

# THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

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## Address of the Democratic State Committee of New Jersey.

To the People of New Jersey:

The Executive Committee of the Democratic party of the State of New Jersey, impelled by the consideration that the free institutions of the country have been greatly injured and continue to be imperiled by the principles and policy of the so-called Republican party, deem it their duty to call upon the Democrats, and all others who do not approve of the radical and unwise purposes of that party, to arouse themselves to a stern and earnest resistance of them.

It would be a work of supererogation to recite the various wrongs committed by that party against the sacred rights of the people and the guaranteed rights of the States. The most superficial observer must be aware of them. Constitutional obligations have either been openly violated or evaded by legislative trickery. Under the pretense of defending the Union of the States, the Union has been virtually destroyed—ten of the States having been deprived of every vestige of self-government.

While claiming that it was the duty of the Federal government to guarantee to the States a republican form of government, the Republican party has usurped the government of ten States of the Union, and has subjected them to the most despotic and irresponsible form of government that can possibly be imagined. Military commanders, appointed by the Federal government, supersede the local legislatures, and even control the appointments of all executive and administrative officers, from the highest to the lowest. The negro is enfranchised and the white man disfranchised, so that it needs but the combined efforts of the former to place those States under the absolute rule of those who were recently described by the same Republican party as beings brutalized by the condition of slavery to which they had been subjected. Still it is now claimed that they are fitted for and entitled to, the high prerogative of not only electing the officers of government, but of holding those offices themselves. The right to vote is virtually the right to govern; and to confer this right, even were the Federal Congress competent to do so under the Constitution, upon a body of ignorant, uneducated men, recently removed from the humiliating condition of slavery, and of a race which nowhere at any time, ever enjoyed or understood the principles of free government, is an experiment fraught with danger.

The right of suffrage, whether it is considered a natural or conferred right, has always, since the revolution which separated the States of the Union from the dominion of Great Britain, been controlled by the people of the several States respectively. There is not a syllable or letter of the Federal Constitution which, by the most latitudinarian construction, yields it to the Federal government, and any attempt to exercise it by the Congress of the United States is a usurpation entirely destructive of the rights of the States, so jealously guarded by the founders of the Republic. The pretext of the Republican party is, that the interference of Congress in the suffrage of the Southern States is justified by the late rebellion, or in other words, that, in order to punish the Southern people for rebelling against the authority of the Federal government, they have inflicted upon them negro suffrage, and have placed the government of their States within the control of the negro. That this act of wanton cruelty has no warrant in the Constitution, and is in direct opposition to the professions of the Republican party pending the war, when the people expended their blood and treasure for the maintenance of the Union as it was, can not be denied.

Nevertheless, it has been perpetrated, and greatly as we would condemn it in regard to its effect upon the white people of the South, a large proportion of whom were faithful to the Union, and periled all they held dear in the world in its support, we propose at present only to refer to its effect upon the white people of the Northern States.

First, it makes the negroes participants with us in the choice of Senators and Representatives in Congress, as well as the electoral college for the election of President and Vice President. Ten States of the Union, if under existing circumstances they may be so termed, with about one-fourth of the representation in the electoral college, controlled by negroes, is humiliating to the white voters of the North.

But this is not all. The Republican party insist that, because they have given suffrage to the negro in the Southern States, they must, to be consistent, admit the Northern negroes to a similar privilege; and the members of that party in this State have, at a recent convention held at Trenton, most solemnly and unadvisedly pledged themselves to the eradication of the word "white" from the suffrage article of the State Constitution, and have, with equal decision, resolved to "call upon Congress to take measures to induce or compel all the States to establish a just and uniform rule of suffrage,

excluding all distinctions of class and race or color."

Here, then, issue fairly stated, and it is for the people of New Jersey to determine at the coming election whether they are willing or not to share with the colored race in the government of the State. And the first question which ought to present itself to every reasoning mind, considered simply with the view of the amendment being made by the authority of the people of the State, is, will such a change add anything to the character, stability, or wisdom of the State government? What possible good can it effect either for the colored people or the whites?

Long before the adoption of the present State Constitution, the suffrage was limited to "white male citizens." Has any evil resulted from it? Have the colored people themselves petitioned to have the privilege conferred upon them? Not at all. Why, then, the great solicitude of the Republican party? Why are they even so lost to self-respect, State pride, and Constitutional right, as to invoke the Congress of the United States to "compel" the people to give the right of suffrage to the negro? Why, simply on account of the hope that they might thereby retain power and the emoluments of office a little longer.

