



Here shall the press the people's rights maintain. Unmoved by party or unblinded by gain. Pledged but to truth to liberty and law. No favor swings us and no fear shall awe.

DEMOCRACY—"A sentiment not to be applauded or compromised. It knows no baseness; it covers no danger; it oppresses no weakness. Destructive only of despotism, it is the sole conservator of liberty, labor and property. It is the sentiment of Freedom, of equal rights, of equal obligations—the law of nature pervading the law of the land."

C. T. ALEXANDER, } Editors and Publishers. P. G. MEEK, }

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR SENATOR. WILLIAM H. BLAIR, OF BELLEVILLE. ASSEMBLY, ROBERT F. BARRON, OF FERGUSON. ASSOCIATE JUDGES, SAMUEL STROHECKER, JOHN S. PROUDFOOT, OF MILES AND MILESBERG. TREASURER, JOHN B. MITCHELL, OF BELLEVILLE. COMMISSIONER, AMOS ALEXANDER, OF PENN. AUDITOR, GEORGE BUCHANAN, OF GREGG.

VALEDCICTORY. In resigning my position, as Junir or Editor of the DEMOCRATIC WATCHMAN, a duo record for public opinion requires me briefly to state the reasons that have prompted me in so doing. Although, young, in years, I have been taught to honor and revere the principles of Democracy—the history of the past—the glorious career of our country—the teachings of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and JACKSON—all have shown me that these principles, pure and unadorned with isms of any kind, alone are suited to preserve and protect our free institutions.

My connection with this paper has been brief, and in reviewing the course pursued the few months I have been associated with the Democracy of "Old Centre," I have nothing to regret, but that I was not an abler advocate of the "good old cause." Those who have not endorsed us in repudiating a Union party—those who, for the sake of office or emolument, would barter the success of the Democratic party, and sell their political birthright for a mess of pottage, I would ask if you have forgotten that the Chicago platform is the basis upon which the party you would affiliate with, stands. Have you forgotten that this same party has declared time again that the "Un on was not worth supporting in connection with slavery?" Have you forgotten the insults offered you last fall by the lamp-lighters clothed in their livery, as they passed you by, contemptuously sneering at you as a "Union savior." Have you forgotten that men, who hoped our soldiers (in the Mexican War), would be "welcomed with bloody hands to hospitable graves,"—men who, under certain circumstances, were willing to let the "Union slide,"—men, who considered our Constitution a "Yankee Trick," a "Wooden Nutmeg," are now among the leaders of the party with whom you would unite? The time for crimination and recrimination may be past—the principles of the Republican party may for a while be hid in the folds of our starchy emblem and in the din of conflict go unnoticed yet these principles, which have blackened the pages of our nation's history and kindled the flames that are now destroying our temple of liberty cannot be forgotten. If we would save our country we must look to the cause that endangered it.

I entered upon the duties of a public journalist, when the distant rumblings of a fratricidal war had just begun to grate frightfully upon the ears of the American people. I espoused the cause of peace, believing that compromise and concession alone would save the Union, and that by a National Convention, our difficulties could be settled. I deprecated the idea of a war of invasion, feeling assured that such a policy would drive from the Union the remaining Slave States, and crush out the last ray of hope from the minds of Union men in the South. I believed then, and firmly believe to-day, that the policy laid down by the Administration to vigorously prosecute the war, neither entangling nor proposing propositions of peace, until the seceded States are subjugated and lay down their arms, will result in final separation and total destruction of our Republic. I cordially endorsed and heartily supported the Administration in all its constitutional efforts to put down rebellion, but when the party which that Administration represents, said "necessity" demanded the setting aside of the Constitution of the United States—that "necessity" demanded that men should be thrown into prison without being permitted to enquire the cause or ask an investigation—that "necessity" demanded that the people be deprived of the privilege of petitioning Congress for a peaceful settlement of our national difficulties—that "necessity" compelled the trampling under foot of the freedom of speech, and of the press—that "necessity" justified mobs in the commission of the most wanton outrages upon persons and property—that "necessity" demanded that United States Marshals should have power to declare what constitutes "treason"—and "necessity" compels them to ransack mails to ferret it out—well knowing that "necessity" has always been the tyrant's plea, when this cry of military necessity was taken to rob the people of their rights, I, as an American citizen, claiming that blessed boon of liberty bought us by the blood of our forefathers, raised my voice, feeble though it was, to warn the people of the encroachments the executive was making upon their rights. It was for this that I denounced the course of the Administration, and if I have been bitter in my denunciation of the Republican party, its leaders have been reckless in their haste to plunder the people. If I have spoken freely and openly it was because it was my privilege and duty as a public journalist to do so. For thus exercising the right guaranteed by the Constitution, a bare majority of Grand Jurors presents the WATCHMAN and its editors, as "sympathisers with treason," which through our paper liable at any time, to be excluded from the mails, thus stifling the voice of Democracy in this County.

