

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Proprietor.

MONTROSE, PA., TUESDAY, AUG. 20, 1867.

VOLUME XXIV, NUMBER 34.

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ROOMS, CLEARFIELD, PA., AUG. 7, 1867.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

The Democratic organization, devoted to the maintenance of its immortal principles; conscious of its duty to them, and to the Republic; proud of its years, its triumphs, and its heroism in disaster, and remembering that in the face of persecution, of official frowns, of corrupt appliances and of successive defeats, its numbers have steadily increased; again presents to you its candidate for your suffrages.

The Republican party has controlled the government for six years, and we accuse it before you, because:

In the sacred name of Union, it has perpetuated disunion;

In the room of the blessings of peace, it has given us hate, discord and misery;

It has violated the plainest principles of free government, broken the written Constitution, and only yielded obedience to the behests of party;

The people are denied the attribute of sovereignty; the military subverts the civil power; generals remove governors elected by the people, and a despotism reigns in ten States;

Congress assumes the right to say that negroes shall vote in Pennsylvania, and denies to us the right to regulate our own rule of suffrage;

The negro is, by law, made the equal of the white man in all public places, and authorized to hold office and sit on juries in the Capital;

The destinies of ten States and of ten million of white people therein, are, by Congress and the military power, placed under the control of four millions of blacks;

Their reckless expenditure of the public money in their conduct of the government, in the support and organization of hundreds of thousands of idle negroes, in the employment of hordes of unnecessary spies and officials, and in maintaining military power over the submissive South, endangers and delays the redemption of the pledged;

Their gross mismanagement causes taxation to bear heavily upon the people. In 1860, one dollar and sixty cents per head were paid by the people through the customs; in 1866, fourteen dollars per head were drawn, mainly from the consumption and business of the poorer classes, through the customs and internal revenue. In 1860, each individual owed two dollars and six cents of the public debt; in 1867, each owes seventy-nine dollars and fifty cents thereof. In 1860, the expenses of the government were sixty-two millions; in 1867, the Treasury estimates them at two hundred and twenty-five millions, independent of the interest on the debt, both being periods of peace. Pennsylvania's share of the public debt is two hundred and seventy-five millions, her own debt thirty-five and a half millions, and her city and county indebtedness will swell the total to four hundred millions. Twenty-five million annually come from your earnings to pay the interest thereon. In 1860, your State government cost you four hundred and two thousand dollars; whilst in 1866 a cost you six hundred and sixty-nine thousand dollars;

The pressure of these exhausting burdens, and the suicidal policy of Congress, have caused uncertainty and depression to pervade all branches of trade and manufactures;

Our commerce is suffering, the enterprise of our people is repressed and business interests languish;

The revenues of the government are less than its interest and expenses, and the financial officer foreshadows an increase of the public debt;

They plot the destruction of our form of government, by destroying the independence of the Executive, attempting to subordinate the judiciary and by concentrating all power in the legislative branch;

Robbing the people of sovereign power, they have united it with the government in Congress, and dealt a fatal blow at our liberties, for tyranny may be as absolute in a number of persons as in an individual.

Ublushing corruption stalks through every department of the government under their control.

For these and kindred wrongs we arraign them, and as the representative of antagonism to each of them, we present to you our candidate for the Supreme Bench:

GEORGE SHANSWOOD—a Pennsylvanian, a man of pure morals, a profound thinker, a sound lawyer and a jurist of national reputation. It has been the rule of his official conduct to yield obedience to written law, and neither party necessity nor corrupting influence can sway him from his duty to fearlessly proclaim it.

His opponent, Henry W. Williams, is a native of New England, and is comparatively unknown to our people. Prior to his nomination he was said to be a worthy gentleman and an able lawyer. He has accepted a nomination upon a platform by which he is pledged "TO PLACE

THE SUPREME COURT IN HARMONY WITH THE POLITICAL OPINIONS OF THE MAJORITY OF THE PEOPLE." This destroys his independence and "holds the Judge accountable to a political party for his construction of the law, and inevitably tempts him to sacrifice his integrity; to become the meanest of all creatures—a sworn minister of justice obedient to the dictates of politicians."

The independent and fearless judge protects your life, your liberty and your property. With which of these men will you trust them?

DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA:

We call upon you to organize in every section of the State. Act for yourselves, promptly and vigorously. Wait for no man. The government you love is in danger, its great cardinal doctrines are daily attacked, and "treason in peace may prove more deadly than treason in war. Individual exertion is the duty of every man. Canvass your school districts. Form clubs. Circulate your local papers. Teach the people. Counsel with the aged. Encourage the timid. Arouse the sluggish. Stop talking and go to work. The enemy are vulnerable at every point; attack them for their misdeeds.

Your Principles are Eternal and must prevail.

By order of the Democratic State Committee.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.

Reflections for August.

FEAR OF STORMS.

At the season in which Nature presents to our view the most delightful scenery, and everything abroad conspires to procure us joy and felicity, there are some people who still murmur and complain.

They say the summers would be very pleasant if storms did not so often disturb the harmony of nature, and stifle every sentiment of joy in the heart.

This fear of storms and thunder is principally founded upon the opinion that they are the effects of the wrath of heaven, and the ministers of an offended God. For such people considered how much such storms contribute to purify the air earth; if they did but employ the necessary precaution to shelter themselves from the dreadful effects of thunder; storms would lose their terrors and would be regarded as benefits, more calculated to inspire gratitude than terror.

It may, however, be objected, that thunder and lightning often occasion great devastation; that have often struck men and animals, and destroyed towns and villages. To this we may reply, that in this, as in many other things, fear often increases the danger, and magnifies the evil. To be convinced how rarely it happens that people are killed by lightning, we have only to be informed that out of 750,000 persons who died in London during the space of thirty years, only two were destroyed by lightning.

We may also observe that during a thunder-storm the generality of people prolong their fears without any real necessity. He who has time to fear and be alarmed at the effects of lightning, is already out of danger; for as that is the only thing which can be fatal to us, the moment we have seen it, and remain unhurt, we are safe; as the roar of the thunder which soon follows, whether rolling at a distance, the peals break upon our ears, or bursting with a sound that seems to rend asunder the concave of Heaven immediately above our heads, is harmless as the echo that dies in the breeze.

If by reflecting upon the cause of these phenomena our fear does not subside, the surest means of preserving our firmness and strength of mind, is by endeavoring to acquire a good conscience. The soul that is just and pure, and firmly relies upon the merciful goodness of God, and calmly reposes amid the convulsions of nature—he hears without dread, the thunder roll; the Creator, the God whom he loves and adores, directs it; and knows when to terrify, and when to strike with storms and tempests. He sometimes visits the hardened soul of the impious wretch that dares to deny his power, and dishonor his attributes.—*Storm's Reflections.*

—A "free love" society was discovered and broken up in Harrisburg, a short time since, which had drawn into its embraces many of the most promising and respectable young girls in the place. It comprised over a hundred members, but was kept a profound secret from all outsiders. Among the members were wives and children of State dignitaries, and all were persons who moved in the better class of society. The ruin of several young girls, and the running away of others, led to the stern demand for confession, and one of the girls told all.

—In Mexico negroes vote and possess equality, and what is the State of affairs?—continual revolutions, conspiracies and wars. Neither property or life has been at any time secured in that country since enfranchisement of the blacks. Mongrelism has cursed Mexico as it will curse the United States unless the Radical party schemers shall be controverted.

Why It Was Left Out.

Among the more outspoken of the mongrel papers in this State, there seems to be quite a disposition to find fault with the proceedings of their State Convention, for not incorporating the negro suffrage plank in their platform. In explanation of why it was left out, the *Village Record*, a leading mongrel journal published at Westchester, says:

"The subject was thoroughly discussed by the committee on resolutions, the member of the committee from Bucks county making an argument in favor of the adoption of such a resolution. The expediency of this action, however, was decidedly opposed by some of the delegates from the interior, who thought their constituents were not yet quite prepared to face the music. It was suggested that the subject would at any rate be acted upon by Congress, as soon as the pending constitutional amendments would be ratified, and that the States themselves would be relieved of the responsibilities of fixing the qualifications of citizenship in this respect. Thus it came about that the suffrage plank was omitted from our State platform."

