Democratic Watchman

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BELLEFONTE, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1867.

TERMS—$2 per year when paid in advance; $2,50 when not paid in advance, and $3,00 when not paid before the expiration of the year.

Military Rule for the South.

The bill which was recently passed by Congress, having for its object the subjugation and ruin of ten States of this Union, has created a profound sensation throughout the country If the people really knew the tendency of such legislation, and the danger to free government arising from the assumption of powers by Congress not granted by the Constitution, this would be the last act of the most unscrupulous and despotic body of men that ever met in a legislative capacity But to the so called Republicans of the North, it seems a very nice thing to humiliate and crush the people of the South It is a fine revenge upon those who stood so long between them and the government they wished to destroy Their capacity is too small to trace out the consequences of such legislation They are too fanatical and crazy to see that the enslavement of one portion of our people is but a precedent for the enslavement of all. They "are joined to their idols," we will "let them alone"

The great Democratic party looks with horor upon the future which Mongrelism is preparing for us For if history is true, and humanity the same it used to be, such legislation must lead to blood shed and revolution and anarchy Ten years ago, who could have dreamed that any American would, ever have sought to force upon any people a military government? Yet, here is a law, passed by the Congress of the United State, giving over ten of our own States to the most rigorous military rule Brigadier Generals, cotton thieves, insulters of women, robbers of hen roosts, murderers of little children are to rule the South.

We do not know what the strength of the South may be, but if there is the shadow of a hope of success, it is their duty to resist to the death the execution of such a law They would be justified before God and man, and every patriot in the North would join himself to their cause Their oaths of allegiance, recently taken, would not be violated by such a course. They promised to obey the laws of the government, and not to sustain a revolutionary body in the destruction of their liberties and ours too.

When the armies of the Confederacy surrendered to those of the United States, it was understood by them, by us, and by the world, that they yielded upon the terms which had been proposed to them, over and over, by the government It had been officially declared, in the most solemn manner, by every branch of the government, that we had neither the right nor the inclination to interfere with States, as such It was understood by everybody that as soon as the South laid down her arms, the government stood just as it did when the war began, except that certain individuals were liable to be tried for treason Upon such conditions, the armies of the Confederacy laid down their arms. They have not violated a single condition They returned to their homes, and have since been struggling to restore their ruined and distracted country to its former prosperity. They have kept their faith thus far, notwithstanding the frightful wrongs they have suffered With shame be it said, that the breach of faith was on the part of the Federal Government There has been an increasing effort on the part of Congress ever since the cessation of hostilities, either to goad the South into resistance or to crush them into slavery The present bill is the crowning act It proposes to erect over them that thing which Americans have always regarded with loathing and horor a military despotism of the worst and blackest kind. History has no parallel for so foul a wrong, and if it is persisted in, the consequences will be terrible beyond anything on record It may be a very nice thing in theory to inflict such a punishment upon the South, and every law passed by the Mongrels may be acquiesced in by the people, so long as they merely stand on record and are not exposed But let the people *feel* them, and thousands who *will* not see will be the readiest to rush to the nearest means to rid the country of its tyrants We cannot wish for such a time The means are too terrible even for such an end Our wish is that the people may rebuke their unworthy servants before a necessity arises to use force against them. But of one thing we are convinced if the present course is persisted in, there will be such scenes in this country as have not been witnessed in the world since the French Revolution," and whatever may be the issue, Mongrelism will perish in the struggle

At last accounts, the President had not signed the bill, and his friends say that he will veto it. We hope for his own credit, that he will, and thus compell Congress to take all the odium of such a law, which will attach to them and their children through all time.

Let us Have no More of the Kind!

