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

THE PURITANS THOUGHT NEGROES NOT WORTH RAISING.

Americans! You have read anew the doctrines and opinions of the founder of Democracy in America concerning the Negro race. Turn your eyes now to the records of Puritan New England, and read the sentiments of the Puritan saints upon the worth and capability of their black brothers. In Moore's history of slavery in Massachusetts, is the following extract from the Boston News Letter of June 10, 1706, under the heading, "Computation that the Importation of Negroes is not so profitable as that of White servants."

"By last year's bill of mortality for the town of Boston, we are furnished with a list of 44 negroes dead, last year, which computed one with another at £30 per head, amounts to the sum of £1,320, of which we would make this remark: That the importing of negroes into this or the neighboring provinces, is not so beneficial either to the crown or the country as white servants would be, for the following reasons:

"For negroes do not carry arms to defend the country as whites do.

"Negroes are generally eye servants, great thieves, much addicted to stealing, lying and perjury.

"They do not people our country as whites would do, whereby we would be strengthened against an enemy.

"By encouraging the importing of white men servants, allowing somewhat to the importer, most husbandmen in the country might be furnished with servants at 8, 9 or 10 pounds a head, who are not able to launch out 40 or 50 pounds for a negro, the now common price.

"A man then might buy a white man servant we suppose for 10 pounds to serve 4 years, and boys for the same price to serve 6, 8 or 10 years. If a white man servant die, the loss exceeds not £10; but if a negro dies it is a very great loss to the husbandman. Three years interest of the price of a negro will near upon, if not altogether, purchase a white man servant.

"If necessity call for it that the husbandman must fit out a man against the enemy; if he has a negro servant he cannot send him, but if he has a white servant it will answer the end, and perhaps save his son at home.

"The bringing in of white servants would much enrich this province, because husbandmen would not only be able far better to manure what lands they have under improvement, but would also improve a great deal more that now lies waste under woods, and enable the province to set about raising of naval stores, which would be greatly advantageous to the crown of England and this province.

"For the raising of hemp here, so as to make sailcloth and cordage to furnish but our own shipping, would hinder the importing it, and save a considerable sum in a year to make returns for which we now do, and in time might be capacitated to furnish England not only with sailcloth and cordage, but likewise with pitch, tar and other stores, which they are now obliged to purchase in foreign nations.

"And here you see that in one year the town of Boston has lost \$1,320 by negroes, which is also a loss to the country in general; and for £1,000 the country may have 500 men in 5 years time, for the 44 negroes dead in one year, and the whites would strengthen the country that the negroes do not."

Now here is a record of the Puritans themselves, of the utter worthlessness of the race into whose hands they are placing the government of the white people of the South. After an intimate acquaintance of seventy years with this negro race from Africa, they pronounce them vastly inferior to the white race, even when a state of servitude places both on a level under a superior power. When a negro died among the Puritans, they mourned him not as a citizen, but as a loss of so many pounds to his master and to the country in general. Up to the time of the revolution of 1776, these negroes who are to rule over the South, and over the North, were rated with the horses, oxen, sheep, goats and swine of the puritans. They have now rushed to the South sword in hand, to make them valuable as voters to place these puritans in the seat of power, from which the founder of Democracy said "their sins had hurried them."

The puritans felt no compunctions of conscience for buying these negroes and making slaves of them, but their lamentations were on account of these slaves not being worth the money invested in them. They could not cut down their woods, clear up and improve their lands, nor raise hemp, pitch, tar or other stores, whereby the puritans could enrich themselves. There could be no sugar, rice or cotton raised on New England soil, and the puritans were glad at last to give the negro children away, as they were not worth raising. Dr. Belknap says:

"Negro children were considered an

inconvenience in a family, and when weaned were given away like puppies."

Horace Greeley, in his "American Conflict," says: "The labor of the hands without the brain would procure a scanty livelihood on the bleak hills of New England. He who was compelled for a subsistence to be by turns farmer, mechanic, etc., might possibly support one slave, but would be utterly ruined by half a dozen."

