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A HISTORY OF THE GREAT STRUGGLE BETWEEN LIBERTY AND DESPOTISM FOR THE LAST HUNDRED YEARS.

GREAT BRITAIN ARMING INDIANS AND NEGROES AGAINST THE AMERICANS.

Proclaiming liberty to the negro slaves of the South, and arming them against their masters, are the measures by which the Republicans claim to have propitiated the favor of the Deity; to have won His blessing upon their cause, and crowned it with victory. Without disputing this claim, it is a very significant fact, that on turning over the history of the past, it is found that all the tyrannical powers of Great Britain, wherever they have attempted to rule with arbitrary sway over any of the colonies of America, were inspired with the same heavenly idea of freeing the negroes, which they had brought from Africa, and sold to the co-owners as slaves, and arming them against them, as the surest method of compelling obedience to their arbitrary power. Thus, Robert Walsh, jr., in his work entitled "An Appeal from the Judgments of Great Britain respecting the United States of America, containing an Historical Outline of their Merits and their Wrongs," mentions among their wrongs the following incident. He says:

"Virginia refused to receive the navigation act of Oliver Cromwell, and was liable to the displeasure of the Commonwealth. Parliament despatched a fleet for the reduction of the Province, and gave the officers instructions to 'employ every act of hostility in case of refractoriness, and to set free such servants and slaves of masters who should oppose the Parliamentary government, as would serve as soldiers to subdue them.'" "This was a parental expedient," says Mr. Walsh, "showing the antiquity of the feeling which prompted the suggestion of Gov. Lyttleton, of South Carolina, in the debate of the British Parliament in 1775, 'that if a few regiments were sent to the Southern colonies of America, the negroes would rise and imbrue their hands in the blood of their masters.'"

Bancroft says, "Lyttleton, governor of South Carolina, in an address to Parliament, explained the inherent weakness of the Southern colonies, and with obvious satisfaction intimated that if a few regiments were sent there, the negroes would rise and imbrue their hands in the blood of their masters. He was against conciliatory offers; the honor of the nation required coercive measures: the colonists ought to be conquered before mercy was shown them. The House sustained these sentiments by a vote of 270 against 110."

Who but British tyrants in England, and British Tories in America, ever sanctioned these measures against the American people? Not a single American historian ever attempted to palliate these atrocities, but with one accord have pronounced them barbarous and wicked.—They have been held up to the whole world as evidences of the bitter hate Great Britain entertained towards the Americans, and the terrible and wicked revenge she meted out to them, for non-compliance with all her despotic demands. Exciting their slaves to insurrection, is one of the wrongs and outrages mentioned in the Declaration of Independence, which justified the Americans in absolving themselves from all allegiance to the British crown.

These atrocious measures of arming the slaves against the Americans were passed in Parliament one year before they asserted their independence, and to the honor of Great Britain one hundred and ten of the members voted against them. The immortal speech of Lord Chatham was such a sublime specimen of eloquence, as well as a plea in behalf of the Americans, that the children and grand-children of the revolutionary fathers were taught to repeat it in the schools of learning, when studying the art of elocution and oratory. Both of the savage races in America, the Indians and the Negroes, were called to the aid of Great Britain in her attempt to subjugate America, as they have been called by the Republican party to their aid in subjugating the South. Of course a person can have but little choice whether to be butchered by a black or a red barbarian. But it has always been considered a more equal and honorable contest of arms, when the combatants were of the same race and color. When Great Britain, therefore, allied herself with the Indian and Negro races in America, and solicited their aid in subduing the Americans to their will, many noble lords remonstrated against it. Lord Suffolk contended for the principle adopted by the Republicans, that "it is perfectly justifiable to use all the means that God and nature have put into our hands."

