## Demockatic Watchman

GRAY MEEK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR JOB W. FUREY. - ASSOCIATE EDITOR

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### -----Is it Fanatioism or Wickedness?

When the last important militar was universal rejoicing throughout ahe were rung, speeches were recited and every possible demonstration of joy was by the Northern people This demonstration was occasioned by one of two things. Either the people believed that when opposition to Federal authority ceased, the government stood as our fathers left it, with the Union as per-fect as in the days of Jackson, or else it and patriotic people, by the mere weight tory they had thus achieved. No one ics of New England, so bega, the doccan think so poorly of the people of the Northern States as to a seribe to them propagated with all the energy of political states. such a motive as the last, and yet their only defence must be their ignorance, their blind adherence to the men who have deceived them

never would be, he would have been de ers of the republican party. We will nounced, and probably torn to pieces—
now find it necessary to prove that they
let label that very position is taken by a
are wrong. The lunaties of New Eng. great party, and receives the endorse land are gaining on us. They are and ment of the neople at the ballot bex - have been carrying on an aggressive war The Constitutional amendments were made the platform of the republican par- until now white men of Pennsylvania ty, and were carried at the elections very fundamental principles upon which would win they must take the aggres, the Union of 1789 was based. Who sive We must adopt the policy of soldiers of the North, at the close of the war, that all their labor had been myain. We should on every occasion wage war that the blood of their contrades who had upon all the ingress of New England. faller was asolosuly wasted and that after all it remained for dishopest politican't to natch up the work of the fathfor three quarters of a century. This n'ne out of a hundred of the members of the Abolition party believed that the XXXIX Congress would be composed of members from all parts of the Union. and that the majority of that body in exeluding men who had been elected from any district would confine themselves to right of inquiry given them by the Constitution into "election, qualification and return" of individual members The people were disappointed by the action of the Radicals ir that Congress, and had an election been held at that time would have severely rebuked those whonisrepresented them. Its action de clared to the world that the Union was dissolved, and that a new one was to be founded in which New England fanatieism would be all in all Duly elected members from Southern States were ex cluded whole-ale from their sents in that body, including those who had fought of any irregularity in his election or return, or from any lack of qua ifications. Yet these are the only Constitutional grounds upon which a member may be tates were entirely without representation, when that instrument declares positively that each State shall have at of the Rump was endorsed by the prople that a people as intelligent as ours will see the great charter of our rights 'ruthlows ly violated, yet, in obedience to blind the very men who have offended against them. It is a sad commentary upon the capacities of the people for self government . And yet, this very blindness is the only thing which can excuse the people from a far greater offence . for if icing of 1865 was occasioned by the heart of man- The cowardly demonstration of a giant who has overcome a pig my, the mean triumph of numbers over

the suffering of his victims. The bonfires, the speeches and rojoicing: at the close of the war were perfectly faith of the people in a restored Union, and in that case, their action in the late elections was altogether unnatural and improper. They must therefore have been deceived, as good and brave men frequently are, or they are blood-thirsty and cruel as savages, and deserve only the government their leaders will give

THE REASON. -- Our readers must not imagine that because Texas, has furnished the country with a JACK HAMIL-TON and a JOHN BRAGAN, that it is a State of renegades or political whelp such as these two poltroons have proved to be. It is because there are so many brave men-good men-within its bounontrast their infamous con duct with, that makes them appear at all prominent. If Texas was cursed with as many specimens of degraded huwhich as many specimens or negration nu-manity in the shape of political moun-tebank as most of our Northern States are, RRAGAN and HAMILTON would be no where. They would be of no more

## We must take the Aggressive.

There was a time in the history of this country, within the memory of middle aged men, when Abelitionism was held in utter contempt by a vast majority of the people. It was confined to a narrow circle in a few of the Northern States, and was not deemed of sufficient importance to merit the serious attention of a sensible man. It was then, only necessarry to show that anything had an Abolition tendency to have it taken to crush it forever, for all concession to fanaticism makes it fiercer, out will stand by the interests of white men that time, was permitted to pass by, and —and will spurn any paper of any power when the fast important military that time, was permitted to pass by, and force of the Confederates surrendered to Abolitionism grew day by day until it that seeks success, prirough a coalition was universal refoicing throughout the sufficient strength to plungo us into with an inferior race.

vears. Recently, it was only necessary to convince the people that any pronosed white mans government. It can follow measures had a tendency to bring on ne the dark and winding paths of Aboligro-equality, and that measure was cortain to be regardiated. They held in ed hopes, in the encouraging smiles of utter abhorrence the idea of an amalgation of races which God had made to es; it can gather cruints from the table differ so widely, and frowned down upon of those in power, and lick the dust from was the mean triumph of a blood thirsty much which had overwhelmed a brave kind of control in the political affairs of long as its debauched condition craves and patriotic people, by the mere weight of numbers, and meanaged abuse the victorist confined to a few of the crazy fanatical madness. We, begin to find it ne cosary to discuss with white men'the prepriety of meaures which only a year and admire, and love it as much as you or two ago were denounced by all who please, but you will have to get some

