We have been burrying on from our oralles.
What hat its shadows have we for the Past?
We are still largying on as expectant.
What shall we get by our hurry at last?
Grayes, ap, so thick that we cannot well mis Going with only the clethes we shall wenr; Where shall be then, all we're hurrying after? What shall we have with our hurry when there.

Hurrying op in the wake of phantoms Conjured alone in the fever of haste, Hurrying on with extravagant projects, Little we resk of treasures we waste; Little we know of the diamond moments All to be gathered and garnered in store, Making our worthy or worthless possessions, Up in the land where we'll harry no more.

Transures that lie all around us in plenty We never heed as we are hurrying on, And when in heaven our coffree are empty, We shall first know how they're lost and ar

gone;
Then we shall know how our spirits have wasted
Wealth of Eternity planted in Time, The soil for its seed growing barren as ashes,
While we are hurrying out of its clime.

God works but slowly-but slowly, my broth

## STAND BY YOUR FRIENDS.

If there ever was a time in the history of the country when Democrats should stand by each other, and especially stand by their newspapers, it is now, when life, liberty, freedom of mind or body finances and pros-perity, are riding this ruin tossed ocean. Democratio editors have no easy time of i The fearless defender of Democrati now. The fearless defender of Democratic faith, no matter whicher he stands by the colors he has planted upon the walls of his paper, is deserving of a liberal support from every democrat in the shape of both subscription and advertising. It is no childs play to edit a democratic newspaper these times. None but braye men will haze the lives et the hands of cowardly ard their lives at the hands of cowardly moba-their property at the hands of insane-rioters, or toll enrly and late to right the ship of state as democratic editors, who have the pluck to speak plainly do every

day in the week. The press of the opposition is supported The press of the opposition is supported by Government patronage bestowed with liberal hands. Its mission is several fold,—to ruin the country—to deceive the peoas to the causes and prospects of the war—to crush Democracy into the earth and to incite mob violence against the men who uphold the faith and doctrines of the great which also has made our nation. party which alone has made our union great. The democratic papers are without the fostering protection of official phtronage. Many fanatical business men refuse to support them for the reason that they are democratic and no other. The thrift of the Republican press is that which follow fawning. The thrift of the Democratic press where it exists is that which is actually forced from exists is that which is actually observed the public on the ground of superior merit, working under a terrible disadvantage. Men que pay Abolition taxes—can vote for abolition measures—can shed their blood or lose them lives in this abolition war, but must keep their mouths closed exquet to presse the hand which robs them or kiss the pointed steel before it plerces their heart. And yisless Democrats stand shoul-der to shoulder all over the land, it, will not be six months before by dictation of Lincoln there will be no democratic papers in the

In indeed a brave and honest man who in the face of bayonets, bribes, mobs and threats of assassination made daily dare point his pen at, or plunge its point into the mass of corruption, lyranay, fraud, imbecility and injustice now stalking fearlessty over the land. He is not a coward who dare speak his mind even in the ear of the tyrant, or bid defiance to the mintons of unjust and abused power. He is not a slave, nor will ever be who stands by his colors when the shot of hate, envy and fear order as a save, and the mind even if all his paper patronage is swept to the winds—who will not bow the knee, soften his pen or chew his words at the bidding of fanatics, be they in or out of uniform. The man who dares do right—who dare edit a Democratic newspaper and continually point to the He is indeed a brave and honest man who newspaper and continually point to the wrongs, the frauds, the acts of oppression, tyranny and injustice of this Administration is descript more support than he reeniver to the shame of Democrat

ecives, to the shame of Democrats and the public generally be it said.