Here is a very honest and candid confession, and one, too, that should open the eyes of the thousands of white men, who have heretofore been voting with mongrelism, but have so often asserted that they will no longer vote for that party when they are convinced that it favors negro suffrage. It is not because they are not in favor of negroes voting, not because they would keep the ballot out of his hand, and preserve the superiority of the white man, that their platform says nothing about it, but for the simple reason that they fear that the masses of their party are not yet quite prepared to face the music! Not yet prepared to acknowledge Sambo as their equal; not prepared to give efface the reigns of government; not yet prepared to march arm in arm to the ballot-box, with these sweet-scented "American citizens of African descent." And yet, knowing, feeling and acknowledging that even a majority of their own party, together with the hundreds of thousands of noble democrats throughout the State, are bitterly opposed to such a course, they have not the courage to fix the qualifications of its citizens, or in other words, force negro suffrage upon us, in opposition to the wishes of three-fourths of our white voters. It is to accomplish this that their candidate for Supreme Judge is pledged to make his decisions in accordance with the "wishes of those electing him." And if the white men of Pennsylvania feel that they "are not ready to face the music," and march arm in arm to the polls with an ignorant and degraded race, they must vote for those who will oppose any interference by Congress, with our laws regulating the "qualification of citizens." WILLIAMS has pledged himself to decide that Congress has the right to make negroes voters in Pennsylvania in opposition to the wishes of our people. SHANSWOOD will decide that it is a question that the white men of our State alone can settle.

Shameless Duplicity.

The editor of a radical organ, the *Pittsburgh Gazette* in referring to the bill passed by the Fortieth Congress authorizing the negroes to hold office in the District of Columbia, admits the shameless duplicity of the Radical party in this and other Northern States upon the negro question, and continues:

"Many Republicans seem inclined to pass laws for other people to observe, the spirit of which they are not willing to live up to in their own States, counties or cities. Thus, the civil rights act, declaring black to be citizens of the United States to as full a degree as whites, is forced upon the South, while every application of the doctrine here in Pennsylvania is resisted by prominent Republicans who went into ecstasies when that bill was passed over the Presidential veto. We have not the profound respect for this sort of thing. If Republicans are not willing themselves to except the citizenship of the blacks they have no right for party purposes, to compel the people of the South to accept it. If they will stoutly profess one thing, while airing their rhetoric against their opponents, and with no attempt at concealment, put the very opposite into practice where they are individually concerned, they ought to expect ultimately to reap the wretched consequences of their SHAMELESS DUPLICITY."

—Found at last, a remedy that not only relieves, but cures that enemy of mankind, Consumption, as well as the numerous satellites which revolve around it in the shape of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Influenza, &c. The remedy we allude to is Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Son, Boston.

—Messrs. Plankton & Armour, of Milwaukee, have been swindled to the amount of twenty thousand dollars by a pork packer, who put sand and salt into barrels instead of lard.

—There now remain undisposed of 1,455,460,000 acres of U. S. public lands.

Radical Growing.

Harper's Weekly, "a journal of civilization," (?) recently contained the subjoined "growl" on the condition of the country. This weekly belongs to the ultra Radical school, and helped as much as any other journal in the Union to bring about the very deplorable state of things it now complains of. What does this "loyal" sheet mean by the startling announcement that the public "sooner or later will rebel against this load?"

"We cannot help thinking, and saying, too, in strict confidence to the readers of this journal, that stupid, and dull, and voiceless as the public may be, he has some rights which politicians will sooner or later have to recognize. He is now paying tax at the rate of seven per cent. more than is paid by the most heavily taxed people in Europe, and at the same time he is paying for commodities of all kinds and labor one hundred and fifty per cent. more than any other people in the world. In England the taxes are heavy, no doubt, but food, clothing, and rent are cheap. In Russia living is expensive, but the taxes are light; but here in the United States the public groans under the simultaneous burden of heavy taxes and high living. We have a notion that, sooner or later, he will rebel against this load, and that the party that laid it on his shoulders will itself be laid pretty low."

The quicker the radical party, which keeps up the high taxes, is laid low, the better!

Tennessee Election.

The *Daily American Union*, published at Chattanooga, Tennessee, gives the following account of the manner in which the late election was conducted in that place under the orders of Brownlow:

"No opposition was made on the day of the election by the Conservative party to the manifestly fraudulent manner in which it was carried on. It is a notorious fact that the negroes were imported from Georgia, furnished with certificates, and sent home again.

It is well known that the polls were opened nearly an hour before the time appointed by law. It was patent to all the broad-axe voters that the tickets were taken from the negroes all tickets not stamped with the sign of John Anderson, and compelling them to vote the broad-axe ticket.