If any one had stood up at one of the made any pretentions to decency We public meetings in the Spring and Sum- have hitherto confined ourselves to an ner of 1865, and declared that the Uneffort to prove that negro suffrage and ner of 1805, and deciates that the same and negro equality were desired by the leadbegin to wonder if negro equality would ed carry the war at once into Africa.

and compel her to fight in her own de fence. They love strike, and we can give it to them at home. They can now ers and erect a new government upon afford to attend to the business of every the wreck of the old one? The people body, let us give them their hands full everywhere evidently believed that the to attend to that of their own. They, have bus upon the Democratic party are ac war had been waged solely for the pure an undue voice in the affairs of this government. pose so solemnly declared by Congress to enables, and we should struggle to be its objects, and that when all tests: wrest from their dangerous power. tance ceased, the laws resumed their old. They propose to cut down the represensway and the Union stood just as it had lantion of the South in the Federal legis lature, let us labor to cut down that of feeling was general at the South as well New England. We can give them plenab at the North, and when Congress as- ty of work to do in their own defence sembled in the Winter of 1865, minety- and compet them to let the rest of the country alone The Democratic party ought to make a united and unremitting s-ault upon them, drive them to the defeace of their own interest, and compel them to leave the rest of the country discord, let it be confined within their wn borders and God hasten the day when they and their pernicious fanati cisin may cease to control a single de-

## ted States - Testimony of the Opposition.

partment of the government of the Uni

We observe, in a recent issue of a Radical daily paper, a severe criticism of the policy of Mr Jourson's adminis tration in regard to the affairs of Mexico The Monroe doctrine is unterly ignored by the writer, and the government of the United States declared to be incapable of rendering any assistancee to a sis throughout the war in the Federal arms. Not a single member from the South ter Republic struggling for existence. was excluded by either House because statement the monarchs of Europe. This statement may be true. It may be, athe writer alleges, that we have all we can do to arrange our own very semens difficulties. But whose fault is it that grounds upon which a member may be excluded at all. The people looked on and saw the Constitution, not only disregarded, but openly violated, for ten States were entirely without representations. of internal disorders, to raise an arm in defence of the pet American doctrine, hast one representative Yet the action found peace for nearly two years? when we have been in a state of proof the North in the recent elections, who as we believe, suffered themselves to be of our own Republic? It is certainly Whose fault is it that every American deceived by their old leaders, who have not the fault of the people of the South, for they have declared over and over not at years. It is a humiliating thing only their willingness, but their extreme anxiety to restore the Union of our fathers. It cannot be the Demoprejudice and fanaticism, return to office the very men who have offended against ernment of the Union, and demanded that it be restored. The only other power which is strong enough to keep up agitation and endanger our own in stitutions is the Radical party which people from a far greater offence. for if they were not deceived in 1866, then the meanest motives which ever entered the part of the platform on which the people clevated them to power, and they now declare their incapacity to fulfill their undertakings.

The Malignants have heretofore prevalor, the savage joy of a murderer at tended that the government was stronger without the South than with them, and that if the Southern people refused to adopt the proposed amendments to The Ladies' Friend, a Lidies' Magnaine. natural and proper if occasioned by the the Constitution to purchase represen tation in Congress, the machinery would run as well as heretofore, though they were unrepresented. If this be true, then, what element of strength is lack ing? Why may we not drive a foreign surper from our shores? The article to which we have alluded is an open con tession that to keep the country in its present condition is to surround our government with deadly peril, and so weak en it that we have not the power to assist the right. Yet they propose to keep up the agitation, to postpone the restoration of the Union indefinately, or defeat it entirely, while they acknowl edge that to do so will render us unable to carry out the fundamental principles of the government. Surely the people will not always allow themselves to be so easily led by men whose own admissions

condemn them. THE GREATEST SEAM IN THE STATE. WICKERSHAM, the newly appointed State Superintendent of Common Schools.

