

The Watchman.

BELLEFONTE, THURSDAY, SEPT. 26



"Here shall the press the people's rights maintain,
Unshamed by party or unfeared by gain;
Plighted but to truth and liberty and law,
No favor sways us and no fear shall awe."

DEMOCRACY—"A sentiment not to be appealed; corrupted or compromised; it knows no baseness; it cowers to 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, Editor and Publisher.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR SENATOR,

WILLIAM H. BLAIR,
OF BELLEFONTE.

ASSEMBLY,

ROBERT F. BARRON,
OF PENGSON.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES,

SAMUEL STROHECKER,
JOHN S. PROUDFOOT,

OF MILES AND MILESBURG.

TREASURER,

JOHN B. MITCHELL,
OF BELLEFONTE.

COMMISSIONER,

AMOS ALEXANDER,
OF PENN.

AUDITOR,

GEORGE BUCHANAN,
OF GREGG.

ELECTION TICKETS.

The election tickets for the Democratic party of this county have been printed and are now ready for distribution. They have been made up in packages to suit the townships and can be had by calling at the office of Mitchell & Alexander.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
That Col. BLAIR responded to the first call of the President, by volunteering for three months.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
That at the end of that time he again tendered his services to Gen. McDowell for two weeks longer. See letter of the Colonel and Adjutant in another column, and Capt. SNYDER's letter, which we published last week.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
That during all this time, HENRY JOHNSON, the most able-bodied of the two, remained quietly and comfortably at home. The call of President LINCOLN, the danger of Washington, met with no response from him.—His men enlisted in other companies, under more patriotic and less *prudent* leaders.

"THE NO PARTY CANDIDATE" for senate and "stay at home PATRIOT" HENRY JOHNSON, Esq., is going the rounds with W. W. Brown holding Republican meetings. Who wants better evidence than Johnson is the "no party candidate," who wants better evidence of his patriotism? By the "no party candidate," they must mean that he Johnson is not the Union candidate, but simply the most ultra radical abolition candidate. He certainly shows great patriotism in this hour of our country's greatest peril by prostituting himself to the low level of a stamp politician and travelling with the "won't say go boys, but come boys" striving to arouse a partisan feeling in this country. He is a man after Brown's own heart, of precisely the same ilk. He too had a fine chance of entering the army, but like Blair he stayed at home. The company of which he was Captain went upon the first call for troops, but he their captain, brave patriotic man, preferred to stay at home—did stay, and is now engaged in the patriotic business of making stump speeches for the purpose of inflaming the public mind on political issues. Certainly the people will remember him on the 8th of October for his patriotism.

This Muney Luminous contains a long and labored article eulogistic of the ANCESTORS of HENRY JOHNSON, the *stay-at-home* candidate for Senator. All well enough Mr. Luminous. It only illustrates the tendency of a son to degenerate. His may, originally, have been a good one, but the best part of it is, like a potato under the ground.

The Richmond papers are filled with accounts of highway robberies, stabbings in the street, and burglaries. The Richmond *Whig* of the 18th states that six more federal prisoners have escaped.

The loyal men of Maryland are doing their share for the support of the government. Two full regiments of excellent troops have already been raised in the state, and a third one is forming.

The Senate.

The valiant Colonel, of the Centre Democrat, by an unmanly assault upon the reputation of Col. BLAIR, seems to invite comparison of the relative merits of the Democratic nominee and that of his opponent, Mr. JOHNSON, on the record that each have made in the present struggle to sustain the Government and quell the rebellion which threatens its integrity.

When Col. BLAIR and his assailant are known, defence from such assaults would be unnecessary, but every one does not know how little reliance should be placed upon that squalid sheet and its shameless editor. We therefore place before the public the record of Col. BLAIR, with such reference to that of his opponent as the circumstances seem to require. In April last, when the first news came of the danger which surrounded the national capital, a public meeting was convened in this place, in the proceedings of which appears prominently the leading patriotic citizens of Centre county, who, with the single exception of the blustering braggadocio who was the effrontery to impugn the courage of Col. BLAIR, took active measures and devoted themselves to the defence of the Government. Amongst these was Col. BLAIR, who volunteered for three months, and with inconceivable rapidity, in conjunction with the gallant and patriotic SNYDER, raised a company and marched to the scene of danger. But Col. BLAIR's position is best stated by himself, and we append his own patriotic remarks upon the occasion, as we find them in the *Central Press*, the leading Republican paper of this county:

[From the Central Press of April 8th, 1861.]
COL. WM. H. BLAIR AND THE WAR.

It gives us pleasure to publish the many and patriotic remarks of Wm. H. Blair, made at the public meeting held in the Court House this afternoon to raise volunteers in response to the call of the President. The speech has more interest for our readers when it is remembered that Colonel Blair is a leading and influential member of the Brockbridge wing of that party, and should be considered as having been effected in this hour of our country's crisis. Having been called on for a speech, Colonel Blair said that it was necessary that the first part of his speech should be in writing, and calling for the enrollment paper, subscribed his name as a member of the Eagle Guards, which was greeted with three vociferous cheers from the audience, and he then said:

"He could not ask his fellow citizens to enroll themselves as volunteers in the service of their country, without first setting the example himself, that he had accordingly done. He had a wife and family to leave home and family with greater sacrifice than himself, with a mother lying almost at the point of death and a business that would suffer by prolonged absence. Yet he felt that the present call of his country was one that no man, who could by any reasonable consideration, could, with at liberty to disregard.

"He could not, however, that all the time of trial to know his party and was willing to neglect all past differences to sustain his country, right or wrong. That had always been his motto, and he had opposed Mr. Lincoln's election, was not a political friend of his, and had no sympathy with the party that elevated him to power. But, in the present perilous condition of the country, he was determined to forget the past, and let bygones be bygones nor would he return to the cause which had brought us to our present almost fatal condition."