In justice to Mr. ALEXANDER, I may here state that the articles which appeared in this paper that grated so harshly upon Republican ears, were my writing or my selections, many of which I know did not meet with his entire approval. I do not wish to shrink any responsibility. I am willing that my record thus made, shall stand and be judged by those of another generation, who will have learned by our example, to appreciate the blessings this generation is trampling under foot. The threats daily uttered by the advocates of mobocracy against this press, have induced me, for the sake of the property which belongs to other persons, to withdraw.—Were it my own, it would be different. After the action of the Grand Jury, there were but two ways left—either to blindly praise the Administration in all its acts, or remain silent. I have chosen the latter. In resigning my position, I do not surrender my principles, neither will I cease to labor for the success of the Democratic party. I do not give up the idea that a war of invasion will result in the "final eternal" separation of the States, and the ruin and desolation of our whole country. With a prayer for the success of Democratic principles, and the speedy return of peace, with a kind wish to the fraternity, and many thanks to the patrons of the WATCHMAN, for the encouragement given in hours of trial, I take my leave.

P. GRAY MEEK.

AMOS ALEXANDER, the nominee for Commissioner, is a man, whom to know is to respect. We do not believe that there could have been placed upon our ticket a man better qualified to fill that office than he is. His Democracy and love for our country cannot be surpassed, and with Mr. ALEXANDER for Commissioner, the people may rest assured that their interests will be well cared for.

Gen. GEO. BUCHANAN, who was nominated by acclamation for Auditor, is known throughout the County as a man well fitted for the office. His business qualifications, which are unsurpassed, and the interest he has always taken in the welfare of the citizens of the County, are recommendations than which none can be higher. Altogether, our ticket is a good one, and will, we trust receive the hearty and undivided support of all who desire the election of competent men, and the success of our principles. A number of highly esteemed competitors for the several offices have, of necessity, been defeated, but they are now earnestly laboring for the success of the ticket, as though they themselves had been placed upon it.