PROP. DAY the nigger orator, it is said consequence to the country, than a rot-ten, ag would be to the smell of a dung hill,

**44** '

### Alone in its Infamy.

The pernicions policy, of stealing abolition thunder, by advocating neuro suffrage proposed by the Chicago Times for the Democratic party to pursue, does not meet with that approval at the hands of the white men of the country. that its debased originator might desire. The infamy that will be attached to the movement, will be left alone for the Times to enjoy. It can embrace the ly to send for it. "nigger" as much as it pleases, but it repudiated by the people. Then was cannot drag the glorious old Democratic happy to see that our trient Good Andre the opportunity which should have been party down to its own degraded level. — efforts in the good cause are being duly ap It is a party of white men, a party that

was universal rejoicing throughout and civil war and bring upon us all the ovils

North Bonfires were kindled, bells we have suffered during the past six it is not taken as the fingerboard to There is no discount on its Democracy, and guide, men who believe in the principles we wish it, and its tearless editor, all the laid down by the founders of 'this, the tionism; it can seek solace for disappoint New England spinsters and negro weach such comfort, but it cannot lead the Democratic party, down into the depths

of degradation it now wallows in 🤾 No Mr. Story, you can gather up this new born infant, that your prolific "policy" has given birth to, through the the columns of the Times and fondle body else to "daddy" it than the Demo cratic party

For White men and White men a rights -

Qualifiedly For rebel whites

Yes, "Libel" whites if you please so to while we have noted on the defensive, term, white men who have courage. enough to fight for their rights-Such Yet they propose to change radically the be so bad after all. If the democracy of England Brick and WALLACE, of "rebet whites as Russiae and Sidney, cons and mean in this persecution of the off England Bruck and Wallace, of less than on, and in the breaky of fairly Southard, EMMET and FITZGERALD, of and the shoutheless this choose whitel would have dared to tell the conquering Rome when the enemy was at her gates. GATES, GREEN, LEE, and that whole Ireland and Washington. Manton, host of noble old white American reb els, who threw off the Brittish yoke. and established a Republic for descendents who had not sense or spirit enough to maintain it

Wito is Responsible - Some of the 'policy' papers that hang like an incuto democracy, on the ground of the disaffee er. tion of the Fennas. It was the 'poh en-cy' of these papers that defeated the party-the "policy" that would subordirate principle to "expediency -- and not the Femans, that is to blame. Let the sponsibility rest where it should, and if those who have to bear it go down under the load, it will be a benifit to the party, the people and the country

NEEDN'T COMPLAIN -It is far better pel them to leave the rest of the country to be unrepresented in Congress as the in peace. If they must have wars and people of the South are, than to be unterpresented in Congress as the resented as the white men of the orth are, and besides there can be no honor attached to the fact of being rep resented in a Congress controlled by puritan abolitionism Looking matters squarely in the face, we don't think the South need complain The odium puritan legislation cannot be attached to

# New Publication#" a

THE OLD GUARD, a monthly Magazine, de voted to Literature, Science and Art and the Principles of 76-87 C Chaunce Burn editor Van Evrie Horion & Co Burr editor Van Evrie Horton & Co 162 Nassau St., New York, Publisher-Terms \$3 per annum

Terms \$3 per annum
We have received The Old Guard for December, the closing number of the present olume, which contains, by the way, plate portrait of General A P Hill and the concluding chapters of "Bertha Seely The conductors have made a popular bu by the announcement of a new Revolutionary Romance from the pen of the most distin-Gillmore Simms, E-q, of S C of this new story is "Josephyn A Talent the Revolution " the scene of which will be laid inspirity in Georgia, and the Carolinas laid inspirity in Georgia, and the Carolinas li will depict, in Mr. Simm's graphic and minimable style, events at the birth of the American principle of government, and in troduce us to the robels of 1776. A story from the cotemporary and peer of Cooper and Irving ought to give any Migazine 50 600 circulation. Begines this novel, The Old Guard for 1867 will contain a series of Sketches from the facile and elegant pen of John Esten Cooke, Esq., of Virginia, authoof "Surry of Eagles' Nest," entitled the "Batales of Virginia". These literary at tractions, together with many others, will render The Old Guard for 1867 united by

hterature Politically, there will be no changed the course of the Magazine, Mi Burry its editor, wielding his vigorous pen gotten to mention that it will also be enlarged, by the addition of sixteen pages of read ing matter, without any incience in price, except a trifling advance on club rates. The Old Guard for 1867 will evidently take rank as a first-class Magazine in size, and in every respect Send for specimen copy and club rates

devoted to Literature and Fashion Des-con & Peterson, Publishers. Philadelphia Edited by Mrs. Henry J. Peterson, \$8 per

Book, we do not know, but he premises them, and his promises to his pations are

1

RTHUR'S HOME MAGASINE, a Monthly Mag nxine for the family and fire-side Edited by T. S. Arthur and Virginia F. Town-send. T. S. Arthur & Co. Philadelphia, Publishers, \$2.6 | per annum.