Amid the elimertan gloom which envelopes the land there rises high heaven-ward here and there a monument of bravery—a pillar of living fire in the national night which points the way to peace, prosperity and raufion of the states now at war. More glorious than orowns—more valuable than dismonds are these volcanoes which throw forth their burning lava to scored the masses of fanaticism below—the fearless Democratic newspapers of the north to whose fearless teachings and heroulean exertions will the country some day be indebted for the renewal of the peace which was once her glory.

debted for the renewal of the peace which was once her glory.
We ask not for ourselves, but for others, that Democrats; stand by their friends. See that they are strengthened and supported—that like Joshus, their hands may be held up till the sun of blood goes down forever. Circulate Democratic newspapers, Read them and give them to your neighbors. Support the brave defenders of your faith. Hupport the brave deronders of your land, there and there one may fall—may be swept down by a mob or by the tyrant who rejoices in the name of the widow maker, but let has piece be supplied at once. Our enemies fight with the sword—let us rely upon the fight with the sword—let us rely upon the pen, for it is a more powerful weapon. - 622

Lincoln's Programms.—The New York reman's Journal in an article on the peace agoitations at Niagra Falls, gives the fol-Regulations at Niegra Falls, gives the fol-lowing as Linophus programme for the Presidency. It is truth: 1. A digraceful war, rather than an hon-

1. A digraceful war, rather than an honorble peach!
2. The extermination of white men under the delusive pretent of freeing black bar-

barians!

8. The supervision of Constitutional liberty, and war on all who uphold it.

4. The beging and humiliation of the people of the Northern States.

5. Finally, a standard place, based, not on an honorable agreement by to rights, but on a confessed impotency, to carry on this war!

Let the word travel from town to town. from farm to farm, from hill-top to: hill-to v God for our chastisement, because

no vild instruments could be found, have announced their purpose! It is ! Destruction, not Preservation!

Description, not Preservation!
Tearing Down and Building un!
Bayonets, not Lags.
Despotism Perpetuated, not Institutions
lestored!

army who wish their return, will yote for the Democratic nominees, for they are nom-inated on a platform which will, give nesse

u to the nation.

## The Democratic Watchman.

"STATE BIGHTS AND PROPERAL UNION."

Vol. 9.

## BELLEFONTE, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.

THE GREAT CRIMINAL CASE.

THE PROPER OF THE SUPREME COURT Of the United States | Ballot-Box. -- October persus and November terms,

Indictment drawn up and presented by the workingmen of New York, representing the atolling millions of the United States of America. It is charged against the de-fendant in this case, (the Abolition party,).

that—
It has consigned to untimely deaths five hundred thousand human beings, the great majority of whom were working men—producers, contributors to the wealth of the retion.

nation.

It has arrayed brother against brother, and pitted the father against the son in moral combat.

It has defuged the land in blood—whiten:

ed the fields of the South with the bones of he slain.
It has brought grief and sadness to nearly

every fixeside.

It has opened up broad avenues for speculation and plunder of the public fixances.

It has deranged the currency of the coun-

ry.
It has enlarged beyond all necessity the public debt.

It has taxed the present generation beyond all precedent, and entailed burthens
that will fall with crushing weight upon un-

orn millions.

It has taken from industrial and produc-It has taken from industrial and productive pursuits over two millions of men.

It has shielded the riot from the dutches of repeated "drafts," by the payment of sums (to them petty and insignificant) to the Government; while it has compelled the toiling masses to callst, for the plain reason that their actual necessities, required it for the immediate support of their families.

It has given us shipplasters, green paper and petty postage stamps for the common currency of the country.

It has created a fluctuating and uncertain standard of value.

It has used the people's money-without

standard of value. It has used the people's money-without legal authority, in useless and vain attempts to better the condition of the negro, at the expense of the white race.

It has inaugurated schemes to thwart the plans of the Almighty in co-mingling the

It has allowed defaulters and defrauding contractors, paymasters, public officers and even private individuals, to swindle the peoeven private individuals, to swindle the peo-ple out of millions of dollars, and has dured to send some of them on foreign missions as a reward for their rascality. It has ignored well established laws of

State in which they resided; incarcerated them in bastiles, and falsely denounced

them as traitors.

It has trainfied down the great bulwarks of civil liberly, the freedom of speech and of the press.