This, moving the indignation of Lord Chatham, he suddenly exclaimed, "I am astonished, shocked, to hear such principles confessed—to hear them avowed in this house, or even in this country. I cannot repress my indignation. I feel myself impelled to speak. My lords, we are called upon, as members of his house; as men—as Christians—to protest against such horrible barbarities. 'That God and

nature have put into our hands!' What ideas of God and nature that noble lord may entertain, I know not; but I know that such detestable principles are equally abhorrent to religion and humanity.—What! to attribute the sacred sanction of God and Nature to the massacre of savages! Such notions shock every precept of morality, every feeling of humanity, every sentiment of honor. These abominable principles, and this more abominable avowal of them, demand the most decisive indignation. I call upon that right reverend, and this most learned bench to vindicate the religion of their God. I call upon the bishops to interpose the unsullied sanctity of their lawn; upon the judges to interpose the purity of their ermine to save us from this pollution. I call upon the honor of your lordships to reverence the dignity of your ancestors, and to maintain your own. I call upon the spirit and humanity of my country to vindicate the national character. I invoke the genius of the Constitution.—From the tapestry that adorns these walls, the immortal ancestor of this noble lord frowns with indignation at the disgrace of his country. In vain did he defend the liberty and establish the religion of Britain against the tyranny of Rome, if these worse than popish cruelties are endured among us. To send forth the merciless savage against whom? Your protestant brethren—to lay waste their country—to desolate their dwellings, and extirpate their race and name. Spain can no longer boast pre-eminence of barbarity. She armed herself with bloodhounds to extirpate the wretched natives of Mexico; but we, more ruthless, loose these dogs of war against our countrymen in America, endeared to us by every tie that should sanctify humanity.

"My lords, I call upon your lordships, and upon every order of men in the State, to stamp upon this infamous procedure the indelible stigma of the public abhorrence. More particularly, I call upon the holy prelates of our religion, to do away with this iniquity. Let them perform a lustration to purify their country from this deep and deadly sin.

"My lords, I am old and weak, and unable to say more, but my feelings and indignation were too strong to say less. I could not have slept this night in my bed, nor reposed my head upon my pillow, without giving this vent to my eternal abhorrence of such enormous and preposterous principles."

This speech of William Pitt, the earl of Chatham, was considered by all Americans, from the ending of the war of 1776, to the beginning of the war of 1861, almost eighty years, as the protest of christianity against the wicked measures which Great Britain adopted to reduce our ancestors to submission to her power. And yet Gen. McClellan was dismissed from the army because he wrote a letter to President Lincoln in which he uttered the same sentiments as these of the immortal Wm. Pitt. He says, "This war should be conducted upon the highest principles known to Christian civilization." He did not desire to "lay waste the country of his protestant brethren—to desolate their dwellings, and extirpate their race and name."

Not so with the Republican party. The editor of the Press, the organ of that party in Pennsylvania, says: "If we are in a war, let us plunder, burn and destroy, for war means plunder, burning and destruction." A member of the Legislature of the same State, Mr. Lowry, declared, that "if I were commander-in-chief of the army and navy, I would inscribe upon every banner that I sent into disloyal portions and into disloyal States, the inspiring and soul-stirring words, 'universal emancipation,' and I would give to the slave who would bring to me his master's disloyal scalp, one hundred and sixty acres of his master's plantation; nor would I be at all exacting as to where the scalp was taken off, so that it was at some point between the ears and the top of the loins." An opposition member asked Mr. Lowry the question, "If a slave murders and scalps his master, or if a slave insurrection takes place, I would like him to state whether the teachings of history do not inform us that the infuriated passions of the negro, once aroused, will cause him to bring along with the dripping scalp of the master, the scalps of his innocent mistress and her children?" Doubtless they would think the reward would be increased with every additional scalp. Mr. Lowry replied that he said in the beginning of the war, that "the South would bring upon itself the horrors of St. Domingo, and that the whole South would suffer the consequences of its own act." And Mr. Lowry was anxious to aggravate these horrors, by offering the negroes a reward for every scalp taken from a Southerner found with arms in his hands.