The Home Mugazine is not only a favorit ith an but with the entire public Chaste nd instructive in its articles, beautiful it ts embellishments, and correct in its fash ons, makes it the Magazine for the Ifone circle' silvise these who wish a good lady's mouth

THE CLEARFILD REPUBLICAN -We preciated by the gallant Democrats of Cleat becrement of the Republican and the new It is now one of the neatest as well as one The Chicago renegade will find that of the best Democratic papers in the State -necess that a brave man and correct prin inter deserve Long hire the Republic can, its editor, and the two thousand eigh undred Democrats of Clearfield county

## Still Harping on my Daughter. .

We holds faint idea, that having suroccided beyond even then hopes in the late
eter ions, the Railicals would cease that
villification of the Soulf with which their
presess teemed during the canvass, and
which however inexpasable, had at least
usexplaination in the desire to retain place
ind power. But the abstraction of their
axiseries high brought no diminution of their
indevolunce. Under the Southern peaple still forms the staple of their discourse,
indeed we are about to be the object of a
fresh assault with tresh animosity. Our
ring the convars, the multimed of voters who
desire the speedy perfectation of the country, were assured by the Radiced oratins
and lenders, that the subtrest road to the
convariantion, was by an overwhelming
Radical triumph, that such a result woulf
weep the Southern States along to at in
mediate concurrence in the Constitutional
Amendment, and the Radical programme
generally. In giving this assurance they
withinly kept out of viewalbat the indures of
the objectious of the Southern States to the
Amendment, rendered it impossible that they
could not vote for it. The assurances
idealized, having consequently proved files. We had s faint idea, that having suc could not vote for it. The assurances pleeleged, having consequently proved false, those who gave them have set themselves to fresh abuse of the South in order to save themselves.

There is something indescrib folly ungene

and the shomeless tilselio disthrough which it is carried on. The Radical press are now telling their people that the Amendment will not be adopted by the South, because of "stubborniess" says Greeley, because of continuery says Forney. They represent us as seeking a contest with the North. The South still presents a Zyarted fination to the North satisfactory to fight now as it wis in 1861, source ready to fight now as it wis in 1861, source ready to north says (needs source).

Agrical from to the North and 3s is treely to fight now as it was in 1801, —more realy periods,—says Greely—The men who begin a wer to force livery in the territorism may fare no better in the contest they are now provoking, says Forney—Thus these but men close and re-echo their autical necessations which are not only as showing their determination to tristen a quartel upon us. The fable of the wolf and the limb is being re-en tered, in all its cruelty and files preferre. We testify to the Northern people, and we call the wolf to winces, that whoever represents the Southern hepitals as destrous of an issue or a contest with the people of the North, speak as untruly as absurdly why should we desire that? Was it for this that we have just abandoned a contest with the North? We testify further, to the North and to the worth, that whoever top resents us as declining to ratify the Constitutional amendment from "continuousy or studyntimes," hears the most informalistic but they have been purpose, but they blocken their nouls with moral perjury, by these willful and misoned portuge and wheel likely. The Southern people are not the contrivers of the Constitutional Amendment,—how then can they be dayed with seeking an useing upon it as the Constitution in the state of the constitution in the state of the contrivers of the Constitution that mendment,—how then can they be this in accordance with their better consideration, they simply take such action upon it as the Constitution in this, the precipation of no often Southern we have just would be most morally in would be most morally to their for their contest, or are "continuous" or are "continuous" or are "continuous" or the contrivers to the contest, or are continuous or south to contest, or are continuous or or the contrivers to their contest of the contest of th an it be asserted that we are seeking a solition, or are 'continuencess' or are satisfactor. And surely it would be most animally of the people of the North to seek a contest with us'. Surely it would, be very little to their credit, after inviting our automate, to push us for a quarrel!. And or Congress to plot to drive us into a difficulty, 'Congress, a select hody of swin-

tor Congress to prin to drive us into a sum-culty. Congress a select hody of sworn orgislators, assembled as surfesimen, to not or the whole country,—would be a disgrace that would stand for an example while his ony endures. The South does not desire any issue or ony quarrel, and she asks that name be thrust upon her, and then alleged to be of tiving. W
The title
A Tale of
sich will be
Carolinas
raphic and
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mr, and in
j A stroy
of Capper
j gazine 50
nowel, The
a series of
a series of

opposing the amendment are few and som-ple. In the first place it operates towards obvantige. A some cin submit to an evil when imposed by others, but to rote for a would send him to an asylum. In the sec tractions, together with many others, will render The Old Guard for 1867 unuse ally altractive, and ought to bargely extend a chievalent among all layers of first-class hierafter. Politically, there will be no change the course of the Migazine. Might be different to the chievalent of the Migazine that course for the Migazine. Might be different the chievalent of the Migazine that the chievalent is chosen to the different property and homorable without fear or favor. We had almost for-without practitions could not resent to the control of the many control of the Migazine. sentiment. He who does not assent to new thom, persuation could not realize it il Locke where his teacher. Is Greeley, and is Forney, indeed so meap take of comprehending a virtue's sentiment, and of an destroning what it is to be hoomable,—that they must need set down to "stubborness" and to "continuacy" and to a desire to seek a quarrel conduct of which the gentlest and purent should be the warmest applanders. We repeat that it is no "continuacy," no "stubbornness," and desire to seek a quarrel, no readiness seen to accept a quarrel, which controls the South in reference to the Constitutional Amendment; but the simple, palpable, and imperative consultrations which we have saided. He who asserts otherwise asserts falsely. He who so on otherwise asserts

Billied by Mrs. Henry J Peterson. \$3 per annum.

