

# The Democrat Watchman

VOL. I.

BELLEFONTE, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1856.

NO. 20.

## The Watchman.

THE ONLY ENGLISH DEMOCRATIC NEWS PAPER IN CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.  
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ADVERTISEMENTS and Business Notices inserted at the usual rates, and every description of JOB PRINTING, executed in the most manner, at the lowest price, and with the utmost despatch. Having purchased a large collection of type, we are prepared to satisfy the orders of our friends.

FOR PRESIDENT.  
**JAS. BUCHANAN,**  
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.  
**JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR CALIFORNIA DELEGATE.  
**GEORGE SCOTT,**  
OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.  
**JACOB FRY, JR.,**  
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.  
**JOHN ROWE,**  
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.  
SENATORIAL.  
Charles R. Bushaw, Wilson McCandless

DISTRICT.  
1 George W. Webster, 14 Renner Wilber,  
2 Philip Miller, 15 George A. Crawford  
3 Edward W. Norton, 16 James Black,  
4 William H. White, 17 H. J. Stahle,  
5 John M. Mallard, 18 John A. Keady,  
6 John N. Estlin, 19 Jacob Turner,  
7 David Leary, 20 J. A. J. Buchanan,  
8 Charles K. Keiser, 21 James G. Campbell,  
9 James Patterson, 22 James G. Campbell,  
10 Isaac Shaker, 23 T. Cunningham,  
11 K. W. Hughes, 24 John Kealey,  
12 Thomas C. Condit, 25 Vincent Phelps  
13 Abraham Selinger,

FROM MY OWN I repeat the language used in the columns of this paper, and every country paper both for its propriety and its intelligence. Of all the concerns in the world, we ought to have the most consideration for the laboring man.—BUCHANAN.

Should I be placed in the Executive chair, I should not but exertions to relieve the poor and general distress, as well as our most imperative duty.—BUCHANAN.

This country is most prosperous where labor receives the greatest reward.—BUCHANAN.

DEMOCRATIC CREDITS.  
No. 1. Social and moral justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political.  
No. 2. Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, shunning entanglements with none.  
No. 3. The right of States and Territories to determine their own course in relation to slavery, and the right of the majority to rule when they will consent to the Federal Compact, and no religious test for office.  
No. 4. A sacred preservation of public faith.  
No. 5. Freedom of religion, freedom of the press and general liberty of opinion.  
No. 6. Opposition to all secret political organizations and to all corruption in politics.  
No. 7. A sacred preservation of the rights of the citizen, and no religious test for office.  
No. 8. No military or police force, or any other force of arms.  
No. 9. Respect and protection for the rights of all.  
No. 10. The preservation of the national union, and the right of all to the public domain, and the right of the American government.  
No. 11. Opposition to all chartered monopolies.  
No. 12. Oppose to all trusts, and to all combinations of men to oppress the people.  
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YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.  
MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.  
I AM COMPOSED OF 21 LETTERS.  
My 1 9 5 3 is seen in the forest.  
My 1 4 1 0 9 4 was a philanthropist who became celebrated for his sympathy in behalf of unfortunate prisoners.  
My 1 8 2 1 is a well known building in the city of Philadelphia.  
My 1 2 4 1 5 1 5 2 1 is a race of men.  
My 8 2 7 1 4 2 1 is a river in N. Carolina.  
My 1 3 7 1 6 1 5 is a pause.  
My 1 7 1 0 1 1 5 3 2 1 is a vessel.  
My whole is what every true Democrat ought to have in his family. QUOTE.  
Hagerstown, Pa., 1856.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.  
I AM COMPOSED OF 21 LETTERS.  
My 6 7 5 1 9 7 3 is a town in N. Carolina.  
My 8 5 4 1 0 9 is a county in Iowa.  
My 7 3 1 7 is a large river in America.  
My 8 1 2 1 6 1 7 2 1 is a county in Missouri.  
My 1 4 1 8 1 2 1 5 is a river in Missouri.  
My 2 3 1 4 1 1 7 3 1 is a town in Iowa.  
My 1 9 2 1 6 1 7 2 1 is a county in Illinois.  
My 1 7 1 3 1 0 1 1 5 is a county in Michigan.  
My whole is what every true Democrat should possess. QUOTE.  
Hagerstown, Pa., 1856.