Mr. Wells in his Life of Samuel Adams says:

"Slaves were not only bought and sold in Massachusetts, but the slave trade with the African coast and the West Indies was openly countenanced. Under the caption 'Just imported from Africa,' Capt. Gwin advertises in the Boston Gazette, July 13, 1761, a number of prime young slaves from the windward coast, to be sold on board his ship, lying at New Boston. In the same paper is offered a likely, hearty, male negro child about a month old, to be given away. A year previous we find in the Gazette, 'To be sold,—a Spanish Indian woman, 23 years of age, and a negro boy to be given away.' The negroes were of such little value that the custom increased of giving away negro children to whoever would accept them."

Horace Greeley says: "The Puritans did their best to enslave the Indians.—They sold them off to foreign climes, and tried to get up domestic institutions for them. The only difficulty in their way was that the Indians would not stay put. They could no more be enslaved than quails could be domesticated."

The Indians would not stay in slavery to the Puritans, but ran away to their native forests. The negroes were not worth buying or raising, and the Puritans were glad to find any of their neighbors who would take a negro baby off their hands, and raise it as they would a "puppy," for a pet animal in the household. Besides, they were generally, that is, with few exceptions, "eye servants, great thieves, much addicted to stealing, lying and perjury."

And these Puritans, or this party boasting of being the Puritan party, have placed the white people of the South under the rule of this lying, thieving and perjurying black race, whom they found so worthless while in their own midst, that they would not raise one from childhood to manhood; and this negro race is the "eternal rock" upon which Senator Morton says "the Republican party have planted the column of Reconstruction, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it."

Where the Puritans got their white slaves will be seen in the forthcoming numbers.

Tragedy on Shipboard—One White man conquers six Negroes.

We are informed that Captain Bramble, while asleep in the cabin of his vessel, anchored in Hooper's Straits, on Monday May 4th, was securely fastened in by his crew, consisting of six negroes. The negroes then began to get the vessel under weigh, the noise of which aroused the Captain, when he attempted to go on deck. Finding the doors of the cabin barred, he suspected something was wrong, and the motion of the boat disclosed the startling fact that she was under sail.

Fortunately he was well armed, and with the assistance of an iron rod succeeded in making an aperture between the doors of the cabin, sufficient to get the end of his pistol through, and a slight glimpse of the negro at the helm. He fired, and the negro at the helm immediately fell, and the other negroes rushed to the forward part of the vessel to arm themselves. Captain Bramble then made a desperate lunge at the doors of the cabin, the hinges of which gave way, and he came on deck. Instantly two immense Africans made at him, but the ardor of their fury was terribly cooled by the leaden missiles of death. Two others rushed upon him with savage frenzy, instantly rushed upon the brave Bramble; they too met the fate of their fenshish companions.

The remaining one quickly jumped in the hold of the vessel, begging for his life, which the captain generously spared.—Captain Bramble then ran the vessel into Holland's Island, and gave himself and the remaining negro into the hands of an officer.—Princess Ann (Md.) Marylander.

Logan Quotes Shakespeare.

In the printed speech which Logan has filed in favor of impeachment he quotes from Shakespeare, saying, we (the Managers) thought "If 'tis done, then 'twere well it were done quickly." This very appropriate quotation is from Macbeth when he is about to murder Duncan. It was an apt quotation, and the parallel suggested would have been still more complete if Logan had proceeded with other extracts from the same soliloquy of Macbeth.—With what entire propriety he might have said:

"We but teach bloody instructions, which being taught return To plague the inventor." Besides this Duncan hath been so clear in his great office, that his virtues Will plead like angels, trumpet-tongued Against the deep damnation of his taking off."

The profits of the London Times for last year was \$500,000.

SYNOPSIS OF THE REGISTRY LAW.

APPROVED APRIL 4, 1868.

TIME OF OPENING AND CLOSING POLLS. At all elections held under this act, the polls shall be opened between six and seven o'clock in the morning; and closed at 6 o'clock in the evening. (Sec. 12.)

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO OCTOBER ELECTION, 1868.

PREPARATORY DUTIES OF COMMISSIONERS AND ASSESSORS.

