

The Watchman.



JOE W. FUREY, Editor. F. GRAY MEEK, Editor.

BELLEFONTE, PA. Friday Morning Aug. 1, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL. ISAAC SLENKER, OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL. JAMES P. BARR, OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Democratic County Convention.

By order of the Standing Committee, the Democratic Convention of Centre County will meet at the Court House in the Borough of BELLEFONTE on Tuesday the 26th of August at 7 o'clock, P. M.

S. T. SHERBERT, Chairman.

Democrats Don't Knuckle.

Not a Republican paper that we have read since the commencement of this war, but has been constantly hurrying the charge of treason at the Democratic party, and even on our streets, the contumacious carmen who were too cowardly to enlist, stand up and charge honest Democrats with being 'traitors' and 'secessionists.' It is high time that this libelous talk was stopped, and these Abolitionist demagogues should not be permitted to shield their heads from the just retribution of an outraged people, and justify their own damnable treason, by charging Democrats with disloyalty.

From Mason and Dixon's line, to the Northern boundary of Maine, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there is not the least record of any Democrat being in favor of 'letting the Union slide,' and we defy any of these Abolition editors or street haranguers to show us a line or a single sentence, wherein a Northern Democrat has been, or is now, in favor of a dissolution of the Union, while the written record of the Abolition disunionists of the North stands as a living monument to testify to the guilt of the party, and the impartial historian will hand down to future generations, as an object of scorn and contempt, their infamous heresies that have done so much to dismember the American Government.

Let the people remember that Cochran and Ross are the candidates of the Abolition party, which seeks to reduce the wages of laboring white men by placing their work in competition with the negroes of the South. Let them remember that the Convention which nominated these men, was composed of the representatives of the seventy million plunder party and renegade democrats who were refused office by the democratic party on account of their corruption.

Let them remember that these men were placed on the ticket by a Convention which endorsed the red mouthed Abolitionist, Dary Wilnot, and repudiated the course of the honest and able Cowan because he opposed the freeing of the negroes.

Let them remember that if they vote for Cochran and Ross they are endorsing men of the Wendell Phillips school who say he has 'labored for nineteen years to take nineteen States out of the Union.'

If you want a paper that advocates the rights of white men—that speaks out plain and emphatic on all subjects that pertain to the welfare of the people—that is unimpaired by the threats of Abolition moderates, and fears not the gloomy portals of modern basities—that is working earnestly working for the overthrow of abolitionism, and the cure of all our troubles, subscribe and pay for the Watchman—we are laboring for your benefit white men of Centre county. Why not help us in the great cause?

It was heralded long since, that the 'rebellion' was about 'played out,' but from the 'latest intelligence' to this part of the country, we have come to the conclusion that its 'back bone' is not yet 'broken,' that the 'death blow' has not yet been given; that the anacron has not done its 'crushing out,' as prognosticate, nor the 'slaves' risen and slaughtered the women and children. Strange, is it not?

George Berger, the notorious scoundrel, the contemptible Abolitionist and lying Hoosier publisher of the Harrisburg Telegraph, has used the editors and publishers of the Patriot & Union for libel. This man Berger is Postmaster at Harrisburg, and a great many letters containing money mailed to, and at that Office have never reached their destination. The Patriot & Union solicited attention to this fact, but Berger has threatened. Now if he, (Berger) is not guilty of appropriating other people's money to his own use would he not ask an investigation?

Sound foundation for the currency of a great Republic—OUR CENT TREASURY NOTES! Bah! let us hear no more of Confederate scrip!

The True Principles of the Opposition.

The following infamous resolutions were passed at a late meeting of the American anti-slavery Society in New York. Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, Cheever Parker, Pillsbury, and other leaders of the Red-mouthed Abolition Black Republican People's Union party were present.

Resolved, That a political union in any form between a slaveholding and a free community must necessarily involve the latter in the guilt of slavery; therefore, Resolved, That secession from the United States Government is the duty of every Abolitionist, since no one can take office or deposit a vote under its Constitution without violating his anti-slavery principles, and rendering himself an abettor to the slaveholder in his sin.

Resolved, That thirty two years of warfare against the slave power have convinced us that every act done in support of the American Union involves the chains of the slave—that the only road to the slave is freedom, unless it be one of blood, must be over the remains of the present American Church and the grave of the present Union. Resolved, That the Abolitionists of this country should make it one of their primary objects of this agitation to dissolve the American Union.