This, fellow citizens, is the single motive which has impelled them to pursue the course they have. What sympathy have they with the colored race? What respect for "natural" rights, or any kind of rights, which does not bring them political advantage? It is not long since the leaders of that party in this State were in favor of restricting the white man's right of voting, when they insisted that men of foreign birth, of their own blood and lineage, should be forbidden to vote until they were for twenty-one years citizens and residents of the State. And will you consent at the bidding of these men, to grant to the descendants of the children of Africa the right of sharing in the government of the State which has been so happy and prosperous under your rule? The negro enjoys under the law every civil right which the white man enjoys, and is satisfied with it. He has no claim to anything more. This is all that white aliens and white females and minors enjoy.

We do not complain that the Republican party have adopted the platform they have. We thank them for it, and accept the fullest confidence that so long as the Democracy and the conservative citizens are true to themselves, and faithful to the Constitution of their fathers, it can never prevail.

And now, in conclusion, the committee would call upon all those opposed to this new phase of Republicanism to stand up and do it. Organize at once. Lay aside all personal influences, forget all past differences. The issues of the last few years have passed away. The vital questions for the present are: Shall the colored people be granted the right of suffrage by a change of the State Constitution? Shall the Congress of the United States usurp the constitutional powers of the States, by ordaining who shall and who shall not vote? Those who answer in the affirmative must go with the Republicans—those in the negative with the Democracy; there is no middle course for a patriot to pursue.

DAVID NAAR, Chairman.  
Trenton, Sept. 5, 1867.

## Importing Negroes to govern Pennsylvania.

When the Radical Abolition administration commenced negro emancipation upon the ridiculous plea of "military necessity," it was urged as an objection that the Northern States would soon be overrun with negroes. The Radical leaders, organs and preachers declared in reply that the Southern negroes would forever remain in the South—that it was the only climate fitted for them, &c. No sooner was the Freedmen's Bureau established, however, than the shipment of negroes into the Northern States commenced. Offices were established in all the principal cities, and agents were sent out in every direction therefrom to secure places for the surplus darkies who found their way into the Federal Capital. For nearly two years past the bureau has been quietly driving this business. The weekly shipment has perhaps averaged two hundred—distributed in small lots to each of the Northern States, and each lot so divided out the Western and Northwestern States is largely in excess of that number. Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Harrisburg have had hundreds of Southern negroes added to their population, whilst there is not a town or village in the State that does not contain one or more strange darkies.

The new Radical programme by which negro suffrage is to be forced upon all the Border and Northern States through an act of the Rump Congress, next winter, requires the presence of a large number of "colored citizens," if the radical party

are to reap any benefit from the measure. The native negro population of itself is not sufficient in any one of the Northern States to compensate for the loss of white votes which the Radical party is continually sustaining, hence a great influx from the South is absolutely necessary to insure Radical supremacy.

New York, according to the census of 1860, (and it has lost in negroes since then), can poll only 10,000 black votes of native growth; Pennsylvania, about 11,000; Ohio, about 7,500; and New Jersey say about 5,000. These figures, provided every vote is cast for the Radical party, would not balance the losses. The necessity for further importations is therefore rendered imperative, and we are assured the Bureau is using every exertion to induce Southern "colored citizens" to locate in the North, assuring them that, after one year's residence, they will certainly be allowed to vote, to hold office, sit on juries, and be invested with every other civil and political right and privilege possessed by the white citizens of the Northern States.

The Village Record, an influential organ of the Radical party of this State, lately stated that the Williamsport Convention which nominated Henry W. Williams for the Supreme Court, did not declare in favor of an amendment striking the word "white" from the State Constitution because the Radicals of Congress had come to an understanding to pass a bill next winter to enforce negro suffrage upon all the Northern States. Not a single Radical leader or organ has denied the statement of that newspaper.

The platform erected for Judge Williams bears internal evidence of this nefarious underhanded scheme. In not one of its resolutions does it mention the word constitution, or anywhere pledge the candidate to abide by constitutional guarantees or obligations. It leaves him free to act as though the Constitution had not an existence. Whilst thus ignoring the organic law, it requires him to "place the Supreme Court in harmony with the political opinions of the majority of the people." That is, if elected by the Radical party, he must ignore all laws and constitutions, and decide every question and case in accordance with the partisan opinions of the leaders of that party. If the leaders of that party in Congress pass a bill to enforce negro suffrage in Pennsylvania, in defiance of the State Constitution, he must place the Supreme Court "in harmony with the majority which elected him."