ACROSTICAL ENIGMA.  
I AM COMPOSED OF 12 LETTERS.  
My 2 3 9 7 is a young lady's name.  
My 8 7 7 1 is a county in Arkansas.  
My 2 8 1 3 is an animal.  
My 1 3 4 1 5 is used in writing.  
My whole is one of the original thirteen United States. QUOTE.  
Pleasant Gap, Pa., 1856.

## ELECTIONS PRESIDENT BY GOVERNORS.

There is but the remotest probability that the duty of electing the President will devolve upon Congress. Yet as many are speculating as to the mode by which such a selection would be conducted, we subjoin an extract from the Constitution, which will regulate the action of the House in such cases.

Art. II, Sec. 1. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President; one of whom at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority then the person having the highest number not exceeding three-fifths of the whole number of electors in the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President, but in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whatever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

It will be seen that the selection must be one of the three highest candidates—that each State has one vote—Delaware being equal to New York—the majority of each delegation determining the vote of the State. Neither candidate being able to secure a majority of the votes, there would be a scene of bargaining, intrigue and corruption, such as the world never witnessed before.

The Senate having the power to choose the Vice President from the two candidates having the highest number of votes, it is not difficult to decide who would be elected.

FREMONT'S "GALPHINISM."—That BEEF CONTRACT in California. The exposure of Fremont's "Galphinism" in California; his monetary transactions there so distributed in creating a great sensation all over the country. It is apparent that under an administration of which he would be the head, Galphin and Gardner would be the order of the day in the public service.

An opposition paper to the Democracy comments thus upon the California operations of the disunion candidate. It says:—  
Can't he otherwise when they find the fact officially stated that Col. Fremont, when in command of his regiment in California, made a contract for six hundred cows, under the pretense that they were purchased for beef for his regiment, and the sum of \$6,975 was paid for them by the government, and that the cows were delivered to him and when he had made the agreement to take and keep them on shares for three years as (Col. Fremont's) private property.

I say this fact is officially stated; it is stated in a letter addressed to General Roger Jones, Adjutant General, at Washington, by R. B. Mason, Colonel first regiment United States Infantry, and in a report of the Adjutant to pay the \$6,975 for the general government.

What! an officer buy six hundred cows, ostensibly for beef for his regiment, and then make a contract with a private individual to take the cows and keep them on shares for three years as private property? And yet this fact is officially stated, and accompanied by documents to sustain the allegation. See the official documents published in the Union a few days ago, and in the Sentinel to-day. Will any one tell me that the American people, at the North or at the South, at the East or at the West, will support any man guilty of such an act of fraud, corruption and speculation? To do so is to bid the American people.

THE ELECTION IN LOUISVILLE.—The Louisville Times explains the causes that operated to swell the Know-Nothing majority in that city. They will hardly be allowed to operate at the Presidential election in November, so we may confidently expect a still greater majority at that time, than the one we have now obtained. The following is the article to which we have alluded:—  
There was an election held in this city yesterday, but the Know-Nothing had led their polls, but few Democrats went to do. Numbers of the very best Democrats in the city positively refused to vote. They preferred that the election should go by default, than to enter the contest unorganized and unprepared, where but a partial Democratic vote could be given. As for the Germans they nearly all left the city, with their families, on Saturday, Sunday, and yesterday morning, apprehending rioting and mobs on the part of the Know-Nothing. The city is yet under the reign of terror, although there was no rioting yesterday.

The Know-Nothing were busy all day, and doubtless voted their full strength.

A GOOD ANSWER.—One of the friends of Fillmore, not being willing to allow the friends of Fremont to gather up all the foreign votes, blandly accosted an intelligent German Democrat, and invited him a few evenings since, to join a Fillmore club. Our German friend refused to comply with his request, alleging that he had not been in the country twenty years. The amiable advocate of Fillmore clubs, composed of Dutchmen, is not as green as he is grey in his efforts.

## Hon. Josiah Randall's

Speech before the Democratic State Convention, held at Chambersburg, Aug. 8, 1856.

