Democratic Watchman

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FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. HIESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

Their Designs Accomplished.

Prior to the formation of the Abolition party, all political organizations in the United States professed at least to respect the Constitution and to make it their rule of action. But this party came into existence as the open foe of the Constitution and the Union it formed, and lived by making war upon its most sacred provisions. In its infancy it was despised by a large majority of our people; not because its principles were more odious then than now but because a generation of men was then living who well remembered the difficulties through which our government had struggled into existence, and knew that Abolitionism and the Union could not live together. As that generation passed away and was succeeded by one which knew *nothing of the Revolutionary* strife the disunion party increased in strength each year, until it swallowed up all other political organizations above the honest portion of them into the Democratic party, as the last ditch to the defence of the Union. When in 1860, ABRAHAM LINCOLN was elected President, the last defence of the Union was carried by its foes, the ties were severed and we drifted into a fratricidal war. A war so fierce and bitter could not last long, and the fragments of the broken Union drifted again into peace, but separated more widely than ever. A revolution has been effected far more dangerous to a Republican system of *government* than that attempted by the Southern people on that fair green dell. Its best industrial system has been destroyed, the safe guards of liberty have been torn away, and no man has any substantial protection against the arbitrary hand of those in power. All this was foreseen and foretold years ago by wise men of all parties as the certain result of the triumph of Abolitionism and is precisely what the Abolitionists threatened to do if they attained power. They attained power, and the results they had threatened followed; they abolished slavery and destroyed the Union. Are we not justifiable therefore in charging them with all the evils *which have fallen upon us*, and in giving them the name they have so justly earned, of disunionists? If a man threatens to do a certain act to produce a certain result, and the act is done and the result follows, surely he will be held responsible for both. The abolition party has labored on for years towards the very object they have now attained, with a determination worthy of a good cause, and always loudly proclaimed that object to be the destruction of the Union which protected "slavery" and the man of those who held "slave." In reaching this end, they have brought upon ten thousand evils they did not foresee, but for which they are nevertheless to be held responsible. Yet they profess now to be the Union party and charge the evils which they labored so long and so openly to produce upon those who labored equally hard to avert them. If they have not done this, all their efforts for thirty years have been in vain, and they have not got even the miserable satisfaction of having been successful. If they are *The Union party, it must be* gratifying for them to know that they are laboring for that which their most inveterate foe maintained against them for a quarter of a century. It is a strange position for a vicious party to occupy, to credit the success of their long cherished schemes to the opposition, and to proclaim themselves the peculiar champions of the instrument which they declared to be "a league with hell and a covenant with death."

But the result of their triumph is too plain to be misunderstood by any one. They have triumphed everywhere, and for more than a year their success has been perfect, and there is no Union. There is desolation and woe and misery all over the country, there is an immense debt threatening us with utter ruin; the negro has ceased to be a highly useful and contented member of society, and has become a miserable, worthless vagabond, and an expense to the people of over fifteen millions of dollars annually; Yet there is no Union, there is no prosperity, there is nothing but disunion and hatred, debt and taxation, and negro equality thought of, or talked of, by the Abolition members of the Revolutionary Congress. How long will the people suffer it? Will we permit them to go on until they reach the haven of all their hopes, and make us a *mongrel people*, despised of all mankind and cursed of God? Have we not already suffer enough to convince us that their works are evil, and that nothing but evil can come from their Administration? Let the people rise in their might at the coming election, and give the control of the State government to the only men who ever did love the Union, and the only party now in existence which in its nature can be a Union party. Leaders of Abolitionists declare openly that the restoration of the Union is the death blow to their party, which means that Democracy and the Union must live or die together. Let the next Congress be composed of the same elements that the present one is, and the Union and Constitution of our fathers will be buried with their authors, beyond all hope of resurrection.

Pennsylvania never had a more important question to determine than she has at this year's elections, and we hope that our people will be equal to the emergency. If men will study the questions before us, and make themselves acquainted with the true situation of affairs, there can be no doubt of our success. Let no Democrat have to reflect, when the strife is over, that he neglected an opportunity to enlighten his fellow men. Let us work as we never worked before, for if we fail, we may never have another opportunity.

A Civil Necessity.

Office holders and those dependent upon their salaries, affect to be much embarrassed to ascertain which side honor requires them to take in the contest between Congress and the President.

Strange that *they* should misunderstand the practical workings of the maxim "to the victors belong the spoils." Since 1861, the Republicans have had a just claim to the enjoyment of office, and most valiantly have they asserted their right. The records show that *twice* as many appointments were made *in the civil service* under Mr LINCOLN as had been made by all of his predecessors.—Of this, Democrats had no right to complain, and for five years they have patiently "stood out in the cold," and despite the subtle acts of a despotic foe have gallantly maintained their principles and their organization.