It has abolished the writ of habeas corpus, It has abolished the writ of habeas corpus, promise, and to restore and preserve it the control of the press.

in the General Government, thus causing more expenses, increased taxes, and heavier butthens of the people.

It has arganized new States from the more fragments of the original; admitted members from these so-called States to seats

GEN. McCLELLAN'S LETTER OF AC-

The following is the letter of the Committee appointed to apprize Gen. McClellan Convention, from the Chicago Times, of Tuesday:

with the state of the same of citizens, who attended and watched its proceedings with intense interest:

Be assured that those for whom we speak were animated with the most earnest, devoted and prayerful desire for the salvation of the American Union and the preservation of the Constitution of the United States, and that the accomplishment of these objects were the statement of these objects. that the accomplishment of these objects was the guiding and impelling motive in every mind, and, we may be permitted to add, that the purpose to maintain that Union is manifested in their selection as their candidate of one whose life has been devoted to its cause, while it is their earnest hope and confident belief that your election will restore to our country, Union, Peace and Constitutional Liberty.

We have the former to be your obedient servents.

servants,
Hobatic Sexuous and others.

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The following is the letter of General McClellan accepting the Chicago nomination:
ORANGE, N. J., September 8, 1804.
GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to ac-

knowledge the receipt of your letter inform-ing me-of my nomination by the Democrat-ic National Convention, recently assembled at Chicago, as their candidate at the next election for President of the United States. It is unnecessary for me to say to you that this nomination comes to me unseught. I am happy to know that when the nomi-nation was made the record of my public

life was kept in view.

The effect of long and varied service in the army during war and peace has been to strongthen and make indelible in my mind and heart, the love and reverence for the

to send some of them on foreign missions as a reward for their rascality.

It has ignored well established laws of Congress.

It has disrogarded the Constitution under the plen of "military necessity."

It has dost the land, which laws they contravened.

It has indemnified public officers from this indemnified public officers from this at law for damages on account of outrages upon the rights of citizens.

It has aircsted good and true men and patriotic citizens without legal authority; dragged them from their homes, friends and families; sont them beyond the limits of the State in which they resided; incarcerated

vice.
Thus conducted, the work of reconstruc-tion would have been easy and we night have reaped the benefit of our many victor-

abridge.

It has set aside our system of trial by jury, and substituted arbitrary power for the laws of the land.

It has declared military control where the civil tribunals were in the faithful discharge of their legitimate duties.

the life of the land.

It has declared military control where the civil tribunals were in the faithful discharge of their legitimate duties.

It has created unnecessary departments in the General Government, thus causing more expenses, increased taxes, and heavier butthens of the people.

It has arganized new States from the more fragments of the original; admitted the country—to secure such peace, re-establish the Union and guarantee for the future and interests of the country—to secure such peace, re-establish the Union and guarantee for the future and interests of the country—to secure such peace, re-establish the Union and guarantee for the future and interests of the country—to secure such peace, re-establish the Union and guarantee for the future and interests of the country—to secure such peace, re-establish the Union and guarantee for the future and interests of the country—to secure such peace. the conditional rights of every State. The Union is the one condition of peace, and we

ARE THESE MEN TRAITORS?

arms, advanced with slow and trembling at the Scoretary's table.

There was that in the bearing of those of vonerable men, full of honors and associated for years past with their country's history, that told plainer than words the purpose which brought them there—something which is said those grey hairs and those aged forms, trembling and tettering upon the very vergo in home to this strange city for any less purpose than to assist in rescuing the honor and hopes of the country which had unaily advanced slowly up the broad aisie, one lessing upon another, a deep smotion party to-successfully carry out their political in the remaining upon another, a deep smotion party to-successfully carry out their political in the present of the summission of matters.

thrilled the vast audience of thousands.