This admirable monthly for December has been upon our table for several days. It is the last number of volume 4, and not only maintains the splendid reputation it merits have already won it, but adda new reasons for its admitted popularity. It is second to noladies' magnaine in the country, either in Literary attractions, fashions or embellish ments. The coming volume of The Budges' Friend promises to exceed in beauty and worth the present or any of the past volumes, and it will keep its promise.

Godey's Lady Book, a Monthly Magnaine of Literature, Art and Fashion, devoted to the interests of the Indies. L A Godey & Sarah J Hale, Editors Published by L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, at \$3 per ennum.

It is but necessary for us to latte that Godey Premises new attractions for 1807. How he can add any attractions to the Lady Book, we do not know, but he premises to make the proposes of the rest terms and the Presentation of the proposes of the propos

\_\_\_\_ ...... GRM BUTLER wants to keep the South them, and his promises to his parions are as "good as gold"—no discount upon them. He has always the best writers and artisin engaged, consequently the engravings and articles in the Lady's Book cannot be surpessed. Now is the time to aubacribe for passed. Now is the time to subacribe for 1867.

The North has pronounced for this amon

hat elections prove that the majority of the Northern people favor the constitutional amendment: they do not prove that that demand may not be reconsidered. It is not just to enact in export facts law. It is not just to presente in exposite the release of rights conferred by the Constitution, and if the Southern people decline to acquise out may such injustice, that make most are appeared to the sense of fair dealing of the North, at the sense of fair dealing of the North, at they are not follow that the latter will constitute a displayment in the sense of fair dealing of the North, at they are not follow that the latter will constitute to do injustice. The unanimity of which the Times speak, mounts to thes: that in a poll of six hub-fred thousand votes in Pennsylvania, for notance, the radicals have a majority of

17,080). Now, every sensible into know that the election was not curred in Pena sylvanus or elsewhere by a fair argument of his constitutional gasen-linear, but by a that the election was not carried in Penn sylvania or clewhere by a fair argument of the constitutional again disease, but by an increasant exceptiating appeals to the passions. The bloody horizor of the late wir was recentled. The costly preparations and vast expenditures of the obstity preparations and vast expenditures of the hopothess were dwell upon, with every magnifying detail, except that of the gignite awarding of political contractors. The dark crime of tree-son was painted in its blackest, most revolting colors. The loss of takers and sons, and brothers and husbands, was aggressed by passionate relative and windstity phrase. The mouraful memories of the hospital, the safe tragedless of the prison, were set fourth with every harrowing detail of sortion and in agony. The definit language of a hold, high sprinted for, nevertal to desperation, in treed throughout the contest, was reurolined in every variety of protoking fresentation and the spirit of these same people, when they trid flown their arms, was grossly and persistently represented as one of insolent demand. In other words, the signal in quarties of which the Radicals hoast were won by the red hard. But the American people are incrupable of continued in justice. They will respond to the claims of fairness and constitutional rights. The Radicals may rejoice in their biref hour of triumph, but the reaction of conservative guitorism and of a extinoin antoning will ere long assert itself and the South he restored to its wonted place in the national legislature.—National Intelligence.

### Harsh Words.

A Republic in so-called complains that we call his party. "Mongrels," and Greeley and Ijing old scoundied, and, in fact, indulge generally in too many hard epithess on our opponents. Well let us see: If your party he not a mongrel party, what it it? You it in five of including negroes and whites in the same chizely-thy, are you not? And this is. Mongrelism. There is no other name that properly describes it. We know very well that you don't like to be neld squarely down to your logic if principles, and when any page down to your logic if principles, and when any page down to your logic if principles, and when any page down to your logic if principles, and when any page down to your logic if principles, and aparty which his been denouliering to appoint not for tour years as a copperheads, redeling the first leaf if the occilled republican party out for it real figure, and if any one can show institute do, we promise to remedy it. Surely they are not Republicans who deny eight millions of white men the ordinary rights of self government. We won't insult his to type you flog it ten Republicats. As for Radicals they are not even entitled to that name, for if their principles were right they could not be too radicals. The optical is not that the person to whom it applied is sound. A Republic in so-called complains that name, for if their principles were right they could not be too radical. The word ja an homerable Weignaring for it implication the person to whom it applied is sound and sincere, and usually eight. The word Mongrel, however, exactly expresses the object of the Abolition party, hence, as we are not in the little of borrowing either odle deas on our numericlaime from the Abolition party, we adopt it. As for Horace Greeley being "a lying old secundars," we applied that designation

term to Thirlow Weed. Have the abol-tionists a right for the sole use of all lorest epithets. Must Demorris be defounded as worse than pickpockets with surface the of their assailants?