The Commissioners of each county must furnish to the assessors, within sixty days, alphabetical lists of all persons assessed for 1868. [Sec. 1.]

The assessors, inspectors and judges of election shall each take an oath, "to perform the several duties enjoined by this act with fidelity and according to the requirements thereof, in every particular, to the best of their ability." They shall each have power to administer the oaths provided for in the act, and any false swearing in relation to matters herein contained, shall be punished as perjury. [Sec. 8.]

The assessors shall, before the 1st day of September, ascertain the qualifications of the white freemen above the age of 21 years on the said lists, and their claims to vote, thus:

If the assessor knows they have the right to vote, he shall write the word "voter" opposite the name.

If any person makes claim to the said assessor to be a qualified voter, he shall write the word "voter" opposite the name.

If the person is a housekeeper in a town, the list must show it, and must also show the number of the house, if it is numbered, with the street on which it fronts; if the house is not numbered, then the name of the street must be given.

The occupation of the person must be given; and if not a housekeeper, the name of the person with whom he boards; if working for another, the name of the employer must be given.

Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates to the assessor, (unless they have voted for five years in the same district); and the assessor shall place the letter N. opposite the name; if he has only declared his intention to become a citizen the name shall be marked D. I.

If the person claiming to vote is between 21 and 22, the word "age" shall be written opposite his name.

If the person claiming to vote has removed into the district since the last general election, the letter R. shall be placed opposite his name.

The assessors shall forthwith assess a tax against all persons not already upon the lists furnished by the Commissioners. [Sec. 1.]

The assessor shall return said lists, when completed to the Commissioners.

The Commissioners shall forthwith make duplicate copies of the lists, with all the additions placed thereon by the assessors, and shall immediately place them in the hands of the assessors.

The assessor shall immediately (*) place one copy thereof on the door of the election house, and shall retain the other in his possession.

Any person resident in the district shall have the right to examine the said lists in the hands of the assessor, free of charge.

The assessor must add to the said lists, at any time, the name of any who personally applies to him and claims the right to vote, and mark opposite his name C. V., and at once assess him with a tax. This list must be produced at a meeting of the registrars. [Sec. 2.]

(*The law says this shall be done before the first day of August.)

FIRST MEETING OF THE BOARD OF REGISTRY. The assessor, and the judge and inspectors of election, shall constitute the board of registry.

This board shall meet at the election house the tenth day preceding the election, and they may meet on any or all of the four days preceding the said tenth day, for the purpose of registering voters.

They shall give notice of such meeting and its purposes, by at least six hand bills, put up in the most public places in the district.

When met, they shall continue in open session from 9 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M.

The board shall then hear proof of the right to vote of the persons whose names are on the assessors' lists.

Those whose names are not upon the lists may then apply and make proof of their right to vote, and be registered.

All who have not voted in the election district before, shall then make due proof of their right to vote.

The assessor shall forthwith assess a tax on each person so proven entitled to vote if not already assessed.

When the lists are completed, the election officers shall make duplicate alphabetical lists therefrom, and place one thereof on the door of the election house, and the judge shall retain the other for inspection by citizens, and to be produced on election day. [Sec. 3.]

SECOND MEETING OF THE BOARD OF REGISTRY. The board of registry shall meet again on Thursday before the election, between 9 and 10 A. M. and sit until 6 P. M. The board shall then hear and deter-

seer, neglecting or refusing to perform his duty under this act, without reasonable cause, shall be fined one hundred dollars.

Affidavit of at least one qualified voter of the district, that he has resided in the district ten days next preceding the election, and where that residence is.

The person then claiming the right to vote must also make and subscribe an affidavit, stating when and where he was born; that he is a citizen of the State and of the United States; that he has resided in this State one year; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has not been registered elsewhere; that he has paid a State or county tax within two years—when, where and to whom paid; that the tax was assessed at least ten days before the pending election, and when and where the same was assessed; and that he was prevented from registering his name at the first meeting of the board for that purpose held. He must produce his tax receipt, or swear he never received one, or that it has been lost or destroyed.