At last the Scorctary's table was reached, and, aurrendering each other's arms, these two old men, bowed beneath the weight of years, turned and faced each other in silence—and then, as if realizing their earlier manhood, wheat their country's glory was reflected upon them, and reviewing year by year and step by step each advanced to the present time, finally taking in at or rapid glance all the wide spread ruin and devastingion—these groans and terrs, these widows and orphans, these millions of graves, these occans of blood, this divided country—as if comparing the past with the present, and oceans of blood, this divided country—as if comparing the past with the present, and realizing, perhaps, stronger than ever before how happy, unhappy, is the great country they came from the verge of the grave to try and save—these two old men fell upon each other's shoulders and wept over this rain and appreciation of the Lerrible responsibilities resting upon them. The vast audience was hushed—the sobs of the two old men who after years had palsied their tofgues, and weated thoir streugth, were about to undertake the grandest work of all their lives, alone thrilled the hearts of the stroughs, alone thrilled the hearts of the thousands who gazed upon them. They did personally concerned, for we believe him an

their lives, alone thrilled the hearts of the thousands who gazed upon them. They did not weep alone; eyes that had known tears long since theirs were wet too; heads which the frost of winters had not yet closhed with the emblem of purity and place were bowed with theirs. Ten thoneand hearts swelling with one impulse thanked God that he had spared these two old men to this work—that He had willed that the head already wreathed in honor should.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON. the heady already wreathed in honor should not be bowed down forever until they had participated in the last great effort to resoue their country from irretrievable ruin, and been crowned with laurels before which all others pale and wither. A moment that vast audience, rising to its feet, was silent before the sublime grandour of the seene—a moment, and admiration for that noble grief carried it into the wildest applause, and ten thousand voices mingled in one at-tested the sympathy and admiration of the

LINCOLN THE OFFICE-HOLDERS' CANDIDATE.

people.

Abraham Lincoln is the candidate of the office-holders of his party: In no sense of the word can he be regarded as the candi-date of the people. The Convention which date of the people. The Convention which nonlinated him at Baltimore was a mere gathering together of office-holders, refu-tives and friends of office-holders, contractmembers from these so-called States to seats as members of Gongress the conditional rights of overy State. The same friends of contractors, abolians members of Gongress that has sent its spice and informers through the principle cities and towns, to listen to and report the murmurings of the people ask no more.

Let me add what I doubt not was, although the name of the Convention ored delegates from South Carolina, who, as it is of the people they represent; that

The Suffolk (New York) Herald, a Republican journal, has hauled down the flag of Whan Research of the day Lincoln and Johnston, and gives the follow-

of his nomination.

Convention, from the Chicago Times, of his nomination.

Convention, New York, Sept. 8.—Moj. Gen. George B.

McClellan: Sir.—The indersigned were appointed a committee by the National Democratic Convention, which met at Chicago on the 29th of August, to advise you of your unanimous nomination by that body as the candidate of the Democratic party for President of the United States, and also to predentials of his convention.

It gives us great pleasure to perform this duty and to act as the representatives of that Convention, whose deliberations were with the name of the State. In sinewer to the duty and to act as the representatives of that Convention, whose deliberations were with the secondary of the convention.

The secondary of the present controlling faction, that the name of the State. In sinewer to the duty and to act as the representatives of that Convention, whose deliberations were with site of the present controlling faction, that the name of the State. In sinewer to the daily and to act as the representatives of the convention, whose deliberations were with example of citizens, while the name of the State. In sinewer to the daily and to act as the representatives of the convention, whose deliberations were with example of citizens, when the convention were the name of the state. In sinewer to the present controlling faction, that the name of the State. In sinewer to the daily and to act as the representatives of the Convention, whose deliberations were with situation of the present controlling faction, that the name of the state, and the Scoretary with Mainty and to act as the representatives of the state. In sinewer to the desirations of the convention, and gives the following ing reasons therefore:

Lincoln and Johnston, and gives the following ing reasons therefore:

When we held our tongue till that late with the name of the state and presented the where never the administration of the present controlling faction, that the secondary where the secondary where the convention, and

