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FOR THE DEMOCRAT. History of the Great Conflict between Democracy and Abolitionism, ending in a War upon Andrew Johnson.

In October, 1865, John W. Forney, one of the foremost leaders of the Republican party, wrote as follows:

"The decision of a majority of the people of Connecticut against negro suffrage is a new evidence that President Johnson's example and counsel on this, and the entire question of reconstruction, can not be too ardently sustained by the Union party. We cannot force this great innovation upon the South by Congressional interference. It is in vain to deny that a deep seated prejudice exists against conferring the right of suffrage, even upon the intelligent of the colored race, and while I believe in the mission of the Union party to labor to remove that prejudice, there are other duties more important to the freedom themselves, which cannot be postponed by the effort to dissipate a feeling that has existed for centuries."

"The Convention that nominated Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Johnson, refused to make a national test of the question, and nothing but disaster has befallen our friends, whenever they have departed from it in the States. Let us avoid attempting to force upon the Southern States what we are now once more taught we cannot, even with our better informed colored people, do ourselves at our own homes. Apart from the clear, indisputable proof that Congress has no right to legislate upon the subject, is the proof that the manumitted millions of the South are totally unprepared for this great franchise. It is for the good as well as for the interests of the whole country, that the Union party should stand firmly by President Johnson in his policy of reconstruction."

Such were the counsels of Mr. Forney to the Republican party. Such were his confessions of the injustice, the wrongfulness, the unconstitutionality of the attempt of the North to force negro suffrage on the South. "Congress has no right to legislate upon the subject." No right according to the Constitution; no legal, lawful right to meddle with the subject. Then what is the following counsel, but the counsel of a traitor? Just three months after the above admissions, Forney says:

"The passage of Judge Kelly's bill, striking out the word white from all laws prescribing the qualifications of voters in the District of Columbia, devotes a solemn duty upon every loyal citizen. I do not know a better time to meet this issue than the present. It was blind folly to suppose that we could stave it off. He was a man who supposed that the great Union party would not be called at last to meet the question of conferring civil rights upon the four million of slaves rescued by the rebellion from their former masters. Are you ready for the issue, my countrymen?"

Here the solemn fact stares us in the face that John W. Forney, as well as every other man who gives the same counsel, is teaching the people of the North that it is their solemn duty to uphold members of Congress in committing perjury. Each member takes a solemn oath that he will obey the Constitution of his country, and Mr. Forney declares that "the proof is clear and indisputable that Congress has no right to legislate upon the subject of negro suffrage." That "we cannot force this great innovation upon the South by Congressional interference."

Why did the North make war upon the South but to compel the people there to obey the Constitution and the laws of this United States? And why have they been called traitors, but for refusing obedience to the Constitution? And yet the great "Union party" ignore the very Constitution which they have shed rivers of blood under the pretense of maintaining!

Mr. Forney says, in October: "The Union party should stand firmly by the President in his policy of reconstruction. We cannot force negro suffrage upon the South." A few weeks pass away, and this great leader of his party, after telling the Northern people how calmly and carefully the Southern States were preparing to come back to the Union, by conforming to all the requirements imposed by the Administration, turns around and says:

"The whole plan of President Johnson has shown itself to be a dismal failure. Congress has laid down a substantial basis for reconstruction. The Southern States must see how vain it is to continue a fatal disaffection, and will submit to what will be inevitable, and give up the arrogant claim to control the destinies of those who are their equals before God and man. The downfall of the rebellion decapitating the traitors until they are fit to resume their duties, and elevating the negroes to civil and political rights, confers upon the Republicans an almost holy mission. Who so competent they? All who attempt to act upon any other plan, whether it be a ten thousand

times President, or any other man or party, will be humiliated."

The holy mission of the Republican party is to disfranchise the white people of the South and give them into the hands of the negroes, who are to be invested with political power to rule over them. The holy mission of this "great party of progress" is to reduce their white brothers and sisters in the South to a state of slavery, and place them under the government of their former slaves. That their condition would be that of slavery is acknowledged by Thaddeus Stevens. He says:

"When men have no voice in making the laws and choosing the rulers by whom they are governed, wherein does this differ from slavery, except in name?"