If the person claiming to be registered is a naturalized citizen, he shall make a similar affidavit, and shall also state therein when and where, and by what court, he was naturalized, and shall also present his certificate of naturalization, unless he has voted in the district for the preceding five years.

If the person had been a citizen of the State, and had removed therefrom, he must swear that he had resided in the State six months preceding the ensuing election.

If he claims to vote on age, he shall take and subscribe an affidavit, that he is a citizen of the United States; that he is, or will be by election day, between the ages of 21 and 22; that he has resided in the State one year, and in the district ten days preceding the election; and he shall then be registered, although he shall not have paid taxes. All these affidavits shall be kept by the board and preserved in the ballot box.

If the board find that the applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, their names shall be added to their list alphabetically, and placed at the foot of the list on the door of the election house. [Sec. 3.]

ELECTION DAY.

These lists are to be in the custody of the election board on election day, and as each person on the list votes, the clerk shall mark the word "voted" opposite his name.

It shall not be lawful to receive the vote of any person whose name is not to be found upon the registry list.

Receiving the vote of a person not registered, shall be a misdemeanor in the election officers. [Sec. 3.]

The right of challenge shall exist as heretofore, and proof may be required of the right to vote, and the vote may be rejected, although registered.

Naturalized citizens are required to produce their certificates to the election board before voting, unless the voter has resided for ten years in that district, in which case his oath shall be evidence of naturalization. The election officers must write the word "voted" upon the said certificate, when the vote is admitted, with the month and year of voting.

Election officers receiving a second vote on the same day upon the same certificate, and the persons offering such second vote, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and the election officers shall be guilty of a like offence for neglecting or refusing to have the word "voted," with the month and year, endorsed upon the said certificate. [Sec. 4.]

The registry list shall be sealed up and kept in the ballot boxes, with the other papers, as now provided by law. [Sec. 5.]

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

OVERSEERS TO PREVENT FRAUD.

On the petition of any five citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that fraud will be practiced at an election in any district, the court of common pleas, or a judge thereof in vacation, shall appoint two citizens of the county as overseers of the said election.

When the inspectors are of different political parties, the overseers shall be of different political parties; when the inspectors are of the same political party, the overseers shall be of the opposite political party.

These overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers during the time of the election, of counting the votes and making out the returns.

They may keep a list of the votes if they see proper; may challenge any person offering to vote; may ask him and his witness questions and may examine any papers produced.

The election officers shall afford the overseers every facility for the discharge of their duties; if they refuse to permit them to be present and perform their duty, or if the overseers shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, the whole poll shall be thrown out.

PENALTIES.

It is made a misdemeanor for any assessor to assess a tax against any person who has not voted within ten days preceding a general or Presidential election. [Sec. 8.] Any assessor, election officer or over-

seer, neglecting or refusing to perform his duty under this act, without reasonable cause, shall be fined one hundred dollars.

Each person who then claims to be entitled to vote must make proof by the affidavit of at least one qualified voter of the district, that he has resided in the district ten days next preceding the election, and where that residence is.

The person then claiming the right to vote must also make and subscribe an affidavit, stating when and where he was born; that he is a citizen of the State and of the United States; that he has resided in this State one year; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has not been registered elsewhere; that he has paid a State or county tax within two years—when, where and to whom paid; that the tax was assessed at least ten days before the pending election, and when and where the same was assessed; and that he was prevented from registering his name at the first meeting of the board for that purpose held. He must produce his tax receipt, or swear he never received one, or that it has been lost or destroyed.

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Uneducated Labor.

"Some few weeks ago nearly one hundred souls were flashed into eternity by a frightful death in the burning of the steamer Sea Bird on Lake Michigan. The occasion of the disaster is a lesson. A stupid porter threw out a scuttle of live coals and ashes to the windward. A part of the freight on deck was wrapped in loose straw, besides being in itself combustible. In a moment after the sparks and coals were sent drifting in the face of the gust, the ship was blazing. A little intelligent labor would have saved the catastrophe. Uneducated service is loss. The sooner we come to understand that the better. So much for the industrial part of this incident. But let us push it one step further. We will venture that this stupid, unthinking servant is a Democrat, and that he casts his vote just as stupidly, dumbly, and dangerously as he cast overboard his ashes. By this vote our country is in part governed, and just here is our danger."