In the war of Great Britain against our ancestors, Gen. Gates, an American officer, wrote the following letter to Gen. Burgoyne: "That the savages of America should scalp the unhappy prisoners who fall into their hands, is not extraordinary, but that the famous Lieutenant-General Burgoyne, in whom the fine gentleman is united with the soldier and the scholar, should hire the savages of America to scalp Europeans, and the descendants of Europeans; nay more, that he should pay

a price for each scalp so barbarously taken, is more than will be believed in Europe, until authenticated facts shall, in every gazette, confirm the truth of the horrid tale. Miss M'Crea, a young lady, lovely to the sight, of virtuous character and amiable disposition, engaged to an officer of your army, was, with other women and children, taken out of a house near Fort Edward, carried into the woods, and there scalped and mangled in a most shocking manner. Two parents, with their six children, were all treated with the same inhumanity, while quietly resting in their once happy and peaceful dwelling. The miserable fate of Miss M'Crea was particularly aggravated by being dressed to receive her promised husband, but met her murderer employed by you. Upwards of 100 men, women and children, have perished by the hands of the ruffians, to whom, it is asserted, you paid the price of blood."

Gen. Burgoyne replied by letter as follows: "Lest my silence should be construed an acknowledgment of the truth of your allegations, and a pretence be taken for exercising future barbarities by the American troops, I condensed to inform you that I would not be conscious of the acts you presume to impute to me, for the whole continent of America, though the wealth of worlds was in its bowels, and a paradise upon its surface."

What will future historians say of this Republican party, who have not only justified all the barbarities of the war of 1776, upon the Americans, but would have exceeded them, if they had had the power to gratify their fiendish revenge upon their white brethren in the South? The war of arms having failed to extirpate them from the face of the earth, they have sent the army back again to reduce the whole white race to a state of slavery, who refuse to aid in the construction of a British Monarchy,—the very government which the Patriots of the Revolution rebelled against, and by their blood and treasure achieved the liberties of the Americans, which the Republicans are now taking away. That they are the same tyrants which our ancestors were compelled to fight against, or be reduced to the same condition of slavery which they are now forcing upon the Southern people, will be proven beyond the shadow of a doubt.—Those whom they designate as rebels, are rebels, not against the government of our fathers, but against the same tyrannical and wicked power which attempted to subjugate the Americans to slavery in 1776. Let this power become firmly established in the Government, and American Liberty, both North and South, is annihilated forever, unless recovered thro' another bloody Revolution.

Reflections for September.

THE OMNIPRESENCE OF GOD.

Thou art everywhere present, O Almighty God! Yes, thou art here, thou art afar off, thou fillest the universe. Here grows a flower! there shines a sun; thou art there, thou art also here. Thou art in the breeze and in the tempest; in the light and in the darkness; in an atom and in a world. Thou art here in this flowery valley; thou ledest thine ear to my feeble accents, thou hearest from the foot of thy throne the sublime songs which accompany the harps of the seraphim. O, thou who art the God of the seraphim; thou art also my God, thou hearest also the joyful notes which pervade the air from yonder lark, and the humming of this young bee which flutters on the rose. Omnipotent Being! as thou hearest me, deign likewise to answer my request; may I never forget that I am in thy sight; may I always think and act as being in thy presence, to the end that when summoned to appear at the tribunal of my Judge with the whole world of spirits, I may not be constrained to flee from before the face of the holy of holies.—Sturm's Reflections.

Packing the Juries.

Scarcely a Democrat appears in name upon either the Grand or Petit jury list for the next term of the Dauphin court—and not one of those residing in Harrisburg (a Democratic city), is a Democrat. Whether or not this was done to prevent the conviction of the Radicals indicted for the recent thefts of paper and records from the State Capitol, we cannot say, but about the time of the arrest of those individuals, some of their Radical friends were heard to declare that they never would be convicted by a Dauphin county jury. Several libel cases are also down for trial, on a change of venue, in which prominent Radicals are interested. In one of these cases John J. Patterson, a confederate and business partner of George Berger, is prosecutor, and in another respondent. It is considered the duty of a Radical court to protect its friends, and when crime is concerned, to prevent them from getting justice.—Patriot.