Internity Administration, we are at this moment trembling upon the brink of national destruction. By a man whom we have every reason to believe honest, but whose lack of wisdum, and continual supplication of a disordered brain, have brought a complication of national diseases upon us, and we are obliged to face oncoming calamitres which threaten to engulf us in deeper weeklan that which at this line surrounds

The Democratic candidate for Vice Presi dent, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, his present residence, in 1825, of New York ancestry. He early evined these qualities of mind which have marked his public caof mind which have marked his public carrier, and received an excellent general and last dollar, is, that they will be the last to classical education. Having selected the last dollar, is, that they will be the last to classical education. Having selected the last dollar from that they intend to steal law brofession, he applied himself different the last dollar from the treasury. reer, and received an excellent general and classical education. Having selected the legal profession, he applied himself diffigently to its study, and rapidly became noted for his legal accumen and the power of his advocacy. He was a Democrat from his boyhood, and at an early stage of his career became an active participant in the political discussions and canvasses of his native city. In 1854 he was elected a member of the Ohio Senate, and his course, during the session senate canvased his

during the session so strongly evinced his ability and statesmanlike qualities that at its tarmination he was chosen to represent his district in Congress. Since that time he has been thrice re-elected, and has repre-sented the First Ohio District continuously for nearly eight years. His official record in Congress shows that, while he has always The state of the s

RATS DESERTING A SINKING SHIP ABE LINCOLN'S WARNING.

nan journal, has hauled down the flag of incoln and Johnston, and gives the followg reasons therefore:

"We have held our tongue till this late with faith in their cause and their hope from en incoln the flag of the day with faith in their cause and their hope from en incoln the flag of the

day. We have never uttered a word or syllable derogatory to the best interests of the
party to which we are the adherents; but
their beart,

Fly, fly from their vengeance, for nothing car But leaving the office that an accident gar theo.

By We have bout to the yoke, but we hear it no lon Thou art valu of thy title and proud of thy But thy country declares thee to both, a dis-

But go, spew it back in the taverns that bre-When the fully is over that change thee to Perhaps we may laugh at thee, dangerous fool.

We are ready to meet thee in fair open field, With Law for our weapon and right for our

shield,
Thou hast bayonets and bribery, scatter the

to go.

To pay the most sacred duty they owe,
But hetter than life without liberty, better
That Freemen should fall than to submit to the
fetter. [Metropolitan Record.]

Widows of black soldiers get life same pension as widows of white sol-diers.

too much going over the Falls!

—Old Abe says the people don't realize what there is involved in this contest. It is very evident he don't realize it or he would try to bring it to an end.

-What the Lincolnites mean by the

Henry Winter Davis has written a letter to a friend in St. Louis saying that he will oppose Lincoln's re-election to the

—A Republican exchange still defies public opinion, and exclaims, "All hail, Lincoln!" A storm that is gathering over his head will be pretty near all hail.

— A dispatch from Chicago to the Cincinnati Commercial says it is confidently asserted that Gen. Frank Blair, and all his St. Louis friends will support McClellan.

No. 36.

To pluck thee from power-whatever the

Thou art strong in thy Satraps, but Freedom i

grace.

Behold thy black idel, already tis red
With the useless blood thou hast wanton "shed.
Thou art witty: of this we will give thee credit

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER.

General McClellan is not a traitor

The Tribune heads an editorial "Too Much Ningara." In November it will be

QUERY.—Is it the proposed elevation f the Negro that has raised the price of

The soldiers in, the field have got tired of fighting and look to the Democratic party to help them out of the scrape.

bitter end.

--- President Lincoln's "To whom it may concerns" letter, as the matter new stands, "concerns" his friends and his re-election, about as much us it does anything.