The white men made no opposition, however. Previous demonstrations had convinced them that the column of negroes standing before the polls, whom the police were enfranchising by every means in their power, were like a powder magazine, and needing only the slightest provocation to blaze forth in riot and bloodshed. Being peaceful citizens and having the good of the city at heart, knowing the inevitable result of any interference with the well-laid plans of the Metropolitan Police, they preferred a peaceable defeat at the ballot-box, to incurring any danger of a disturbance.

Nevertheless, the election was illegal and fraudulent, as can be proven by the poll-books. The same frauds were doubtless committed elsewhere, and were passed over for similar reasons. We are powerless to resist, but we can, at least, publish abroad to the world how the boasted triumph of Brownlow was secured."

The Burning of Brenham, Texas.

[From the *Patterson* (N. J. Guardian), July 6.]

Mr. McAusland, well known to our people, and a highly respected citizen, formerly of this city and latterly of Texas, has arrived here. We believe he thinks Texas used up as a place for white men in the future. Before he came away he saw a jury in the court house composed of eleven negroes and one white man. This was now nothing uncommon.

Mr. McAusland brings the correct account of the atrocities now practised upon the whites by the negroes, instigated by the troops. He gives the full particulars of the burning of the town of Brenham, in Washington county. The first trouble occurred at a private invitation ball given by a party of young men, who had taken their sisters and sweethearts to the hall hired for the purpose. In the midst of their enjoyment the officers of the troops stationed in the vicinity attempted to gain admission, and afterwards brought in five negro wenches, whom they insisted on having admitted promiscuously in the dances. Of course this produced trouble. The young men protested, and declared the negro wenches must not only keep out of the quadrilles but leave the room, as it was a private ball. The officers declared they should keep their black partners in the room, and also that they should be admitted indiscriminately to the dances. The white girls declined to dance quadrilles with the negro wenches, and were about to retire when they were insulted by the officers; this produced a rumour—the young men of the town rallied, a fight commenced, and the result was that the officers and wenches were cleared out. The next day the troops returned, and in revenge burned up the business part of the place and gave the whites notice to leave, as they would come back and finish the job. This they

did, and burned up the court house and churches, again ordering all whites to leave. They next, aided by a drove of negroes, destroyed every building in the town. Not a single house was standing when Mr. McAusland left, to mark where stood so recently the flourishing and happy town of Brenham, Washington co., Texas.

Radical Financiering.

The *Harrisburg Telegraph*, a most unscrupulous Radical paper printed at the capital, recently published the following:

Moreover, under Democratic administrations of former years, from 1841 to 1860, large amounts of the debts of the Commonwealth had been falling due from time to time, and no provision made for its renewal, much less for its payment. In 1866 the aggregate of these overdue loans of the State was some twenty-three millions of dollars. The present administration promptly determined that this reproach should be taken away, and in January last advertised for the redemption of all these overdue obligations, and succeeded in effecting an exchange of new securities for the whole at par.

Upon which the *Patriot and Union* has the following to say:

We are glad our Radical neighbor has ventured to notice this matter, and we may on some future occasion ventilate one of the boldest swindles that has ever been practiced upon the tax-payers of the State. At present we would only say that the impression designedly conveyed to the reader by the *Geary* organ that these overdue obligations had ceased to bear interest, and that the State creditors urgently demanded payment of the principal, is wholly false. The time had simply expired when the State had a right to pay, but the interest had not ceased, and as the security was ample, the creditors were abundantly content.

The practice has for years uniformly been for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to advertise for proposals from the holders of State loans, and to use the surplus money not otherwise required for the purchase of them, and thus save, many times, a large per centage for the State.

Now what was done by these Radical financiers? "Oh, no! There was no money to be made by that, besides the drippings from so large a sum in the Treasury would aid largely in electing another such haughty Legislatures as we had last winter."

But what did they do? We will tell you, honest reader. They borrowed twenty-three millions of dollars at six per cent., and made the loan free from State and other taxes, to pay off a loan of a similar amount at FIVE PER CENT., taxable! They merely enabled certain parties to put hundreds of thousands of dollars into their pockets at once, and made an addition to the State debt of at least \$450,000 per annum! The names of the parties to this transaction are known to us, and may be made the subject of a future article.

If this is what the Radicals call financiering, then the sooner the State can be relieved of such operators the better for the tax-payers.

Negro Industry.