The above are the TRUE PRINCIPLES, spoken in plain English, of the present Abolition 'People's Party'—a party whose first platform was the 'Blue Laws' of Connecticut, and it first acts the burning of witches and hanging of Quakers on account of their 'peculiar belief'—a party that received strength and nourishment from the 'alien and sedition' laws of Adam's time, and grew rich on the property stolen from the wives and children of those who were violently arrested and led to rot in the dungeons of New England—a party that burned 'blue lights' on the shores of the Atlantic during the war of 1812, as signals, to guide British emissaries in their British work of murdering American citizens, and would have seceded from the Union under the Administration of President Polk, because of the annexation of Texas and purchase of California, had it not been that the long faced puritanic Yankees were afraid of starving to death in the rocky gorges of New England—a party that would raise a single regiment to support the Government in a war with a Foreign enemy and refused to send supplies to our soldiers on the plains of Mexico. The same party that a few years ago proscribed white men on account of their birthplace, and would have permitted the negro to stand side by side with them at the polls—a party that has twisted and turned, endorsed and supported all the hellish doctrines that wicked and corrupt minds could originate, until at last it has culminated in red mouthed Abolitionism, labeled on its black back the 'People's Union Party,' which is sworn to EXTERMINATE SLAVERY OR DISSOLVE THE AMERICAN UNION.

This news no more proof than is already on the record of the past. The policy of this administration—the course pursued by their members in Congress—the endorsement of that old traitor and corrupt demagogue, Dary Wilnot—and the repudiation of Cowan by their State Convention, speaks too plainly to be misunderstood. We have said from the first, that this administration was laboring for the extermination of slavery and NOT FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE UNION.—Is there any with unbiased mind, or understanding that will deny it? If so, let them remember that 'actions speak louder than words.' Let them show us an act or more made by the 'powers that be,' that has not been in that direction. Let them show us if they can a 'People's Union Party' paper that has not directly or indirectly endorsed the same doctrine set forth in the resolutions above, which declares that the slave must be freed, though it be at the EXPENSE OF THE WHITE MAN'S BLOOD OVER THE REMAINS OF THE PRESENT AMERICAN UNION.

Let them show us a word, a sentence, or a single resolution in the whole catalogue of proceedings of this party, no matter whether in this State or any other, that denounces the principles contained in these resolutions. If they do this, we will begin to believe that this war is for other purposes than the equality of the races; but until that time we shall have our own ideas about the real objects in view by these enthusiastic patriots.

The Watchman is the WHITE man's paper, and all those believing that this government was established by the white man for the benefit of white men, should subscribe for and support it. We intend to work for the interest of the laboring white men of this country, by aiding to overthrow the hellish doctrines of 'abolitionism, which seeks to place the labor of the Southern negroes in competition with theirs.

Our kind friend up the country, will please accept our most sincere thanks, for the fine list of subscribers sent us. We believe in such Democracy as his, and shall consider ourselves under lasting obligations to him for 'remembering the printer.'

BELLY FOR US.—Another list of new subscribers. Well B—, we shall remember you in our prayers, which we know will be of more benefit to you than a great many other things we might do in the way of compensation for your kindness.

CHANGE OF PUBLICATION DAY.—We have the date of our paper to Friday morning instead of Thursday, as heretofore. This arrangement best suits the mails, and is equally as satisfactory to our subscribers.

We shall publish in our next issue the great speech of that 'chivalric' Democrat, Hon. C. L. Vallandigham. It is a master effort in defence of Democratic principles.

A sound discretion is not so much indicated by never making a mistake as by never repeating one.

Ex-President Van Buren is dead. He breathed his last at Kinderhook, N. Y., on Thursday the 24th inst.

Purchased Patriotism.

From different parts of the country we have news of 'Abolitionist' war meetings, generally made up of the 'last cent and last drop of blood' men, who let off the over charge of home guard patriotism, in making speeches, yel'ing flinging hats, and five dollar subscriptions, which is supposed will arouse the patriotic spirit of the people and fill Mr. Lincoln's late requisition for 500,000 men. So far as we can learn, these 'wink and wink' meetings, have proved complete failures in the way of raising recruits.

Patriotism not to be purchased, nor the feelings of the people aroused by bombastic demonstrations and loud contributions. This thing of setting a price on men's lives and promising to pay for patriots, will not meet with public approbation and encourage enlistments, like pursuing an honorable and proper course in all our departments of government. Americans are not 'Heaven' and the offer of so much per head for soldiers will be looked upon as an insult to the nation, and with contempt by all who pride themselves as American citizens.

