

THE MONTROSE DEMOCRAT.

A. J. GERRITSON, Proprietor.

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

FANNY WRIGHT BRINGS THE VIRTUS OF NEGRO
EQUALITY TO AMERICA
FROM FRANCE.

Every sect has its founder, its creed, its apostles or evangelists. All sects are either Christian or anti-Christian. All Christian sects, societies or churches, claim to derive their doctrines from the Bible, or the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. Anti-Christian sects and societies discard the sacred scriptures, and found their belief on the writings of infidel philosophers. Such societies were formed and established in America about forty years ago. The founder of these societies was Miss Fanny Wright, whose history is given in the "New American Cyclopedia," as follows:

"Fanny (Darusmont) Wright, a social reformer and philanthropist, was born in Dundee, Scotland, about 1796; died in Cincinnati, Ohio, January, 1853. She was left an orphan at nine years of age, and was indoctrinated by her guardians with ideas founded on the philosophy of the French materialists, Rousseau, Voltaire, and Diderot. Upon becoming of age, she undertook a tour of travel in the United States from 1818 to 1820, and of which she published an account entitled "Views on Society and Manners in America." Soon after appeared her work, "Few Days in Athens"—a defence of the epicurean philosophy. In 1825 she returned to America, and purchased 2,000 acres of land in Tennessee, including part of the present site of Memphis, where she established a colony of emancipated slaves, whose social condition she endeavored to elevate for the purpose of proving the equality of the white and black races. The experiment eventually failed, for reasons never satisfactorily explained, and the negroes were sent to Hayti. She then appeared as a public lecturer in the Eastern States, where her attacks upon negro slavery and other social institutions attracted large and enthusiastic audiences, and led to the establishment of what were called 'Fanny Wright Societies.'"

Fanny Wright was the founder of the Republican party of to-day. She came across the ocean from the home of Rousseau and Voltaire. History says Rousseau was the father of Robespierre, and Voltaire the father of Danton. Robespierre, Danton and Marat were the leaders of the reign of terror in the French revolution. They sent the good king of France to the guillotine, and ordered the arrest and execution of Gen. Lafayette, the companion and friend of Washington, for opposing their revolutionary and bloody acts. Their doctrines of negro equality produced the massacre of all the whites in St. Domingo, in accordance with the declarations of Robespierre, who would rather that the white race should perish from the earth than that his doctrine of the universal brotherhood of man should not prevail. Fanny Wright's mission to America was to preach the gospel of Rousseau and Robespierre, of Voltaire, and Danton, and Marat. Ann Hazeltine Judson crossed the ocean to carry the gospel of Christ to India, and was the first, female missionary of the Prince of Peace. Fanny Wright came to America to bring the gospel of the enemies of Christ, which produced the horrors of the revolution in France in 1793, and reproduced them in America in 1861, and she was the first female preacher of negro equality in the United States. She "indoctrinated" or "inculcated" her disciples with this "idea" upon which the Republicans declare they have sent a million of souls into eternity, and desolated the whole South to establish as the religion of Christ.

The Biblical Repository says: "The infidels of France entered into a secret combination to effect the overthrow of the Christian religion, and with it all the established forms and institutions of civilized life. They poured forth tracts and books in great abundance, and by degrees got possession of nearly all the reviews and periodical publications. They acquired an unprecedented dominion over every species of literature—over the education of youth, and over the minds of all ranks of people; thus they prepared the way for those terrible scenes of revolution and bloodshed which were exhibited in France towards the close of the last century. The miseries which were suffered by that single nation in the course of a few years, have changed all the histories of the preceding sufferings of mankind into idle tales. It appeared for a season as if the knell of the whole nation was tolled, and the world summoned to its execution and funeral. Within the space of ten years not less than 3,000,000 human beings are supposed to have perished in that one country through the influence of atheism."