This he applied to the negroes who are not permitted to choose their rulers, and this is the condition to which the reconstruction committee in Congress propose to reduce the white people of the South. They are made to change places with their negro slaves by the Abolitionists of the North, who have proclaimed the sinfulness of slavery for thirty-five years. And John W. Forney and his followers think "the Southern people must see how vain it is to resist, and will tamely submit to what will be inevitable." Submit to see "the negroes elevated to civil and political rights"—and their own civil and political rights taken away by arbitrary and unconstitutional power. A party claiming to have a holy mission to deprive their white brothers of rights which they tell the negroes they have a holy mission to fight for, until every man is exterminated who deprives them of their right. Have not white men as good a right to fight for civil and political privileges as black men. And do these Republicans believe their white brothers more abject than their black brothers, that they would tamely submit to be deprived of the rights which their English ancestors bequeathed them, and see them bestowed on their African servants?

Wisely and prophetically the President declares that these Abolitionists will produce a war of races. They are forging slavery upon their white brothers, who in turn will be forced to fight for their freedom. This scheme of the Republicans is but the culmination of the conspiracy organized in the days of Andrew Jackson by the anti-slavery society under the lead of Wm. Lloyd Garrison. The rebellion has nothing to do with it except to give an opportunity, under the color of punishment of treason, to accomplish their scheme. The same laws made to put negroes over white men were enacted in Massachusetts two years before the South seceded, and it was because she saw the whole scheme of the conspirators, and her fate foreshadowed, that she was driven into secession and rebellion, in the vain hope of gaining her independence of the Abolitionists, and escaping the doom of negro equality which they were preparing for her.

In April, 1859, Mr. Forney, editor of the Press, says:

"Last winter a law was passed in Massachusetts, submitting to the popular vote a Constitutional amendment, which provides that no adopted citizen can vote in that State until two years after his naturalization. If this amendment should be adopted, a seven years residence, and the ability to read and write the English language will be required as indispensable conditions for the exercise of the right of suffrage by adopted citizens, while fugitive slaves are allowed to exercise the same privilege after a residence of one year in the State. A distinction of so odious a character naturally excites much feeling in the breasts of the numerous German members of the Republican party throughout the Union. Many of the best, most patriotic, useful and intelligent citizens that have ever lived in Pennsylvania would not have voted if the absurd Massachusetts law had been enforced here."

Mr. Forney says further: "Massachusetts has long been under the control of politicians thoroughly opposed to the Democratic party, and Democrats are in about as hopeless a minority in that State as the Abolitionists are in Virginia."

Here is a plain exposition of the great conflict between Democracy and Abolitionism. Democrats believe the white race as good as the negro race. Abolitionists make an "odious distinction" between them, giving supremacy to the negroes. They have passed a law in Congress that the white people of the South shall make no discrimination on account of race or color, but shall give the negroes equal rights before the law, when these very Massachusetts Abolitionists make a law in their own State discriminating between the races—but discriminated in favor of the negro race.

A runaway negro from the South was allowed the privilege of voting six years before a white man from across the ocean was allowed the same right; thus, as Mr. Forney declared, making odious distinctions between the negroes and white men—placing the white men beneath the negroes. What did the poor whites do when placed beneath negroes in political privileges? Hearing the name of Abraham Lincoln spoken in relation to the next Presidency, they and their friends wrote to him to ascertain whether he was in favor of elevating negroes above white men. He replied to one of these letters as follows:

"SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 17, 1860.

"Dr. THEODORE CANISUS: Dear Sir: Your letter, in which you inquire, on your own account, and in behalf of certain other German citizens, whether I approve or oppose the Constitutional provision in relation to naturalized citizens, which was lately enacted in Massachusetts, has been received.

"Massachusetts is a sovereign and independent State, and I have no right to advise her in her policy. Yet if any one is desirous to draw a conclusion as to what she has done, I may speak without impropriety. I say then, that so far as I understand the Massachusetts provision, I am against its adoption, not only in Illinois, but in every other place in which I have a right to oppose it. As I understand the spirit of our institutions, it is designed to promote the elevation of man. I am therefore hostile to anything that tends to their debasement. It is well known that I deplore the oppressed condition of the blacks, and it would therefore be very inconsistent for me to look with approval upon any measure that infringes upon the inalienable rights of men, whether or not they are born in another land, or speak a different language from my own."