Suppose there is difficulty in deciding which wing of the Republicans is the party that triumphed in 1861 and 1865, it still does not affect the Democracy, and can in no manner entitle them to claim the spoils of office.

If the President would assume to dictate to Congress whom they should select to fill the offices at their disposal he would justly merit and would undoubtly receive the severest rebuke, and yet he has precisely the same right to do this that Congress has to dictate to him the recipients of his official favors. Upon this subject the Radicals have themselves settled the question. Who does not remember that within a brief two years the Republican doctrine was "THE PRESIDENT IS THE GOVERNMENT. Oppose the President and you oppose the Government. All men are traitors who do not support the President." Such were the daily utterance of the shoddy press, Mr LINCOLN himself sanctioned the doctrine and then whole party acted upon it. The unlawful seizure and imprisonment of thousands of Democrats have indelibly impressed upon our minds this doctrine in all its length and breadth. It then LINCOLN was President was the Government. So JOHNSON as President is the Government and we command to their lips the chalice so rudely pressed to our.

The offices are in the gift of the Executive. If he believes his policy will restore the Union and give prosperity to the whole people, and if he believes he can frighten his enemies through his office at his disposal he should at once and decidedly use the means the Constitution and law have given him. Three fifths of the Republican are with the President, but through the control long habit has given their party machinery their voices still follow the old leaders, the fabricators of the false assumption that all will yet be herded "Thaddeus Stevens, Johnson proclaimed from the stump of the Presidential mansion, that THIS IS A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT. The hour for Congress to have passed the bill for the admission of the seceding States was the hour for proclaiming the separation as final.

Upon the question of reconstruction the Democracy in solid phalanx are supporting the policy of the President—They seek none of the offices. They have no just claim to them. They regard the contest as one of principle some of greater importance was never submitted to the American people. Its defeat will forever sink the last hope of our free institutions, its triumph will make a glorious future possible for our noble country.

The influence of office holders *for good* is but slight, *for evil* they may be all powerful. As opponents of a measure they weigh but little, as its opposers they are always felt. In a close contest, their opposition may turn the scale. In a deadly struggle with "traitors" as that the President will permit his office holders to range in the ranks under the banner of treason and throw into the breach again him the influence and position they hold at his pleasure?—Measuring the vigor of the foe and the magnitude of the issue, it is not plainly his duty to use with unsparing hand every means that the Constitution and law have cast upon him.

Under the way of the Radicals, "MILITARY NECESSITY" was held to justify *any violation* of the Constitution and laws, and now we hold that "CIVIL NECESSITY" enjoins the vigorous use of every means that are vested in the Executive under the plain terms of the organic and statute laws. The union of the States is the life of the nation. Let the laws of the land be wielded to preserve that life. The foe is a dangerous one and must be vanquished. The disease is desperate and efficient remedies must be resorted to. Halting measures will not answer. A clean sweep must be made. *Potsdam* support of the President will not do. Works must show the faith of these gentlemen. They cannot support JOHNSON and STEVENS, they must love the one and hate the other. They must support the Presidents policy, they must speak favorably of it, they must support those who support it and oppose those who oppose it. Determined, prompt and energetic action on the part of the Executive, is vitally essential. He can afford to be bold in sustaining the right.

The Only Way.

If a physician should declare that he could tear the heart out of a man's body, and while the whole frame quivered in agony, could force it into a shape unnatural to every fibre, and then restore the animation, he would be looked upon as a lunatic. But where the Abolition party has de troyed every vital principle of the old Union, and distorted all its parts and yet profess to be able to re-establish the Union, they receive the support of many of our people, though their scheme is just as crazy as the other. If the Union was merely an affair of paper, a mere article of copartnership, such a thing might be possible. But it was founded upon great natural principles, and upon such only must it depend for its existence. There must be Union and mutual good feeling between the people of the sections or there can be no permanent union of States. The Abolitionists tell us openly that they will not have the old Union, and pretend to be able to make a new one of the bleeding, disjointed fragments which they have made.—The Democratic party holds that the Union is restored, if the disunionists at Washington were hurled from the places they have usurped. The South is willing and anxious to return to the Union, the Democratic party is willing to receive them, and surely there can be no obstacle in the way but the Abolitionists. It remains with the people to remove that obstacle in the coming campaign, and next fourth of March will find the Union of our father's once more complete, and in a condition to heal the wounds which a triumphant and wicked sectionalism has inflicted. One great step towards the restoration of the Union is the election of Governors for the Northern States who can meet those of the South as friends. The friendship of the Democratic party for the South is made the subject of reproach by the Abolitionists, yet it is the very claim upon which we ask the support of union men with most confidence. The South hates Abolitionism and the hatred is mutual; it must be perfectly evident to any man who understands the principles upon which the Union was founded, that there can be no union between such bitter foes. General GEARY is the candidate of the most radical of the original disunionists for Governor of Pennsylvania. We cannot believe that the people will support him, and wait confidently for their decision at the October election.

