The Watchman.

P. GRAY MEEK, } Editor.

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Coercion of States.

The powers delegated to the General Government by the States, set forth in that sacred and now frequently violated instument, the Federal Constitution seem, to us, to be very imperfectly understood. The cause of such a general misapprehension of the principles of republican government in general, and our own great wise and beneficent federal system in particular, is without a doubt, the false teachings of those who were, and are, opposed to the application of republican principles to the government of a people, and the falacious reasoning of men now controling the affairs of the States claiming to be united, and are crushing out the life blood of the Republic, by the strong arm of a usurped, tyranical military despotism.

The Constitution, as every man who has read it and its history knows, is an instrument which was framed by a convention of delegates from the several States. Previous to the framing of the Constitution, it was plainly seen by the Statesmen of the whole country, and by the intelligent masses generally, that under the old Confederation, the general Government did not possess powers requisite to enact and enforce *laws*, which were greatly needed, and which would be very beneficial to the people of the several States. But so jealous and considerately careful were the three departments of Government—Judicial, Executive and Legislative—of the rights of the States, and of the people of the States, that they would not, in the *least particular*, exceed or go beyond the powers granted them, by the articles of the old Confederation, and in some instances they even did not make use of powers which they really possessed, fearing that they themselves might be misconstruing the only authority they had. (What a contrast is seen, when the course of the Fathers of the Republic is compared with the actions of those who now rule but to ruin.) When, however, the States became fully convinced that a change of Government, or more properly, the details of the system they then had, was absolutely necessary, they wisely concluded to hold a convention, in which *each State* should be represented in its *sovereign capacity* AS A STATE by a certain number of delegates, only to *frame* a *Constitution*, for the general government of the States which would be better adapted to that purpose than the old articles of confederation, and which would secure, (not *grant*,) all the rights of the States and of the people of the several States. Accordingly the States selected their best and wisest men to represent them, in their individual capacity as States, in the Convention. The delegates met and framed that great instrument, called the Constitution of the United States, which was once so much revered and so rigidly adhered to and observed — But the Constitution thus framed had no vitality, was of no force or effect, possessed no authority of law, was, in fact, a mere nullity, until it was adopted by nine States as STATES, not the people collectively of the United States, but by the authority of the *States*. It was made the *rule* by which we, in certain specified respects, which are plainly expressed in the Constitution itself, were to be governed. It is plainly evident, we think, to any reasoning man, that the framers of the Constitution had no intention, whatever, of making one which even looked towards a Centralized Government. *Centralization* was the great *evil* which they wished to, and *did* avoid: nor is there a single expression in the Constitution which even intimates that any powers were intended to be given to the general Government which was not therein expressed. Now are there any powers given to the general Government by the Constitution to *coerce* Sovereign States? It cannot be found in Art. 1. Sec. 8., where the powers granted to Congress are enumerated, it cannot be found in those portions of the Constitution giving the Executiiv, Judicial and Legislative departments certain powers: nor can it be found in any place. No such thing as the *Coercion of a State* was ever thought of when the Constitution was framed and adopted. A man who would, at that time, have advocated such a doctrine, would have subjected himself to ridecule and been called a Monarchist at once.

But let us examine the subject a little farther. The General Government must be but a creature of the States, since from them it derived *all* its authority. They relinquished or delegated to it certain powers which are laid down in the Constitution, and all powers not therein *expressed* or necessarily implied are reserved to the *States*. Nothing can be pointed to in that sacred instrument, in any decision of the Supreme Court, nor in any of the teachings of the Fathers of the Republic authorizing the general Government to *coerce* a State acting in its sovereign capacity; and a power given to it to accomplish that object would utterly destroy the ends and purposes for which the Constitution of was established. In fact it was so well understood by the people of the different States that they were *delegating* to the General Government a portion of their sovereignty, for the purpose of providing for the common defense, promoting the general welfare and securing the blessings of liberty to themselves and posterity, *that all sovereignty not delegated by them was reserved*, and that, if at any time the General Government committee a breach of trust or perverted the powers given to it to "their injury or oppression," that only three of the Thirteen States thought proper to express this condition of adoption in their ratification of the Constitution.