# The Wrongs of Capital --- The Sufferings of Labor.

The following is an extract from the la speech of Henry Clay Dean, at Lincoster,

This is the hard and unjust ruling of so ency, that the poor labor, and the rich reap. Labor produces, and the lens, under the cunningly devised garb of capital, consumes labor produces, and the lens, under the cunningly devised garb of capital, consumes labor studies day appliciply to very gather onough from the vast wealth she produces to prevent starvation in the milat of plenty. Capital employs the time she can spate from tevelry, in the invention of new methods of morrgaging labor yet uncerted, and enslaving laborers yet unborn. The labor er is known by the horns in his hands, the sunbirn brow, the stiff and mechanical step which hapdship has fixed on his gart, by the plan explost his family, the simple fate of his table, and the dilepidated condition of his tenement. The aller, by his soft hands, attenuated fingers his softow faces—whose it shas not been if fined by excesses—his nindle or startly step, by his goally appried hixuitant table, princely mantons and extravitant them there gardens, parks and fields flit the aller advanty possessed himself of them all art I eving to the laborer enough to supply the most pressing necessities of life. This is the hard and unjust ruling of

# How it will. Work In the South.

ceed the whites in the sum of total popula-tion—in Massissippi and South Carolina. As soon as negro suffrage in established, if it operates as the Radio its desire it, to consolidate the blecks in opposing mass to to the present white dominant race, two States will at once pass into the hands of the negroes. In other States many coun-ties will pass into their blands. When this takes place, especially if the blacks are utged on by orany fantings—and there is never likely to be any deficiency of them—there will be a chargeing time throughout the South—But will the North be able to keep the fames from spreading

o their borders?
It this abruing uncertainty about the future which cash a sombre little over our country. We appear to be gradually and steadily approaching one of those terrible social convulsions which strew the shores

of time with the wrecks of society.

Our function are just like all other fanatives, they shut their eyes and go it blind.

We among a little summary of the white and block population to several of the Southern States, which will throw some severer than here.—Kz.

and block population to several of the Southern States, which will throw some a light on our subject.

One fact of wirthy of observation—that the white and block population is not equally distributed throughout any of the Southern et al. (1) distributed throughout any of the Southern et al. (2) distributed throughout any of the Southern tentes in the high And temperate regions, and the blacks in the low lines. Hence in a levery one of the Southern States the block would give it a local control if it becames a distinct political element. If parties were organized on the basis of antagonism to the proving which is a subject to the first state. The blacks would tend to the low lands and the whites to the high hinds. In this way the low ands might in time to come be aban to red entirely to the blacks. Should this separation of the tracestake thick's what would become of the black race?

The questions arising out of the difference of races South are of immense magnitude. We should advance to their solution, not as the radicals deaver, per sallum, but feeling our way with producice, is the spirated Persident Johnson's policy.

The questions arising out of the difference of races South are of intense magnitude. We should advance to their solution and as the radicals deaver, per sallum, but feeling our way with producice, is the spirate of President Johnson's policy. not as the radicals desire, per allum, but beeling our way with prindence, is the spit-it of President Johnson's policy Louisant Whites, 357, 55 blacks 359, 373, There are brity eight counties in this Stag. The blacks have a insjurity in that

Side. The blacks layer a majority in thir-ly (we countied Arkanese Lifty five counter, eight where the blacks have a majority Florid : --Wines, 77 747; blacks, 62 677

Thirty seven counter, in seven of which the black are in the majority South Carolina, —Whites, 291-330, blacks, which the blacks are in the majority. Which the blacks are in the majority Wississippi - Which, 353 809; blacks 336 641 Sixty countries, in twenty-interfyliation, white 55,6271, blacks, 137, 770. Fitty two countries, in tweffity of which should be supported by the state of the

### Di elligen er Colfax on the Rampage.

Mr. Schuyler Coltax is Speaker of the Thirty minth Congress. The Raige gentle non-bas an indution to be Speaker of the perrings the next Congress will be even Made Rathall than the present, M. C. finds at expedient to emphasize the fact of his being a candidate for re-election by electroneeing on the extreme ultra basis. Loss week he dolivered a speech at Detroit, in which he assalled Præudent Johnson in the bitterest and boldest terms, maphlying the usual clap (i) probabilities treedy in the Republican parts, stigmstizing his policy as worked, accused him of fanced in supertons, and threatened him what the don't mind his per and q sches head may tall off next winter. But this menagics of improviding the President is and The worked to Coltax blatarsking. As it the beople of the South—women and children, Union men and all—bad not suffered enough by the ravages of the late wave, as if the Butlers and Turchous hid not done devastation sufficient. Mr Coltax says.

