

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

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A Negro Government.

There has been for many years a negro government "in full bloom" in the island of Hayti. It was carried on for a time as a Republic, but some years ago an ambitious and extremely ugly old nigger, named Faustin Soulouque, aided by a considerable number of colored military officers of a Sickness and Sheridan turn of mind, suddenly converted it into an empire and proclaimed himself Emperor. By "mildly confiscating" the property of the unfortunate niggers who grumbled a little at this change of affairs, and by imposing a rate of taxation almost as high as that imposed by the Radicals upon the people of the United States, Soulouque managed for some years to keep up a style of living nearly as sumptuous as that of a shoddy contractor. Sambo was pleased with the show till its novelty wore off, and then he arose in his might and chased the Emperor out of the country and set up the Republic again, with Geffard, a better looking negro than Soulouque, as President.

But Geffard had barely time to get warm in his seat when the Haytian niggers put in the only system of popular sovereignty that they appear capable of understanding, and ousted him too. They assembled at the capital with guns, pistols, knives, axes, hoes, scythes, forks, and other formidable weapons, and notified their President that it would be well for him to leave those parts if he did not want to be shot into a sieve or chopped into mince meat.

It is needless to say that he left. Salnave, who headed the outbreak against Geffard, as the latter had done against Soulouque, assumed the Presidency. This was only a few months ago, and now we get the following news from the Africanized Island of Hayti:

HAVANA, Aug. 31. According to a late correspondence received from St. Domingo, we are assured that President Cabral was on the Haytian frontier, where various towns had risen against the Salnave government, and proclaimed Cabral as President of Hayti. Up to this moment, says the writer, Cabral has not thought fit to accept the call of the insurrectionists, whose object seems to be the union of Hayti to St. Domingo, under the Presidency of General Cabral. It is currently reported that Salnave is a fugitive.

The negroes of Hayti had advantages of education which their brethren in the United States have not enjoyed. They have long been independent and have had ample time to learn the art of governing themselves; and yet the only law they appeal to when they wish to change their chief magistrate, is the law of physical force!

We present these facts for the consideration of the white people of Pennsylvania. What reason have we to expect the niggers of the Southern States, just emerged from slavery, to surpass those of Hayti, who have been free for generations, in the art of self-government? Is it not plain that the Radicals, in suddenly lifting these ignorant negroes to the level of the intelligent white people of the country, are making an experiment full of peril to our peace, prosperity and happiness? If the negro character is so unstable and savage in Hayti that nothing short of revolution and bloodshed every few months will satisfy it, can the negroes of the United States be depended on to await the verdict of the ballot-box when they are desirous of a change of rulers?

How to Reduce your Taxes.

The increased taxation and reckless expenditures consequent upon Radical rule are pressing heavily on the workingmen of this State. A large proportion of their wages is swallowed up by the growing demands of the War Department, the expenses of which are increased by the non-admission of the Southern States, and drafts made by the Freedmen's Bureau for funds to support idle and worthless negroes.

If the Radicals are continued in power, the expenses will be augmented and the taxes increased. If workingmen wish to be relieved from the burdens imposed upon them, they must drive the Radicals from power. In that manner only can they bring back the good old times when taxes were low, and prices of articles of every-day use within the reach of laboring men.

Tell Us, Will You?

"Judge Sharswood proclaimed secession doctrines as early as 1834, and by his official decisions during the late rebellion, gave unmistakable evidence of sympathy with traitors."—Central Press.

If Judge Sharswood "proclaimed secession doctrines as early as 1834," why did your party elect him to the Legislature as a whig in 1840, '41? And if his sympathies are "with traitors," why did your party support him for Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia during the most critical period of the war? Answer will ye, or hold your peace? Why did you support "secessionists" and "traitors?"

The Soldiers Voting.

The Age says: That old lie about the Democracy opposing the soldier vote is vamped up afresh for this occasion. It is contradicted by the records of the courts, by every memorial of the facts, by the personal knowledge of every man who knows the truth—but what of that? It is a political maxim with some people that "a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth."

The Press, of Saturday, ended a piteous appeal to the soldiers with a reference to the now almost obsolete question of army voting—"the Democracy were opposed to your voting at all," says the Press.

Now, we do not intend to discuss, at present, the question of camp voting; we merely ask the Radicals to state it truthfully. It was they who raised that question against the soldier; their judges decided it against him, both in the Quarter Sessions of this city, and in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The question was first raised to defeat the election of Robert Ewing, the Democratic candidate, who had a majority for the office of Sheriff of Philadelphia, if the votes cast for him in the army could be counted. W. B. Mann, the Republican District Attorney, made up a case by indicting a German soldier named Kuntzman, for fraudulently voting at a camp in Virginia. It was in this case that Judge Allison, a Republican, decided that no legal vote could be given by a soldier beyond the limits of his State.