The unconstitutionality of the coercion of a State is so evident, that we consider it almost useless to argue it. Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Henry, Randolph and a host of great men who were efficient in the framing of the Constitution, all denied the grant of any power to the Federal Government which would justify in invading or attempting to coerce a State. In evidence of this we give you Art. 1st of the Ratification of the Constituton, by the State of Virginia as reported by John Randolph, June 25 1788.

"We, the delegates of the people of Virginia, duly elected in pursuance of a recommendation from the General Assembly, and now met in Convention, having fully and freely investigated and discussed the proceedings of the Federal Convention, and being prepared as well as the most mature deliberation hath enabled us to decide thereon, Do, in the name and in behalf of the people of Virginia declare and make known, that the powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the people of the United Statvs, BE RESUMED BY THEM, *whensoever* THE SAME SHALL BE PERVERTED TO THEIR INJURY OR OPPRESSION, and that every power, *not granted thereby, remains with them, and at their will*; that therefore, no right of any denomination, can be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified by the Congress, by the Senate, or House of Representatives, acting in any capacity, by the President, or any department or officers of the United States, except in those instances in which power is given by the Constitution for those purposes; and, that among other essential rights, the liberty of *conscience and of the* PRESS *cannot be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified* by ANY authority of the *United States*."

Now, if Virginia was recognized by the twelve remaining States as a member of the Union, formed by the adoption of the Constitution, with the right to resume the powers delegated to the General Government, which the people of that State expressly declared in their article of Ratification they have; the people of the other States, have the same right and power, for the Constitution says, "The citizens of *each* State shall be entitled to all the privilges immunities of citizens in the several States."

The Opposition.

It is amusing as well as interesting to recall the names by which the opposition to the democratic party have been known since the Revolution, We have prepared a list but do not pretend to say that *all* the different parties that have attempted the overthrow of democracy, since the formation of our Government are named therein, for like the color, platforms, and pretentions of the persons comprising them they are innumerable. They were

In 1775, Loyalists or Loyal to King George or Tories.
In 1776 Loyal Tories.
In 1780, Nova Scotia Cow Boys and Tories
In 1786, Convention Monarchists.
In 1789, Black Cockaders.
In 1808, Anti-Jefferson Improvement men.
In 1811, British Bank Men.
In 1812, Peace and Submission Men.
In 1813, Blue Lights.
In 1814, Hartford Conventionists.
In 1816, Washington Society men.
In 1818, No Party Men.
In 1819, Federals.
In 1820, Federal Republicans.
In 1826, National Republicans:
In 1828, Anti-Masons.
In 1834, Anti-Masonic Whigs.
In 1836, Conservatives.
In 1837, Independent Democratic Whigs.
In 1838, Abolitionists.
In 1840, Log Cabin—Hard Cider Democratic Republican Abolition Whigs.
In 1843, Native American Whigs.
In 1844, Coon Party or Anti-Annextion Whigs.
In 1845, The Whig Party.
In 1846, Mexican Whig Party.
In 1847, Anti-Mexican War Party.
In 1848, Rough and Ready Party.
In 1850, Clay Whig Party.
In 1852, Scott Whigs.
In 1854, Knownothings.
In 1855, Native Americans.
In 1856, Freemonters or Abolitionists and Knownothings.
In 1857, Black Republicans.
In 1859, Opposition and peoples party.
In 1860, Wide awakes cap and cape Party.
In 1862, NO PARTY.
In 1863, Union-League-No-party-Emancipation-High-Taxation-Centralization-Confiscation-Negro-Equalization-Usurpation-Abolition-Administration-Party.