We shall prove that all the woes and sufferings America has passed through during the last six years, were brought upon the nation through the direct influence of French atheism and deism, instead of slavery. But the doctrines of the French philosophers could never have produced such woe and bloodshed in our

land had not puritanism and other forms of Christianity been "indoctrinated" with the principle or "idea" which was derived from atheists and deists, and which Fanny Wright brought from France forty years ago. They received this doctrine as a new truth revealed from Heaven, instead of a falsehood emanating from hell. If Christianity had not allied itself to infidelity, which wore the mask of religion and philanthropy, and thus deceived the people, there would have been no war upon the South, and the South would have made no war upon the North. The South fought four years against the doctrines of the French atheists and deists. The Republicans fought four years to force upon the people of the South, and compel them to accept, the doctrines of Fanny Wright, and embrace the gospel of Rousseau and Voltaire, and of their apostles, Robespierre, Danton and Marat. The triumph of the Republican party and of their revolutionary policy in the South, is the triumph of the gospel of atheism over the gospel of Christ.

A further history of Fanny Wright before the introduction of Robespierre.

THE REGISTRY BILL.

The following is the text of the bill passed by the radicals of the Pennsylvania House—under gag of the previous question—with the exception of Thorn's amendment, which applies only to Philadelphia. This amendment was concurred in by the Senate on Friday, and the bill was signed by the Governor on Saturday. The amendment empowers the Philadelphia aldermen to appoint a board of canvassers in each election division to make a registry of voters. The balance of the bill, as follows:

A further supplement to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the several assessors within this Commonwealth, on receiving their transcripts from the county commissioners, to proceed to make out a list in alphabetical order of the white freemen above twenty one years of age who they shall know or who shall make claim to said assessors to be qualified voters within their respective townships, boroughs, wards or other election districts, and opposite said names state whether the said freeman is or is not a housekeeper, and if he is, the number of his residence, in towns where the same are numbered, with the street, alley or court in which situated, and if in a town where there are no numbers, the name of the street, alley or court on which said house fronts; also the occupation of the party, and where he is not a housekeeper, the occupation, place of boarding and with whom; and, if working for another, the name of the employer, and write opposite said name the word voter; and, where said party claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the assessor, unless he shall have voted in the township, borough, ward or district at five preceding general elections; and, on exhibition of the certificate, the name shall be marked with the letter N; where the party has merely declared his intention to become a citizen and designs to be naturalized before the next election the name shall be marked D; where the claim is to vote by reason of being between the ages of twenty one and two, as provided by law, the word "age," shall be entered, and if the party has moved into the election district to reside since the last general election the letter R. shall be placed opposite the name; and in all of the cases enumerated a tax shall forthwith be assessed against the person, and in order to carry this law into effect for the present year it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the respective counties of this Commonwealth, and of the city of Philadelphia, within sixty days after the passage of this act, to cause alphabetical lists or the persons returned by the assessors as having been assessed in the several districts for the present year, to be made out and placed in the hands of the respective assessors, whose duty it shall be, on or before the first of September, to ascertain the qualification of the persons so named and their claims to vote, as before mentioned and performed, in regard to such persons, all of the duties enjoined by this act and furnish said list to the commissioners and election board, as herein directed: *Provided*, That the names of all persons who were duly registered and permitted to vote at the next preceding general election in October, shall, without further proof or application, be placed on the list or registry directed to be prepared for the election in November, but they and all others shall be subjected to challenge and their right to vote be passed on as prescribed by the fourth section of this act.

2. On the list being completed and assessments made as aforesaid, the same shall forthwith be returned to the county commissioners, who shall cause duplicate copies of said lists, with the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, to be made out as soon as practicable and placed in the hands of the assessor, who shall, prior to the first of Au-

gust next ensuing said assessments, put one copy thereof on the door of the house where the election of the respective district is required to be held and retain the other in his possession for the inspection, free of charge, of any person resident, within the said election district who shall desire to see the same, as it shall be the duty of said assessor to add, from time to time, on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote, the name of such claimant and mark opposite the name "CV," and immediately assess him with a tax. On the tenth day preceding the general election in October next thereafter, it shall be the duty of the assessor to produce the list in his possession to the inspectors and judges of the election of the proper district at a meeting to be held by them as hereinafter directed.