The platform further pledges him to make the Supreme Court "a faithful interpreter of the liberal spirit of the age," (the ruling negro mania,) and "an impartial and fearless exponent of the rights of man."

These declarations and pledges to negroism, in the absence of all obligations to sustain the State Constitution, need no elucidation. They show most unmistakably that Judge Williams is a party to the base plot to destroy our State Constitution and to submerge the white vote of the State beneath that of ignorant Southern blacks who are sent into the State by the negro bureau for that purpose.

The voters of Pennsylvania must be on the alert. There are thousands of Southern negroes now within the State. Should the Radical plot not be overthrown, there will perhaps be fifty thousand within our borders in November, '68, qualified with a year's residence to vote, under the bill which the Rump Congress will certainly pass at the winter session, and which will as certainly be approved by Judge Williams, if elected to the Supreme Court!

Are you prepared for this, voters of the Old Keystone? Are you willing to give to a horde of Southern negroes the balance of power in this good old Commonwealth? If not, reject Henry W. Williams and vote for Judge Sharswood, who is pledged only to the maintenance of the Constitution and the laws.

In the Ohio penitentiary there are now 908 white and 133 negro criminals. This is in proportion of one white criminal to 2,550 white inhabitants, and one black criminal to 275 negroes. Thus, whilst the negroes have but one-sixtieth of the population, they produce one-seventh of the criminals. How will it be when free suffrage carries into the State the black dregs of the South? About four more penitentiaries will be required.

The editor of the Chicago Republican, describing a flock of mulattoes he recently saw at a Mongrel Convention, says—"Their features are classic, their eyes eloquent, their forms faultless." We do not wonder at the reports we often have of the wives and daughters of Abolitionists running off with negroes. Their imaginations are so wrought up by these charming descriptions of negroes, that it is no marvel that they should be tempted to see if "a rose by another name will smell as sweet."

Eight negro school directors have been appointed by direction of the Satrapcy at New Orleans. Unless Radicalism is overthrown the same thing will soon occur in Pennsylvania. How would our citizens like to have their schools and their children placed under the control of negroes?

## A Negro Candidate for Congress—His Address to his Constituents.

The following address by James Patrick Fickling (colored) to the voters of the Fifth Congressional District, appears in the Quitman (Georgia) Banner. The Banner says: For the information of the antecedents or character of the colored Congressional candidate, we will state that James Patrick Fickling was formerly a slave, the property of James E. Young, of Brooks County; he is a carpenter and building contractor, and has always borne a good character.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF GEORGIA.  
QUITMAN, Ga., Aug. 20, 1867.

Editor Quitman Banner:

In your issue of the 9th you were pleased to call attention to a rumor that I had announced myself as a candidate for Congress at the next election. Your paragraph was not authorized by anything I said on the subject; but, premature as it was, I am not disposed to complain, or deny the fact that I then had and still have a purpose to make the issue fairly and squarely with those who are playing upon the negro element, and who would make him the instrument of securing for themselves place and power in the present appalling programme of despotism, anarchy and ruin.

I am not ambitious for the notoriety of a candidacy for Congress, nor would I consider myself elevated to a post of honor were I elected to a seat in the present Congress; but considerations of the gravest moment to my own race, and to the country at large, impel me to the conviction that the surest remedy for Radical evils is for the South to return colored representatives, in preference to strengthening the Radical vote by sending any of their white representatives at present among us. I am sufficiently posted in the political affairs of this country to know that it is utterly impossible for any white man from the excluded States, who has any claims to respectability, intelligence or statesmanship, to obtain a seat in either House of Congress. The patriotism, intelligence and virtue of the white race at the South are ostracised; the great intellects of the country are under the ban of Radical proscription; and the descendants of the fathers of the Republic and the champions of constitutional liberty, are no longer to be seen in the halls of our patriotic teachings and immortal virtues of their great and glorious ancestry. This proscription affords the most conclusive evidence of a determined purpose on the part of the dominant party to suppress truth, and to employ such instruments only as are capable of being used for the propagation of error and the perpetuation of party ascendancy.