There reader, is but a few of the names under which the "loyalists" of to-day have flourished, in attempting to overthrow the Democracy and the principles of our Government. From the beginning they have had the *same* intention, and that is the establishment of a Monarchy. They have ever, as to-day, been despisers of the Constitution of the U. S., violaters of law and order, advocates of mobocracy, supporters of the suppression of the freedom of speech and of the press, and in favor of a military despotism, and the social and political equality of the Negro, with the white. Every intelligent honest man must, by this time agree, in our opinion, with the Quaker, who, on being urged by a leading Abolitionist, to join the Union League, replied:

"Friend, thou changest they name too often: I have known the as a whig, as a Free Soiler, as a Native American, as a Know Nothing, as a sneerer at the Union, as a friend of the Union, as a Loyal Leaguer, and thou recollectest how many more titles, and I cannot trust thee. When brother Obed fell from grace, and became a rogue, he changed his name, and I have found that whenever men design making their living by dishonest means they are always likely to do the same. If thou dost ever adopt one name and set of principles, and hold on to them for fifty years, as the Democrats have done, I may begin to trust thee."

How can we save the Government.

The history of the past informs us that ever since the foundation of the world, great and mighty scenes have been enacted in single governments that have affected the people of all the countries on the face of the earth. Kingdoms have been shaken to their centers by bold and daring conspiracies,—aristocracies have been humbled and subdued,—and Republics have been rocked to and fro by fierce and mighty revolutions. America has often looked at the contests that were trying the governments of other countries, and has trembled for the fate of other nations that were manfully battling to uphold their political institutions; while other countries have long looked upon America with jealous eyes, and hoping that the changes that were taking place in her civil and political institutions, would soon cause her overthrow. But we were *proud* of the glorious government left us by our patriot fathers and contented ourselves, in the belief that it was built upon principles as sound and lasting as the rock of Gibralter which no ambitious faction or set of men could ever interfere with. But have we have not been mistaken? Has not a mighty change taken place in the past two years that will forever end the system under which we so long lived a free and happy people? The prophecies of men that were proclaimed long years ago have come to pass, and we are at the present time realizing the awful truth of their prediction, and rushing on into the anarchy and despotism which their warnings clearly pointed out to to us. The reigns of government have been taken out of Democratic hands, and from Union-loving hearts, and that same old anti-Constitutional party whose principles were born in Great Brittain has placed an administration in power that was purely sectional, and whose avowed principles have always been the abolition of "slavery" or the destruction of the Union.—When we think of the freedom, the liberty and happiness that we enjoyed but two years ago, and contrast it with our present distracted condition, we are naturally led to inquire what has caused this mighty change? We will answer, that it was by not heeding the warnings of the great men who formed our Government, and contrary to their important teachings have elected a *sectional party* to administer the laws. We have elected a party to power whose only motive is the abilition of "slavery" and whose only God is the nigger. We have elected a party who say that there is a higher law than the constitution and *that it* is a league with hell and a covenant with death. We have placed a party into power who are *trying to elevate the nigger to* an equality with a white man, and who would place him, if they could, in the chair that a WASHINGTON filled. We have elected a party who have taken every thing into their hands and every one whose principles are oposed to their intolerable fanaticism, are branded as "traitors" and arrested, sentenced and imprisoned without the shadow of trial, by some mean, cowardly curse of a military despot like Burnside. Can any one at the present time whose prejudice has not got complete control of his conscience, deny that we the sovereign people of the States claiming still to belong to the old Union are living under one of the vilest, foulest, blackest deepotism that ever cursed the earth? Can any one contradict the fact that we are fast approaching a catalogue of events, to which the French reign of terror will sink into comparative insignificance when compared with? It cannot be contradicted. We have an imbecile tyrant for a President, and a lot of ambitious evil-designing dogs for a cabinet. Unless we can get them out of power and again place the party there, who have always administered the laws with equity and justice, and who made this country what it was but a few years ago, we need have no hopes for "American Liberty." Unless we can get the sneaking nigger party dethroned by some means, the effect of this war will be felt by millions unborn. There is several ways of doing a thing, but as Democrats have always been law-abiding, Union-loving men, they propose to do it in a lawful way, and that is through the energy of the ballot-box. Rally then to the support of the Democracy, the only Union party that ever existed in the United States, elect them to the several offices, and with the principles which they have always advocated, this ungodly unchristain, barbarous war will be brough to a speedy termination, and the privileges and liberties that we have enjoyed will be left as a rich boon for coming generations.—

Another Outrage Upon Democratic Rights.

