

The Watchman.



JOE W. FUREY, Editor. BELLEFONTE, PA. Friday Morning Aug. 29, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, ISAAC SLENKER, OF UNION COUNTY.

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

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS, WM. F. REYNOLDS. Subject to the decision of the Democratic District Convention.

FOR ASSEMBLY, ROBERT F. BARRON.

FOR COMMISSIONER, WILLIAM FUREY.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY, WILLIAM H. BLAIR.

FOR JUDGE, WILLIAM J. KEALSH.

FOR DEPUTY SURVEYOR, ALEXANDER KERR.

Think of it.

Has the public ever reflected upon the cost of modern Republicanism? Have they ever thought that but as actual condition of things when its avowed principles shall have reached their ultimate result...

For what are we called upon to make this great sacrifice of national existence and individual happiness and prosperity?

For emancipation? For the impossibility of elevating the negro to a social and political equality with the white man...

The Ticket.

The Democratic County Convention met in the Court House, on Tuesday evening last, and placed in nomination the tickets which will be found at our mast-head to-day.

The proceedings throughout were harmonious, and the nomination of Isaac Slenker, of Union County, as Auditor General, and James P. Barr, of Allegany County, as Surveyor General...

Next week we will give more extended notice of our candidates.

WILLIAM W. ABRAHAM?—Henry Ward Beecher declares that, unless the Government policy should instantly change, the war ought to cease.

Garrison of the Boston Liberator, says, "it is the duty of all Abolitionists to discourage enlistments," under the late call, and to deny any support to the Government.

Fillibury, a Garrison Abolitionist, in a late speech, advised his hearers to "be shot down at home, and die like Christians, and have a decent burial, rather than die in the cause of the Union."

Had a Democrat made use of such language as is quoted above he would be arrested. It is altogether probable, however, that, as these treasonable utterances were made by "dear Abolitionists," he arrests will be made.—Wayne County Democrat.

Our Candidates.

Isaac Slenker, Esq., our candidate for Auditor General, is a gentleman of distinguished ability and spotless reputation. He is a native of York county, Pennsylvania...

Col. James P. Barr, our candidate for Surveyor General, is the editor and proprietor of the Pittsburg Post, a newspaper that since Mr. Barr's connection with it has been the advocate of sound National principles.

While our candidates have great reason to entertain a just pride that they have been selected as the standard bearers of a great national party...

The Government and the Citizen.

Whether the allegiance of the Citizen is due to his State or to the United States, or to both combined, is not at all material to our present purpose to discuss.

Resolved, That it is the first duty of every citizen to obey the laws of his country, and to defend the Constitution and the Union of this great Confederacy from all foes, whether foreign or domestic...

Resolved, That we will uphold, maintain, defend and preserve in all its integrity, the Constitution of this State, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, whether civil or military, and he is bound to obey none other.

Resolved, That we view with alarm the pretensions of the administration in sending parties of armed soldiers to the very capital of our State, and seizing peaceable citizens and imprisoning them beyond the confines of the State...

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Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic Delegates of the several townships of Centre county, met in County Convention on Tuesday evening, the 25th inst., in pursuance of the call of the Standing Committee.

The following Delegates presented their credentials, and took their seats as members of the Convention: Bellefonte—John T. Hoover, and Henry Cabello.

Barneside—B. Phedolpher. Boggs—Wm. Marks and H. L. Barnhart. Benner—John Roon, and A. B. Bishel.

Ferguson—James O'Brien, J. Battorf, J. G. Mitchell. Gregg—Geo. Groves, Buchanan, John Grove, J. Goodheart.

Haines—John Hosterman, J. A. Fry. Howard—Henry Dupp. Hoston—John Campbell.

Hilfman—John A. Hunter. Harris—Samuel Gilliland, Philip Meyer, Marion—Wm. Allison, John Garbrick.