Monday next, the 4th inst, will witness the dissolution of one of the most corrupt, degraded and vilainous bodies of men, that has ever presumed to act as the representatives of any people or of any Government What for two years has been known as the 39th Congress, will after that date be remembered only by the outrages it has perpetrated, by the wrongs it has done the country, and by the usurpations that have marked its course from the day of its organization. History furnishes no instance of men chosen as the representatives of a people who have proven as false to the interests of their constituents, as have the individuals who have acted as members of the present Congress Not a *single act* that has been passed by that body, since it first met, but has been in direct opposition to the interest of the great masses of our people, or a palpable violation of their rights and the principles that underlie all Republican Governments. In all the legislation that has been enacted, during both sessions, there is not even the poor pretense of benefiting either the country or the people generally Niggers and New Englanders, alone, come in for the benefits African and puritan Yankees only, have been cared for, and these at the expense of the laboring classes, who are unlucky enough to reside outside of the land of witch burners and Quaker hangers, or have been cursed with a white skin and straight hair Tariffs for Yankeedom, bureaus and overseers for cuffee, and taxes and debts for the balance of our people has been the rule No act that would enrich New England manufacturers, or impoverish the laboring men of other sections, was left unpassed, no bill by which the people could be robbed and contractors and villains generally, made wealthy, but was made a law no provision that would enslave the white man, for the benefit of the negro, that was overlooked, and nothing that was calculated to overturn the Republic of Washington and build upon its ruins a consolidated despotism was for a moment forgotten

And yet, with a full knowledge of all the robberies, the oppressions, the usurpations and vilainous acts of the 39th Congress, the people who have been made the victims, who have been impoverished and enslaved beyond calculation, sit still and seemingly approve of all it has done, nay, not only approve but applaud—lick the hand that has smitten them smile on the wretches who have enslaved them—fawn round the villains who have robbed and fear to denounce, the traitors who have destroyed their government, and made them the veriest serfs who tread God's green footstool What hope is there for a country when its people loose so much of their independence that they fear even to protest against the thieves who rob them daily, and when they refuse to denounce those who attempt to degrade their race, by enactments, in direct violation of the laws of nature, and the dictates of humanity? Is there any pity for men whose shameless cowardice, or ignorance prevents them from hurling from power the usurpers who have labored so assiduously to destroy them?

This Congress may adjourn, but the next will be of the same stripe—perhaps worse,—made so by the people who were once free but who now glory in being pet-pads for New England puritans, and the nabobs of the country While every one must thank God that the days of the 39th Congress are about ended, let the true men of the country pray that some providential interference may ever prevent its like meeting in Washington again And if Providential interference will not prevent it, let them prepare to do it themselves

Niggers in the Jury Box.

Pennsylvania is progressing along the road of fanaticism A few more strides and she will stand along side of Massachusetts, its equal, in every respect, so far as cuffee is concerned But a few weeks since the Legislature made it a criminal offence for Railroad Companies, or their employees to *attempt* to keep negroes out of the cars set apart for ladies or to request the "coming man" to take a seat even at one end of the car—Now the Jury bill is before the House—a bill to provide for the election of two jury commissioners one from each party, who, with the Sheriff of each county are to select the jurors A proviso to the bill requiring these commissioners to take the jurors from the *white portion* of our population, was voted down by a strict party vote, every abolitionist voting against it and *in favor of making negroes jurors*

Notwithstanding this effort of the representatives of Mongrelism, to place the negro upon perfect equality with the white race—to make him the peer of the caucasian—politicians of that party will go through the country telling the people that they are not in favor of negro equality, negro voters or negro jurors, and thousands of poor fools will believe what they say will really imagine that abolitionism has no intentions of compelling them to set in the jury box with Sambo or vote at the window with cuffee We have charged upon that party years ago that its principle object was the degradation of the white race to the position occupied by the black. We have warned the laboring masses of the country time and again, that if the party which battles with the Democracy, succeeded in obtaining sufficient power to accomplish their purposes, that so far as law, public opinion and privileges were concerned, that the dirtiest, laziest, most ignorant, Congo in the land, would be just as good as the white man whose fate it was to toil for a living Has not our words come true? Niggers at the ballot box, wherever abolitionism has had the controlling voice Niggers in the jury box, wherever it has the power to place them in it Niggers in the cars, with delicate ladies, and a fine and imprisonment for any one who objects Am't it glorious, white men? Don't you like it? Sweet scented Sambo to kill your vote at the ballot box: to sit beside you in the sultry days of August in the jury box, and to sweat and stink beside your wives and daughters in the cars and stage coaches What delightful prospects!

SUCCEEDED.—The Mongrels and full blooded niggers of Georgetown, D. C., have succeeded in electing their Mayor, an individual who, some of the papers say is black, while others contend that he is white We do not know the exact color of his skin, nor does it matter much, for it is not all in color It is exceedingly easy to make a nigger out of a white man, but the Good Lord himself would be puzzled to make a white man out of a nigger. The fact of the sweet scented Africans electing their Mayor, certainly more evidence that the "world moves," even if it is deeper into darkness and wool

New Publications.