The Soldiers Speak Out.

As will be seen by the following resolutions, passed by the soldiers of Juniata county, at their club meeting held in the borough of Patterson of Saturday evening, June 9th, the convention of Provost Marshals, Skulks and commanders of negro troops, that met in Pittsburg on the 5, inst., came no nearer representing the *soldiers* of that section than of pluck. The *real* soldiers of the State are not represented by individuals who filled provost marshal offices, skulked in the rear of the army with negro troops, or hung round bar rooms at home playing the part of spy and informer, during the entire year. The Pittsburg convention was made up of just such stock and it is no wander its *action is being repudiated*, by those who bore the brunt of the battle and suffered the hardships incident to a soldier's life. We hope the recomendation of soldiers of Juniata county, will be acted upon, and that the *white* soldiers of Pennsylvania will meet in convention, and look by their action that they are the friends of a government of white men, and a restored Union. Here are the resolutions:

WHEREAS, At the so called Soldiers State Convention held at Pittsburg on the day June 5 inst., resolutions were passed endorsing all the measures of the present Rump Congress, and

And Whereas, Said Convention has by the true soldiers of the country and the friends of the union, the nomination of John W. Geary for Governor therefore,

Resolved, That we do not recognize the Pittsburg Convention as speaking the sentiments of the majority of the soldiers of Pennsylvania, and we do most emphatically repudiate their proceedings.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Johnson Union Soldiers of Pennsylvania the holding of a State Convention in the city of READING on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST next, for the purpose of placing ourselves before the people of Pennsylvania on a true Union and Constitutional platform each *representative district to elect two delegates for* every representative elected therein to the State legislature.

——You indeed have reason to cast stones and be proud of your Democratic record! We suppose you are, and so is the devil in his infernal history which embleth yours so nearly.—*He* starts from the rebellion in Heaven against a just and impartial God.—*Press.*

The Quarter master must have fallen pretty low when he cannot desist from slandering his own father. He displays as much ignorance of the history of his progenitor as of that of the Democratic party. He has read Milton more than his Bible, or he would not suppose that the old gentleman who controls him and his party ever had the honor to conduct any kind of *open* war against any one, much less against Heaven.—Ah, KURZ, we fear that in one respect in history and future resembleth yours muchly, he never was in heaven and most probably never will be.

THE LATE SOLDIER'S CONVENTION.—It cannot be disguised that the late Soldier's Convention, recently held in this city, was a regularly packed affair, concocted by the Radical leaders of that portion of the Republican party who call it patriotic to vilify, abuse and behead the President. It was one of the swift strategies of Forney, Stevens, Williams & Co., to forestall—by the semblance of a solemn State Convention, composed principally of the *bummers* of Philadelphia and other places—the sentiments of the great mass of our soldiers, who, in their peaceful avocations of life scarcely heard that such a Convention was to be held, and cared less for its action.

A Soldier's Convention should have eschewed politics, yet when one of Democratic proclivities undertook to intimate that it convened for partizan purposes, he was gagged down with hisses.

A party composed, tyrannical, Union hating, negro suffrage loving, President reviling, State right hating, centralized power advocating, rule or ruin mottoed, self-conceited, popular sovereignty and *abolitionizing* paper in the State, is copying the proceedings of that Convention as an expression of the sense of the great mass of our soldiery endorsing the present Rump Congress denouncing the President and proclaiming for General Geary. It was no such thing. "The soldier will vote as he fought," says a contemporary. He will. He fought to uphold the entirety of the Union against those who would have severed it—the *allies of the North and South*—to the former class of which the majority in the present fractional Congress belong.—*Pittsburg Republic (Republican.)*

"RAM, LAMB, SHEEP AND MUTTON."—On the 7th of last March the Disunion Geary State Convention met in pow wow in Harrisburg. Next day (8th) the delegates to and managers of it put on their military toggery and titles (such as had them) and *held a Geary's "Soldier" Convention*. On the 5th of June the Geary "Soldier" Convention met in Pittsburg respondent with all the paraphernalia of military clap trap, and next day (6th) the poor old "Union (?) League" held a State Grand Council, at which the same parties as before "run the machine," after laying aside the "strips and titles."