Not satisfied with the proceedings of their party in other States or in other parts of this State, a parcel of miserable, cowardly, abolition curs, some of them, we believe, returned soldiers, elated no doubt at their success in getting safely out of the clutches of Lee and Jackson at Fredericksburg, entered the office of the *Monitor*, at Huntingdon, and destroyed the press, type and all the material belonging to it.

Outrages of this kind, since the advent to power of Abolitionism, has become so common, that to hear of the mobbing of Democratic presses, excites no more interest or indignation in the minds of some people, than to be told of a street brawl or dog fight. When we remember that this is claimed to be a Republican Government, with a Constitution which guarantees the freedom of speech and of the press to every individual, no matter of what influence, we wonder that one portion of our people will tamely submit to the usurpations and tyranical acts of another. We do not believe in retaliation under all circumstances, but there are times when examples should be made of the aggressor, and if the *freemen* of Huntingdon county would burn to the ground every particle of property belonging to the dirty devils who took part in this infamous affair, we would consider it but an act of justice. Democrats have submitted long enough—too long for their own good, and not until retaliation is made the order of the day will the spirit of mobrocacy cease, Abolitionists can be made to suffer as readily as Democaats, and it does not become a *freeman* to have his lips locked, and his property destroyed by a pack of nigger worshipping traitors. What better are we citizens of Pennsylvania than the serfs of Russia, or the white slaves of England, if we dare not express our honest convictions, or open our mouths but at the dictation of some brainless beast of an abolitionist. What is not worth preserving is not worth having, and if the liberties purchased for us by the blood of the patriots of the Revolution are not worth the courage that it would take to protect them, the sooner we give them up the better.

What its Done for,

We have news from Vicksburg of a very contradictory and conflictory character. The news of the taking of this strong hold of Rebeldom was received in our large cities on Saturday last, and in several cases it was announced by the Clergymen from the pulpit that Vicksburg had fallen Our present Governor telegraphed the welcome intelligence to some of his friends in this town, so it is said. The county people got the news and there was a general rejoiceing, tempered with a little doubt as to the truth of the rumor, for it was nothing but rumor we had after all, and nothing really reliable. Much as our present Governors word may by worth to some people in the way of an office or a contract, it is not of any more importance than *any other mans* when he takes upon himself to telegraph to his friends here that a "victory is complete." Knowing as we do the gentlemans enthusiasm and impetuosity on the subject of the war; we always take anything coming from him, with the usual degree of allowance. We have no doubt he does not intend to deceive by giving false information to his particular friends here, but he is so surrounded by flatterers and designing men that it is impossible for *him* to get at the truth. Reports of all kinds are gotten up by all sorts of interested men, to suit their own personal speculating and if they can get their reports into an official or semi-official channel so much the better for their speculation. The price of gold, the prices of stock, the prices of all kinds of merchandise and products are effectuel by the reports of a victory is a defeat and in this connexion we may say that the people of the North are drifting into a singularly inconsistent position as regards themselves, for there is no doubt that whenever the armies of the North are defeated or repulsed, there are thousands of men made richer by the defeat or repulse, and there is no doubt but that they secretly chuckle over their success notwithstanding their pretended loyalty and devotion to the administration. A man to-day may want to buy, a victory would suit him better than anything else as prices would go down; to-morrow he may want to sell, then a terrible defeat would be just the thing. No one can deny that this is the position of our capitalists in the larger cities, and indeed this interest in the fluctuations caused by the varying news from the battle field entends down to the holder of a five dollar gold piece or demand notes.

