporting large armies to complete the work of tyranny. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people."

Every act which characterized the king of Great Britain as a tyrant is now being perpetrated, or has been perpetrated against the people of the South, by the party which now rules the nation; and the riots, massacres and tumults consequent thereon, are attributed to a rebellious and disloyal spirit against the government.

Now, who did Samuel Adams and the patriots of Massachusetts say were responsible for the riots in Boston and elsewhere during the ten years preceding the Declaration of Independence? Mr. Adams says:

"When the people are oppressed, when their rights are infringed, when taskmasters are set over them, when unconstitutional acts are created by a military force before their eyes, while they have the spirit of freemen they will boldly assert their freedom, and they are to be justified in so doing. I know very well that to murmur or even whisper a complaint, some men call a riotous spirit; but they are in the right to complain, and complain aloud; and they will complain until they are either redressed, or become poor deluded slaves, fitted to be made the slaves of arbitrary power. To submit to the civil magistrate in the legal exercise of power, is the part of a good subject, but to be called to an account by a common soldier, or any soldier, is a badge of slavery which none but a slave will wear.

"Military power is by no means calculated to convince the understandings of men. It may frighten the women and children, and perhaps some weak men out of their senses, but will never awe a sensible American tamely to surrender his liberty. Among the brutal herd the strongest horns are the strongest laws.— But to a reasonable being there is nothing more in military achievement, any more than in knight errantry, so terrifying as to induce him to part with the choicest gift that Heaven bestows upon man.

"Are citizens to be called upon and put under arrest by the military, in breach of the fundamental rights of subjects, and contrary to the laws of the land? Are these the blessings of government? Is this the method to reconcile the people to the administration? The presence of the military to enforce obedience to unjust laws causes all the strifes, and upon those who sent them here rests all the responsibility of the blood which has flowed or is yet to flow."

A history of the Boston massacre and Boston riots, by American authors, in the next number.

## The Evil and the Remedy.

The reckless course pursued by the late Radical Legislature of this State is exciting much indignation. The Radicals were in a large majority in both branches, and the Executive Department of the government was and is controlled by the same party. The interests of the tax-payer were in no way consulted. Jobs of the worst character were enacted.— The members raised their own salary, and seemed to have been unmindful of personal considerations.

The *Inquirer* recently said, "there never was a period in the history of our public affairs when the real interests of the public were as little cared for. Schemes of laws were brought forward with such profuse recklessness that they were emptied out upon the clerk's table, daily, by the bushel." In referring to the two acts to which public attention is now directed, the liquor law and the Gettysburg Asylum scheme, the *Press* recently said: "No one can deny that the manner of their passage was disgraceful." In fact the real beauties of Radical legislation are only beginning to unfold themselves. So utterly shameless has this corrupt and infamous organization become, that its action is extorting an unwilling condemnation even from its own partisans.

It is now time that the people should take this matter in hand. At the coming election, let none but faithful and reliable representatives be chosen. If the Democratic party will place in nomination the right kind of a ticket, it will sweep the Radical party from existence this fall.— The masses are ripe for a change. They want reform. They have tried Radicalism, and it has deceived and betrayed them. Now is the time for the Democracy to seize the helm.

## Remains Discovered.

During and since the war, Corcoran's Building, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, Washington, was occupied by the government as a medical museum, where dissections were of frequent occurrence. The building had been used for this purpose until nine months ago, when the Museum was removed to Ford's Theatre. This week circumstances led to the examination of the lot adjoining the first named premises, when there were discovered a large number of hogheads, which had been sunk in the ground, filled with the remains of human bodies left there by the students. The hogheads were ordered to be removed, and the cavities filled with lime and other powerful disinfectants. Since the discovery of these deposits medical gentlemen attribute the unusual unhealthiness and sickness in that vicinity to the presence of these pits of putrifying substances.

The crops promise well throughout the country, and it seems probable that each section will produce, at the next harvest, enough grain to supply its own wants, with something to spare.

Never chew your words. Open the mouth and let the voice come out. A student once asked, "Can virchue, fortitude, gratitudo, or quietude, dwell with that man who is a stranger to rectitude?"

The words here are badly chude.

## RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, June 11, 1867.

Hon. B. M. Boyer, of Montgomery County, from the Committee on resolutions, reported the following platform: We the delegates of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, in general State Convention assembled, for the nomination of a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, profoundly grateful to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the return of peace to our beloved country, but deeply anxious on account of the trials and delays which impede the complete restoration and reversion of all the States, and appreciating the dangers which still threaten the safety of our political institutions, and the future peace, liberty and prosperity of the people, *Resolve*,

That we steadfastly adhere to the principles of civil government established by the founders of the Union, and in the present conflict of legislative usurpation with constitutional law, we esteem a wise, upright, and fearless judiciary the great bulwark of public liberty and individual right.

That the Union of the States is perpetual, and the Federal government supreme within its constitutional limits.

That representation in the Congress of the United States and in the electoral College is a right, fundamental and inalienable in its nature, and abiding in every State, being a duty as well as a right pertaining to the people of every State, and essential to our republican system of government. Its denial is the destruction of the government itself.