Dish it up as the rotten politicians in the interest of Thad Stevens may, however, it is *still the same disgusting, undigestible* dish of disunion jam. Reset it, boil it, or license it, as they may—it is all the same—too rank and woolly for Pennsylvania palates. But this is not the last of the "critter." It has yet to go through the form of the inevitable "mash," in which form it will be finally "cured up" on the Second Tuesday of October.—*Ex.*

——The first election under the city charter of Scranton, Luzerne county, took place on the 6th inst., and resulted in a Democratic victory. The Radicals were confident of success. All their power was put in requisition, and money contributed from abroad to aid them in gaining possession of the new city. But they were signally defeated. The majority on some portions of the Democratic ticket reached over three hundred and fifty, on a vote larger than ever before polled. The people are tired *of the Radical policy. They desire peace* and attention to the interests of white men, not discord and the bestowal of all legislative action in favor of the negroes. This fact is observable in all portions of the State. Not an election takes place but the Democratic vote is increased. The example of the gallant Democracy of Scranton will be followed throughout the State, and the result will be its full and entire redemption at the coming fall election.—*Ex.*

Where Disunion Capital is Manufactured.

It will be remembered that, a few weeks ago, Wade Hampton sent a letter to the Rump Senate, (which, however, was not allowed to be read,) denying the implication made in Gen Sherman's report that he had ordered and set fire to Columbia, South Carolina, and *asking a committee of investigation*. Following closely upon that letter, the New York *Tribune* came forward with a sworn affidavit from one W B Nash, of Columbia, (a freedman, by the way, which the *Tribune* did not state,) who deposed that the rebels fired the city and that it was burning "before any Union soldiers entered the city." This affidavit was put forth by that newspaper with a flourish of trumpets. It would "not pay Wade Hampton the compliment of supposing that his assertion is worthy refuting by such positive evidence as this," "this credible testimony," &c., &c. Following that organ all the Disunion copyists took the matter up, and Mr W B Nash's name and affidavit found a wide circulation. At last however, the laggard truth has got upon the liar's track and is steadily following it up.

The Columbia *Phœnix*, of the 23d, contains the following affidavit from the said W. Beverly Nash:

"STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
RICHLAND DISTRICT.

"Personally appeared before me W. B. Nash who, being duly sworn, says *that he never made an affidavit in relation to the burning of Columbia*; that he made a statement of the blowing up of the depot by accident, and that a few bales of cotton were burned by private parties, to an officer connected with the Freedmen's Bureau. Deponent further states that General Sherman, or men acting under his permission, *burned the city of Columbia, and that General Hampton had nothing to do with the infamous transaction.* W. B. NASH.

"Sworn to before me this 21st day of May, A. D. 1866.

"W. B. JOHNSTON, Magistrate."

The editor of the *Phœnix* had a personal interview with Nash, and says that Nash told him that—

"The conversation he had was with a Dr Reid, connected with the Freedmen's Bureau, and he distinctly and emphatically said that he told the officer that General Sherman burned the city of Columbia, that his man set fire to his own house, which, with the assistance of friends, was extinguished. Beverly was perfectly indignant at the use made of his name, and at the mutilation of his mere statement and the falsehood that he had made an affidavit."

Here then, *among the Agents of the Freedmen's Bureau*, we are to look for *the concoctors of Disunion political capital*. They are the liars, and forgers, and inventors, of the tales of "continued rebel hostility to the freedmen and the Government," of "shocking outrages on freedmen," &c., &c., with which the columns of Disunion newspapers have fairly groaned for many months past. No wonder, with scores of such rascally correspondents and bearers of false witness within the Freedmen's Bureau, that the Disunion press and leaders were anxious to perpetuate and extend that machine. With hundreds of lying Freedmen's Bureau agents writing up the rebellion again from every section of the South, to man in the North could be found to demand admittance to representations in the Southern States, in the teeth of such volumines and undisputed testimony, nor could such testimony be disproved except at great trouble and expense of money and time. Hence the great zeal for the Freedmen's Bureau, that vile sink of political and individual corruption.

The above is but one among the many disunion powers and falsehoods. Already the Governor of Alabama, and others of the witnesses before the Central Directory are complaining that their testimony was mutilated, garbled and falsely reported. But, why should this be wondered at, since the Disunion leaders have thus avowedly declared that their highest and only rule of action is "party ascendency?" Actuated only by such motives, what action is to be seen, too base or too infamous for them to perform?—*Patriot & Union.*

A Mongrel Convention in Virginia.

"Mr Clements stated that there was considerable debate in the Committee before any conclusion was arrived at. They had come to the conclusion that the policy of Union men in the South should be to avail themselves of the negro element."