THE Abolition papers that have labored most strenuously to uphold this infernal administration in its war against the freedom of Democratic presses and speakers, are just now quite jubilant over the acceptance by Hon. J. J. Crittenden of his renomination for Congress. They have heralded about *parts* of his speeh—parts only that suited their own purposes—and carefully avoided giving his views in regard to arbitrary arrests and the freedom of speech. Mr. Crittenden, although a supporter of the war, is not one of the kind that believes now in its being waged against the liberties of the people here in the North, and though we may differ with him materially—as to the results of the attempt to coerce sovereign States, yet we cannot *but* commend the following to those editors who gloat and glory so much over the arrest and imprisonment of honest patriotic Democrats. If the abolition party was as liberal in their views as Mr. Crittenden, there would be some hope of closing this wicked war and restoring peace to the country.

"Neither on this nor on any other occasion has it been my habit to make an outcry and clamor; but when usurpations of power are made dangerous, and when encroachments upon my liberty and the liberty of my constitutents, and upon the Constitution intended to guard the liberties of us all, are made. I would have every man have spirit enough to declare his opinions and offer his protests. Without this freedom of speech there can be no lasting liberty; the Republic cannot exist. If every man should close his his lips, and not venture even a word against violated rights, who could maintain, a free government? Nobody. A people who can not discuss the public measures of the nation, and apply the necessary rebuke to secure correction of wrongs, cannot be a free people, and do not deserve to be. But it is not neccessary that it be done in passion.—You are a portion of the people of the United States, act in a manner becoming your high character. Action at the proper time, and the proper manner, according to the legal and constitutional provision, is what we want, and what the world has a right to expect."

IF the Post Masters at Boalsburg, Pleasant Gap, and Port Matilda, will deliver the DEMOCRATIC WATCHMAN to subscribers, when called for, we will not, perhaps receive so many complaints, from our patrons, who reside in their districts. The WATCHMAN, is mailed regularly at the Bellefonte office on Thursday night or Friday morning and their is no reason under heaven why they should not reach subscribers in this county long before we are told many of them do. Mr. Cock at this place, we know does *not* neglect his duty, the fault lies somewhere else, Let those who are interested remember that there is a law that *must* be observed.

WE will wager our hat, that the contemptible whelps that destroyed the *Monitor* office, are the biggest cowards, the biggest blackguards, the biggest fools, and the dirtiest, meanest set of being in Huntingdon county.

Recurrence to Fundamental Principles.

We find in the present Constitution of many of the States, and in yet others we find it in the first Constitutions severally formed, in the "Declaration" or "Bill of Rights," that "a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty."

These "Bills of Rights" were not enumerations of all the rights that the people reserved to themselves in forming their government. They were rather a collection of those "fundamental principles" to which the fathers wished frequent recurrence. It was hoped, by them, that these would be written as on the palms of the hands of the people, and hung as frontlets between their eyes. They were to be the precepts of political liberty, of which fatuers would talk to their sons while in the field, and when travelling by the way, in their sittings down, and in their risings up.

Alas! like their bibles, the name has been a kind of idolatry, but the precepts and the meaning have been neglected! Let us rehearse some of these "fundamental principles" from the Constitutions of the States:

"No person in this State can, in *any* case, be subjected to law marshal, or to any penalties or pains by virtue of that law, except those employed in the army, and the militia in actual service."

That is the doctrine of freemen. We quote it from the Constitution of the most thoroughly abolitionized of all the States—Vermont—but the language is substantially the same in other State Constitutions, North and South.

But, how fares it, to-day, with Clement L. Vallandigham? He was not in the army, nor in the militia in actual service! "No person *can!*" It seems *he* can! How? By the most damnable and atrocious exercise of despotism!