A Quaker gentleman, riding in a carriage with a fashionable lady decked with a profusion of jewelry, heard her complain of the cold. Shivering in her lace bonnet and shawl as light as a cobweb, she exclaimed:

"What shall I do to get warm?"
"I really don't know," replied the Quaker solemnly, "unless thee should put on another breastpin!"

The Two Judges.

In April last, Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm, now one of the editorial staff of the Pittsburgh Commercial, was a regular correspondent of the Chambersburg Repository. At that time the Allegheny repudiators had just selected Judge Williams, of Connecticut, as their choice for a member of the Supreme Court of the State. Mrs. Swisshelm notices that fact, and thus speaks of Judge Williams:

"It appears to be an acknowledged fact that the Pittsburgh bar is to-day as little burdened with brains as at any period since it was a bar—and no better evidence of its appreciation of respectable mediocrity could be offered than its selection of Judge Williams for the Supreme Bench. In '41 and '42, when he was a law student in the office of Judge Lowrie, I had some business in settling my father's estate. He who was since Judge Lowrie was my attorney. Going to the office one day, I found him explaining to Mr. Williams and another student a point of law, and he asked me to sit down and wait. I sat down and had the benefit of the explanation; heard the questions propounded by Mr. Williams and the other, and the going over and simplifying the case by the teacher. I sat in blank amazement, wondering if that little man ever, ever, ever, would get enough law into his head to make any kind of living by letting it out in quantities to suit customers; but he is sober, industrious, patient, and plodding, and after all his dullness of comprehension, did learn a good deal of law, and I think that in any case which was well established by precedent, and which had been carefully and lucidly explained, and simplified, he could understand it, and would decide according to the best of his knowledge and belief. When he comes to a new field of investigation, the saints have compassion on the poor, fat, short, puffy man. What a time he would have wading, floundering—and what a muddle he would be likely to make of it! A man of active brains would not be likely to run quite as much to that substance most valuable in whales, and if the Republican party of Pennsylvania have no better material out of which to manufacture a Supreme Judge than Hon. W. W. or H. W., or W. something Williams of Pittsburgh, they had better vote for the Democratic candidate, whosoever he may be, on the ground that they cannot be worsted."

In contrast with this notice of Judge Williams, of Connecticut, from one who, like him, is attached to the principles of the Radical party, we present the following tribute to Judge Sharswood, of Pennsylvania, from the pen of Hon. F. B. Pennington, of the Pittsburgh Gazette, a leading Radical organ in the western part of the State:

"In nominating Judge Sharswood, as their candidate for the Supreme bench, the Democrats have made a wise selection for themselves during the progress of the canvass, and for the people of the whole Commonwealth in case he should be elected. He is as suitable a man for the place as they could have brought forward. Naturally of sound and discriminating judgment, his faculties have been matured by thorough study and a large and varied experience. His reputation as a man is unblemished. Indeed, he is a consistent and honored office-bearer in the Presbyterian church. As a magistrate, a suspicion of unfairness or partiality has never been raised against him."

These are the two judges as represented to the people by attaches of the Radical party. The contrast could not be made stronger, even by the most devoted and attached friends of the Democratic candidate. Judge Sharswood is commended for eminent ability as a lawyer, while as a magistrate it is said a "suspicion of unfairness or partiality has never been raised against him." This is high praise, and, coming from a political opponent, should make an impression upon that class of people who profess to act independent of all party organizations, and cast their votes for the best men.

It is a singular fact that although Judge Sharswood has been on the bench for twenty years, the Radicals can only find fault with but one of his decisions.—This is a virtual admission that all the others are right. As to what that decision was, every candid man must say it was right. If a man contracts for wheat he cannot be paid in bran; if he contracts for gold or silver he cannot be paid in greenbacks at forty per cent. discount. If so, the provision for the payment of 5-20 bonds, in gold, may be revoked by an act of Congress.

The Albany Evening Journal says: "A friend, who has frequently sat in a jury box, is an advocate of women suffrage. Women at the ballot box will be followed by women in the jury box. How delightful will it then be to serve one's country. The class of professional jurymen will increase wonderfully, and there will be no objection to staying out all night on a knotty and interesting case, either."