1.1 wish they [the soldpers] had demoted the entire vulnishment of the South—work and sweep the face of the country with destruction.

3. We suppossible extra in one leand a torch, in the others a word, and sweep the face of the country with destruction.

3. We suppossible exhibits Mr Colfax a interpretation of civilized winfare. The

We suppressed a caributs Mr. Colfux sometime to the suppression of civilized Mustare. The Christon sprint it breathers will no doubt commend itself to every prous individual in the land, especially to view of the circum-

the time, especially in yew of give expression to such indepension that it is necessary to give expression to such indepension sentiments pay the foregoing in order to win or remain the taxon going in order to win or remin the tavo of the Radical party -St Louis Republican

# Colored Connubial Bliss Under Difficul

A deployable instance of the effects of th A deplotable instance of the effects of the tenchings of Radien's retormers, threw our unusually orderly city court into a state of exertement yearerlay morning, by the emperation of a big sambo, about seven degrees blocker than coal tar, and a tender looking dameel of Caucasian blood hanging broughy on his left arm, the couple being accompanied by a small boy about six years

Ne er did Greesan chisel trace.

nymph a naind or a grace,
With finer form or localier face."

nymph a naind or a grace, er is known by the horus in his hands, the sunburnt brow, the suif and mechanical step which hapdship has fixed on his gait, by the plain depth of his family, the simple street of his tenement.

The aller, by his soft hands, attenuated finger his sollow face—where it shas not been if fined by excesses—his nimite or startely step, by his guily appried his noney that table, princely mansions and extravy to the The labers earned this money, built these houses were these clothe-admited these gardens, parks and fields but the aller admited to the fine aller allering pressing necessities of his intended to the fine allering to the laborer enough to supply the most pressing necessities of his million to view pressing necessities of his comply in the word of fail, must be determined by the sagacity of the agricultural power of the land.

Desolation of Culpepper County, Va.

The ministery and elders of the Preshy terpin church at tulpeper County, Va.

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The ministery and elders of the Preshy terpin tul shimuted here parchess, parks and fashing the three periods are considered in the present greecestics of the prophy the must present greecestics of the prophy the special prophy the prophy of the gried prophy the prophy of the gried prophy the pro

Te dee and delicate women is my con-versand to have implored vice, or money to purchase it, with cries that have pierced our barts. Two crees of eating human flesh-nave been reported; in the one case it was father's flesh, which had been roasted, and a few days after the child died. Mother have left their obditen in the maidan have left their children in the middan (daughill, to dies, or have sold, them for a lew pool to be to the control of the form of milk; the mother eagerly drank it, gave up her child, walked a few pacess and then drauped down doad; The dying and the dead have been seen lying moure treefes it though it is has not been so, much at Cuttack as at Balasore and, some other places. At Pooree it has been common for the police to find, morning after huming, in the atreets and lance, sixty seventy, eightyd or more compact. In the Cuttack district three thousand deaths from funne and posttlence were reported in one

Jox Hott -The Memphis Appeal, thu speaks of this immaculate worship
This miserable scattadrel and suborned
of witnesses to condenn Jefferson Divis In which the blood of the noole and high pipered the prisoner, that he was imposed upon Miscraole hypocrite—dish he not write to his accomplice in without, Do yorkwork thoroughly. Dut he not know life in the money he paid the contemptible herjurer and securing the full amount inserted in the money he paid the contemptible herjurer and securing the paid. Short time to kets may be had at the Principle of the paid of the contemptible herjurer and securing the paid of the whole premium paid. price of the blood of Jefferson Davis? Peo ple have rought notoriety in various ways, but Joe Holt, the auborner and murderer of Mis Surratt has in ignoming surpassed the youth who field the temple of Diana The name of the Judge Advocate who caused the blackert spot that ever was written in American history may have been imposed on, but the cool, calm and deliberat nurshere of an procent woman, will mark him as the blackest field of infamy throughout all time

whom he thus endervored to conclude will be permanently disgusted, however much they may assume the

quies in Richmond, concludes thas: nce. And yet the ultra Reilleads Governor Wise is us iwing the seeds of ture rebellion - Galveston (Texas) News

red Baptist minister at Beaufort, S C venes to the "Christian Record ."

'Some of our white ministerial friends de more in the way of precuring farms and keep ing our poor race in ignorance than snything else. They pretend, when they are North that they would come down here and do anything for our race in the gay of enlightening thom but instead of this, when they see the cetter gag, they forget all about Christ and lime on cuffed, and the axing of soulis.' If certain

mers of the Radioal stripe, known by the alms of "Soldiers' and Sailor s Longue of Washington\_arty," have issued a cill to their poin dupes in the North to assemble in the poor dupes in the North to assemble in the Capital at the meeting of Congress to give the Rump a-grand-reception. Their object is to get a large flood of Redicals in that city to prop up the Rump in its description, and to protect and assist it. In the contempation plated overthrow of the President. It is

of age.
They came in rather reluctantly under an e-cort of police, and took their seats silently on the bench. The negro had a hang log look, but the good looking, well dressed, tidy appearing tently reminded one of the near, attistic sketch of Scott.