In obedience to the request of the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, I claim the attention of my fellow citizens for a short time. I am aware that I have received this courtesy because I have hitherto been a member of the Old Line Whig party.

In 1824-5, the Democratic and Whig parties were separated by no question of principle, but were divided upon the question, whether General Jackson was entitled to be elected President of the United States. In the progress of time, during the thirty years of the existence of the Whig party, several important principles were presented, and the two parties became distinct and independent of each other upon questions of public policy. These were:

1. The renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States.
2. The Sub-Treasury.
3. The Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands.
4. Taull.

A "National Bank" was abandoned by the Democratic party, under the vote of Gen. Jackson in 1825, and by the Whig party in 1834.

The Sub-Treasury, the financial measures of Mr. Van Buren, was opposed by the Whig party, but fought itself in public favor, and no one now wishes to disturb it.

The Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands, was abandoned by the Whig party in 1834.

The Tariff, no longer remains either a political or geographical question; the last Congress exhibited the spectacle of the "State Rights" men of the South and the Republican Abolitionists of the North united against Pennsylvania, without distinction of party, to reduce the tariff below its present standard.

If there remain any practical disputable principle, which constituted an issue between the Democratic and the old Whig parties, I do not know it.

The Whig party has performed its duty, and has had its day. It has been prostrated by the operations of the American party, of the Know-Nothing Order. They and not the Old Line Whigs have been the Executioners. They have renounced their old principles, and assumed a new name, and a new creed never before recognized by Clay, Webster, or Grant, or their noble companions.

I know there are many who are patriotic men, who cherish the hope that the Whig party can again be reconstituted, but the Whig is exclusive, and is pernicious because it separates the country of a large portion of intellect and worth, which ought to be brought into public service. In the history of our Republic, no party broken down has ever yet been reconstituted. The fate of the Federal and Anti-slavery parties, established in 1812, is a warning to us. There is just as little chance of a Whig member of the popular branch of Congress, elected by a Whig vote. There is not a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania elected by a Whig vote, and the City of Philadelphia, which was a Whig vote. For the last two years, with but two exceptions, whether the scattered members of the Whig party have met in council, they have failed to obtain from among a Ticket to be voted for at the polls. They have broken down as a party, and the result was poverty of numbers and total defeat. But, I ask, what good would be derived from the reorganization and triumph of the Old Line Whig party? They do not want a National Bank. They do not desire the repeal of the Sub-Treasury. They do not desire the re-organization of the High Law of 1825, or even of 1812; but all they ask is, that the Tariff shall stand where it was placed in 1846 by the casting vote of the Vice President, Mr. Dallas. All the old issues have been settled, and as a national consequence, new parties have sprung up, and the old Whig party has been formed. The Order of Know-Nothing has violated the letter and spirit of the VI Article of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that: "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any Office of Public Trust under the United States; they shall not be obliged to swear secret oaths, or oaths of obligation."

With these principles the Whig party party in its days of power and numerical strength had no sympathy nor admiration, and there is no part of the Union where the Whigs were more inflexible in opposing these principles, hereafter than in the State of Pennsylvania.

When the Whig party met in the City of Philadelphia, after the defeat of Mr. Clay, the duty of opening the meeting and setting forth their principles was committed to me. I hold in my hand at that meeting, the character of Rhode Island, granted to Roger Williams, which was a declaration of religious liberty and equality ever yet penned. I read its eloquent and energetic platform and said, "this is the doctrine of the Whig party," and pointing to the ruins of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Augustine, and which lay within a few yards of the place of meeting, I added "such is its place of meeting." There is not a nook nor corner in the vast region of our country which does not contain Old Line Whigs who are willing to stand by the Constitution and the Union. But their numerical strength is far exceeded by their patriotism, talents, and public spirit. This is the body to which I have been attached, and I feel the deepest interest in the course they shall pursue.