Abraham Lincoln here distinctly advocates State rights; declares that he, and of course no other man, or set of men, have a right to advise a sovereign and independent State in her policy; but in his own State he has a right to oppose such measures as were adopted in Massachusetts. He interprets the laws as oppressive of the white race, contrary to the spirit of our institutions, which were designed to promote their elevation, and declares his hostility to the provision of the Massachusetts Legislature, because it tended to the debasement of white men. While deploring the condition of the blacks, he convicts the Abolitionists of Massachusetts of infringing upon the inalienable rights of white men. What would he say then to the attempt of Congress to debasement and degrade the white race of the South below their former negro slaves? He said in 1859:

"I am not, nor ever have been in favor of bringing about in any way the social and political equality of the white and black races. I am not, nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the two races, which I believe will forever forbid them living together on terms of equality, and inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together, there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race. I will add, that I never saw, to my knowledge, a man, woman or child, who was in favor of perfect equality, social and political, between negroes and whites. I will add one word further, which is this: That I do not understand that there is any place where an intermixture of the social and political relations of the negro and the white man can be made except in the State Legislature. Not in the Congress of the United States!"

Here is President Lincoln's veto on the schemes of the Abolitionists in Congress, six years in advance of that of President Johnson. He therefore convicts them of treason and usurpation, and would join with President Johnson in declaring them traitors to their country. He says, "no alteration in the social and political relations of the negro and the white man can be made in the Congress of the United States."

Let those who profess to revere the memory of Abraham Lincoln, show their reverence for his opinions of the Constitution and the Laws, by refusing to trample them under their feet with a revolutionary Congress!

The Rump Senate has rejected the President's nomination of General Frank P. Blair, for Collector of Internal Revenue, at St. Louis, Missouri. The self-elected "soldier's friends" are cooling off amazingly. A man can no longer establish his loyalty by the fact of having fought bravely for the Union. All that goes for nothing, if he refuses to worship the negro.

Josh Billings says: "I could never find the meaning of the word 'collide' in Worcester or Webster; but riding the other day on the New York Central Railroad, I saw it all. It is the attempt of two trains to pass each other on a single track. If I remember correctly, it was a signal failure."

A man who had been fined several weeks in succession for getting drunk, coolly proposed to the Judge that he should take him by the year at a reduced rate.

The Vacant Seats in Congress.

On the 6th of February, 1863, President Lincoln authorized Secretary Seward to make the following important avowal, among other things, in reply to an offer of mediation between the United States and the Confederate States made by the French Government:

"We have here, in the political sense, no North and South, no Northern and Southern States. * * * The Congress of the United States furnishes a Constitutional forum for debate between alienated parties. Senators and Representatives from the loyal portion of the people are there already, freely empowered to confer; and seats are also vacant, and inviting Senators and Representatives of this discontented party, who may be Constitutionally sent there from the States involved in the insurrection."

Throughout the whole war the administration of Mr. Lincoln embraced every opportunity of declaring to the country, and assuring foreign nations, that the vacant seats of Southern members of Congress were waiting for them. Yet, now that they are willing and desirous to return, these seats are denied to them!—Andrew Johnson, who was elected with Abraham Lincoln, wishes to carry out in good faith the professed intentions of the Republican party as declared through him three years ago; and for this he is denounced by the whole Radical element as a "traitor!"

Nobility of Labor.

The noblest men I know on earth
Are men whose hands are brown
with toil,

Who backed by no ancestral graves,
Hew down the woods and till the soil,
And thereby win a prouder fame
Than follows king or warrior's name.

The working men! what'er the task,
To carve the stone, or bear the hod;
They wear upon their honest brows
The royal stamp and seal of God!
And brighter are the drops of sweat,
Than diamonds in a coronet.

God bless the noble working men,
Who rear the cities on the plain;
Who dig the mines and build the ship,
And drive the comets of the main.
God bless them! for their swarthy hands
Have wrought the glory of all lands!

Secretary Stanton's Position.

The Radicals are much perplexed in regard to the opinions of the Secretary of War, and still express doubts as to his advocacy of his restoration policy of the President. For their comfort we extract the following from a special despatch to a New York paper:

"I learn from a source entitled to entire credit, that when Mr. Johnson received the report of the Reconstruction Committee and expressed his own views, Mr. Stanton was the first to break the silence, and said he thanked the President for bringing the matter before the Cabinet, that he heartily endorsed his policy, which was the policy of Mr. Lincoln and his whole Cabinet, and that he should stand by him to the very end. He further said that the party which dared to stand in the way of an absolute and immediate Union, in all its integrity, would be ground to powder."

