

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Proprietor.

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

Depositions taken to show what led to the Horrid Massacre in Boston, March 5th, 1770:

"I, John Hill, aged sixty-nine, testify that on Friday the 2d day of March current, I was at a house the corner of a passage-way leading to Mr. John Gray's rope-walk, when I saw eight or ten soldiers pass the window with clubs. I immediately got up and went to the door, and found them returning from the rope walk to the barracks; whence they again very speedily reappeared, now increased to the number of thirty or forty, armed with clubs and other weapons. In this latter company was a tall negro drummer, to whom I called, 'You black rascal, what have you to do with white people's quarrels?' He answered, 'I suppose I may look on, and went forward. I went out directly and commanded the peace, telling them I was in commission. But they, not regarding me, knocked down a ropemaker in my presence, and two or three beating him with clubs, I endeavored to relieve him, but on approaching the fellows who were mauling him, one of them with a great club struck at me with such violence, that had I not happily avoided the blow, it might have been fatal to me. The party last mentioned rushed in towards the ropewalks and attacked the ropemakers, but were soon beaten off. And further I say not."

"I, Nicholas Feriter, of lawful age, testify that on Friday the 2d inst., a soldier of the 29th regiment came to Mr. John Gray's ropewalks, and looking in at one of the windows, said, with an oath, 'I will have satisfaction,' and said he was not afraid of any one in the ropewalks. I stepped out of the window and immediately knocked up his heels. On falling, his coat flew open, and a naked sword appeared, which was taken from him. He then went to Green's barracks, and soon returned with eight or nine more soldiers, armed with clubs, and asked the men in the warehouse why they had abused the soldier aforesaid? The men in the warehouse passed the word down the walk for the hands to come up, which they did, and soon beat them off. In a few minutes the soldiers appeared again at the same place, reinforced to the number of thirty or forty, armed with clubs and cutlasses, and headed by a tall negro drummer with a cutlass chained to his body, with which, at first rencontre, I received a cut on the head; but being immediately supported by nine or ten of the ropemakers, armed with their waulding sticks, we again beat them off. And further I say not."

The first wound received by an American patriot from the British soldiers, was a cut on the head by a cutlass chained to the body of a negro, and he headed the company which three days afterward was engaged in the Boston Massacre. History also testifies that the British had been inciting the slaves against their masters for two years previous to this murderous deed. "You black rascal," said an American patriot to this negro drummer armed with a cutlass, "what have you to do with white people's quarrels?" Does that sound like negro equality? Does it not show conclusively that the patriots of America excluded negroes entirely from their political quarrels? That the phrase in the Declaration of Independence, "all men are created equal," referred only to the people who put it forth—the white people of America? They are the people who declared "we are the equals, and not the slaves or servants of the white people of Great Britain." "We are not sent out to be slaves—we are the equals of those who remained behind." These were the declarations they put forth in 1765, eleven years before the declaration of independence: "Americans held equal rights with those in Britain, not as conceded privileges, but as inherent, indefeasible rights. We have the rights of Englishmen," was the common voice, "and as such we are to be ruled by laws of our own making, and tried by men of our own condition. Our mother should remember we are children and not slaves."

John Adams wrote in 1764, "Heaven is our witness, that we do not rejoice in the effusion of blood, or the carnage of the human species; but having been forced to draw the sword, we are determined never to shield it slaves of Great Britain."

In 1765 he says: "We have been told that the word rights is an offensive expression; that Britain is the mother and we the children; that a filial duty is due from us to her. But admitting we are children, have not children a right to complain when their parents are attempting to break their limbs, or to sell them to enemies as slaves? There seems to be a design on foot to enslave all America!"

It was their own liberty and their own equality those patriots of America were contending for, and not the equality of negroes. British tyrants were preparing the chains of slavery for their white brethren of America, and their

black brothers helped to put them on. This negro drummer who was armed with a cutlass to kill the American people, was but the first of thousands of "black rascals" who were armed against the white people of America. He was but the first of a large army of negro recruits who refused not to fight against the Americans in the war of 1776, and but the first of the tens of thousands who have been armed in the present revolution with "bullets and ballots" to help crush the Liberties of America, and establish a Military Despotism.