The above is from Forney's Press. It is a fair sample of the partisan and pharisaic slang of the Press and its nigger supporters. All the wealth and respectability are mongrelists in the estimation of the Press, and all the unlettered white people are democrats. Nine tenths of the Forney on steamboats generally—east and west, are negroes; and if Forney will take the trouble to make inquiry, we doubt not he will find that his "uneducated" votes in this instance was of the woolly/tribe.

"Spoons" as a Leader.

In a recent letter to a radical friend in Massachusetts, in regard to his views on finance, Ben Butler sets himself up as the avant courier of the radical party, or rather as the inventor of all its principal measures. He says:

"I am so accustomed to have my political views accepted by my party and the country from eight to eighteen months after date, that premature clamor about them is but little annoyance.

"I advocated the emancipation of the negroes in August, 1861. They began to be emancipated in September, 1862, and were finally proclaimed so in January, 1863. I armed the blacks in August, 1862. The Government adopted the policy in the summer of 1863. I declared for impartial suffrage in the summer of '66; it became the creed of the party in the spring of '67. I insisted on the necessity of impeachment in the fall of '66. I am now managing the trial of the President in the spring of '68, and therefore have not time to write you a longer letter, or more elaborate."

There are two other important measures which we think he might have added, as follows: "I commenced digging the Dutch Gap canal in the fall of '64, and my party commenced its voyage, on the 'salt' on it in the fall of '67. I projected my powder boat in the spring of '65, and from present and past indications, I verily believe my party will go up in it in the fall of '68, on a most magnificent "bust."

The Reason Why.

The New York Tribune sneers at the consequences of Impeachment, and says that it is not likely to become a precedent because there was an Impeachment in England two hundred years ago, which did not become a precedent, and was never repeated. It forgets to state the reason, which was the terrible retribution visited by an indignant nation upon the impeachers of Charles Stuart, under the name of regicides. There is still pointed out in New Haven the grave of a regicide who died there in exile. Many perished by the hands of the executioner, more were banished, almost all were outlawed and stripped of their property, and but a wretched few shrank into obscurity and died a natural death in England, despised and execrated by its people. Such was the fate of the Parliament which impeached and condemned Charles I. No wonder that impeachment will never be repeated here, not for want of efficiency as a political weapon, but on account of the sharp retribution which will overtake those concerned in it.

A Dying wife selects a future bride for her husband.—No wife no Money.—A widower in a Quandary.

"Come haste to the wedding." This is a strange song to sing at a wife's funeral, but the festive Teuton in Detroit would have been glad to have done so on Monday, had not all his joy been turned to sorrow by the last will and testament of his deceased wife, who came from the "Gem of the Sea." This man was worth about \$20,000, but he wishing to keep out of some one's reach, put it all in his wife's name. She was buried Monday, but left a will in which she gives two hundred dollars to a servant girl who had been very kind to her. The balance of the property is left to the children, the husband only to have the use of it until the youngest child should be of age, provided he either lives single or marries the servant girl aforesaid. He don't wish to marry the girl, but he does wish to marry another, and that at once; but wishes to live on, but knows he must forfeit it if he does so. Poor fellow! That funeral on Monday was not so pleasant an affair as ter all.

"Mr. —," was the answer.

"What! That nigger!" indignantly exclaimed the radical; you don't suppose I am going to sleep with him, do you?"

"I most certainly do," was the quiet reply. "You voted to force this state of affairs upon me and my people, and took and subscribed to an oath that you would grant the negro every 'privilege and immunity' enjoyed by any class of persons, and (producing a six shooter by the eternal you shall carry out your policy—so in there with you!"

Mr. radical, not liking the close proximity of the pistol got into bed, but we don't think he staid there till morning.—Black River (Ark.) Standard.

For what purpose was Eve made? For Adams Express Company.