In a late number of the *Lynchburg Virginian*, we find the following:

A friend who has been residing in the peninsula for some months past, informs us that there are about 28,000 negroes between Williamsburg and Hampton—a distance of thirty-six miles. These people are sustained with rations furnished by the government, at a cost of \$60,000 monthly, while five companies of cavalry are required to patrol the country to prevent depredations. Every effort has been made to induce a portion of them to remove to Florida, the officers of the government offering them free transportation. There is a standing offer of this nature made by General Armstrong, of the Freedmen's Bureau, to convey the men with their families, to any point they may select, with the view of engaging in useful labor. But they have persistently refused every offer of the kind and rejected every overture made to get them employment. Under the provisions of the civil rights bill it is impossible to do anything contrary to their wishes, and so they remain huddled within this limited area and are a heavy tax upon the government.—Some of them have taken to highway robbery, and, but for the presence of a large cavalry force, a residence in that country would be intolerable. How long, we wonder, will the people submit to this enormous tax to support such idle and worthless pets of the Black Republican party? Verily! Radicalism is a dear experiment, taxing the patience and pockets of the people to a degree unprecedented in the history of any country.

The facts speak for themselves; seven hundred and twenty thousand dollars taken every year from our heavily-taxed people to support in idleness twenty-eight thousand negroes, who will not accept work when offered. And, if the people sustain the Radical policy, how many more thousand idle negroes in the Southern States will they be compelled to maintain, to furnish Radical voters?

"Traitors" Caught in the Act.

A number of prominent Conservatives of Richmond, Virginia, (some of whom had been secessionists,) went several miles into the country with their families on the Fourth of July, and proceeded to the enjoyment of one of those old-fashioned celebrations which have become so rare of late years. Their proceedings, however, had been carefully watched from the start by one of those vigilant military guardians of "reconstruction," a dapper little Lieutenant, who evidently smelled treason in the wind. Following unobserved, he watched the preliminary proceedings from a neighboring thicket.—Upon perceiving one of the suspected conspirators mounting a platform and commencing the delivery of what of course could be nothing but a treasonable speech, he quietly made his way toward the assemblage and listened. His suspicions were confirmed—more than confirmed. The orator was declaiming from a written speech in the following treasonable strain, evidently leveled at the general commanding the First Military Department:

"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 times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

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 mock trial, from punishment for any murders they should commit on the inhabitants of these States.

For imposing taxes on us without our consent.

The lieutenant could stand no more of such unmitigated treason, and, bursting into the crowd like a bombshell, he ordered the assemblage to disperse, threatening every man, woman and child with court martial if not obeyed. Of course such a sudden and violent military interruption created momentary confusion and astonishment among the people, but, in a few minutes, the officer's misapprehension was discovered and rectified. He had mistaken the Declaration of Independence for a treasonable speech against his commander and the Rump Congress!

No amount of persuasion sufficed to induce the lieutenant to stay for dinner, and he went away, wondering how a document written nearly a hundred years ago against a tyrannical foreign dynasty could fit the present officers of our government so exactly.—*Patriot and Union.*

A Free Railroad Law.

Radical organs are howling now about a free railroad law just as they did this time last year, and for the self-same purpose—to hoodwink the people. They made a parade of a pledge from Geary to sign a free Railroad bill, but it was such a pledge as could be twisted into any shape desired, and meant anything or nothing. Every Radical candidate for the Legislature was also declared, to be in favor of such a law, and some of them gave pledges to that effect. But what came of it? A free Railroad bill was brought up, but was defeated by those very Radicals who had promised to support it. They had a majority of twelve in the Senate and thirty-four in the House, and were thus enabled to put through just such a bill as they might desire or as the people might demand; yet they voted down the proposed Bill by a decided majority and made no attempt to pass any other.

Can the people trust the Radicals again upon this question? Most certainly not. They cannot trust such politicians, even if pledged upon the question, and they will not.

Every Word True.

The following truthful paragraph, copied into the *Washington National Intelligencer*, created a decided sensation among the members composing the Radical majority in either House of Congress, against whom the accusation of Mr. Lowe was aimed:—

"The Expulsion of Innocent Men from Congress.—Mr. Lowe, in a recent discussion in the English House of Commons, said: 'My honorable friend, the member for Reading, said that a majority in America had never been known to abuse its power. I will take one instance, which is just as good as a thousand. Certain things became necessary for the Republican party, which could not be carried without a majority of two thirds of Congress. Everybody knows that members who are innocent men were expelled from the Legislature in order to obtain the necessary Republican majority.'"