He would, however, remark, that if all the Representatives in Congress had shown the same patriotic spirit that the Representative from this district had, in his opinion we should now have peace. Yet, he would not dwell on the past. The present and the future was what he had to deal with, and no man loves his country and desires its preservation could hesitate for a moment as to his duty in sustaining the Government in its entirety. For his part he would, at any cost, sacrifice, now and at all times hereafter."

This, of course, is but a brief sketch of the eloquent speech of the speaker, which was received with enthusiastic cheering.

At the close of the term of their enlistment the regiment to which Col. BLAIR's company was attached found themselves deep in the enemy's country. Their term of enlistment had expired, and the regiment was about to be mustered out of service, when a request was made by the commanding General that it remain two weeks longer. At this point, Col. BLAIR's position is fully explained in the following letter from Col. HARTRANT, and Adjutant HUNSCICKER, the former of whom was in the battle of Bull Run:

NORTHRISTON, Sept. 16, 1861.

GENTLEMEN.—Having seen a communication addressed by you to Capt. A. B. Snyder, in which you ask him to make public the position taken by Lieut. Blair, on the request made of the late 4th Pennsylvania Regiment by Gen. McDowell, and feeling that it is due to truth and justice, and to the friends of Lieut. BLAIR, that full and incisive information should be given to the public concerning his conduct, I will do so.

The MISCALCULATIONS OF SECESSION.—It is well known, says the *National Intelligencer*, that in the programme of the secession movement the Northern Democracy had assigned to them the not very honorable mission and task of acting as a sort of constabulary force, appointed to hold in check the Republican party, while the disunionists should proceed without impediment at the South in their work of destroying the Republic. It is most surprising that such a presumption should have been entertained with regard to such a large body of our countrymen, merely because of the tenacity with which they had adhered, under evil and good report, to the fortunes and principles of the South. It would have been wise to infer that precisely in proportion to the zeal with which the successive demands of Southern leaders had been met and excepted by a large portion of the Northern Democracy was likely to be the resentment of the latter in finding that all their devotion was to be required not only by political desertion, but by treason to that Union and Constitution in whose name they had been previously impounded in their service.

ARMY SUPPLIES.—Hon. George A. Shaw, inspector general of army supplies made in New England, says that there are seventy mills now engaged in manufacturing cloth for the Government, and that the amount of goods ordered is about \$20,000,000.

point to the numerous evidences that their labors are appreciated by the people of the United States. Lieut. Blair, however, was a firm and consistent supporter of McDowell's request. We cannot close this brief communication without expressing our conviction that these valiant editors, who seek the overthrow of the Government and quell the rebellion which threatens its integrity.

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ARMY SUPPLIES.—Hon. George A. Shaw, inspector general of army supplies made in New England, says that there are seventy mills now engaged in manufacturing cloth for the Government, and that the amount of goods ordered is about \$20,000,000.

True Democratic Sentiment.

PATRIOTIC SPEECH OF DANIEL S. DICKINSON.

Daniel S. Dickinson's speech at the Union meeting held in Cortland county, in New York, on Tuesday, the 3d inst., was patriotic and eloquent. Mr. Dickinson dealt tremendous blows at secession, exposed the fallacy of partisan politics in this crisis of the nation's history, and thundered anathemas against rebels and their aids and abettors. "Any Democrat," he added, "who undertakes to embarrass the Administration, whether he loves or hates it, in such a crisis as this, is no Democrat and no good citizen, and ought to be put up as a monument of scorn to point her slow, unmoving finger at."

The following are passages from his speech

WHY THERE SHOULD BE ACTION.

J. F. HARTRANT,
Late Col. Comdg'g 4th Reg't, P. V.

CHAS. HUNSCICKER,
Late Adjutant 4th Reg't, P. V.

To George Livingston, Wm. Cook, John Hoffer, H. N. M'Allister, John Way.

During this same time, when Col. BLAIR was devoting himself so promptly and patriotically to the public defence, where was Mr. JOHNSON? When did he enlist in response to the call of the President? He is an able bodied man, in the prime of life. How came he to stay at home? What became of that Muney company, of which he was at the head? How came it that the men joined other companies and marched to Washington, while its valiant leader, now the self-styled Union candidate for Senator, remained behind?

Now here is the record of the two candidates, and we ask what claim has Mr. Johnson to the support of Union men over that of Mr. BLAIR? Nay, what claim has he to the support of the friends of the present Administration? Did he, at that dark hour of its existence, when turbulence and violence were about to wrest the reins of government from their grasp, repair to the seat of danger, as did Col. BLAIR? No! Has he been true to their interests? If so, why did he fail in their defense at this most critical period? In short, is Mr. Johnson, who failed to respond—who failed to sustain the Republican Administration at this trying crisis—or Col. BLAIR, who did, most entitled to consider from the Union loving men that he is a rebel or an aid to rebellion? whether he points the fatal weapon at the bosom of his fellow man, or whether he aids and encourages others to do the same? Is he not a traitor to his country and attempting to burn it to ashes and destroy its archives, or whether he is an apologist, and connives and encourages it under the tongue of peace. I have earned what little reputation I enjoy before the public by standing by the Constitution, and whether he is a rebel or an aid to rebellion? whether he points the fatal weapon at the bosom of his fellow man, or whether he aids and encourages others to do the same? Is he not a traitor to his country and attempting to burn it to ashes and destroy its archives, or whether he is an apologist, and connives and encourages it under the tongue of peace. I have earned what little reputation I enjoy before the public by standing by the Constitution, and whether he is a rebel or an aid to rebellion? whether he points the fatal weapon at the bosom of his fellow man, or whether he aids and encourages others to do the same? 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