When the case came up before the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the case of Chase and Miller, all the Republican judges on the bench joined in the decision that the absent soldier had no right to vote. Only one judge dissented from that judgment. Who was he—a Republican? No, he was the staunch Democrat, Judge Thompson; and the same that vindicated the right of our citizens to the writ of *habeas corpus*, which the Radicals were anxious to keep "suspended" after the war was over. Thus, as all men know, the Radicals who first raised and decided the question in the courts against the soldiers' right to vote. Afterward an amendment was made to the Constitution, giving to soldiers absent in the service the privilege of sending home their votes. To this amendment no party opposition was made. Many votes were cast against it, however, by men of all parties, on the ground that it afforded too wide an opportunity for frauds in elections. The Radicals made haste to prove the truth of this objection.

We will refer now to facts beyond all doubt established by judicial proof, and undeniable in this community. They exhibit the infamous frauds practiced against soldiers and citizens, by the Radical politicians, who made up their "soldier vote" from names on tombstones and the list of killed in battle. No one can yet have forgotten the election of City Commissioner, in which the gallant Colonel Weaver was the Democratic candidate, and Mr. John Given was the fit representative of the Radicals. The citizens elected Colonel Weaver, and the result of the election was officially announced.

Then was enacted a piece of Radical villainy which was without parallel in its insolent contempt of law and decency. A stream of "soldier votes" was poured into the Prothonotary's office. "Soldier votes" of which none were for the gallant soldier, Colonel Weaver, but all for his Radical opponent, Mr. John Given!

The Radical Return Judges reassembled in hot haste, and declared that these notoriously fraudulently manufactured votes had elected John Given. We need not rehearse all the particulars of a case familiar to our readers. The courts reversed the action of the Return Judges, and gave the office to Colonel Weaver.

Now, this was a specimen of the "soldier voting" that the Radicals favor. The votes for real soldiers for Robert Ewing, they rejected; but the spurious soldier votes manufactured for John Given they admitted, and did their best, by means of them, to cheat the soldier of his office.

Soldiers, think of these things; they are facts, proved and known, and beyond denial.

The Democracy in Motion.

The good news of recent Democratic successes in different parts of the country, has given much zeal and vigor to the Democratic ranks in this State. Campaign clubs are being reorganized and new ones formed. The star of hope is seen at last, and with a new life all are pressing forward to the mark of triumph. Let the work go vigorously on, and the second Tuesday of October will be a day to be remembered by the lovers of liberty and constitutional law.

—On the 18th inst. a negro presided on the bench of the First District Recorder's Court of New Orleans. This is Radical "reconstruction." White men from the North who propose settling in the South will find a pretty country to reside in a year or two. They might as well go to Hayti. Radical "reconstruction" is fast rendering the Southern States uninhabitable for both the native whites and Northerners who have settled there.

The Negro Question.

It is now the avowed determination of the Radical party to so alter, modify, and change the laws of the State and nation, as to force negroes upon a full social and political level with white men. The evidence of this can be seen in the recorded acts of that organization. The late war between the States was so managed by Mr. Lincoln and his associates as to inure to the benefit of the negro. Their emancipation and enfranchisement took precedence of the union of the States under the Constitution, and the real interests of white men. Reconstruction has been impeded and delayed in order that the elevation of the negro might be put upon a broader and more secure basis. In defiance of the teachings of history, the ignorant and prejudiced negroes of the South have been elevated to the full rank of American citizens, and the welfare of three States of the Union placed entirely in their hands, while in seven others they hold the balance of power. This will enable them to elect negroes as governors and members of Congress, to fill the legislatures with men of that race, and bend local laws in the direction of their interests and in opposition to those of white men.