Many of the British soldiers, after their arrival in Boston, deserted the British flag, and preferred to fight for American Liberty, or not fight at all. They came to the people of Boston for protection, and they refused to betray them. One of these deserters was hunted, captured and shot on Boston Common. Eight or nine more were captured, and their sentence was punishment by whipping, which punishment was inflicted by negro drummers. Just think of negroes whipping and lacerating the bodies of white men for sympathizing with Americans, who were wronged and oppressed by the tyrannical power of Great Britain! Negroes whipping British soldiers for refusing to aid in reducing white men to slavery! History says "these cruel spectacles were revolting to the Americans, who had hitherto been strangers to such horrors."

The negroes were used by British tyrants as "tools," as instruments—as agents, in placing the chains of slavery on the American people. Our ancestors had to fight for their liberties against their white, black, and red brothers, notwithstanding that "God made of one blood all nations to dwell upon the face of the earth." Notwithstanding the glorious doctrine of the "brotherhood of man," our forefathers, not quite a hundred years ago, were fighting against Negroes, Indians and Whites, who were united together for their subjugation and enslavement. The first step which Great Britain took to inspire terror in America, was to declare Massachusetts in a state of rebellion, and to pledge the whole force of the government to its reduction, by starving, calling out the savages, and inciting an insurrection among the slaves. Said Samuel Johnson—"The slaves should be set free—they may be more grateful and honest than their masters."

To intimidate the Virginians, Lord Dunmore, the Royal Governor, in April, 1775, issued various proclamations, and circulated a rumor that he would excite an insurrection of the slaves. He sent a band in the night to carry off the gunpowder stored at Williamsburg. The party succeeded in taking it away, but as soon as it was known, drums were sent through the city to alarm the inhabitants. The people assembled and asked the Governor upon what motives the powder had been carried off privately, by an armed force, at a time when they were apprehensive of an insurrection among their slaves. Lord Dunmore abandoned himself to rage and passion. "The whole country," said he, "can easily be made a solitude, and by the living God! if an insult is offered to me or those who have obeyed my orders, I will declare freedom to the slaves, and lay the town in ashes!"

John W. Forney, who declared in 1862 that "another principle must be embodied in our reorganized or reconstructed government; that the men who shaped its legislation must combine the forms of a Republican with the powers of a Monarchical government," emulated the zeal of the loyal and patriotic governor under a Monarchy. "Let us adopt the Roman sentiment," said he, "that where there is solitude there is peace. Let us make our war a war of destruction and extermination! Let there be flame and bloodshed, and barren lands; villages desolated—every vestige of property destroyed! Let every negro be emancipated; let the whole South be a desert. Let us confess that this war is nothing less than a war for empire."

Lord Dunmore and Chevalier Forney, as is seen, were fighting for one and the same object. "I expect the Magistrates of Williamsburg," said Lord Dunmore, "to stop the march of the people now on their way, before they enter this city; otherwise it is my fixed purpose to arm all my own negroes, and declare free all others that will come to me. I do enjoin all loyal subjects to repair to my assistance, or I shall consider the whole country in rebellion, and myself at liberty to annoy it by every possible means; and I shall not hesitate at reducing houses to ashes, and spreading devastation wherever I can reach."

The people who were on their way to Williamsburg were men of the same principles as those of the North who are called copperheads, as is seen by the banner they carried. Patrick Henry headed these people, and they finally drove Lord Dunmore off their soil. These people wore green buttoned shirts, with "Liberty or Death," in white letters, on the bosom; their banner displayed a coiled rattlesnake, with the motto, "Don't tread on me."

Lord Dunmore's "Proclamation of Emancipation," preceding that of Abraham Lincoln by nearly ninety years, will be found in the next number.

FOURTH OF JULY.

1776.  1867.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; and that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light or transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of the colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. 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. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations until his assent should be obtained; and, when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature; a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states; for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration thither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has 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; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation—

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. 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.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren.

We have warned them from time to time of the attempts, by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, and friendship.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The foregoing declaration was, by order of Congress, engrossed, and signed by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK,

New Hampshire. Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton, Massachusetts Bay. George Clymer, Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Payne, Elbridge Gerry.