We clip the above from the reported proceedings of a "Union" Convention held at Alexandria, Virginia, in which John M Botts and other "patriots" figured very extensively. The object of the Convention being to form a party in Virginia to support Congress and oppose the President. There are several steps and phases in the programme of mongrelizing a country where distinctions exist, and it takes some little time, years even, to completely work out the process. The unfortunate people of the South have passed through *one phase*, but they are soon to encounter another, one that will be a constantly growing evil. In every community there will be such debased and depraved wretches as met at Alexandria last week, who will, as this man Clements says, "avail themselves of the negro element, to forward their personal or ambitious purposes." It was such white monsters, enemies of their own race and blood, who had themselves to the Indian and negro element in Mexico, Central America and the South American "Republics," and used their for the constant revolutions, which afflict the country. The white people who would not consent to fraternize with negroes, to debase their blood and that of their children by amalgamation, were marked out as the special objects of hate and vengeance. Slowly but surely these wretches by catering to the wishes and whims of their masters, acquired the control, and in step by step these men rule has sunk out of sight, the road for their countries.

It makes the heart bleed to think that the land of Washington, of Jefferson, of Jackson, and of the scores of glorious patriots who have made our history enhanted, should now be doomed to walk in such a road, aye, is now walking in it, is being swallowed up in the wave of mongrelism which has swept over the southern portion of our continent. God in Heaven! is there no remedy? Must the bitter contents of this Abolition cup be drained to its very dregs? It is painful to realize that there are any people in the glorious Old Dominion who could be so debased as to associate and fraternize with negroes, but this Convention advertises the shameful fact. Contemptible in numbers it may have been, held under the shadow of the Washington Congress it was, but never the less, there it stands an evidence that men born to the soil stand ready to use the negro for political and party purposes, to invest him with suffrage, and make him the instrument to rule over their own flesh and blood. How long, suppose ye, it would be, if the Mongrel faction at Washington had full sway, before these disgusting creatures would, upon some rascally pretext, be installed in power at Richmond? No time would be lost in bringing about such a result. And it is just such an object that this Convention had in view. They denounced the existing State government as not entitled to respect, and they would, no doubt, get up a Mexican pronunciamento at the head of a negro army if their courage were equal to their baseness. Botts has figured in a good many questionable movements, but he never before succeeded in getting into one quite so dirty and contemptible.—*N Y Day Book.*

——There is a vast deal of nonsense talked and written about reorganizing the government "on accordance with the principles of the Declaration of Independence." It is to be presumed that Mr. Jefferson, who wrote that paper, understood its meaning and if it was designed, as is now claimed, not only to give freedom to the blacks but to make political and social equals of them, it is passing strange that he neglected to communicate that fact to his own negroes, but continued to hold them as slaves to his dying day. Will the Radical editors who are in the habit of printing windy and ridiculous interpretations of the Declaration be kind enough to explain this queer fact, or henceforth and forever hold their peace?—*Ex.*

——The pretense of plantation hunting Yankees, that their object in going South is not to make money, but to better the condition of the benighted population of that region, recalls the anecdote told by Dean Swift of the speech made by William of Orange, when he landed at Torbay in 1688, on his way to take possession of the British throne. "Mein beeples," said his majesty to a deputation of loyal Britons who had assembled on the quay to welcome him. "Mein beeples, I come here for your goot—*for all your goots*"—the most remarkable instance, said the sarcastic and witty Dean, in all history of a man unconsciously telling the truth.—*Ex.*

"Four Mistakes."

Under the above caption the Atlanta (Georgia) *Christian Index* prints the following, which should be read and considered by every Northern man who sincerely desires the good of his country and its people:

The great obstacle to reconstruction in Church and State, in fact and in feeling, lies in mutual misunderstanding of the facts in regard to each other by the Northern and Southern people. If the *truth* were known at the North as to what is said, and done, and felt in these Southern States, we believe that a controlling number of the people there would be inclined to extend to us such treatment as we desire and we think we deserve. There are four leading particulars in which we think their judgments of us are entirely wrong, and if they could be correctly informed on these points, we believe that a vast stride would be made toward real peace. With a sincere desire to do good to our fellow-men, and to glorify our Father in Heaven, we proceed to mention these four things, and to put on record our solemn testimony in regard to them.

First. It is believed at the North that the people here consider the late dispute still unsettled, that they are anxious for another opportunity to resort to arms, and that they are ready and ripe to avail themselves of the first occasion to make another effort for independence.

In all this our Northern friends are entirely mistaken. There is not a word of truth in it. There may be individuals of whom it is true—of course we cannot say that there are none—but we can and do say that we know of none and have heard of none. The people here are not thinking about arms nor about independence; the ideas for which the war was fought are considered obsolete and are seldom spoken of. The great idea with almost every one is to take care of himself and improve his own condition. Revolution is of all things the farthest from their wishes or thoughts.

Second. It is believed at the North that there is here a general disposition to oppress and persecute the negro race, and, if possible, to enslave them.