3. It shall be the duty of the inspectors and judges of the election, together with the assessor, to attend at the place of holding the general elections, for the respective election districts on Saturday, the tenth day next preceding the second Tuesday in October, and on the other days hereinafter mentioned, and continue in open session at said place from nine o'clock, a. m., till six o'clock, p. m., of said day, to hear proof of the right of the respective persons to vote whose names are contained in the assessor's list, as before mentioned, or who shall apply to them to have their names registered; and all persons who have not previously voted in the election district shall make due proof, in the manner now prescribed by the election laws, of their right to vote in said district, and like proof shall be made in all cases by those applying for registry whose names are not enrolled by the assessor and marked "voter;" and it shall be the duty of the assessor, forthwith, to assess said person with a tax as required by law, on the proof being made to the satisfaction of the election board, if not already assessed; on the list of the voters in the said district being complete, it shall be the duty of the election officers aforesaid to cause duplicate copies thereof to be made out, forthwith, in alphabetical order, one of which shall be placed on the door of the house where the elections are to be held and the other retained by the judge of the election, who shall hold the same subject to the inspection of any citizen of said district until the day of the general election, and produce the same thereat: *Provided*, That the officers herebefore named, when they shall deem it advisable, may meet for the purposes named in this section one or more days (not exceeding four) prior to the tenth day next preceding any general or presidential election, of which meeting and its purposes they shall give due public notice by written or printed handbills, posted in at least six of the most public places in their respective wards, in cities, boroughs, wards in boroughs or townships: *And, provided, further*, that any ward in a city, borough, or ward in a borough or township having but one assessor, is divided into two or more election precincts or districts, the judges and inspectors of all such election districts or precincts, in each ward in a city, borough or ward in a borough or township, respectively, shall meet at the usual place of holding the election in the precinct polling the largest number of votes at the last preceding election in their respective wards, boroughs or townships, and shall give due public notice, as herebefore provided, of the time and place of their meeting; and in all cases where any ward in the city, borough or ward in the borough, or township is so divided into two or more election districts, it shall be the duty of the assessor to assess each voter in the election district to which he belongs and to furnish separate duplicate lists to the election officers in each election district. It shall be the further duty of the said inspectors, judges and assessor, in each ward, borough and township, to meet again, at the place fixed on by the third section of this act, on the Thursday next preceding any general election, between the hours of nine and ten, a. m., and remain in session until six, p. m., for the purpose of hearing and determining any claims that may be presented to them by any person or persons claiming to be entitled to vote and whose name or names have not been entered on the registry of the election district in which he or they claim to be entitled to vote, each person so claiming to be entitled to vote therein shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter for the period of at least ten days next preceding the general election then next ensuing, which witness shall take and subscribe an affidavit with the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter, and the person so claiming the right to be registered shall also take and subscribe an affidavit stating where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized; and he shall also present his certificate of naturalization for examination, unless he has been a voter in said election district for five years then next preceding; that he has resided in this Commonwealth one year, or, if formerly a citizen therein and