"Att we included of making without about a supporting the government," the companies of the All these united do on form the government power of the country. Under, one was extended to the power of the country. Under, one was extended to the project, the official agents to execute the with of the sovereign people, for to the initial countries of the law united exact thirty guarded. Constitutional limitations, All of Mr. Lincoln's usurpations are assaults upon the government, the is opposing and stability to destroy in the comment. In the last the guilty party who is opposing and stability to destroy in the comment. In the last the guilty party was a second or the countries of the countries of the countries.

ernment! In England, the governing power, instead of being the people is the aristocracy. Suppress the aristocracy in England eracy. Suppress the aristocracy in England and there is no political organization in the government of that country would be overthrown, just as Lincoln is seeking to overthrow the government of this country by suppressing the rights and powers of the people. Napoleon said: If religion had the people. Napoleon said: If religion had been taken away from Rome, nothing would have been help.—The reason was that the government of llome was the priesthood. If we take soverignty from the people of America, there is nothing left of hour government. It would be as effectually described as the government of Mrant. Britain would be by the averthrow of the aristogram, or as the government of Austria, would be by the ignoring of the crowin, So if it betrue, as these noisy imbeging declare, that those who are opposing, and trying to destroy our government, ought tooke hanged. Mr. Lincoln's mack is the traiter who is opposing, the government establishings; by o

opposing, the government established; by the people of the United States.—Dld Guard.

Altayonion. Paors. When you have a holitionists charging the Rebellion upon Democrats, confront them with the following truths from History:

1. That there were no supplement Rebellion in the South until after the election of Abraham Lingolm, who hand proclaimed that this Lovernment could not exist part free and part have—and that he would not be bound by a decision of the Supreme Court; if it decided that slaves could be held in the Particular.

2. That all difficulties would have been

. B. "That all difficulties would have been settled by the Rease Convention, and war prevented, if Lincoln, Chase, Chandler, et al., had desired it.

3. That if Lincoln had called Congress to meet on the 20th of May+as he could have done—and called 75,000 men simply to protect Washington until Congress had soled—there would have been no war. The Bartler States would not have some out-Border States would not have gone out— and the men who fired on Surnier, would have been punished by Law.

4. That a kay time since the war com-menced, Lincoln's Congress, could have

made Peace by simply guaranteeing to the States their Constitutional Rights—and can

States their Constitutional Rights—and can do so, even how.

5. That from 1833 to 1860, the Southern States had respected and executed every law of Congress—white large numbers of outmens in every Northern State, had re-belled—resisted the Bread Seak of the Uni-ted States of America, tore it up, trampled it under their feet, and assaulted the officers of the Countribure!

of the Government.

6. That in no Southern State—except South Carolinn—was there a majority of all the voters who voted for President in 1860, in fayor of Secession; and had the war been prosecuted solely to enforce the Laws and defend the Constitution—and put down armed rebels, it would have ended two years ago, and there would not have been now an armed rebel in any State. armed rebel in any State.

7. That the election of Abraham Lincoln was the immediate cause of this war and all its disaster—and his removal—through the ballot-boxes—will bring immediate Pease, and restore the Unihn.

· · · · · · · SHELL OUT!

"Your money ar your life."—Dick Turnin, Abe Lincoln and other Higheaughes.

"The Government," is making demands upon the capitalists of the country for more money with which to carry on this sholition war,—and it seems that they do not "come down with the rags" with sufficient eager, ness and rapidity. The following is the Turpinian style new used by the administration to force the people to subscribe to its loans. It is from the New York Thines, an organ of Mr. Lincoln:

"We must have money! If we cannot raise it in one-way, washall have toolesse in another. "It is not altogether a choice with rich men and corporations whether they will lead money to fae Governments—It will be drawn from them in some way."

The money will no doubt be drawn from the people by force of the bryonet. There

congress snows that, which he meanways doing tenaciously to the tenots of his party, "concerns" his friends and his re-election, he has enjoyed the favor and esteem of his brother members, and has occupied a leading position on most of the important questing position on most of the important questions. He has almost invarigably been selection, the concerns and his re-election. The money will be drawn from them in some way."

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425