Nothing could be further from the truth. During the war the slaves for the most part stood by their masters, labored for them without overseers in thousands of instances, and sympathized with them and sustained them in every possible way to the last.—Since the war they have conducted themselves with a degree of propriety which under the circumstances, is a wonder to the world. These things have increased the kindness of feelings which were kindled before, and the negro race is held in higher estimation at the South this day than it ever has been. The rights of suffrage, of holding office, and of sitting on juries are denied them by our laws, but in all other respects they are (in Georgia) precisely on a footing with the white people, and so we think it is in most of the other States. The people of the North have been so often told that the opposite of all this is true that they may find it hard to believe what we tell them; but the facts are as we state.

Third. It is believed at the North that the immediate Southern people are clothed with political power they will use their influence for the repudiation of the National debt.

We have never heard this scheme proposed by a Southern man, and it probably would never have been thought of here if we had not received the idea from Northern newspapers. We have never heard it spoken of except with condemnation. Most of us are wise enough to know that it is to our interest to sustain the Government under which we expect to live.

Fourth. It is believed at the North that the Southern people if invested with political power, would be heavy to force upon the Government the assumption of the debt of the late Confederacy.

We do not believe that this idea ever entered into the wildest dream of the most visionary man in these Southern States. We have never heard the subject mentioned, except with ridicule, and, as in the preceding case, we believe it never would have been mentioned at all if it had not been thrust upon our attention by the Northern press.

If the people at the North could only know the truth in regard to the four points above spoken of, we believe that there would be an immense change in public opinion, and in the state of public feeling there, and that the result would be a restoration of friendly relations and of material prosperity.—Few of them, perhaps will see these lines, of those who see them, some, we have no doubt, will believe all we have said, for some of them know that our testimony can be relied on, some, we fear, will say that we wilfully falsify, and others will probably say that we are mistaken as to the facts.—We earnestly entreat those who doubt our evidence to tell us what evidence would be satisfactory, and if they demand evidence which the nature of the case admits of, we think we can pledge our selves in advance to produce it.

This article may be copied by Northern newspapers, and it is just possible that some of their readers would like to obtain more full information from the same source, if so let them address the editor of the *Christian Index*, Atlanta, Georgia, and they shall be promptly responded to publicly or privately, as they may desire.

Negro Equality—What Does it Mean?

Wendell Phillips who has acted as prophet during the abolition crusade against the Constitution and its requirements, says:

"*Negro suffrage means a source of negro Congressmen sitting in the House of Representatives.* It means colored merchants in New Orleans, and colored Senators in Columbia. It means negro representatives sharing in making railroad laws and other laws. *It means social equality*, and that was where the Southerner met the question. Social equality follows hard on the heel of the ballot box, and the South knows it, and she resists negro suffrage for what must follow it."

Yes, this is exactly what it means, and all the sophistry of cunning politicians cannot make the people believe anything else. If equality will not do this much for the negro it will do nothing. A man cannot be equal in the sight of the law unless every barrier is thrown down that would keep him from entering the race for civil, religious and political honors. If one restriction blocks the way he is not an equal.—The man that tells you that equality has restrictions for a portion of her citizens tells you what is not true. They may laugh when the white man's friend declares that equality gives the blacks all the rights of citizenship, it is an ironical laugh, one designed to take the place of argument.

Innovations never develop at once. Like the growth of bodies it requires time to bring them into full life and action. Unless the negro has the power to exercise the right of suffrage, he never can benefit the disunionists of the North, and that power must be granted or the Sumner Stevens program one falls to the ground. They know this, which accounts for their actions in that direction. Wendell Phillips is correct when he says "NEGRO SUFFRAGE MEANS *negro Congressmen, negro Merchants at New Orleans, and negro Senators in Columbia.*"

A few years ago the radicals denied that they were in favor of the destruction of the Federal compact, endeavoring to let on that they adhered to the doctrines enunciated in the resolution of Congress favoring a restoration of the States under the Constitution. But now they openly denounce men as traitors who seek such a restoration. In a few years this quibbling about the rights of the negro will be dispensed with and they will join Phillips in urging all its powers. Democrats and conservatives, be not deceived by the disunion schemers; they will only laugh at you after their aims are accomplished, should you allow them to conquer. The county of Lycoming contains a majority of men opposed to negro elevation in the political world, and we believe that their votes will tell in October for the white man's candidates.—*Gazette.*

ANOTHER ACT OF IMBECILITY.—It has been telegraphed from this city that Gov. Curtin yesterday signed that iniquitous and unconstitutional concoction of the Disunion majority of the late Legislature, called a bill to disfranchise deserters and non-reporting drafted men. It seems that still, as heretofore, the Governor yields to the lash of the Camerons and Forneys, who set him up merely to make a tool of him. It matters little, however, that thousands of honest men may be deprived of their just rights as citizens at the fall election, so far as Geary's chances are concerned. The Disunion candidate will be defeated by an immense majority, notwithstanding every villainy, conspiracy and falsehood that the whole Disunion clan of Winnebagoes and speculators can perform or hatch out.—*Ex.*

The Disfranchisement of the People.