Each State having, under the Constitution, the exclusive right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors, we proclaim as a usurpation and an outrage the establishment of negro suffrage in any of the States by the coercive exercise of Federal power, and we shall resist to the last resort, the threatened measures of the leaders of the republican party to interfere by acts of Congress with the regulation of the elective franchise in the State of Pennsylvania.

We are opposed to any amendment of the Constitution of the State giving to negroes the right of suffrage.

That the failure of the tariff bill in the last session of the late Congress, more than three fourths of whose members belonged to the republican party, is an illustration of their neglect of their duties, and their neglect of their profession in relation to the great industrial and financial interests of the country.

That the radical majority in Congress, and those who sustain them, have overthrown the Constitution, dismembered the Federal Union, and subverted our republican form of government by a long series of usurpations, among which are the following: The denial of the right of the States of the Union to representation in Congress; the treatment of ten States as subjugated provinces, and governing them by military force in time of peace; the enactment of laws denying indemnity for arrest and false imprisonment made without authority of law; the resistance of the authority of civil tribunals, and their overthrow by the substitution of military commissions for the trial of undoubted offenses; their efforts to destroy the executive and judicial departments of the government by threatened impeachment, to control executive action, and a projected remodeling of the Supreme Court of the United States, to force obedience to the venal mandates of Congress; the ejection from their seats in the Federal Senate and House of Representatives of members duly and legally chosen; the purpose of confiscation avowed by the republican leaders in violation of the declaration of rights and other guarantees of Federal and State constitutions, tending, as it does, to destroy all protection to private property, advancing them far on the high road to repudiation.

That a strict conformity, both by Federal and State governments, to all powers, restrictions, and guarantees, as contained in the Constitution of the United States; a rigid and wise economy in the administration of public affairs, and the election of capable, honest, and patriotic men to office, are measures absolutely necessary to restore public confidence, avert national bankruptcy, and to insure the perpetuity of our free institutions.

That the late Republican Legislature of this State has distinguished itself for the number of its unwise and unconstitutional enactments. Some of these laws have already been judicially determined to be unconstitutional; others are unwise, inexpedient, oppressive and fanatical; and the members who sustained them should be condemned by the people at the polls.

That the power and success of the Democratic party greatly depend on the character and efficiency of its newspaper press, and that to give due force to its usefulness, this Convention earnestly request that in every county all the members of the Democratic party should make vigorous efforts to increase its circulation by giving it their individual patronage and support.

That the Democracy of Pennsylvania by their representatives now assembled, hereby tender acknowledgments & thanks to the Hon. George W. Woodward in his

retirement from the position of Chief Justice of this Commonwealth, for the pure and faithful manner in which he discharged the duties of that exalted position.

That the candidate we this day present to the people of Pennsylvania for a place on the Supreme Bench of the State, is, in all respects worthy of the confidence and support of all who are in favor of an enlightened, faithful and impartial administration of the laws.

Mr. Vaux, of Philadelphia, submitted the following resolution which was adopted by acclamation, and ordered to be incorporated in the platform of the Convention:

*Resolved*, That the power and success of the Democratic party greatly depends on the character and efficiency of its newspaper press, and that to give due force to its usefulness, this Convention earnestly request that in every county all the members of the Democratic party should make a vigorous effort to increase its circulation by giving it individual patronage and support.

## "Self Evident Truths."

Major General Butler, in a letter to a jollification black-and-white meeting in Washington, over which a negro (John T. Cook) presided, among a good many other wicked things, wrote, as follows to the colored gentlemen:

"Is it not a self-evident truth, where the land is held in large tracts by the employer, and to be tilled by the employed, there can be no just and true field for the exercise of republican citizenship? And it is one of the pressing exigencies of the country, as the very basis reconstruction, the lands of the South may be divided among those who will occupy and till them."

And is it not a self-evident truth, that a man who holds about a million dollars, and it is said you do if not over—has more than his share, and that so much money should not be held in so large a "tract"? And, is it not just as self-evident, that while land can be had in any abundance, at from 10 cts. to 81.25 per acre, (the very richest prairie land,) and a homestead for nothing, that you and the other holders of the two billion debt, to say nothing of the town, and county, and State debts, which the white laboring men of the North are working hard to pay only the interest on, with no prospect of paying the principal, are having these larger "tracts" than under agrarian systems you have a right to? And can any system be devised for the white working man to have his republican citizenship, unless these "tracts" are made smaller by some agrarian divisions?

When thus educating negroes into plunder, is there not danger of also educating the white working men of Boston, and in factories of Lowell and Lawrence, that they would be better citizens if, instead of being spun round there, 14 or 16 hours per day, they could divide and become the lords of the loom and the spindle—no more their tools?