What has been done with reference to the South will be attempted in this section also. Mr. Wilson's bill enfranchising the negroes of the North, despite any impediment that may exist in the Constitution of any one of the States in this section, distinctly marks the onward course of the current of negro equality. Mr. Sumner declared in his place in the Senate that it was the intention of the Radical party to force negro suffrage into the Northern States. Such an act, he said, would "secure the Radical party three thousand votes in Connecticut, and fifteen thousand in Pennsylvania. It was needed in New York and Indiana, and, in fact, in every State." The movement headed by Mr. Wilson has the entire support of all the leading men of the Radical party. Senator Cameron, of this State, moved to proceed to the consideration of the bill in order that it might be passed at the close of the last session of Congress. Mr. Stevens endorses it in a most hearty and enthusiastic manner, and no word of opposition to its passage has been heard from the Radical press in this Commonwealth. The Wilson program is being looked upon as endorsed and adopted by the dominant party in this State, to be carried out at the earliest possible moment. If the Radicals succeed at the coming election, negroes will vote in Pennsylvania, notwithstanding the prohibition in the Constitution, and Judge Williams will decide that such a law is binding because it is in "harmony with the political opinions of a majority of the people."

This is the negro question from a national standpoint. But in our own State there are abundant evidences that the Radical party are in favor of negro equality. Look at one instance. On the 22d of March, 1867, John W. Geary approved the following bill:

SECTION 1. That on and after the passage of this act, any railroad or railway corporation, within this Commonwealth, that shall exclude or allow to be excluded, by their agents, conductors, or employees, from any of their passenger cars, any person or persons, on account of color, or race, or that shall refuse to carry in any of their cars, trust set apart, any person or persons on account of color or race, or that shall, for such reason, compel or attempt to compel, any person or persons, to occupy any particular part of any of their cars, set apart for the accommodation of people as passengers, shall be liable in action of debt, to the person thereby injured or aggrieved, in the sum of five hundred dollars, the same to be recovered in an action of debt, as like amounts are now by law recoverable.

SECTION 2. That any agent, conductor, or employee, or any railroad or railway corporation, within this Commonwealth, who shall exclude, allow to be excluded, or assist in the exclusion from any of their cars, set apart for the accommodation of passengers, any person or persons, on account of color or race, or who shall throw any car or cars from the track, thereby preventing persons from riding, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for a term not exceeding three months nor less than thirty days, or both at the discretion of the court.

This bill was passed in the Senate by a vote embracing all the Radical Senators, with a single exception. The Democratic vote in that body was solid against it. In the House every Radical voted for the bill; every Democrat against it. By the provisions of this act white men, women, and children are compelled to occupy the same seats with negroes in all public conveyances. No distinction can be made. Sleeping cars are also open to the entrance of negroes, and white ladies and gentlemen are compelled to accept the company of negroes, or deprive themselves of the enjoyments and comforts of this latest improvement in railroad traveling. In our city cars the operations of this law can be seen every day. Negroes occupy seats while aged white men and

invalid white ladies are compelled to stand. White girls going to and returning from school are forced into close contact with negroes, and insulted if they even express a preference for a seat by one of their own color. This is the manner in which the law forcing negroes into the cars operates here. That law was passed by a Radical Legislature, approved by a Radical Governor, and that party should be held responsible for the outrage upon the rights of white men.

But this bill will be followed by others of a like character if the Radical party is successful at the coming election. Negroes will be forced into our public schools, into hotels, boarding-houses, theatres, into the opera, side by side with white men and women. Bills to carry forward these "progressive movements" are now being prepared, and the more honest of the dominant party do not hesitate to declare that they will all be enacted into laws if they carry the next Legislature. With such issues involved in the contest the white men of Pennsylvania should labor to make the defeat of the Radical party complete and overwhelming. There is no middle ground to occupy at this time. The Democratic party are for the white man and his interests. The Radical party are in favor of negro equality, both politically and socially.—White men must choose between the two and vote accordingly.—Age.

A Word to Foreigners.

Of our Irish, German, and other citizens of foreign birth, we would ask, have you your papers ready? Are you ready to prove at the polls, that you are entitled to vote?

Yearly, we know that there are hundreds of honest voters cheated out of their votes because they have neglected having their naturalization papers on hand.—Shall that be the case this fall? Recollect that many of the men you will vote against this fall are the men who burnt your churches, imprisoned your women, and endeavored to disfranchise you a few years ago. The leaders of the mongrel party, with Williams at its head, are the identical individuals who, during the reign of Know-nothingism, did their best to prevent you having a say in the government of this country! Since they failed in that, they now seek to overturn your strength by giving the ballot to the negroes. They boastfully assert that if they cannot "get you down one way, they will another."

Is it not to your interest to go to some trouble, in order to prevent the success of the party that has always been your enemy? It is but little trouble to hunt up your papers and have them ready. If you have left them in some other county or State, SEND FOR THEM IMMEDIATELY. You have as much at stake as any of us. This is as much your country as it is ours. Do your duty then. Hunt up your papers AT ONCE. Lay them where you can get them.