La Crosse, Wisconsin, which has for years given a strong Republican majority, has just elected the entire Democratic ticket by nearly three hundred majority. "Brick Pomeroy" must have been jolly when the returns came in.

A colored man at Cincinnati sued the judge at an election for refusing his vote. He claimed ten thousand dollars damages, and the jury gave him one cent.

"Poor" Ben Butler.

General Butler, in his recent speech before the Legislature at Harrisburg, uttered the following declaration:

"We had conquered the South—conquered them of all their rights, except one—the right to be hanged. He had impoverished himself, and shed the blood of a brother and son in defence of the great principles for which they had fought, and he for one would never yield unless some of the leaders in the rebellion were hanged."

Butler's brother entered the service reputed poor. He speculated, under the direction of the Brute, at New Orleans, and died, it was generally supposed, a natural death, reported to be worth two millions of dollars, and leaving Ben his executor. Instances are not rare of men being put out of the way after writing their wills.

Was it to get hold of his money that Butler "shed the blood of his brother?" But why he should shed the blood of his son, is a mystery. If he is now "impoverished" it may be accounted for, in a measure, from his having to refund an immense amount of gold which he stole from a private banker in New Orleans, together with interest and costs. Then there may be other suits threatening which Ben may desire to stave off by his special plea of "impoverishment."

An Important Decision.

A most important case has just been decided in our County Court, now in session in this borough. Previous to the State election last October, it having been announced in the Republican papers that Boards of Election throughout the Commonwealth would reject the votes of all persons who had failed to respond to respond to drafts during the war, the District Attorney of this county prepared a paper, in response to inquiries addressed upon the subject in which he set forth the duties of Election boards as clearly defined by the laws of Pennsylvania, and gave due notice that all violations of said laws would be prosecuted. This paper was forwarded to the several election districts of the county, but it appears failed to reach some of the more remote townships. In Manchester and Sterling the votes of "so called" deserters were rejected by the Boards of Election, and the parties thus deprived of their rights instituted suits against the offending officials. The cases were brought before the Grand Jury at December sessions, but did not reach trial before the present term.

The evidence having been taken and the arguments of the counsel on both sides concluded, Judge Barrett charged the jury in the most emphatic and unmistakable language as to the law bearing upon the point at issue. He pronounced the act of Congress disfranchising so called deserters null and void, and distinctly gave it as his opinion, that the parties so designated were as much entitled to a vote as the judge and inspectors of elections themselves. This he declared to be the law of the land, he gave notice that any violations of it hereafter would be regarded as willful misdemeanor and punished accordingly.

The case having been submitted to the jury, the only question being upon the intention of the Election Boards to commit an offence against the laws, that body was unable to agree—ten standing for conviction and two for acquittal,—all agreeing, however, as to the unconstitutionality of the act of Congress, under which the defendants professed to have acted, and consequently to have acted, and consequently to participate in the election. The costs were put upon the county.—Wayne Co. Herald, Honesdale Pa.

Moses.

The Columbus Statesman hits off the Moses question, as follows:

The Radical press have fallen into the habit of speaking of President Johnson, by way of derision as Moses. There is more pertinence in this designation than most people, at first glance will imagine. After Moses had delivered the Children of Israel from the clutches of the Egyptians, under the guidance of God, they became dissatisfied with him—thought him a slow coach—false to his pledges and promises—thereupon "the people gathered themselves unto Aaron, and said unto him, 'Up, make us gods; shall go before us: as for this Moses, the man that brought us out of Egypt, we wot not what is become of him.'"

Aaron took their jewelry and made them a molten calf, which they fell to worshipping. The Almighty became sorely displeased with this conduct that He would have visited swift destruction upon the whole of them had it not been for the intercession of Moses; and he encountered great difficulty in inducing the people to return to the worship of the true God. Like Moses, President Johnson, in the estimation of the Radicals, was a slow coach, as false to his professions and promises, and they turned to Stevens and called to him "Up, make us gods which shall go before us." Like Aaron, he has made them a molten calf, which they are now worshipping instead of the Constitution. Moses, President Johnson is calling upon the people, to abandon this false worship of the Constitution, lest they shall be visited, as a punishment with political death, as the Children of Israel would have been visited with physical and moral death, had they persisted in the worship of the molten calf that Aaron had made for them.

Prompting Assassination.