The Republican party is sectional, and its success must, in my judgment lead to a servitude of the Union. I do not believe that the great mass of that party are prepared to support any man guilty of such a result; but if it should be consummated, their Whigs will be no equivalent for the damaging injury thereby inflicting upon this great Republic to avert this calamity. The South cannot and will not remain in the Union, unless their rights are guaranteed to them. If we were in the same situation, we would demand our rights in tones as imperative and mandatory as those which are now used by our Southern brethren.

How is this grievance to be avoided? I answer by the election of Mr. Buchanan. Every vote given to him is a check to the progress of the Republican party. I know there are many Whigs who approve of the administration of Millard Fillmore and are willing to trust him again. Every vote given to Mr. Fillmore increases the danger of the success of Mr. Fremont. Every vote given to Mr. Buchanan, potentially seals the fate of

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How is this grievance to be avoided? I answer by the election of Mr. Buchanan. Every vote given to him is a check to the progress of the Republican party. I know there are many Whigs who approve of the administration of Millard Fillmore and are willing to trust him again. Every vote given to Mr. Fillmore increases the danger of the success of Mr. Fremont. Every vote given to Mr. Buchanan, potentially seals the fate of

## John Bergant

Speech before the Democratic State Convention, held at Chambersburg, Aug. 8, 1856.

more of 1856. When he was elected Vice President in 1848, he became the leading candidate for the nomination by the Whig Convention in Baltimore, 1852, he professed to be a Whig—nothing more, nothing less. The Native American party at that time was in existence and professed principles in terms far less exceptional than those now availed by the Know-Nothing party. But Mr. Fremont then had neither party for his ally, he stood upon the ground occupied by Clay, Webster and Sergeant. What is he now? He has been initiated into the Order of Know-Nothing, taken upon himself its sacred oaths and obligations, and this at a time when his friends were preparing his claims to be elected President of the United States. He has since become the candidate and accepted the nomination of the American or Know-Nothing National Convention. In a correspondence between the Order of United Americans of the State of New York and him, under the date of July the 25th, 1856, they say: "The Order of United Americans possess the responsibility to accept of you as their candidate, which will strike terror to the enemies of the Constitution and our glorious Union, which have long been the enemies and liberation of every friend of civil and religious liberty throughout the world."

My position before the country is well known, and I will not disguise nor equivocate. I am the candidate of the American party.

Mr. Fillmore here proclaimed himself the American candidate, and adopts the creed, oaths and obligations of that party without disguise or equivocation. In the Secret Lodge of the Order of Know-Nothing, he has sworn that he will neither vote nor appoint a Roman Catholic to office. If elected and inaugurated President of the United States, he would be compelled to swear that he would require "no religious test as a qualification to any Office of Public Trust under the United States."

I know there are many who are patriotic men, who cherish the hope that the Whig party can again be reconstituted, but the Whig is exclusive, and is pernicious because it separates the country of a large portion of intellect and worth, which ought to be brought into public service. In the history of our Republic, no party broken down has ever yet been reconstituted. The fate of the Federal and Anti-slavery parties, established in 1812, is a warning to us. There is just as little chance of a Whig member of the popular branch of Congress, elected by a Whig vote. There is not a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania elected by a Whig vote, and the City of Philadelphia, which was a Whig vote. For the last two years, with but two exceptions, whether the scattered members of the Whig party have met in council, they have failed to obtain from among a Ticket to be voted for at the polls. They have broken down as a party, and the result was poverty of numbers and total defeat. But, I ask, what good would be derived from the reorganization and triumph of the Old Line Whig party? They do not want a National Bank. They do not desire the repeal of the Sub-Treasury. They do not desire the re-organization of the High Law of 1825, or even of 1812; but all they ask is, that the Tariff shall stand where it was placed in 1846 by the casting vote of the Vice President, Mr. Dallas. All the old issues have been settled, and as a national consequence, new parties have sprung up, and the old Whig party has been formed. The Order of Know-Nothing has violated the letter and spirit of the VI Article of the Constitution of the United States, which declares that: "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any Office of Public Trust under the United States; they shall not be obliged to swear secret oaths, or oaths of obligation."

With these principles the Whig party party in its days of power and numerical strength had no sympathy nor admiration, and there is no part of the Union where the Whigs were more inflexible in opposing these principles, hereafter than in the State of Pennsylvania.

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