It is no *new* right of liberty that has been invaded. In England, in the time of the tyrant, Charles 1, the sturdy freemen of England stood by Sir Edward Coke, while he drafted the "Petition of Right."—In that, he set forth that, in violation of Magna Charta, and of its subsequent sanctions, Charles had "appointed commissioners with power and authority to proceed within the land according to the justice of martial law," and that these Commissioners had, "by such summary cause and order as is agreeable to martial law, and is used in armies in times of war!" put to death some of his majesty's subjects:—"when and where, if by the laws and statutes of the land they had deserved death, by the same laws and statutes also they might, and by no other ought, to have been judged."

By the civil laws of the United States and of Ohio, "and by no other ought" Vallandigham to have been judged! Why was he not? Because *he* was known to be innocent, and the abolition administration of Lincoln is guilty of high treason against liberty.

Here is another "fundamental principle" to which we ought frequently revert:

"The people have a right to assemble together to consult for the common good—to instruct their representatives—and apply to the legislature for redress of grievances," &c. We take it from the same most abolitionized State of Vermont—but it is almost identical in other States. For "consulting, with the people of Ohio, Vallandigham, a law abiding and patriotic man, has been arrested, by one of the tools of the thing called Lincoln!

Without taking the trouble of turning to the Constitution of any State less hopelessly abolition ridden, let us quote once more, all from the same page, the Constitution of Vermont:

"The people have the *right* to bear arms, for the defence of *themselves*, and *the State*, and, as standing armies in times of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up; * * * the military should be kept under *strict subordinaryon to*, and *governed by*, the civil power."

Now, while "recurring to fundamental principles," and as Massachusetts is in such sweet odor throughout the world, we will give one quotation from her Constitution, as it stands at this day. It is the most explicit *State Rights* document that existed in the the shape of a State Constitution, up to the time of the Lincoln abomination. It says:

"The people of this Commonwealth have the *sole* and *exclusive right* of governing themselves, as a *free*, SOVEREIGN, and INDEPENDENT *State!* and do, and *forever hereafter shall*, exercise and enjoy every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not, or may not hereafter be, by them EXPRESSLY *delegated* to the United States."

A manly declaration, and worthy of the Puritans—stern and dirty— of the last century! But in view of the persistent efforts of the Puritans now to *abolish* all these "fundamental principles," and to "wipe out these State lines," while the Constitutions of their own Yankee States stare them in the face—may we not well say, with Gov Seymour, that that they are a *law-breaking*, and *law-despising* people! Uncomfortable neighbors, indeed!—*Freeman's Journal.*

Loyal Leagues.

It is all right and proper for the Abolition Republicans to form "Loyal Leagues" and pledge themselves to fidelity to the Union, for their "loyalty" has ever been more than doubtful. Among them, in various sections of the country, are thousands who have been open revilers of the Union—men who have publicly burned the Constitution—men who have labored avowedly to break up the Union—men who have denounced the flag and marched under sixteen starred banners. Pledges and solemn protestations are necessary from these men to induce people to put any confidence in their fidelity to the Constitution and the Union. But not so with Democrats; their life-long devotion is known to the whole world. Says the Boston *Post*, "when the Abolition set, with the Union on their lips, but with their old higher-lawism in their hearts—approached Arch Bishop Huges, his reply was, 'that his patriotism and loyalty were too well known to require him to make any public demonstration or to sign any paper on the subject.' This is the point, and covers the whole ground. Especially is this true of the Democracy of the country. Let them now continue on in their zealous work, and cheerfully support the laws of the land. Until next year, when their will be grave political duties to discharge, let them thus labor and wait. There can be no peace until abolitionism and secessionism, those enemies of our land, occupy a common political grave, and the Democrats must put them squarely into it. Whoever has not got the courage to hold up to public reprobation the anti-slaveryism of the North, has not the nerve that is necessary to save the country."—*Ex.*

IMPORTED GREENBACKS.—Mr. Chase has stopped his money manufactories in New York and in this city. The counterfeit greenbacks made in Germany and other parts of Europe are found to be such excellent imitations of the genuine article that he has concluded to let them circulate instead of his own. By using them the expense of paper and printing is saved. We learn that very large amounts of the foreign-made greenbacks are arriving, free of duty. This is a great country!—*Evening Journal.*

Gov Seymour on the Arrest of Mr. Vallandigham.