If those who are too cowardly to go them selves, and others who are crippled and not able to perform military duty, wish to show their liberality, let them do it by bestowing their money on the families of men who have the courage to enlist without the promise of bounty. A man that goes to war because there is a large reward offered him is not a patriot, but is actuated by mercenary or selfish motives, and not by love of country. There are plenty of men in our midst that say this war is just and right, and nothing but the entire subjugation of the South will restore peace to our country.

These are the men who should now be willing to go—they are the men that were opposed to compromising the difficulties between the two sections—the men that cried war, war, and would be satisfied with nothing but 'rattles, rattles, blow'—they are the men that got us into the trouble, and are the ones that should get us out. If they are waiting to receive bounties, they are no patriots. If they hope to see their neighbors drafted and themselves permitted to remain at home, they will miss it sadly, and perhaps mourn the day with bitter tears that they first raised their cowardly voices in favor of coercion. Had the President acted in such a way that the people would believe now, as a great many of them did at the commencement of hostilities, that the war was for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, there would be no trouble to-day in raising any amount of volunteers from it in dispatch, and that large rewards have to be offered as inducements for men to risk their lives south of the Potomac.

An Administration that commenced a war, as we were told, to maintain the Constitution and enforce the laws, and carry it out in such a manner and for such purposes that the people become perfectly sick of it, and men have to be purchased to fill the places of their dead brothers, is certainly too idiotic and imbecile to conduct affairs in times of real estate or stock owner, the large manufacturer, or but middle men in the matter; it goes down link by link, from the capitalist to his tenant, or money borrower, or capital user in any shape, till it reaches the man of hard hand and sweating brow, and he, he alone, digs out the four, five or six per cent which capital demands for its use.

The present war debt of the U. S. is a peculiar one. Debt, in the commercial world, is the exchanging of a real and unmistakable value for a promise to pay said value. A man who buys a cow on credit, and agrees the sum of \$20 in one year, receives a consideration, which does not impoverish him to the extent of his obligation; he has the means to pay the debt in the consideration received. He is no poorer by his promise to pay than he was before, but so with this war debt, 500,000,000 have been taken from occupations which would have added to the wealth of the country, and have been destroying the production of labor; and in addition to the destruction which war entails, the world must pay largely for the labor of those whose trade it was taxed to destroy. For this we are taxed: the wealth of the world has been lessened, and we must nevertheless, pay for its destruction, while this very destruction takes away the means of paying.

We were to pay for a railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific, or the land upon its borders, or the widening or deepening of its lakes and rivers for commercial purposes or for anything whereby humanity is benefited, this tax would be borne cheerfully, but to plunge the country into a war ostensibly to save the Union, but in reality to carry out the schemes of Abolition traitors, and for such purpose to tax the country \$500,000,000 per year is an outrage which patriotism may well rebel against.

But how futile after all, may be our struggles against the machinations of the wicked party who are doing every thing in their power to split up this Union forever by making war not only on for the destruction of slavery, but by their peculiar method of managing provoking a costly foreign war which will complete if it takes place, the destruction of the Union and pecuniarily we go out. Should France and England in consequence of the political party due of the contest now being waged, see fit to meddle with us, from motives of so called humanity, Union it goes and the debt we shall owe can scarcely when such a war is ended, be computed in figures. It need not be said that such a debt can never be paid nor could even a year's taxes be raised. It would swamp us beyond the slightest chance

of recovery, if added to our present troubles, the combined powers of the two strongest nations of Europe are to enter the lists against us. See, then men of toll you who are to pay the cost of the present war, that for a money you are to expend an interest, is for a debt to bind the Union, and not to sever it, by a Constitution destroying strife.

For the Watchman. Col. W. H. Irwin.

We understand there is a movement on foot by prominent citizens of Huntington, Mefflin, and Juniata counties, to raise a brigade of four Regiments, to be commanded by that gallant soldier, Col. W. H. Irwin, of the 49th Regiment, P. V.—provided His Excellency, Gov. Curtin, will accept their services.

The appointment of Col. Irwin to this command will be asked for and pressed by every one of the North, whose leaders, ignorant and unscrupulous loyalty. His services in the Mexican war were such as any man might be proud of. Having commanded in three battles, viz: Contreras, Churubusco, and Molmo del Rey (in the latter was severely wounded) was brevetted for gallant and meritorious conduct. He volunteered as a private soldier immediately on the breaking out of the present war, and marched with the first troops to Washington. He also commanded the 7th Regiment, P. V. in the three months service, and is now commanding the 49th Regiment, P. V., in Hancock's celebrated Brigade, where, among the bravest of the brave, he enjoys a high reputation for courage and ability.