McAllister's Letter. It is with feelings of regret, that we are again compelled to yield our pen in defence of ourselves and the Democratic party, from the libellous charges preferred against us by H. N. McAllister. This man, who sets himself up as the model of patriotism and wisdom in this community, has addressed us a letter which we never saw until it appeared in print in the two Republican county papers. It is but a rehash of his speech at the Union meeting, with a few additional tugs at his suspenders added. We have replied twice already to this same speech; our readers, therefore, fully understand it, and appreciate the motive with which it was made. It is therefore, useless; nay, it is worse than folly, to trouble them the third time with what they always are disgusted. We may be permitted, however, to refer to a few facts in connection with the history of this would-be patriot, which will go far to enlighten some of his admirers (which are, fortunately, very scarce) as to the real motive of the man, in making the sweeping charge, that all who happen to speak the word peace, are the sympathisers with, and in league with the rebels. We shall not go back very far into the past, or bring up the unpurged opinions of his youth in testimony against him. He has made a history in the last four years sufficient for our present purpose. In the Fall of 1856, there was a rope, the one end of which was fastened to his chimney, upon which hung suspended the first secession flag we ever saw—a flag with sixteen stars upon its azure field, which was then the emblem of a divided Union. The Democratic party was then in power, striving to hold this Union together through the moral force of its northern conservative element. It was striving to rebut the infamous doctrine "that the Union could not exist half slave and half free," advocated by a Northern sectional party. It was then opposed to the secession of the North from the South as strongly as it is now opposed to the secession of the South from the North. Democrats were battling with the weapon of moral suasion against the political heresy of Garrison. That "Constitution of the United States was a covenant with death and an agreement with hell," against the doctrine of Seward, that the Union cannot exist half slave and half free—against the doctrine of Burlingame, and Banks—that, under certain contingencies, they would be willing to let the Union slide, and the doctrine of other kindred spirits, who opposed the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. The Union was then in danger as these doctrines were openly advocated from the stump throughout the whole North. Where did the patriot, who now denounces all Democrats as traitors, stand then? While Democrats were striving to rebut these revolutionary doctrines, counselling obedience to the laws, and devotion to the Union, this self-same, chivalric, patriotic man had suspended from his chimney the emblem of a divided Union. Later in his life, after secession had reared its monster head in the South, and before it extended further than in the confines of rebellious South Carolina, and when all true patriots, Judge Hale included, were striving to pass a compromise to prevent it extending to the whole South, this patriotic McAllister was heard to say that, "rather than accept the Crittenden Compromise, he would see this Union broken into ten thousand pieces." This is a queer kind of patriotism. It is the patriotism of all croaker who, rather than obliterate one principle of their political organization, would see the Union forever separated into two "ten thousand" contending "fragments." These were the sentiments four years ago, and even last Fall, this man, who now professes to have a new born love for the Union; and how zealous he is now in his new born faith—new converts are always zealous. But it is generally the case, that the most zealous convert is the one that first backslides. We do not object to his being zealous, but we do object to such new converts setting themselves up as teachers of patriotism. They are generally bad teachers, for instead of converting men to the faith, their ferocious reasoning has a tendency to drive them off. Such is the case with McAllister. His natural vindictiveness, together with his crooked, envious disposition and virulent tongue, are repugnant to men of finer sensibilities, and instead of following in his lead, they are apt to take the opposite direction.

Our Ticket. The Senatorial Conference, which met at Lock Haven on the 4th inst., nominated unanimously, upon the 6th ballot our fellow townsman, WM. H. BLAIR, Esq. We have now a full ticket in the field—a ticket which every Democrat and every Union loving man can support without a single exception. WILLIAM H. BLAIR, the nominee for State Senator, is a Democrat—a gentleman—a patriot—and a soldier—worthy, in all respects the confidence and support of the Democracy of the entire Senatorial District. Mr. BLAIR has held several important positions as gifts from the people, and on every occasion has done honor to himself and the party he represented. He is known to be a Union man, one who would willingly sacrifice his all for the preservation of our Constitution and our Union.

For Assembly, we have ROBERT F. BARRON, a man against whom ought can be said. One better suited to represent the Democracy of "Old Centre," in the halls of Legislation at Harrisburg, could not have been selected, and the people of Centre county may feel proud that they have such a man to support. Mr. BARRON has always been a true Democrat, and consequently a true Union man. We pity the person that runs against him.

For Associate Judges, we have sterling candidates—SAMUEL STROHECKER and JOHN S. PROUDFOOT—men well known for their upright principles and pure Democracy—men whom the voters of Centre county can support without fear of misplaced confidence—men eminently qualified to fill, with honor, the important position for which they have been nominated—and men, whose devotion to our whole country, is second to none.