We print this week a letter, which, we know, will gladden the hearts, of thousands of our countrymen. We mean the letter of Governor Horatio Seymour, of this State, on the recent arrest of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham. This noble, patriotic and spirited document is full of glorious sentiments that will render the name of the writer immortal. It can be, it ought to be, and we believe it will be, the initial point of a new era. Let the people rally to it as one man, for it contains the essentinal elements of our whole contest with this Administration. Peace follows free speech as logically as any effects succeeds a cause. The policy of this Administration cannot live in the atmosphere of a free discussion, and thousands who support it will say, "Well, if it cannot so live, then let it die. What we need therefore above all to do is, to contend for the inalienable rights of free speech. Without it we are lost. The ballot box might as well be laid aside. This Administration will re-elect itself, and perpetuate its power, as it is *now trying* to do, unless the people arouse at once. There will be no *Presidential* election in 1864 unless this letter of Gov. Seymour is now made the rallying-cry of the masses. The danger is imminent. The States of the West are now governed by military satraps, sent from Washington. They try citizens by drumhead court martial, stop newspapers, exile, imprison and shoot, just as they see fit.—Life, liberty, property are all unsafe. New York, and New Jersey are the only free States left; but how long would they be so, were it not for Horatio Seymour and Joel Parker?—As Governor Seymour truly says, 'these acts do *not* lead to revolution—they *are* revolution. They do not intend to establish military despotism—they *do* establish military despotism." The thing we have protested against, written against, argued against, &c., &c., is upon us. Because it only falls in its crushing, deadly weight upon one or two, let no man suppose that he is safe. The cause of one is the cause of all Despotism is always insidious in its approaches.

First, it only wishes to establish a precedent. Submit to that, even in the most humble citizens, and in the next case it is ten times stronger. The child Tyrant has grown into the adult Despot, and so he goes on, until he crushes out every spark of freedom, every sentiment of manhood, and every attribute which goes to make up a free people. All honor, then, to Governor Seymour, for this clarion trumpet-tounge letter. Let meetings be held in every town, in every village at every cross road, in every school-house, to endorse it, for it is the harbinger of a new era. The day of cowardice is passed. At one blast from the bugle of Chief Magistrate, men will spring, as Roderick Dhu's clansmen did, from every hill-side and thicket, to defend their rights: or if they do not, then they deserve to be the variest slaves that were ever spit upon. They have a leader now who possesses all the elements of virtue, honor, integrity and fearlessness. He has shown great prudence and caution, but when he does speak, his words ring like a thunderbolt in the ears of the usupers of power. They will be, they must be, heeded. The great State of New York, with its four millions of inhabitants, speaks through Gov. Seymour; and the Governor of this State if he rightly appreciates his dignity, is as all times a greater man than the President of the United States, for the latter has neither dominion nor people, and only ten miles square, which he holds solely by cession, while the former has 47,000 square miles, and nearly three-quarters of a million of voting citizens. Mr. Lincoln therefore should not expect New York State to yield up her Constitution and the laws, the rights of her citizens &c. They elected Gov. Seymour to defend them, and he will defend them, and they will defend him. In this, way we shall save Constitutional Liberty and thereby all that is worth saving—for that comprehends all.—*Caucasian.*

For the Watchman.

MR. EDITOR:—Allow me to make known through your paper a few thoughts as they occur to me relative to the coming election. Although having little experience as a politician beyond showing my preference at the polls, yet in times likes these, it may be well to pause and consider the respective claims of persons aspiring to office, and if there was ever a time that the right man should be in the right place, that time is *now*.