But the mystery was, how this fair, frail

Horsons of the Panies is India — he Rev. J., Bucklander, Enigish Baptist lissionary Rail --- AS COMMAND AND A COM and T. traupe, "Dr." Randolphy The Thi-

marm from Massachusetts, a teacher in one of the public schools in Frederick county, Mid. was recently held to ball on the charge Mit, was recently held to ball on the charge of inhuman treatment to two of her pupils, each about eight years old. It is alleged that these obtdienen, as they were on their way to their homes from solmed, were guil. By of the hemous and unprasileded arime of throwing norms at a negro but! For this, it is said, the annable; merciful and tender-hemred Julia administered upon their backs fifty-for lashes:—Ex,

## New Advertisements.

NORTH, AMERICAN TRANSIT.

ACCEPTENT INSURANCE COMPANY. Principal Office, 133 South Fourth streets

Philadelphia. Philadelphia.
THEONLY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Chartered March 3, 1860, Capital, \$500,000,
Insures against

Insures against Annual Princers issued for any sum from \$1.-10 to \$10,000 at a premium of only one half rest, securing the full amount insured in se of death, and a compensation each week

No Merical EXAMINATION IS REQUIRED Compensation is given each

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasure DIRECTORS.

Lewis L. Houpt, late Gen Tkt Agt, Pa. R.R. Co

the hard street.

En sh Lewis, late Gra Sup't Pa R R Co,
Andrew Mchaffey, southwest corner Third
Walnut streets Jeorgo C Franciscus, General Agent Penn's. Railroad Comnany

George C Franciscus, General Agent Penn'a.
Railroud Company
Thos K. Peterson, 30 to Market street.
W. W. Kuris, Sirm of Kuris & Howard, 25 S.
Third street.
Policies issued and information furnished by
JAMES IF RANKIN,
Agent, Armory Room, No 3, Bellefonto, Pa.
Nov 23, 66-5ps

H GUSE AND LOTS FOR SALR

The subscriber offers at private sales his house and lot situated on lishing atreats above the Cummings House. The house is new, finely located, large, and elegantly finished lite with size and it.

TEN TOWN LOTS, adjoining the above described property, which will be sold seperately or together, as purchasers used with. For further particulars apply to Jose b behnell on the property.

Nov 21-4w. A. C. SCHNELL.

Soldiers Monument.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the "CENTRE COUNTY SOLDIERS MONUMENT ASSOCIATION," will be held at the Court House on Tuoiday next the 27 inst, at a colock p. in
The punctual attendance of members is earnortly requested, as some definite action will be ortly requested, as some definite action will be taken in reference to the erection of the Monuscent.

Wm. HAMILTON.

Necretary.

L OST—NOTICE.

J Some time in August, 1866, A I lost two Bonds is used by the Bellefonte and Snow Shog railroad company, dated Jone 19, 1868, for five bundred dollare each, payable twenty years after the state of t terd it, with interest psyable seni annually-and numbered 10.4 55 respectively. Theref give notice that I have made application to the said Company for a renewal of the same. Nov 23 3t.

JOHN HOY, jr.

A GRICULTURAL MESTING. A stated unesting of the Centre Agricultural Society will be held in the House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, o day evening, Nov. 26th, (Court week)

attendance is desired.

JNO. T. JOHNSTON, Sec'y.

Nov. 23, 1846.—It

# Legal Notices.

DMINISTRATORS NOTICE. Letters of administration on of Jacob Hirst, deceased, late of making been granted to the

DETITION

amoung less than the first step in a reasonable couspiracy to take forcible possession of the whole Government, and to dectroy the Constitution. It is high time for the Government to take official notice of the Radical platters of treason.

The polition of Martin Daley being presented.

The polition of Martin Daley being presented.

the Constitution It is high time for the Government to take official notice of the Radical platters of trevson

None other than a Consolidated Devroits marry would have ever presumed to back up the contemplated surprations of its leaders in Congress by means of a standing army of its adherents, as the Radical organization is now preparing tool. There is no better evidence needed to prove the speedly downfall of the Republic than the fact that armed partisans are to stand guard over the hulls of legislation, to imimidate the minority and the constitutional Executive. France, during its most disholical revolutions, never presented a special constitutional liberty is about to pass away, and fact the power of the people is departing from them—Introd Choon.

The talk about the death of the Democratic party is all a gammon. The Northern Democratic vote is two million and the Southern Southe