The Republican holders of our two and a half billions of Federal debt, and the hundreds of thousands of city, town, village and county debts, are the holders of an infinity of thinking.—*N. Y. Express.*

## Seven Thirties.

The New York Journal of Commerce furnishes the following information to holders of seven-thirties:

The holders of these notes maturing Aug. 15, 1867, cannot be compelled to take the five-twentieths dated in 1865. The promise is very explicit. They are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into a 6 per cent. bond redeemable after five years at the pleasure of the government, and payable twenty years from Aug. 15, 1867, bearing 6 per cent. semi-annual interest, payable in gold. No other bond will answer the purposes of such redemption, when the notes mature. In our judgment such a bond should have been prepared, and tendered to the holders in advance; but this has not been done. Those who have exchanged have taken the bonds of July, 1865, while the government and its agents have bought freely of the notes, and sold out the bonds to cover as the fluctuations in the market gave them opportunity. The holders of the notes are not legally bound to declare their option on the very day of maturity. At maturity, for all such purposes, means do not differ the Secretary would quibble about this interpretation.

It may seem somewhat strange to unsophisticated people, that Chief Justice Chase has got to holding United States Courts in the "rebel States" in his Circuit. It will be remembered that he declined holding Court in Virginia, on account of the State not being sufficiently "reconstructed," but now that his creature, Underwood, has disposed of the case of Jefferson Davis, by admitting him to bail—thus relieving the Chief Justice of the responsibility, in the affair—all impediments to the administration of justice by Mr. Chase, seem to have been removed, and he is now engaged in holding Court at Raleigh, in the "rebel State" of North Carolina.

## How to Keep Butter and Water Cool.

"Now, missis, how can that drop of water make the butter hard?" was Bridget's question one day, when she saw me put a half pound of butter into our glass butter dish.

"I will tell you if you will but observe." "I do observe ye every day, m'm, but I'm none the wiser."

"Well, watch me once again. You see I put about half a teaspoonful of cold water into this soup-plate; standing it in the butter-dish containing the butter?"

"Shure, then, why don't you put the cold water on the butter?"

"That must never be, because the water would soon get warm from the hot air; but I keep the hot air off by dipping this old tattered napkin in water, placing it over the butter dish, letting the whole of the other portion of the napkin be tucked into the water in the soup-plate; then you see the water rises continually over the napkin, making the air which surrounds the butter cool instead of hot."

"Shure it's you is the clever one, but it's a terrible sight o' trouble, though the butter's as hard as a flint, an' it keeps sweet too."

"It's no trouble at all, Bridget, once a day to give fresh water, twice a week to scald the napkin and the butter-dish with boiling water; then when cold, let both stay in cold water for an hour. And see the comfort you have."

"An' that's thrue for you. If I'd only been trained I might ha' been as clever as yourself. Ah! what's the use of all that melted salt-petre and salt round the filter? Won't water do for that as well?"

"No; because the filter is somewhat thicker than this table-napkin, and the spoonful of salt-petre in a quart of water, place it in this shallow pan, then stand the filter in it; dip a wet cloth in water, then place it over the filter so that the edges of the cloth shall lie in the mixture, and all I have to do for a month is to renew the water in the pan every day, when you know the water which is daily put into the filter is as cool as ice."

"But why do you have the filter put in a draught?"

"Because the air in a draught is cooler, and as constantly as the surface of the wet cloth is dried by the surrounding air, the sides of the cloth being laid in the mixture causes the moisture to ascend, and thus prevent the hot air from approaching the filter. Just fill a pitcher with cold water; place the pitcher in a basin which has water in it; wring out a clean cloth in cold; cover over the pitcher with the cloth, take care that all the edges of the cloth are tucked into the basin in which you have stood the pitcher, and you need not trouble yourself more, in two hours the water will be deliciously cool."

## The Conover Case.

Judge Lander, counsel in the case of Conover alias Dunham, convicted of perjury in connection with the conspiracy investigation recently in the Criminal Court presented to Judge Olin an affidavit of prisoner as a basis for a new trial. The affidavit sets forth he has recently discovered evidence which tends to show that Judge Olin expresses a wish that the motion be made in court in the general term.

It is understood that Judge Lander subsequently abandoned his intention of filing the affidavit, and Conover will probably be taken to the Albany Penitentiary in a day or two.

A gentleman who lived in a quiet town near Millwaukie was invited to bring his wife to the city and spend the holiday. He said he would be glad to do so, but his wife was expecting a new bonnet from New York, and if it did not come she would not allow herself in fashionable society. On Monday the Millwaukie gentleman received the following note: "My wife has got the bonnet! It came by express. This is an episode. You ought to see it. It looks like a nigger minstrel's breastpin, or an enormous jet finger ring, out so as to have the setting fit around the ears. You may expect us."

Madam, said a husband to his young wife, in a little altercation, which will spring up in the best regulated families, "when a man and his wife have quarreled, and each considers the other at fault, which of the two ought to advance toward a reconciliation?"

"The best natured and the wisest of the two," said the wife, putting up her mouth for a kiss, which was given with an emotion. She was the conqueror.

Get the "Outs."—Abolitionism has got "out" of the confidence of the people—is "out" of hope of success, and will soon be as clear "out" of office as the public treasure it has robbed is "out" of money.

The Union Coal Co.'s Railroad will be formally opened for business, on Tuesday an excursion train of invited guests will pass over the Road from Manoh Chunk to Scranton and return.

In China, the physician who kills a patient has to support his family.