For Treasurer, we have Capt. JOHN B. MITCHELL, a true Democrat and an unconditional Union man. The fact of his having been nominated upon the first ballot, speaks volumes in his favor, and the fact that he will be elected by an overwhelming majority, will be but another compliment that the people are willing to pay to men who so richly deserve them, nor need fear to vote for Capt. MITCHELL. His Democracy—his patriotism—his honesty—none dare question.

That this man McAllister, is unfit to be set up as a model of patriotism, is evident from the fact that many things he does is a play into the hands of the rebels. For instance, he circulates to the world through the columns of a newspaper that Centre county is full of traitors. What good news this will be to the rebels when they get to hear it! What a comfort for them to know that the Democrats up here sympathize with them in their unholy effort to break up the Union! It will give them a new determination, and instill a new vigor into their every action, which can only tend to prolong the struggle, because they must be beaten, and we tell them now, that there is not a word of truth in what McAllister says. If they build up their hopes upon McAllister's imagined sympathy with them here, they are bound to be blasted, because we don't believe there is a Democrat in this county that has any sympathy with them, and every renewed effort that they make in consequence of what McAllister says, will only make their defeat the more terrible.

If that "rich Baltimore relative" gets a copy of the last Central Press, which his rich Belleville relative here may send him, to show his cousin's mighty effort, that a rejoicing they will have at Richmond, upon the glad tidings that there is a divided North. We tell them it is not true, there is not a divided North—we know and can speak with confidence, that the Democratic party in this county at least, are opposed to secession, and are doing all they can, and will continue to do everything in their power to whip them, until they yield their doctrine of secession, lay down their arms, and meet us once more like brothers in a National Convention, when the Democracy will see to it, that in "the compromise" they will not be the contrary notwithstanding.

Now, we take it that the man who is willing to turn this war from its true object, which we understand to be the putting down of rebellion, and to maintain the Union upon the Constitution of our fathers, into a crusade against the rights of the people, and the destruction of the constitutional institutions of the Government, recognized as such by existing laws is as much a traitor as any rebel in the South. The Abolitionist of the North are straining every nerve to have this war turned from its true purpose, and to effect by it the abolition of slavery. A majority of the last Congress declared that the war should not be carried on for this purpose. They who, therefore, say that it shall not only oppose the Administration, but favor the trampling under foot of the Constitution of our country, and according to modern teaching are "traitors."

We advanced an opinion somewhat like this before, and we find it cut deep in a quarter that we did not expect. In the famous manifesto of Hugh Nelson McAllister, dated Belleville, Sp. 3d, 1861, quotes the language to which we allude; thus: "Since the affair at Bull Run, the Abolitionists are making desperate efforts to have the war ascribed to the right cause—the abolition of slavery. The country is not going to destruction fast enough for them." He is terribly alarmed at the above sentence, and thus defends the Abolitionists from the charge: "If you and your Democratic friends propose to aid in the vigorous prosecution of the war, by editorials and publications like this, God save the country from your help."

Because we say the Abolitionists are striving to prevent this war from its true purpose, and make it effect the abolition of slavery, he prays God to save the country from our help. Why does he not want our help? Evidently because we say the war must be prosecuted just as Congress said it should—for the purpose of preserving the Union, and not for the abolition of slavery.

Now, we would like to see any sane man that can come to any other conclusion, than that he is opposed to the congressional idea of this war, and in favor of the abolition idea, although the fact has long been known to us, that he never explains white labor upon his farm, notwithstanding there are plenty of white men in our midst; who are actually suffering for the want of work—we never supposed he was an Abolitionist. The fact, at least, stands forth in bold relief. Another act of this very "chivalric patriot"—which certainly shows great devotion to our country—is in the fact, that a certain young gentleman whose father is the captain of the Virginia Stauton Infantry, recently left the Farmer's High School, and through the aid of his friends, found his way through our lines into the Southern Confederacy. Rumor says his uncle procured him a pass. This is so, is aid of the material kind to the rebels, to the extent of one able bodied young man, who, no doubt, will make an excellent rebel soldier, and, for aught we know, is to day in their ranks along with father, with his bayonet turned upon the capital. Is there a Democrat in Centre county that has done a thing of this kind? If there is, kick him out of the party at once; he is not fit to be a Democrat. Yet this man claims to be a patriot. We think it is our time now for a little prayer. May God save our country from the help of such patriotism.