Among the flock who "sit under" the reverend and blood thirsty Cheever in N. York, it is pleasant to record that there were many who would not endure a declaration which he made recently from the pulpit, but left the church as soon as it passed his lips. Speaking of President Johnson the gowned blasphemer said: "You have power with God that may sweep him from the place of power." If Booth lived to day and proposed another Presidential assassination, clerical benedictions on the work of blood would not be lacking.

The N. Y. Tribune charges the N. Y. Evening Post with "consciously working toward alliance with and ultimate absorption into the formidable party which lives by empty professions of Democracy."

Ah, Horace! your own bad fellows revolt against letting too many niggers into the bed, do they? And that "dead corpse" of the Democratic party is still "formidable" is it?

The Free Railroad Question.

LETTER FROM MR. CLYMER.

The following letter was addressed by Mr. Clymer to a committee of citizens appointed by a meeting held in Sharon, Mercer county. It is so distinct that it cannot be misinterpreted or misunderstood. It is in striking contrast to Gen. Geary's quibbling and evasive reply to the inquiries of the people of Allegheny county on the same subject.

READING, April 12, 1866.

GENTLEMEN:—I have just received your letter of the 9th inst., asking the question "whether I am or am not in favor of making a general railroad law by the Legislature of this Commonwealth, somewhat similar to that existing in the neighboring State of Ohio?"

If after the repeated and persistent efforts made by me during a long service in the Senate, to secure the passage of a general railroad law, my position on that question is not understood, I fear that nothing I may now say will more fully demonstrate it.

I have been, am now, and will continue to be in favor of a general, free, railroad system for this State, similar to that of the State of Ohio and New York; believing that capital should ever be permitted, under proper restraints for the protection of private property and the rights of individuals, to develop any and every section of this State without let or hindrance.

Until the people of this Commonwealth establish this system, many of the richest and fairest portions thereof, will, for half a century to come, be deprived of those means of development and inter communication to which at all times they are entitled, and without which their stores of iron, of coal, of lumber, and of oil, will be useless and unprofitable, not alone to their owners, but as well also to the whole people who are unquestionably most deeply interested in their prompt development, and production.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
HARVEY CLYMER.

Massachusetts and Slavery.

A work has just been given to the public by the librarian of the New York Historical Society, proving from existing documents that Massachusetts was the originator and most strenuous defender of American slavery.

That Massachusetts was the originator and defender of American slavery as a divine institution was well known. But it has never before been so plain as now that having established slavery by statute law before any other American colony, she upheld it even after her constitution of 1780, and the strange truth is proclaimed, indisputably by Mr. Moore, that slavery was never abolished by law in that State, but only ceased by the dying off, one by one, of the old slaves, the failure of the people to supply their places, (probably for economic reasons,) and the consequent extinction of the institution.

The Somerset Amalgamation Case.

Last week we noticed in our paper the elopement of a white girl, named Griffith, of Somerset county, with a buck nigger who had been employed by her father. We stated that he had said that he would rather that his daughter would marry a negro than a copperhead. The name of the father is Billy Griffith, but as there are four Billy Griffiths, we beg leave to state that it is not Brick House Billy, nor Tow Head Billy, nor New Years Billy, but Baptist Billy, as he is called. He is a crazy abolitionist, and was a great friend of Lincoln, and is a great opponent of President Johnson. He called his last child Pulpis, the name of the negro slave, said, but as a preacher came around soon afterwards, he changed that first name for said preacher, and gave his middle name Pulpis in memory of "the buck nigger, leaving the last name Griffith to represent himself. The whole name is, Col. Pulpis Griffith. His inordinate love for the nigger had a climax in the elopement of his daughter.

That their attachment and love for each other was intense we have no doubt, as the nigger with whom Phillips stopped when in town, told one of our police officers that he ought to be ashamed of himself to part this couple, that their young hearts twined round each other like the tendrils of a vine, that she loved him and he loved her, and that what "the Lord had joined together man should not put asunder." From a letter written by a gentleman at Jenner X. Roads to a gentleman in this place, we understand that the whole community up there blame Baptist Billy with the acts committed by his daughter, as it was his teachings that led her to the desperate act. We are also so informed that both the girl and the nigger declare that they will yet be married and lead a blessed wedded life in close amalgamation.—Johnstown Pa., Democrat.

A special telegram to the Press made the following harrowing announcement: "It is generally believed here that there is shortly to be a large denationalization of postmasters who are identical to the President's policy. Your State will hear more of this."