There is nothing more certain than that there can be no reconstruction under existing legislation, except on the Radical basis, and by the entire radicalization of the Southern States, which, in my humble judgment, means anarchy, war, and the early destruction of the colored race on this continent. Of course ruin will result to the white race, and the whole country must suffer untold evils in the sequel of our destruction. It is, therefore, the duty of every honest man at the South, black and white, to look this question squarely in the face, and, if possible, avert the impending ruin.

It is not improbable that colored delegates to Congress will be rejected, but it is folly to ignore, or blink the fact, that we now form a part and parcel of the political machinery of the government, and the correlative right of holding office is an inherent part of the American system, and must follow, as the night to day, the right to vote. These are the paramount attributes of citizenship in a republican government, and especially so in America. The franchise has been conferred upon my race, either as a matter of right, or for the purpose of using us as instruments to carry out the scheme of the Radical party, and oppressing the white people of the South. I do not believe it was bestowed in love, or upon consideration of right; and the means employed to control our action verifies this conclusion. We are expected, ay, required to consort and cooperate with three classes of persons in carrying out the reconstruction measures, and in promoting to office individuals who are tolerated by the Radicals themselves only because they are capable of doing the dirty work the less vile refuse to do. We are not permitted to heed the counsels of the wise and good of our own land, either in matters affecting our own domestic welfare, or the good of the country at large; but a more nauseating feast is prepared for our digestion, and we are not only affectionately led up to the high carnival, but menacingly instructed and imperiously commanded to drain up each cup to the dregs, and to swallow down all the ingredients of the Radical cauldron. We are not expected to have opinions of our own, or to indulge the poor privilege of free and unrestrained exercise of the suffrage bestowed upon us. Empowered to vote, we cannot be voted for; urged on to the exercise of the most important and most sacred privilege of citizenship, we learn from the very zeal of

those who so eagerly clamor for our suffrage that their vaunted friendship is but another name for self-interest, and party trickery—that the vote! the vote! is the charm that tames their harp of a thousand strings, and that secured, the music and the dancing, and the sweet-meats of the festival, will be exclusively appropriated, while the voter will be politely informed that his services can be dispensed with until the next election.

And with whom are we so earnestly and cordially pressed to participate? I have said that there are three classes. First, we are supposed to be base enough to stoop to a slimy association with regard to renegade rebels, who in 1861 were blatant and rampant Yankee-eating secessionists, who in the hour of their country's peril deserted her standard, and who by way of excuse for their infamous conduct, drifted into what was then termed Toryism, and now side with the Radicals because, like Benedict Arnold, they have no friends on the other side. The second class is composed of that lower stratum of society which is turned to the surface only when violent commotions throw up the filth they feed on—the spawn of humanity, that never had a thought, a principle, a country, or a God, and who are only useful to the Catalines and Robespierres of civil revolutions, as so many noisy machines to throw up hats and shout bozza. Such were the fellows that found refuge from enrolling officers in the Southern swamps. Too cowardly to fight under the Stars and Bars, they are found fit and worthy tools for the persecution of the disarmed and defenceless; and admirable gas-pipes to hiss out hosannas to the vulgar vanity of their sort from the mountains of the victor. The third class of our would-be co-partners in the business of reconstruction, are the scrapings of a ground swell of New England fungi; and from the specimens that have come South to grow respectable on the "Nigger vote," and get rich by picking up little things, such as spoons and the like. I am very much inclined to the opinion that a most harmonious and lasting brotherhood may be established between them and class No. 2. Such individuals in the days of slavery, would have been kicked out of the meanest darkey's cabin in the slave States, and it is to-day an undeniable fact that their status is far below the standard of respectability, even among the colored people, they have seen to be entrusted with any office of honor, trust, or profit, they are here to offer their patriotic (?) services and virtuous (!) example for our moral elevation and political advancement; and supposing the negro to be, at least, a little bit lower in the scale of humanity than themselves, they come with the confident expectation and impudent boastfulness that Sambo and Simon, Peter and Polux, and all the rest of us small-fry darkies, will at once see in their august personages the veritable champions of our freedom, and fly on the wings of gratitude and love to glorify and reward them—at the polls—for their manly "hair-breadth 'scapes in the imminent deadly breach" while bleeding and dying to set us free.