In your last issue I notice quite a number of respectable men announced as candidates for the different offices, subject to the decision of the democratic county convention. I would, therefore, with all due respect to the persons announced, bring to the notice of your many readers, J. G. Meyer, of Harris township, as a man in every way qualified, for Register and Recorder. As he is well known throughout the county for honesty and integrity of character, a ready penman and speaking fluently both the German and English language, his nomination, I think would be a prudent one, and his election would reflect honor upon his constituents. The only objection that will be urged against him, no doubt, will be, that he has always been a faithful supporter of demotratic principles, in opposition to the various isms which have proved so fatal to our country; and should Mr. Moyer permit his name to be used in connection with the afore-said office, which we hope he will, we cannot hesitate a moment to say that the right man *will* be in the right place. Having already extended this beyond my first attention, I remain, yours, &c...

A voter of
SPRING T'W'P.

Reading the Signs.

Henry J. Raymond, editor of the New York *Times*, (Abolition) in a recent speech, said:

"We are about played out as a party.—We played the "Maine law," a good enough Morgan for the time being—but it was played out, and so abolitionism is played out.—It may last Lincoln's time out—but if we hold on till then, there is not one of us living that will ever get into public life again. Weed is wisely getting out of the scrape.—Greeley is fool enough to hang on. *The only hope there is for any of us, is to keep on the war until the Union is so thoroughly split up that it can never be got together again.* A reunion with the South on any terms is death to all this generation. But, at any rate the taxes, which the people have not yet begun to feel; the debt and the conscription, not yet begun, but to come, will damn every man concerned in levying them."

We learn from the Clinton *Democrat* that the Conferees, from this district, which met at Lock Haven on the 20th inst, selected Dr. McMicken, of Mill Hall, Senatorial delegate to the State Convention, which meets at Harrisburg on the 17th of June next, with instructions to vote for the Hon. H. Clymer, as the Democratic candidate for Governor,

Washington and Jackson "Copperheads."

Every man who speaks out for the Constitution as it is, and in opposition to all violations of it, says the West Chester *Jeffersonian*, is denounced by the Abolition, negro worshipping Leaguers as a "Copperhead." Be it so. The white man of the present day whatever name the Leaguers may apply to him, has the satisfaction of knowing that his principles are those of the great and good Washington and Jackson, who, if they were now living, would be assailed by the woolly head patriots as 'copperheads," "rebels," "sympathisers with treason," &c., simply for advocating the Constitutional Government.

Washington in his farewel address, which was subsequently endorsed by Jackson said to the american people—

"Indignantly frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties that now link together the various parts"

Democrats have always lived up to this.—Noathern Abolitionists who now rule the country to its ruin spurned each council, and for years devoted themselves to alienate the North from the South, and to excite the two sections into open antagonism.

Again—

Washington's address says:

"The Constitution which at any time exists till changed by an explicit and authentic act of the people is sacredly obligatory upon all.

"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon its principles, however specious the pretexts.

"The spirit of encroachment tends to consumate the powers of all departments in one and thus create, whatever the form of Government, a real DESPOTISM."

The Democrats have ever lived up to this advice and they plant themselves upon it as a sure foundation in this hour of trial.

Again—

Washington's address further warns the people—

Let there be no change by usurpation, for though this is one instance may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free government is destroyed.—

Democrats have time and again proclaimed that the tendency of abolition rule was to the destruction of the Government.

Now, if the Democrats who concur fully with these views, so pointly repudiating and condemning the powers that be," and their unconstitutional doings, are 'copperheads," of course Washington and Jackson were copperheads and the Leaguers would so denominate them if now upon the earth.

The conclusion which unprejudiced, sober minded, thinking citizens, who desire to have the good old Union as it was, with all the States at peace and in harmony, must arrive at, from all this, is that the Democrats—the Washington and Jackson 'copperheads' and not the sectional, Abolition, negro-worshipping Leaguers—are the men by whom the country may be saved, and the good old times of the Fathers again be restored. Honor—all honor—therefore to the Copperheads—the white men of Washington and Jackson stripe.

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