has moved therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding the general election then next following; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has not been registered as a voter elsewhere; that he has paid a state or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before the election for which he proposes to be registered, and that he was prevented from registering his name at the first meeting for that purpose as directed by this act; the said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affidavit was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid, and the tax receipt thereof shall be produced for examination unless the affiant shall make oath that it has been lost or destroyed or that he never received any receipt: *Provided*, That if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit that he is a citizen of the United States; that he is at the time of taking the affidavit, or will be on or before the day of the next election ensuing, between the ages of twenty one and twenty two years; that he has resided in the state one year and in the election district ten days next preceding such election, he shall be entitled to be registered as a voter, altho' he shall not have paid taxes. The said affidavits of all persons making such claims and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence, shall be preserved by the said board until the day of the election, and shall, at the close thereof, be placed in the ballot box along with the other papers now required by law to be preserved therein. If said board shall find that the applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, the name or names shall be added to the list alphabetically, with like effect as if done ten days before the election, and they shall forthwith be placed with the other names at the foot of the list on the door or house of the place of election and as each person whose name is enrolled votes at said election, one of the clerks thereof shall mark on or opposite to the name "vote," and it shall not be lawful for the officers of the election to receive the vote of any person whose name was not contained in said registry, made out and put up at least eight days before the election, as aforesaid, or in the registry made on the Thursday next preceding the election, and the reception of the vote of any person not so registered shall constitute a misdemeanor in the election officers so receiving it, and, on conviction thereof, the election officers so offending shall be subject to fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court.

4. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained in the registry, and the right to vote has been passed on by the election board, to challenge the vote of such person, whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and again acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected according to the evidence. Every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, as required by existing laws, except where his case comes within the fifth provision of the sixty fourth section of the act of one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, to which this is a supplement, although the same may have been exhibited to the election board before registry; and, on the vote of such persons being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to cause to be distinctly written thereon the word "voted," with the month and year, and if any election officers at the same or any other district shall receive a second vote on the same day by virtue of such certificate, and the person who shall offer such second vote, the persons so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court; *Provided*, said fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars and the imprisonment shall not exceed one year, and like punishment shall be inflicted on the officers of the election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

5. On the close of the polls the registry list, on which the memorandum of the voting has been kept as before directed, shall be sealed up with and preserved in the same manner now required by law as to the tally papers, and not taken out until after the next meeting of the Legislature, unless required on the hearing of a contested election or for the purpose of being used at the election of presidential electors, or preparatory thereto, as hereinafter provided, after which it shall again be sealed up and carefully preserved as before directed.

6. Ten days preceding every election for electors of President and vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the election board and the proper assessor to meet at the place of holding the general election in the district for the same length of time and in the manner directed in the third section of this act, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the registry and who claim the right to vote, or whose right of suffrage in such district, on the personal applica-

tion of the claimant only, and, if the person shall not have been previously assessed, it shall be the duty of the assessor forthwith to assess him with the proper tax. After completing the list a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days prior to holding the same when the same course shall be pursued in every particular in regard to receiving or rejecting the votes, marking the same on the registry list, endorsing the naturalization papers with the proper month and year, preserving the paper and all other things as are required by this act at the general elections in October.

7. At every special election directed by law, and at every city, ward, borough or township election, the registry required to be kept as aforesaid may be used by the proper officers as evidence of the persons entitled to vote thereat, and said officers shall require all persons whose names are not on the registry, whether challenged or not, to show that they possess the right of suffrage at said election; but nothing herein contained shall make the want of said registry conclusive against the right of the person to vote at such election, but the same shall be judged of and decided as in other cases.

8. Before entering on the duties of their offices under this act, the respective assessors and inspectors and judges of the elections shall take an oath, before some competent authority, in addition to the oaths now required by law, "to perform the several duties enjoined by this with fidelity and according to the requirements thereof in every particular, to the best of their ability." They shall each have the power to administer oaths to every person claiming the right to be assessed or enrolled or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by said officers under this act, and any willful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers under this act, shall be punished as perjury. Said assessors, inspectors and judges, shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined as is provided by law for the performance of their other duties, to be paid by the county commissioners as in other cases, with a proper allowance to be judged of by the said commissioners for the expense of making the list or registries hereby required to be made out, and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceding the election to be held on the second Tuesday in October, in any year, or within ten days next before any election for electors of President or vice President of the United States, and any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officers so offending to a fine, on conviction, of not less than ten nor exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

9. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held in any district it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said county, if in session, or, if not, a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two judicious persons, sober and intelligent citizens of the county, to act as overseers at said election. Said persons shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party. Said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election during the whole time the same is held, and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of the voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote and interrogate him and his witnesses under oath in regard to the right of suffrage at said election; to examine his papers produced, and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers, so selected and appointed, every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duty; and if said officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present and perform their duty as aforesaid, or they shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district shall be rejected by any tribunal trying a contest under said election.