—Of course not, if half the jury should be pretty girls!

—Why are people who utter not to be relied on? Because they are always breaking their word.

More About the Radical Tax Plunder.

The following article from the Pittsburgh Dispatch (Radical) shows how the Radical State officials are mismanaging public affairs and raising money to make up the deficiencies caused by the late Radical Legislature:

An important question has arisen between the county authorities and the State, relative to the personal tax for which we are liable under the law. In 1866 (the State tax on real estate having been repealed) our county controller was notified by the State authorities at Harrisburg that the personal tax assessed against Allegheny county for the current year was \$7,990 20, which amount was paid in due course. Nothing more was heard of the matter till the assessment for 1867 was made, when it was found that we were required to pay \$85,532 23, together with a balance of \$27,543 06, claimed to be due on the assessment of 1866, beyond the sum of \$7,990 20 already paid. Mr. Lambert, not understanding how there could be any balance due on 1866, as the county had paid the sum assessed against it, wrote for information on the subject, and was informed that the assessment was made, not on the returns of the county assessors, as in previous years, but on the basis of the United States census taken in 1860, and that in fixing the share of Allegheny at \$7,990 20 a mistake had been made. Mr. Lambert refused to pay the balance claimed for 1866, but the amount claimed for 1867 was paid under protest by the county treasurer, Mr. Aiken, who, in a letter to the State authorities, set forth at length his objections to the claims of the State, and notified them that the county would seek redress either at the hands of the Legislature, or through the courts.

In 1866, if we recollect aright, the Board of Revenue Commissioners, by which these taxes were apportioned, was abolished, and its duties transferred to a Board consisting of the State Treasurer, the Auditor General and Secretary of State. This Board, instead of taking the returns of the local assessors, as required by act of Assembly, for their basis of assessment, took the census returns of 1860, by which the personal tax was increased nearly five hundred per cent. Acting under advice of the county solicitor, the controller holds their action to be illegal, and the matter unless settled by the Legislature, will have to come before the courts for adjustment. This large and unlooked-for increase in the State tax disarranges all the Controller's estimates for the year, (as he had to pay some \$25,000 for which no provision whatever had been made) and will prevent him redeeming railroad bonds to that amount which otherwise would have been taken up. It also adds one mill to the tax levy, and as there is no telling how long the impost may continue, it promises to become quite an onerous burden. It is believed, however, that the apportionment is altogether unwarranted.

Transporting Liquors in Flour Barrels, Dry Goods Cases, etc.

All sorts of schemes are resorted to by liquor dealers to furnish their customers with the proscribed beverages, and although the members of the constabulary have proved quite vigilant, they have thus far failed to detect many of the ingenious tricks practised upon them. A gentleman who knows states that he has seen barrels of flour, apparently, taken away in stores, which, in reality, were casks of liquor, with enough flour placed at the top and bottom of the barrel inside to give it that appearance when moved, one cask being firmly wedged in each flour barrel. Great care is manifested in giving the orders to teamsters: "Call at — and get — barrels of flour," but after the goods are loaded, if not prepaid, the driver is sometimes astonished to find that he is not transporting flour, but rum or whisky.—Sewing machine cases, boot and shoe boxes, and dry goods cases are also called in requisition by the dealers, and it is asserted that the cellars of some dry goods stores are leased for the purpose of concealing liquors, the same being carried back and forth in the large square cases generally used by dry goods dealers, so that the liquor might be loaded before the eyes of an officer without exciting his suspicions. A few days since an expressman received an order to call for a box of currants. While carrying it across the city the box was rather roughly used, and a colored liquid oozed from the cracks between the boards. The odor that arose from the box was similar to that of Madeira wine, although the driver delivered the box as containing currants, and received pay accordingly. In one instance, it is said, a barrel of whisky was concealed in a molasses hogshead, and hay and stones packed around it to make up the usual weight of a hogshead of molasses, and it was then sent to a grocer, who dealt in the ardent on the sly, probably keeping a small amount only in his store, and secreting the rest in his or some other friendly neighbor's house.—Boston Traveller.