They know that we are in the alphabet of letters, and their object is to take advantage of our general ignorance and universal credulity; and by pandering to our evil passions, and the vices incident to ignorance among all races, they expect to alienate us from the only true friends we have on the habitable globe, and array us in political and deadly strife against our former masters and protectors.

Such are the three classes who, we are told, are to be our future friends and legislators, and with whom it is said by Radicalism, it is our duty to unite in a political organization for the reconstruction of the South. May the gods forbid it! If the black race of the South have neither the virtue nor the intelligence to feel the wound, surely they have pride enough to rouse some feelings of resentment to the deep and damnable insult conveyed in the programme that names them as the fourth class in the catalogue of infamy.

If the colored man is worthy of and entitled to the elective franchise, it is very clear that he is also entitled to a place in politics in proportion to the number he brings to the support of the successful party; but it is not upon this self-evident proposition that I now announce my determination to test Radicalism to the very core on the question of mixture of races in the halls of the National Legislature.

Neither I, nor my colored friends, nor the intelligent, right-thinking white men of this country, are willing to trust their honor or interests in the hands of any one of the three classes referred to; they and I believe it is far preferable to select some reliable colored man, and meet the issue at once and directly in the only way it can be done under the reconstruction measures.

For these, and many other reasons, Mr. Editor, I have, at the solicitation of many gentlemen of both races, consented to the use of my name; and though it is now before the country, my ambition is not at all over-weening, and I shall cheerfully counsel with my friends throughout the District as to the plan of the campaign, the most available candidate, &c., and

will most gladly yield the field to a better selection.

I am, sir,  
Very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
JAMES P. FICKLING.

## A Warning for Pennsylvania.

What has been done in other States to insure the triumph of Radicalism will be repeated in this, when, in the opinion of the leaders of the dominant party, such a course of action becomes necessary. The Springfield (Mass.) Republican, in commenting upon the "great Radical victory" in Tennessee, is compelled to acknowledge that it is the work of despotism; that the election was a farce; that Brownlow rules by bayonets, not the will of the people, expressed in accordance with the American principle of a fair election and a free, untrammelled ballot. In pursuing the theme the Republican remarks:

"The foresight that the negro vote is to control everything is not having a favorable influence upon the white people of the South, and we cannot forget that the whites constitute two-thirds of the population of the States that are to be surrendered to the control of a mass of ignorant blacks, and that these whites must inevitably become the dominant class very soon, whatever happens this year."

We know that the Huncnits and other leaders of the negroes have threatened, and what hopes and purposes they have raised among their credulous followers. Shall we see Brownlow despotism and anarchy extended over the entire South for the next ten years; and order preserved only by keeping the eight millions of whites quiet under the rule of four millions of negroes by stress of Federal bayonets? If our statesmen could have taken a glance into the future they would have seen that 'universal amnesty and universal suffrage' was the true solution. This would have averted the peril which is now so obvious—reconstruction by a minority incapable of governing wisely or of holding a power permanently, except by the continued support of the general government. When the whole people of the South come to be again enfranchised, as they must be, what have we gained by the temporary atrocious of the largest and most intelligent portion but their fixed dislike? We might have done infinitely better than this."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The following pardon proclamation was issued this morning:

By the President of the United States:

## A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, In the month of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, the two Houses of Congress, with extraordinary unanimity, solemnly declared "that the war then existing was not waged on the part of the government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution; and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects should be accomplished the war ought to cease."

And whereas, The President of the United States, on the eighth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and on the twenty-sixth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, did, with the objects of suppressing the then existing rebellion, of inducing all persons to return to their loyalty and of restoring the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to all persons who had directly or indirectly participated in the then existing Rebellion, except as in those proclamations was specified and reserved;

And whereas, The President of the United States did, on the twenty-ninth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, issue a further proclamation, with the same objects before-mentioned, and to the end that the authority of the government of the United States might be restored, and that peace, order and freedom might be established; and the President did, by his said last mentioned proclamation, proclaim and declare that he thereby granted to all persons who had, directly or indirectly, participated in the then existing Rebellion, except as therein excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restitution of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in certain cases where legal proceedings had been instituted, but upon condition that such persons should take and subscribe an oath therein presented, which oath should be registered for permanent preservation;

And whereas, In and by the said last mentioned proclamation of the twenty-ninth day of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, fourteen extensive classes of persons therein specially described, were altogether excepted and excluded from the benefits thereof;

And whereas, The President of the United States did, on the second day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, issue a proclama-