10. If any prothonotary, clerk or the deputy of either, or any other person, shall affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper and give out the same in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court in presence of some of the judges thereof, according to the act of Congress, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any person shall fraudulently use any such certificate of naturalization, knowing that it was fraudulently issued, and shall vote or attempt to vote thereon, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and either or any of the persons, their aiders or abettors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, on conviction, shall be fined in

a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

11. Any assessor, election officer or person, appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor or election officer shall enrol any person as a voter who he shall know is not qualified, or refuse to enrol any one, who he shall know is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and, on conviction, be punished by fine and imprisonment, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any registry of voters, made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, by or under the direction of the election officers, with like fraudulent or mischievous intent or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment not exceeding two years.

12. If any tax collector is found guilty of issuing a receipt for taxes to any person whatsoever, said taxes not having been paid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and, on conviction, shall be fined in a sum not less than one hundred dollars, and suffer an imprisonment in the county jail for a term not less than three months for every offence.

13. That for all elections hereafter held under this act, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock, A. M., and be closed at six o'clock, P. M.

14. That the county commissioners shall at the proper expense of the county, procure and furnish all the blanks made necessary by this act.

15. All laws inconsistent with any of the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

The Elections.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer*, referring to the results of the recent elections, says:

Let the faint-hearted, who doubt whether the American people can be trusted, take courage. The masses are not sleeping, neither are they deaf to the calls of their country. The results of the elections just held in Connecticut, Michigan, Ohio, Iowa and Kansas, show that the people fully appreciate the present terrible crisis in our country's history.

It is seldom, indeed, that so many elections, occurring on the same day in different States and widely separated cities and towns, all show victories and gains for one party. The causes which produce such a result must not only be extraordinary; they must also be of universal application.

Never did any party put forth greater exertions to carry an election than did the Radicals to redeem Connecticut. Congress abolished the tax on manufacturers as a bribe to New England; the little Nutmeg State was overrun by Radical orators; a Radical General displayed his epaulettes on every stump, and Radical Congressmen bawled themselves hoarse in every school house; Radical office holders were bled most freely, all over the country, and greenbacks were scattered like leaves in autumn; every fair and unfair device that could be devised was resorted to in order that the little State of Connecticut might be returned to the Radical fold—but it was all in vain.

General Grant was put forward as the rallying figure, and it was formally announced that this election was to be taken as a test of his popularity. As such, we therefore accept it. In Connecticut, Grant, as the Radical candidate for President, has been most overwhelmingly defeated.

The Democratic majority of last year has been largely increased, and it is now sure that against Grant the Democratic candidate for President will sweep a large majority of the Northern states. The gains in New Hampshire, the large majority in Connecticut, the unbroken tide of Democratic victories at nearly every municipal election which has been held this spring, all tell the same story.

Hadn't the Radicals better take some other candidate, since it is sure that Grant will be defeated?

Dr. H. Anders, a German chemist, and a member of the Medical Faculty of New York city, after fifteen years' research and experiment, has discovered a method of dissolving Iodine in pure water. This preparation (Dr. H. Anders' Iodine Water) has cured many cases of scrofula, ulcers, cancers, &c., that had resisted the action of all other remedies.

Jes So.—Gen. Butler says he "should despise the ten commandments if they taught him to forgive Andy Johnson."—Of course he would hate the ten commandments anyhow, because one of them says: "Thou shalt not steal."

—Expecting no more patronage from the present Legislature, the radical press have already opened their batteries of abuse upon it. They say it is as great a failure as the preceding one, but promise better things next time as usual.