SECRETARY SEWARD'S OPINION OF THE DEMOCRACY.—"I know the Democracy of the North. I know them now in their waning strength: I do not know a possible disunionist among them all. I believe they were in the bygone days when their ranks were full and their challenge to the contest was always the warcry of victory."—Speech of Wm. H. Seward, Feb. 28th 1860.

The Abolition Press and the War. "There cannot, and never will be, peace again in what once formed the United States, as long as slavery exists in the South. This is the decree of God himself, who has declared an eternal antagonism between right and wrong!"

"To talk of peace, therefore, as long as slavery exists on this continent, in conjunction with freedom, is both foolish and impracticable!"

"If we intend to be free, the sooner we go to work to overthrow and banish the institution of slavery, the longer our freedom will last and the nobler it will become!"

The above extracts we have taken from the Harrisburg Telegraph, the official organ of the Secretary of War. Notwithstanding Congress, at its last session, declared that it was no part or purpose of the present war to interfere with or abolish the institution of slavery, the special organ of the Secretary—which everybody believes to speak the sentiments of that high functionary—declares openly, as does the Tribune, and other Republican papers, "to talk of peace, therefore, as long as slavery exists in this continent, in conjunction with freedom, is both foolish and impracticable."

We cordially endorse the resolutions of Congress declarative of the objects of the war, and it is only these attempts of some of the high functionary members of the cabinet, and others in the confidence of the Administration, to make this an abolition war, that we have opposed. We wish it therefore, to be distinctly understood, once and for all time to come, that we, and the Democratic party are opposed to this war being perverted from its original purpose into a crusade against slavery. We are, therefore, in favor of defending the Government till the last. We are for the Constitution of our country as it is, and opposed to its violation by any and every person, whether high in authority or in the walks of civil life, whether in the South by secessionists or in the North by abolitionists. These have always been the sentiments of the Democratic party, and they are our own sentiments. Yet Democrats are called traitors by those who, like the Telegraph above, are daily counselling a violation of the Constitution. It does appear to us that it is because the Democrats are such good constitutional law abiding citizens, who are not willing to see this war perverted from its original purpose into a crusade that would result in the entire destruction of the government for which we are fighting that they are denounced as traitors. We hope the Administration will not permit those fanatical mischief makers, such as the Tribune, the Harrisburg Telegraph and other kindred sheets, to mislead them into such impractical measures.

The Objects of the War. A large number of influential Republican papers still insist that the present war shall not cease until the institution of slavery "is entirely wiped out." If the war is not carried on for that purpose, why are these papers permitted to misrepresent its true object. Read the following extracts from the leading Republican journals:

The impression gains ground that there can be no end to the present war, no compromise, no peace, which leaves the cause of it in existence. The irrepressible conflict having taken this inconcivable character, no more be said while slavery exists.—New York Times.

Col. Harney's Union Party Proposition. The Louisville, Ky. Democrat, edited by Col. Harney, who led on the Union ticket who so signally triumphed over secessionism at the late election there, thus points out the only way in which a successful union of political parties for the restoration of the Union can be formed. "Abolitionism and Secessionism must be buried in the same political grave," says the Democrat. That's the talk! And while the Democracy of the North are ready to contribute of their men and money, more than their share to answer the requirements of the government to reclaim and protect public property, let them wage ceaseless war against Northern secessionism; at the ballot box, as they have done in days gone by. The Democrat says:

"The Democracy of New York refuse to unite with the Republicans in political action although the latter made an overture for that purpose. It is certainly desirable that party strife should cease everywhere except on the issues involving the salvation of the country; but the way to effect it is not by a union of incongruous elements that are entirely antagonistic to each other. It would, perhaps, be thought preposterous, but we nevertheless suggest it, that the Republicans disband and support the Democratic ticket. They have made the experiment of a purely sectional party, and they see its fruits. It can't have a Union with their country. They can't have a Union with their denomination. No matter how justly said wisely a sectional party may raise its domination is itself the vice that a country will endure.—All men are not philosophers, and the millennium has not come yet. Even up and down town boys have ceased to wrangle and fight. The present contest is reduced to just such a fight. No rights are involved; you can't get a secessionist to go back to the original cause of the complaint. They are too insignificant before the startling magnitude of the contest, and the immense sacrifices they require. It is a blind, wicked, wicked, suicidal war of sections, with no rational basis but blind hate. A statesman must despise the puerility of the contest, whilst he finds in the nature of man enough to account for it."

This Republican party is organized and built up on the antagonism of sections, and whilst it lives, the animosity its existence engenders will not die. Its partisans have plunged recklessly on, anchored at Union shores, and discredited those who sounded the alarm of dangers ahead. They decided the cry of woe, forgetting that in the fabric the woe did come at last. The first step to restoration of the Union is a dispersion of the Republican party, a disorganization of the whole concern, a repudiation of the basis of its existence. Perhaps an entire breaking up of parties in the North might be the end answer to the purpose; but a union with the dominant party there would be taken at the South as an acquiescence on the part of the minority in the purpose, and objects of the majority. The whole would be written down enemies. That the Republican party must die, if the Union lives, and that it will die we believe. Its existence costs the country too much, and the sooner it ceases to exist, the sooner will the calamities of war pass away. Do they expect one section of the Union to dominate over the other at discretion, and that upon principles that cause all the hatred and animosity of the other? We submit is all sensible men that this is impossible.—We make no apology for this wicked effort in the South to destroy the Government.—We grant the necessity of suppressing it; but Abolitionism that has produced it must also be suppressed. Abolitionism and Secessionism must be buried in the same political grave. The patriot who loves his country must consent to sacrifice them both. Seward said, "parties, platforms and men must be sacrificed to the Union," and he told the truth that once. The Union men of the South have made the sacrifice. We have given up parties, and separated from old party friends. We have given up all creeds and platforms to the winds to save a country and free institutions. The people North must make the same sacrifice, no matter under what name they go. What we acknowledge the necessity of armies, sectional antagonism must be smothered out and buried. We want now a Union party North and South, composed of men ready to sacrifice all, except the cardinal doctrines of free institutions, to the one object—the preservation of the Union."

What the Republicans Proposed. The Republican press and orators, during the last Presidential campaign, prophesied that the election of Lincoln.

"Will give peace and quiet to the country of which it is sadly in need; "That all branches of industry will revive, business will be good and wages high; That it will kill off the heresy of secession for all time to come; "That it will strengthen the Union, restore confidence and friendship between the people of the North and South; "That we will have an economical and pure administration, and so conduct affairs as to inaugurate the times of the earlier Presidents."

What the Democrats Proposed. The Democratic press and speakers, on the other hand, told the people that the election of Lincoln.

"Will result in the disruption of the Union; In the destruction of all trade and commerce; Will den the breach between the North and South; Throw the laboring masses out of employment; Bring down the price of produce, add increase the taxes of the people; And worse than all, would be likely to create a long, bloody and expensive civil war between the sections.

Reader, Lincoln was elected. Judge for yourselves whether the Republicans or Democrats were correct in their prophecy.

The exports of gold to Europe promise to be unusually large this season.

WAR NEWS IS SCARCE AND UNIMPORTANT. The rebels are still entrenching themselves in the vicinity of Washington.