See that you are assessed, and when election day comes round, go the polls and administer a fitting rebuke to the party that has attempted to put you beneath the negro.

Vote for the best Man!

The Judgeship is not a political office, and the higher we can raise the Bench above the influences of party politics, the purer it will be. The Judges of our Courts are the sworn guardians of the life, liberty and property of suitors, and the people can have no security that these will be protected, unless they are always careful to place upon the Bench men who will be governed in their decisions by the fixed principles of law and equity, and not by the capricious will of the party that happens to be, for the moment, in the majority.

Which of the two candidates for the Supreme Judgeship of this State comes nearest to these essential requirements? If any are in doubt, let them refer to the testimony of impartial witnesses, such as one, for example, as the Hon. F. B. Pennington, editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette—who, although a Radical, is honest enough to speak the truth. The conscientious voter can desire no better endorsement of Judge Sharswood, than the following:

"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. As a magistrate, a supervisor of unfairness or partiality has never been raised against him."

The Democracy have made a clean sweep in California. The tide of Democratic triumph rolls on. Pennsylvania will come next in the list of Democratic victories!

BEAUTIFUL AMPLIFICATION.—Connecticut and California, Maine and Montana.

Democratic Organization.

The drift of the popular tide in all portions of the Union is decidedly in favor of the Democratic party. The people desire a change. They are opposed to the principles and acts of the party in power. Legislating outside of the Constitution has alarmed those who have interests at stake in this country. They are afraid that frauds, peculations, robberies, increased debt, and augmented taxation will be followed by repudiation and agrarian division of property. The business men are thinking over the past acts of the Radicals, and comparing them with what is promised in the future by Senator Wade, General Butler, and Thaddeus Stevens. The fast declining business of merchants, the stoppage of orders for manufactured goods, the closing of factories and quenching of fires in rolling mills, furnaces, and similar establishments, are all circumstances of a character well calculated to make a deep impression on all classes of the community.

That an impression has been produced is evident from the elections in Maine, California and other States. In California the Democrats have gained 26,000 votes; they have gained 5,000 votes in Vermont; 16,000 in Maine; 1,000 votes in Connecticut; 20,000 in Kentucky; 2,000 in Rhode Island; 5,000 in New Hampshire; and 1,000 in Montana—in seven States and one Territory, 86,000 votes. These are not mere accidental changes, resulting from local causes. They arise from a deep-seated conviction in the public mind that unless the party now in power is beaten the liberties of the people will be sacrificed on the altar of political ambition and partisan prejudice and hate.

The same causes for discontent with the Radical party exist in this State. They have injured all the business interests of Pennsylvania and reduced the proud old Commonwealth to a mere bobtail for the New England kite. This fact is telling with great effect in all parts of the State. The masses are determined to banish from place and power the men now in authority, and put in their positions individuals who will look after and take care of Pennsylvania, her honor, credit, character and material interests. This they will do through the agency of the Democratic party, and hence the importance of having that organization in some degree reorganized. A new party of organization is progressing in all parts of the State, and in this city with zeal and industry. But our motto on this occasion must be, "nothing is done while anything remains to be done." Victory is certain if a full Democratic vote is polled. The recruits will swell the majority to such a figure as will cheer the hearts of the friends of the Union, and appal with dismay the enemies alike of the people, the States and the nation. Let all aid in this important matter of organization.

Sharswood vs. Greenbacks.

Judge Sharswood has been before the people of his native State three months, as a candidate for a highly responsible office, and the only fault that his political opponents have been able to find in him, during all this time, is his decision in the case of Borie vs. Trott. The point he there affirmed was that an Act of Congress cannot impair the obligation of a contract, and that, therefore, an agreement, under seal, for the payment of money "in Spanish Milled Dollars," binds the obligor to pay in that coin or its equivalent. This decision so clearly in accordance with law, justice and common sense, has been lately affirmed by the Supreme Court of this State, in the case of Dutton vs. Paillet et al., which will be found on page 109 of Second Smith's Reports. By a singular coincidence, this case went up from the District Court of Philadelphia, (Judge Sharswood's Court) and the opinion in it—affirming the identical principle that was decided by Judge Sharswood in the case of Borie vs. Trott—was delivered by Judge Hare, a Radical politician. The gist of the decision is that a bond conditioned for payment in gold of a certain fineness, cannot be liquidated by payment in "greenbacks." Thus has Judge Sharswood's ruling been vindicated as sound law by the highest judicial authority of the State, and if there is any question of repudiation involved in these cases, the burden rests upon the Radicals, who, in a desperate strait to manufacture political capital, are taking exception to Judge Sharswood's decision. For, is not the man who obligates himself to pay a debt in "Spanish Milled Dollars," and then tenders depreciated paper currency instead, a would-be repudiator to the amount of the difference in value between coin and greenbacks? Judge Sharswood's interpretation of the law is a shield for the people against repudiation, and not authority for it.—Reading Gazette.