Rhode Island. Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery.

Connecticut. Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

New York. William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris.

New Jersey. Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark.

Delaware. Caesar Rodney, George Read, Thomas McKean.

Maryland. Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

Virginia. George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, John Nelson, Francis Pickens, Frank Lightfoot Lee, John Banister, Carter Braxton, Abraham Clark.

North Carolina. Thomas Lynch, Jr., William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn. South Carolina. Butten Gwinnett, Edward Rutledge, Lyman Hall, Thos. Heyward, Jr., George Walton.

Taking a Bean to Raise.

The Lafayette Courier says:

A young lady of this city came home from the Sabbath School Convention last evening, with an escort about seven years old, rejoicing in his first pair of suspenders and wholly unlearned in the sublime mysteries of pomatum and the arrangement of his black hair. "Rather a young bean," we remark. "Well, yes!" said she, "He is a spring chicken I've taken to raise!" Ye see, Mr. Editor, the beaux of the present day—that is the stock on hand—are so worthless that I have concluded to raise one of my own, to my own liking. You see," she continued, "all the 'fellows' worth having went to the war, the most of them were married, and so many engaged that of those who lived to return there are not enough to go round, and so I've concluded to raise one. I've had him out this evening taking the first lesson. I think when I get him finished up he will be just the thing. The first lesson I shall seek to impress upon his mind is the ineffable meanness of a young man to sneak off to an ice cream saloon, a concert or lecture without asking me or some other good looking girl along. I shall teach him that an occasional drive to the country, or a horseback ride to Nobles' Rural Retreat, is eminently the proper thing, and I shall learn him to abhor stag dances and gentlemen's enshore parties as an abomination, and poker as an unpardonable sin. I expect him to be a light and an example to the beaux of Lafayette, and revive if possible the days of the ancient gallantry, when a young man was not ashamed to be seen in public places with his mother, his sister, or some other interesting friend of the calico persuasion. If there is anything in diet and I could ascertain just what Jupiter Jove and Apollo fed their sons after they emerged from the Milky Way, I would adopt it for my little bean as his regular rations. I infer that half our Lafayette beaux were raised on spoon victuals, for they are the fattest of spoonies. I have seen them at an evening party, after dancing themselves out of breath and punishing the refreshments, steal off to the coat-room and sneak home alone, leaving twenty young ladies without an escort. If my little bean, when I get him raised, ever does anything of that sort, he will bring my gray waterfall in sorrow to the grave. I intend he shall know something too, and be able to carry on fifteen minutes' conversation without exhibiting his poverty of attainments." She ran on in this strain for twenty minutes, and if the boy survives "his raising," he will be a model of his kind.

Sharp Shooting Between Counsel.

At a county court, held not a hundred miles from this city, a distinguished member of the bar, in appealing to the court for discharge of his client, wound up with the statement that if the court sent him on for further trial, a stain would be left upon his character that could not be washed off "by all the waters of blue ocean, and all the soap that could be manufactured from the ponderous carcass of the Commonwealth's attorney." To this, the ponderous attorney promptly replied that, while he "deemed it foreign to the case at bar, he desired to advise the court if at bar, he thought it advisable to boil his body into soap, that they should look to the opposite counsel for the concentrated lye out of which to make it!" Court, bar and spectators exploded, and our informant knew nothing more even now.—Lynchburg News.

An Awful Rumor.

A Washington correspondent notices the fact that many of the intelligent negroes are in favor of a re-emigration of their race to their native Africa, where a black Republic, modeled after the American fashion, invites them. What on earth would become of the "loyal" party of this country if the negro should leave? Every one of the "eternal verities" would go with them, and thousands of lusty fellows, who are now living by politics, would have to take up the "shovel and the hoe," thrown down by the black.—Brooklyn Eagle.

More Reaction.

An election was recently held in the second grand division of Illinois, for Judge, which resulted in the election of a Democrat by a majority of 4,230. In November, last year, the Radicals carried the same district by a majority of 3,044. Thus it will be seen that the reaction in Connecticut has extended to the West. A change as decided in other States will give Democratic majorities in nearly all the States.