No man, certainly, has been more faithful to his country, or more successful with his sword. He is a strict disciplinarian. His camps have been highly commended for their cleanliness—and he has always taken the best care of his men. His Regiment is acknowledged in the Army of the Potomac as one of the best disciplined in the service. He has been most highly complimented by that brave and gallant soldier—Gen. Hancock—in all his official reports, and will again (which I have from reliable authority) receive high commendation for his conduct and gallantry in the late battles before Richmond.

The propriety and necessity of calling experienced and skillful officers—natives of Pennsylvania—to command Pennsylvania troops, is manifest to every one, and it is an outrage to assign strangers to their command. Who is there in our State with more experience in the field and knowledge of the profession of arms than Col. Irwin? Does not every other State promote its best soldiers? Why not the old Keystone promote her gallant sons?

The command of a Brigade tendered Col. Irwin, is justly due him, and a fair reward for his eminent services—and we hope that Governor Curtin will do justice to a gallant soldier, and concur in this movement.

July 30th, 1862. UNION.

Gen. O. M. Mitchell.

We find the following in the Cincinnati Commercial of a recent date: GEN. O. M. MITCHELL.—We learn with much regret that charges of a very serious character are made against Gen. Mitchell, officers of the Division in Northern Alabama, which he commanded until within a few days. Some of these are so positively affirmed by those not likely to be mistaken or misrepresent, that it is difficult to discredit them, as we would be glad to do. It is alleged that he has suffered a portion of his command to be guilty of conduct towards the people among whom they were posted, utterly unwarranted, and that his personal conduct has been erratic and unsoldierlike. Col. Turchin, one of his brigade commanders, was at last accounts believed to be at Huntsville. We are informed that upon the arrival of Gen. Buell at Huntsville, he expressed his disapprobation of Gen. Mitchell's proceedings in such strong terms that the latter resigned. Upon notification of his resignation reaching Washington, he was summoned to that place.

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Tax Payers Read!

In 1810 the expenses of the Federal Government were only \$5,911,082. In fifty years we have become somewhat lavish in our expenditures as a Government. The coming year we shall foot up, for the support of one of the most corrupt administrations which ever cursed a country, attended also with a wicked and needless war, something about as follows, should the abolition programme be carried out, and, unless Divine Providence interposes, that programme will thus take effect: First, cost of a war, \$2,000,000,000—Cost of negro emancipation, should it be made, purchase of 4,000,000 slaves, \$600,000,000, at only \$150 a head. After their freedom, the loss to the country in labor, \$1,200,000,000. The loss to their masters in property, \$600,000,000, at only \$150 a head. After their freedom, the loss to the country in labor, \$1,200,000,000. The loss to their masters in property, \$600,000,000, at only \$150 a head. After their freedom, the loss to the country in labor, \$1,200,000,000. The loss to their masters in property, \$600,000,000, at only \$150 a head.

Let the tax payers ponder. Four per cent on the war debt and the emancipation scheme, together with the annual government expenses, will make the sum a little sum of \$373,000,000 per year for taxes; and the South, the great producer of cotton tobacco, rice, naval stores, &c., utterly ruined. The North which sold the South one half of our 800,000,000 manufacturers, loses that item; whose ships carried six sevenths of the southern freight, loses that item; whose insurance agents, shippers, brokers, and the millions of per year paid hotels and watering places, need not be alluded to.

Now, with the South ruined by the emancipation scheme, and the North about as good as ruined by the chaos which nigger freedom will produce, commercially, all the country, with the cost of all this, a sum the yearly interest of which, added to the yearly government expenditures, read \$374,000,000. Will some Sejan tell us how the principal is ever to be wiped out? and what will become of us if this terrible tax is a permanent one?

Who really pay taxes? The producing classes. Who, in past years, have been taxed the heaviest, and carried those burdens which the North will soon have to large a share of? The South; for, being largely agricultural, has had no protection; but her money has gone to protect northern manufacturing interests, in the shape of heavy duties upon all she consumed. In 1850 the total exports of the United States, exclusive of coin and bullion, were \$278,000, of which \$281,000 were the products of free States, \$188,692,000 the products of the slave States, \$84,417,000 free and slave conjointly. If we credit one quarter of this latter sum to the slave States, it would make their share of the year's exports, (bullion excepted) \$290,908,000 while the free States furnished but \$68,596,000. We there fore in the North have never yet really known such a taxation.