Miesburg—James D. Glenn. Miles—Samuel Strohecker. Potter—Geo. Hofer, Peter Noff, D. Fleish er, Wm. Love.

Penn—Wm. L. Muser, J. P. Gephart, J. Smith. Patton—George Gray.

Snowshoe—James Fersman. Spring—John Hoy, J. A. Malloy. Taylor—John Coppenhaver.

Union—John C. Hall. Unionville—John Bing. Worth—Samuel Pettit, D. D. McKean.

On motion, John T. Hoover, John Coppenhaver, and John Garbrick, were appointed a committee to report a preamble and resolutions for the consideration of the Convention.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates for the several offices, which resulted in the choice of the following ticket, viz: Assembly—Robert F. Barron.

Commissioner—William Furey. District Attorney—William H. Blair. Deputy Surveyor—Alexander Kerr.

The Congressional Congress were then unanimously instructed to vote in conference for the nomination of Col. Wm. F. REYNOLDS, as the Democratic candidate for Congress, and John T. Hoover, J. A. B. Blair, and O. T. Alexander were chosen said Congress.

The Committee appointed to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, reported the following which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Centre county, in pursuance of ancient custom, and in the exercise of the lawful and independent right of all American citizens, this day met in County Convention, to select persons to be placed in nomination for the different offices.

Resolved, That it is the first duty of every citizen to obey the laws of his country, and to defend the Constitution and the Union of this great Confederacy from all foes, whether foreign or domestic...

Resolved, That we will uphold, maintain, defend and preserve in all its integrity, the Constitution of this State, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, whether civil or military, and he is bound to obey none other.

The Prayer of Twenty Millions.

To ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States:—I do not intrude to tell you that you must know already—that a great proportion of those who triumphed in your election, and of all who desire the unqualified suppression of the rebellion now raging in our country, are sorely disappointed and deeply pained by the policy you seem to be pursuing with regard to the slaves of rebel.

I. We require of you, as the first act of the Republic, charged especially and pre-eminently with this duty, that you restore the laws. Most emphatically do we demand that such laws as have been repealed, should be restored, and that you should be so directed by the present needs of the Republic, and which after due consideration have received your personal sanction, shall be carried into full effect, and that you should be so directed by the present needs of the Republic, and which after due consideration have received your personal sanction, shall be carried into full effect...

II. We think you are strangely and disastrously remiss in the discharge of your official and imperative duty with regard to the restoration of the laws of the Confiscation Act. These provisions were designed to fight Slavery with Liberty. They prescribed that men loyal to the Union, and who had no blood in their veins, shall no longer be held, with the Nation's consent, in bondage to persistent, malignant traitors, who for twenty years have been fighting to divide and destroy our country.

III. We think you are unduly influenced by the counsel, the representations, the promises, of certain fabled politicians hailing from the Border Slave States. Knowing well that they had a clear right to the benefit of the white citizens of those States, do not expect nor desire that slavery shall be upheld to the prejudice of the Union—nor the truth of which we support, not only to every Republican residing in those States, but to each eminent loyalist as H. Winter, Lewis, Parson Brownlow, the Union Central Committee of Baltimore, and to the Nashville Union—we ask you to consider that slavery is everywhere the inciting cause and sustaining power of the rebellion, and that the restoration of the laws of Maryland and Delaware will, in full sympathy with the rebellion, be a direct and deliberate aid to the rebellion, and that the restoration of the laws of Maryland and Delaware will, in full sympathy with the rebellion, be a direct and deliberate aid to the rebellion...

IV. We think it most unwise in such a crisis calculated to prove perilous, and probably disastrous, it is the duty of a Government as wisely administered, to resist as far as possible, the temptation to resort to force in a defiant, unadvised spirit. It cannot afford to temporize with traitors, nor with traitors who, by their own acts, have placed themselves in the position of rebels. It is the duty of a Government as wisely administered, to resist as far as possible, the temptation to resort to force in a defiant, unadvised spirit.