WHAT'S IN A NAME.—An Elephant named "Gentle Annie," at Phoenix, Rhode Island, broke from the circus, broke into about a dozen saloons, upset a wagon, ran off broke through a bridge, fell down and broke its neck; Gentle creature.

Granting an Exposition.

Mr. B. had failed; that is, a series of misfortunes unlooked for, and against which it was impossible to provide, had reduced his means, so that he was unable to meet his engagements. With a gloom of mind natural under the circumstances, B. prepared to meet his creditors and give them satisfaction, so far as he was able. The day on which they assembled at his counting-room was rainy and dreary—a day on which a single gleaming ray of the sun would have been, to him, a blessing. The creditors were gathered around a table, and with gloomy brows they awaited the announcement of the amount they were to expect upon each dollar they had advanced to the broken merchant. B. appeared with an expression of resignation upon his countenance, and yet it was not difficult to perceive the suppressed agony in his heart. For a time there was a silent examination of books and papers, as each creditor sought to ascertain the amount for which he would have to suffer. Then a man of ready sympathies, to whom his silence was painful, remarked, "It is a rainy day." "Yes," replied B., and there was now a beam of light on his countenance, "but it will not always be rainy." The tone and nature of this expression struck the sympathizing merchant, and he almost immediately arose, and proposed that an extension should be granted, to allow B. to recover from his disasters. There was but little discussion. The proposition was unanimously agreed to. The result of this extension was, that B. returned to his business with a light heart, labored earnestly and devotedly, and in a surprisingly short time was enabled to pay all he was indebted.

—On one occasion as the Rev. Matthew Wilks, a celebrated London preacher was on his way to a meeting of ministers, he got caught in a shower in the place called Billingsgate, where a large number of women dealing in fish, who were using most profane and vulgar language. As he stopped under a shed in the midst of them, he felt called upon to give at least his testimony against their wickedness.

"Don't you think," said he, speaking with the greatest deliberation and solemnity, "I shall appear as a swift witness against you in the day of judgment?"

"I presume so," said one, "for the biggest rogue always turns state's evidence!"

Mathew, when he got to the meeting, related the incident.

"And what did you say in reply, Mr. Wilks?" said one of the ministers present.

"What could I?" was the characteristic reply.

FRIENDSHIP.—How often we speak of friends as though they might be found on every hand; and yet how little friendship we find in this busy world! A true friend is one who will cling to you in adversity, sympathize with you in sorrow, and rejoice with you in prosperity. He is a being who feels, who thinks, who acts from the purest motives. Friendship is one of the noblest feelings—one of the grandest privileges of humanity; it can only be found in connection with the noblest souls, of merit and virtue united. In fact to possess true friends, you need the most complete and nicest power of discrimination in selecting them, a natural gift to cherish them, with the most unselfishness.

"I TELL you my fat friend, you have no business in that boat," said Theodore Hook one day to a fat man in a dingy on the Thames. "No business in this boat, sir? What do you mean?" "I mean what I say," coolly responded Hook. "You have no business in it, and I will prove it." "I think, sir, you will prove no such thing," said the navigator. "Perhaps you don't know, sir, that this is my own pleasure boat?" "That's it," said Hook, "now you have it. No man can have any business in a pleasure boat. Good day, sir."

An exchange, speaking of the magic strains of a band organ, says; "When he played 'Old Dog Tray' we noticed eleven pups sitting on their haunches in front of the machine, brushing the tears from their eyes with their fore paws."

—At a recent jointly held meeting in Tennessee, the Democratic speaker, Etheridge, was presented with a bouquet by a white lady. The Radical speaker, Maynard was similarly honored by a black lady.

It is said that fourteen thousand four hundred and twenty-three tons of stone were thrown out by a single blast, with three kegs of powder, at a quarry in Middletown, Conn., on the 7th instant—the largest blast ever made there.

—Lord Buckingham was once at dinner where a Mr. Grubb was required to sing. He begged to be excused, saying that he knew not what to sing. "Sing 'I'd be a butterfly,'" suggested the nobleman.

General Howard has appointed J. M. Langston, the colored lawyer of Ohio, Inspector of Freedmen's Schools, for Va.