Western Virginia, we see, happening to be in the possession of power, have followed the example of the Tennesseeans, in like power, and disfranchised about two thirds of the people, in order, by the one-third *possessing*, to govern the two-thirds, *disfranchised*. The pretence is, "the rebellion," "disloyalty," &c.

The struggle in this country for self-government since the freedom of the people from New England Puritanism, which kept the Government as long as it could exclusively to itself, has been for the enlargement, at the curtailment, of the franchise. Property only could vote in many States down as late as 1800 and 1810—and property could vote in every county where it held property as late as 1836—in Virginia. In Rhode Island, about 1844, in the Dorr rebellion, emancipation was achieved, but not altogether, from like restrictions, and *self-government* has been generally understood since that period to be, the GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, not the government of an aristocracy, an oligarchy, or Plutocracy.

Hence, we regret to see in the Border States of Tennessee, Virginia and Missouri, a RETROGRADATION—a going back to the darker ages against Popular Rights, and the reinstatement of what may be called Bourbonism in America, like that of the Bourbon dynasty in France. The Border State Oligarchies now in the possession of power, may be sure, the people will not long stand *that*—not even the popular elements of the Oligarchy itself—because there is ingrafted in American human nature, the conviction, that this is a Self-Government, and that the majority of the people constituting *that* Government have a right to govern themselves, and are not to be governed by *minorities* in the State.

The Disfranchisers in Congress, the Thad. Stevenses, the Sumners & Co., are also all of the Bourbon John Adams school of politics. Mad as were the Federalists, in temporary possession of power, from 1796 to 1800, they believed the only way to keep hold of this power permanently was, to disfranchise as many people as possible, and to govern as arbitrarily as possible—but, as the John Adamsites were routed by the Jeffersonians, so the modern Adamsites will be. The reaction has commenced, and it will keep going on, till it ends all ultra, extraordinary, violent Oligarchic Governments.—*Exchange.*

A more consummate set of demagogues than the leaders of the present dominant party never existed in this or any other country at any age. They are determined to retain the power which they have achieved at the price of blood and treasure at all hazards—even at the hazard of our dear bought liberties achieved by our ancestors during the seven years' struggle with the mother country. A few years ago, our best citizens were arrested and often incarcerated in loathsome dungeons for daring to express their disapprobation of the President in his zig zag course in the management of the government. Persons *refusing to put* out flags at the declaration of some barroom rowdies, was real evidence of disloyalty and the destruction of the offender's property, and in many instances his life, or an imprisonment, was sure to follow. Even silence, Lincoln declared to be an almost unmistakeable evidence of disloyalty. To such an extent was this persecution and tyranny carried on, that there was really no security for life or property for a moment *in the presence of these, in many instances*, misguided men. But now the scene has changed. Now the same men begin the same course towards their adversaries for supporting the President and the government. They seem to be getting more emboldened every day, and from all sighs, ere long, it left alone, will be as tyrannical and overbearing to the supporters of the President as they were a few years ago to those who opposed Lincoln. What prompted us to give *utterance to the foregoing*, is the fact that the Grand Jury of Upshur county, West Virginia, has found a bill of indictment against Mr Taft, the editor of a conservative paper at Buckhannon, in that State, *for printing, posting and circulating a handbill announcing a meeting of the friends of President Johnson and the government at that place.*" Further comments are unnecessary. The honest portion are leaving this corrupt and infamous faction by scores.—*Hanover Citizen.*

Inconsistent Prophets.

One cannot avoid, in listening to the maledictions now showered upon Johnson by the Abolition preachers and politicians, recalling the language of these people at the time of Mr Lincoln's death. Whilst the people of the whole land were shocked by the dreadful taking off of the late President, from a large portion of Northern pulpits was heard the exclamation, in substance, if not in words: "Abraham Lincoln was too gentle, God saw him to be an unfit instrument to execute his vengeance upon the Southern people, and He has removed him to make way for Andrew Johnson, who will better carry out his purposes." "Like the sending of Joseph into Egypt," said Daniel S Dickinson, "the murderers of Abraham Lincoln meant it for evil, but God means it for good." "I thank my God" exclaimed Butler, "that in taking that life the rebels have left the iron hand of the people to fall on them!" "God," protested Chittenden, of New York, "intended that Abraham Lincoln should be removed, in order that punishment should be imposed upon the authors of this rebellion." "He has gone from us," shouted Cheever, "in order that a miserable and mistaken leniency should not enter into the policy of our Government towards the rebel chiefs." And, summing up the glad tidings of great joy, Anna E Dickinson exultingly declared at the Cooper Institute, New York, "Abraham Lincoln's special mission being accomplished in the triumph of the National arms, Providence saw that his kind heart would not permit him to hang quite so many traitors as would secure our country against future rebellions, and so disposed of him thus the instrument of the rebellion itself, for his own historical immortality, and to make place for a sterner and less merciful successor." What do these mouth-pieces of Providence think of it now?—*Northumberland County Democrat.*