V. We complain that the Union cause has suffered, and is now suffering immensely, by the delay in the restoration of the laws of the Confiscation Act. We must have action, and we must have it now. We must have action, and we must have it now. We must have action, and we must have it now.

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VII. Let me call your attention to the recent tragedy in New Orleans, whereof the facts are obtained entirely through Pro-Slavery channels. A considerable body of resolute, able-bodied men, held in Slavery by two rebel sugar planters in defiance of the Confiscation Act which you have approved, left plantations thirty miles distant and made their way to the great mart of the South-West, which they knew to be in the undisputed possession of the Union forces.

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Peoples' County Convention.

In pursuance of the call of the Chairman of the County Committee the Peoples' County Convention met in the Court House on Wednesday evening August 27th 1862, and organized by calling John Tunner to the chair, and R. H. Duncan and Wm. Shierdidge Secretaries.

The following delegates presented their credentials, and were admitted: Bellefonte Borough—John Tunner, Geo. H. Weaver, John Blackhill.

Miesburg Borough—H. P. Treziulany, Daniel P. Shupe, Joshua Mitchell.

Unionville Borough—R. T. Downing, A. N. Russell. Benner—John Way, Joseph Marshall, Thomas Pardue.

Boggs—J. M. McCoy, Austin Brew, Wm. Campbell. Barnside—Geo. Michaels, James Marshall, R. C. Ross.

Curran—J. W. Packer. Ferguson—Gregg—R. H. Duncan, A. B. Erhard, R. F. Vanalstine.

Haines—Jas. P. Coburn. Half Moon—D. H. Barker, A. R. Barlow. Harris—Moses Thompson, John Hanson, John S. Foster, George Jack.

Howard—J. F. Riddle, Wm. Hannon. Hoston—John Adams, John J. Thompson. Liberty—Daniel Koons, John Liggett, Arthur Forsman.

Marion—Wm. Swaney, Samuel McKean, John McCaumont. Miles—Patton—Wm. O. Duncan, P. T. Massey, Jas. M. Duncan.

Peter—James M. Thompson. Quak—Jas. C. Williams, D. J. McCann, Swan Sloe—F. P. Hartzball, John Askey, Richard Miles.

Spring—Wm. Shierdidge, Mord. Waddie, John R. Tate. Taylor—Wm. Adams, Wm. R. Plumber, Union—Joseph Hoover, John Alexander, Walker—Col. Groze, T. B. Rupert.

Ward—Jas. Campbell, Geo. W. Smith, Messrs. D. J. McCann, Col. Andrew Gregg and Robert Campbell, being appointed a committee on resolutions, reported the following which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That this convention cordially approve and reaffirm the resolutions adopted by the Peoples' State Convention at Harrisburg on the 7th day of July 1862.

Resolved, That we also desire to express our confidence in the patriotism of the Hon. James T. Polk, Representative in Congress, and our approval of his uniformly consistent course in the National Legislature.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for candidates for the respective offices, and the following were chosen by acclamation: BALLOT FOR COMMISSIONER.

1st ballot. 2d ballot. Jas. Glenn, of Boggs, 11 12 Ira Fisher, of Harris, 11 12 Lewis D. Patton, 14 30 D. B. Pletcher, of Howard, 7 withdrawn. T. B. Rupert, of Walker, withdrawn.

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Rights of White Labor over Black.

The historic misfortunes of America commenced when Abolitionism broke the shell; they will not have disappeared until the blind virtue itself, its champions and its objects be driven from the soil. Our country is now on the verge of lasting ruin, chiefly from mad philanthropy for the African.—The greater part in the cause of the so-called rebellion of the South issued directly from it; and when the rebellion is trampled to death in blood and ruin, the integrity of the Republic will be put in jeopardy, unless Abolitionism be made to feel its military weight, and unless the black be taken off to the climate intended for him by nature. To expel the negro, and to shut down the race of fanatic men whom he has bewitched are indispensable remedies for a permanent restoration of the Union. While they are in the land we shall have tumult and sedition.