To return to the great tax of \$370,000,000 per year. Labor, productive labor, pays it all in the end, no matter what jugglery may be practiced to defraud the laborer.—The importing merchant has but an errand boy's interest in taxes on imports; the great real estate or stock owner, the large manufacturer, or but middle men in the matter; it goes down link by link, from the capitalist to his tenant, or money borrower, or capital user in any shape, till it reaches the man of hard hand and sweating brow, and he, he alone, digs out the four, five or six per cent which capital demands for its use.

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What are the Alternatives?

There is great confusion, widespread and universal confusion, in the public mind, and until something like order is brought out, this miserable disorder, it is impossible, in a system of government like ours, resting on opinion, that there can be any settlement or restoration of peace. It will not do to say that the Constitution should be the test and standard to appeal to, for opinion in respect to that is a part of the general confusion; indeed, it is widely and in fact entirely antagonistic views of the Constitution that are at the bottom of all our difficulties. For example—If the men who framed the Constitution had declared in direct, unmistakable terms, that it was made for White Men only, and that negroes, or persons of negro descent, were no portion of the political society, then the present generation would have escaped from all these calamities; for no party based on the idea of 'impartial freedom' could have existed at all. That they did mean this is obvious to all thinking minds; but having neglected to express it in terms, we have a great party of the North, whose leaders, ignorant of the negro and of southern society, perhaps delude themselves as much as they do the people, and getting possession of the government, blindly go to work to carry out this 'idea,' which, could it be carried out, would ruin and desolate society in half the States, and finally drag down the liberty and civilization of the remainder into common destruction. This party holds that the negro is naturally entitled to the freedom of the white man, and it desires to reduce this to practice, not by any interference in the States, but gradually, 'through the Constitution,' and in some unknown and mysterious way, unknown to themselves. They think it should be done, and can be done, but they themselves would start back in horror if they knew, or could know, the consequences of their blind and indeed devilish policy. They think they would only 'place the government' on the side of freedom—that is, to conduct every white man in the South—and a time would come, when 'slavery' would be so unprofitable, that the States themselves would abolish it.—that is, the white citizenship would become so debauched and utterly degraded as in Mexico, Central America, &c.—they would affiliate with, and no longer exercise supremacy over the negroes. This they do not know, for they know nothing, worse than nothing, for assuming the negro to be a man like themselves except color, all that the Chases, Summers, &c., believe, think, do or dream of, is equally false, unprofitable and unprofitable.

But coming back to the starting point—the leaders of this party assume that negroes are equally entitled to freedom, and that no mission is to reduce this idea to practice. They therefore form a party, which getting control of the Central Government, proposes to use that for compelling the people of the South to change the relations of their slaves and give them 'impartial freedom.' They hoped to do this peacefully and gradually, without disturbance, 'through the Constitution,' and would be content to merely institute a policy that some future day would bring it about.

Such was the 'situation' when Mr. Lincoln, as the exponent, chief and apostle of this party, with less than a third of the popular vote, and through a fatal defect of our electoral machinery, came into power. The idea, the idea, the mission of his party was 'impartial freedom' for negroes, and nothing else, for neither the liberty nor the interests of one man, woman or child of the North were to be disturbed or injured by the so called slavery of the South. It was to be the simple, definite purpose, to force their 'idea' on the South, to compel the white citizenship to change their relations to, and grant 'impartial freedom' to the negroes. The South, or the States most deeply threatened by such a party, with the common government in its hands, must resist, or the South would be a mere name, and the Union would be a mere name.

GEN. O. M. MITCHELL.—We learn with much regret that charges of a very serious character are made against Gen. Mitchell, officers of the Division in Northern Alabama, which he commanded until within a few days. Some of these are so positively affirmed by those not likely to be mistaken or misrepresent, that it is difficult to discredit them, as we would be glad to do. It is alleged that he has suffered a portion of his command to be guilty of conduct towards the people among whom they were posted, utterly unwarranted, and that his personal conduct has been erratic and unsoldierlike. Col. Turchin, one of his brigade commanders, was at last accounts believed to be at Huntsville. We are informed that upon the arrival of Gen. Buell at Huntsville, he expressed his disapprobation of Gen. Mitchell's proceedings in such strong terms that the latter resigned. Upon notification of his resignation reaching Washington, he was summoned to that place.

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