—President Cabral of Dominica has sent a messenger to Washington, with instructions to accept the offer of our government for the purchase of Samana, on the Island of Hayti, for \$6,000,000.

Shall the State be Overrun with Negro Paupers?

The Delaware Republican (Radical) says "the negroes have a right to vote now in every State of the Union, under the Civil Rights bill," and it will "promptly and joyfully join in the appeal to Congress to enforce the right." Long ago we stated that some time or other the Heads of Pennsylvania would take that position, and we say now that, should Judge Williams be elected to the Supreme Court in October, they will immediately after so declare.—The election of Williams would give them a majority of negro partisans upon the Bench, and hence such a decision as they desire. As at present constituted, a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court are adverse to negro suffrage. This fact has kept the Heads quiet upon the subject, and prevented them from endeavoring to push negro suffrage under the civil rights bill. The people can rely upon it that the election of Williams will be the signal for an attempt, both through that Court and the Legislature, to give the voting privilege to the negroes. And if the Rads succeed in their design, hundreds of thousands of negroes will immediately flock into the State from the South, to vote and become a tax burden upon the people—for thousands of them would fall upon the counties for support, as they have done hitherto upon the Federal Government. If the farmers are wise they will nip this design in the bud by voting for Judge Sharswood.

Cabinet Changes in Washington.

The Radical journals are obviously at a loss what to say of the Cabinet changes at Washington. In their perplexity they scrupulously and timidly avoid direct attacks upon General Grant, and content themselves with reiterating their abusive charges against President Johnson. But they persist in ignoring the fact that the removal of Mr. Stanton, and even the removal of General Sheridan, and of other commanding generals, involve only a change of men, and not of measures.—There is no issue involved in any of these changes, except the prospective one of such an interpretation of the reconstruction measures adopted by Congress as may prevent the disastrous consequences of the establishment, in this country, of negro and Puritan domination. The issue will be submitted to the people of the United States; and if the citizens of Ohio and Pennsylvania in their next election decide against a domination of the piebald complexion, we shall have little doubt as to the ultimate result.—N. Y. Herald.

Judge Williams, of Connecticut, the Radical candidate for the Supreme Bench, is a disciple of the higher-law doctrine, and believes that a judge should fashion his opinions in accordance with the political notions of a majority of the people. A majority in Republican Allegheny declared in favor of "repudiation," and, if that question ever came before the Supreme Court of this State, in the event of the election of Judge Williams, the latter would be compelled to decide the question in favor of the repudiators. So said, substantially, the convention that nominated him. How can any one who believes in the binding obligation of a contract vote for such a candidate, on such a platform?

The New York Times says "it should be political death and dishonor for any man or party to suggest repudiation, and there should be no attempt to familiarize the public mind with so disgraceful an idea." In view of this strong presentation of the case, we again call upon Judge Williams to give the public his opinions on the Allegheny repudiation movement. He is a candidate for public office, and the voters have a right to know what position he occupied at a time when his party attempted to repudiate the bonds of the county in which he resided. Will Judge Williams respond?

The United States Supreme Court once decided that a negro could not be a citizen of the United States. That decision has never been reversed by the Supreme Court, hence Congress (which has no authority to reverse a decree of the Court) cannot lawfully give citizenship to the blacks.

—It is stated that Barbour Lewis brought one thousand negroes in one boat load from Arkansas to vote in Tennessee. Many of them thought their certificates of registration were deeds for forty-acre lots, and are much disappointed at the waking up.

—Miscogeneration is going on rapidly at the "hub of the universe." The Boston Gazette says that no less than a dozen black men have taken white wives at the west end of the city.

—"As diamond polishes diamond," says a German writer, "so man is formed by man." Truly. And we may add, as diamond cuts diamond, so man is fleeced by man.

—An evil habit is never conquered by yielding to it.