After the war—which is the first commencement of Abolitionism—we have already upon us bloody contention between white and black labor—the second issue of that insanity. The North is becoming black with refugee negroes from the South. These wretches crowd our cities, and by overstocking the market of labor do incalculable injury to white hands. In Cincinnati, employers along the wharves have taken negroes by the arm and given them the place of the white man. The result has been a terrible riot. The evil is increasing. Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, may soon follow the example of the Western metropolis. In fact, it is a certainty that the exodus of plantation blacks now going on will lead to the most unfortunate excesses in the Northern States.

What is to be done? That which the State of Illinois has very sagaciously done, namely, make a stringent law forbidding Blacks to cross its boundries. This is precisely just. The negro indeed is unfortunate, and the creature has the common rights of humanity living in his breast; but, in the country of the whites where the labor of the whites has done everything, but has nothing, and where the whites find it difficult to earn a subsistence, what right has the negro either to preference or equality, or to admission? When right exists, it is the stronger that should prevail; for it has the more reason—without which there can be no right—to support it. What has the African done for America? What great or even distant good has his hand done, or his hands executed? We pity his condition; but it is unjust to put him in the balance with the white laborer. The white toll this nation owes everything; but to black, nothing. Furthermore, there is decided unreasonableness in preferring the negro to the white. Therefore, has Illinois done a just and prudent piece of legislation. It has saved itself from much tumult, and has done common justice to its own members.

If the other States of the North be true to themselves, and true to their obligations, they will imitate Illinois. It is the Whites that made and are perpetrating this nation. The perpetuity of it may be measured by the circumstances of its chief pro-its white laborers in brain and hand. The condition of the negro—whether he be in independence or misery, can have no effect whatever, on the continuance of the Republic; neither himself nor his children can ever constitute a true part of the State. But such is not the case with the white laborer. He is a citizen. His descendants have the Presidency before them with as much certainty, and with greater probability than the descendants of the rich. It is they, more than the offspring of more fortunate parents, that will increase the population and constitute the soldiers and magistrates of America. Now the moral value of those descendants greatly depends on the condition of the parent. The better paid he is for his toil, the better the culture he is offering. And the better they are cultured, the better for the future of America. This is incontestable. No one calls it into doubt. So that improving the condition of the white laborer, no matter what the means may be, cannot but have had consequence on the future greatness of the Empire.

Will our Northern Legislatures act with just and patriotic wisdom? But we prefer appealing to all the white operatives—the people—the bond and sinner of the nation.—This country is their exclusively. It will belong exclusively to the generations that succeed them. As they are now, so will those generations be—so will their grand country be in the future. Therefore, by justice, and by patriotism they have both right and duty to resist this black current that is invading them, for it will injure their condition. So without violence, down with Abolition, and away from the certainty of injuring the white laborer, with the African.

We counsel no tumult. The Black is loaded with misery. But the author of the greatness of the country, he who owns the country and who perpetuates it best with members and with brain and muscle, must be preferred to him. As he is treated so will the country be. Let no man employ a black while he can get a white laborer. He who prefers the black to the white may yet find his own injured by the choice.—Boston Pilot.

Letter from the President. In a recent number of his paper, the New York Tribune, Horace Greeley, addressed a letter to the President, taking him to task for his policy in regard to negro slavery as connected with the present war. In his reply the President says that his policy is to save the Union with or without slavery—that his object is neither to save nor destroy that institution. As the letter is about as much one way as it is the other, we give it for what it is worth, and leave our readers to draw their own inferences.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, August 22, 1862. Dear Sir:—I have just read yours of the 19th inst. addressed to myself through the New York Tribune. If there be in it any statements or assumptions of fact, which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be fairly drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and distasteful tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I seem to be pursuing, as you say I have not meant to have any one in doubt. I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national Union is restored, the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was." If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them.

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