Negro Comparisons.

White workingmen who wish negroes to labor beside them in manufactories and workshops, who desire negroes to sit by their wives in the cars, and their children in the public schools, have only to vote the Radical ticket and they will be accommodated. The party in power are pledged to all these negro movements. White men must protect their own interests from negro antagonism.

Negro Equality.

The "Border State Republican Convention" held at Baltimore on the 3d, made no distinction on account of race or color: "White men and black men met on its floors on terms of perfect equality, and, as we read in a Republican newspaper printed in this State, "letters were read from white and colored distinguished politicians." That mean white Tennessean, Horace Maynard, acted as President, and that mean white Yankee, Chas. Sumner, wrote a letter to the ring-streaked and speckled assemblage, in which, after stating his inability to be present, he says:

Congress will leave undone what it ought to do if it fails to provide promptly for the establishment of equal rights, whether political or civil, everywhere throughout the Union. This is a solemn duty which cannot be shirked or postponed. The idea is intolerable that we may, under any pretension of State rights, set up a political oligarchy within its borders, and then call itself a Republican government. I believe with all my soul that such a government must be rejected as inconsistent with the requirements of the declaration of independence. Fraternally yours, CHARLES SUMNER.

Resolutions in accordance with the views expressed by Sumner were adopted by the Convention. They declare it to be "the duty of Congress to protect the equal voting rights of all loyal American citizens, without regard to complexion," and suggest "the presentation to the States of a constitutional amendment providing that no State shall disfranchise any citizen because of race or color."

The rank and file of the Republican party of Pennsylvania are loth to believe that their leaders intend to bind them hand and foot with the negro. The purpose to do so has been concealed and even denied. But what, let us ask them, will result from holding such black and White Conventions as the one that met in Baltimore, if they do not pronounce at the polls against the Radical proposition to break down all distinctions founded on color? They may rely on it that if Sumner and his negro-loving associates are not rebuked by the popular voice of Pennsylvania in October next, Congress will do just what Sumner says it ought to do, and the white men whose brains and muscle have elevated the "old Keystone" to the high rank she occupies among the States on the same level with negroes.

It is time for all to look this question squarely in the face; and it is time for those Republicans who profess to be opposed to negro equality—who say they don't want to sit on juries with negroes, and don't want their children to have negroes for companions at school—we say it is time for all such to act up to their professions. The question of negro equality is upon us. Blacks and whites have met together in Convention on our very borders. Every member of that Convention is the friend of Judge Williams, and would hail his election with joy. Those who are determined never to submit to be put on a perfect level with negroes, have two courses open to them. One is to vote against negro equality—the other is to submit to it hereafter. B-lieving the former mode of settling the question to be infinitely preferable to the latter, we exhort every white man who believes in and desires to maintain the superiority of his own race, to come out and vote for Judge Sharswood.

Negroes in Office.

The New Orleans Times, a Radical paper, thus pictures the effects of negro equality in that section of the Union:

It is undeniable that a strong feeling of caste—or exclusiveness—is growing up in the breasts of the colored people, and that the tendency to ignore white men as counsellors and leaders—even though they be of the most Radical type politically—is constantly on the increase. Even at this early day, long before an election for new local governments can be held, there is scarcely a State or municipal office that can be named for which a negro candidate has not already been put forward, with strong and active supporters at his back. A colored man, now holding office by appointment of General Sheridan, boasted on a leading thoroughfare, in tones to be heard by passers, that he would be the next Sheriff elected, if it cost him fifty thousand dollars. He is confident of succeeding without any such liberal expenditure; another is quite as confident of being the next Mayor. The negro member of Congress from the First District is decided upon, and so on to the end of the list.

If the white men of this State are in favor of making a Hayti of the United States, let them vote the Radical ticket at the coming election.

—White men should recollect that every vote cast for Henry Williams the Mongrel candidate for Supreme Judge, and for the Mongrel district and county ticket, is a vote in favor of Sumners bill, making negroes voters in Pennsylvania.

—Notwithstanding William Richardson, of Paulding, Ohio, has been married six times, he is still alive, and is one hundred and four years old.

—340 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad (Omaha branch) is complete.