THE REASON WHY NO WHITE SOLDIERS WILL VOTE FOR GEARY.—No white soldier will vote for Geary, because Geary is in favor of

Negro Equality,
The Negro Rights Bill

Negro suffrage in all the States, including Pennsylvania, and because Geary is opposed

To the restoration of the Union,

Against the President's policy, and because Geary and his party friends believe the negro is the superior of the white soldier as is evidenced by the fact that Geary's party friends *refused in Congress to* vote BOUNTIES TO THE WHITE SOLDIERS on the plea that it would cost too much, and yet the next hour passed the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, which would cost the country FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PER YEAR to be raised by taxation of the white soldier's property to be used altogether for the benefit of the NEGRO.

Oh, no! no white soldier can stomach Geary in such company, and hence every white soldier, sailor and citizen who believes that this is a white man's country—to be governed by white men forever—will vote for the WHITE MEN'S candidate—HON. HIESTER CLYMER.—*Ex.*

A HAPPY NIGGER.—A negro sat on the curbstone bare, the lights of his grinders showed free from care; his hat was brimless and full of air holes, his shoes nearly *minus* vamps, quarters and soles, while his coat, pants and vest into fragments were blown, and, excepting the collar, his shirt was all gone. To any one passing, 'twas easy to see, this darkey was happy as could be; though wanting food, he seemed not to feel it, but patiently waited a good chance to steal it. No master to hector him now, like a Turk, or mistress to hurry him up to his work; no handling of plow, hoe shovel or spade, and nothing to do but sit back in the shade—and starve to death.—*Ex.*

CHARGED WITH TREACHERY.—The following racy extract we copy from the Franklin *Repository*, one of the leading Republican papers of the State:

"The Gettysburg *Sentinel* and the Somerset *Herald*, are published by office holders, and they are relied upon to *raise no voice against the work of demoralization of the Union party*. In this I trust and believe they will be disappointed; but as soon as they reflect the honest sentiments of the Union party in their respective counties off will go their heads unless the Senate shall interfere. The Huntingdon *Globe* supports the guerillas, but it was a Democratic journal before the war, and has simply returned like the dog, to its vomit. The Greensburg *Herald* is edited by the Assessor of the district, but it is restive under the lash of the administration, and efforts are now being made to purchase the Indiana *Register* with the office. The Easton *Journal* has been silenced by the nomination of its editor to the collectorship, and the Pittsburg *Gazette* has been punished for its devotion to principle by the removal of all the officers in that region who are now on its staff or ever have been on it. To the credit of the Union press be it said, that there are but few that can be *corrupted to the depth of degradation necessary to accept office under the President* with copperhead variations annexed.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF INQUEST.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Michael Poorman, dec'd:

Take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition issued out of the Orphans' Court of Centre county and to me directed, an inquest will be held at the late residence of Michael Poorman, dec'd, in the township of Spring, and county of Centre, on Thursday, the 9th day of August, A. D., 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his heirs and legal representatives if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you may do present if you think proper.

Sheriff's Office, RICHARD CONLEY,
Bellefonte, May 25, 6t. *Sheriff.*

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—There will be sold at public sale on Saturday the 18th day of June, on the premises, by the administrators of the estate of John Meyers deceased, the following described tract or parcel of land situated in Patton township, Centre county, beginning at a spruce tree, thence by land of Isaac Gray north 29½ degrees west, 72¼ perches, thence by same 32 degrees west 22 perches to a post, thence north 67 degrees east 15 perches to a birch, thence south 29 degrees east along other land of said decedent 109 perches to a chestnut, thence along land of Jacob Gray south 71½ degrees west to place of beginning, containing EIGHTY THREE ACRES and TWENTY-NINE PERCHES or there about.

TERMS.—One half the purchase money in hand on confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year thereafter with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock of said day.

JONAS STINE,
JAMES McKEE,
Administrators.

May 18 '66—6t.

NOTICE OF INQUEST.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Ruth A Johnston, dec'd:

Take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition issued out of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, and to me directed, an inquest will be held at the late residence of Ruth A Johnston, dec'd, in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, on Wednesday, the 8th day of August, A. D., 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among her heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you may be present if you think propr.

Sheriff's Office, RICHARD CONLEY,
Bellefonte, May 25 6t. *Sheriff.*

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Peters, dec'd.

Take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition issued out of the Orphans, Court of Centre county and to me directed, an inquest will be held at the late residence of Jacob Peters, dec'd, in the township of Potter, and county of Centre, on Saturday, the 11th day of August, A. D., 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of the said deceased, to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you may be present