THE OLD GUARD A monthly Magazine, devoted to Literature, Science and Art, and the principles of 1776 and 1787 C Chauncey Burr, editor Van Evrie Horton & Co, N Y, publishers $3 00 per annum

From the first number we have not failed to commend this—the only Democratic Magazine in the country—to the hearty support of all who would see the trashy publications of the day give way to those of real merit, pluck and principle The OLD GUARD is Democratic, not only in name, but in doctrine, from the first to the last page It is just the kind of a publication that every voter should read, and every house in the land contain Let Democrats every where try to increase its influence by extending its circulation

HOWARD PLASTER SAVING A Physician's Advice and a Guide to Health Duane Rulison Publisher 1004 Market St, Philadelphia

We have been shown a copy of this work by the agent for this county, Mr Jacob D Miller of this place and after examining its pages closely, cheerfully recommend it as a very valuable book especially for families who reside in the country and at a distance from a practicing Physician. It gives a plain and simple statement of the symptoms of all the diseases, to which human flesh is heir too, with recommendations for their treatment Many a dollar will be saved in doctor bills, and many lives prolonged by knowing when to send for a Physician, a matter that any one who peruses this book will at once ascertain The remedies it recommends, are the simplest, and such as nature has placed in the way of every one For the sale agency of this work many of our readers are now in the possession of The present one however is greatly enlarged and improved, and no family that has its own happiness and welfare at heart, will be without it We understand that Mr Miller intends canvassing the county at once, when all will be presented with an opportunity of obtaining one

GODEY'S LADY BOOK.—A Ladies Magazine of Fashion Literature and Art L A Godey, Publisher Philadelphia $3,00 per annum

The Ladies Book emphatically, for no lady should be without it, and no lady who can afford will be without it Godey needs no comendation from us, its reputation is world wide, and its merits known everywhere The March number is Superb

PETERSONS LADIES MAGAZINE—A monthly Magazine of Literature Art and Fashion Chas J Peterson, editor and publisher, Philadelphia $200 per annum

Always on time, and always filled to overflowing with the best of articles, the choicest of engravings, and most reliable fashion plates Peterson must be a favorite everywhere The March number is now upon our table

THE LADIES FRIEND.—A Monthly Magazine devoted to the interests and entertainment of the Ladies Deacon and Peterson, Philadelphia $2,50 per annum

No one who has glanced at its magnificent engravings, its fashion plates, or perused its entertaining pages, but know that the Ladies Friend has no superior A family circle is not whole without it We have received the March number

ARTHURS HOME MAGAZINE—A monthly Magazine for the home circle T S Arthur Publisher, Philadelphia $2 50 per annum

The high moral tone that characterizes this admirable monthly, commends it above all others as the magazine for the home circle We should love to see it on every table in the land

TAKE THE RIGHT ONES.—To those our readers who desire a N Y paper, we say subscribe for the DAY BOOK or the EVENING JOURNAL They are both *Democratic* in every sense of the word, and either of them contains more truth in a single issue than can be found in such a paper as the *World* in a century When you get a paper get a right one

The Aspect in Washington.

Leo, of the *Courier* writes as follows Men from the South and West in great numbers are now brought here by the call of their business interests They find that Radical legislation, however flattering to their passion and sectional prejudices, is destructive of the means whereby they live Capital and labor are both idle, and await the adjustment of the political and financial concerns of the country upon a stable basis The people now invading the Federal capitol are interested in commerce, external and internal, in banking, in manufactures, wool growing, mechanical arts navigation, etc, and they represent that all values are unsettled, and industrial enterprises paralyzed by the reconstruction and impeachment projects, and non action upon financial and practical subjects

The Radical extremists are becoming less boastful within a day or two, for they see arising divisions among their adherents—They also display more caution in their movements They will endeavor to rec n cile the country to their political measures before they push them through Even Thaddeus Stevens, who is unaccustomed to retract from any position he may take has been obliged to admit that the Radical House is now unprepared to vote upon his project of reconstruction and will therefore, for the present withdraw his Bill Of course he does this in expectation that an equivalent to it may be reported from the committee on Reconstruction before the end of the session Besides, it is now understood that all the more important political measures of the Radical Congress will go over to the March session

A LITTLE FAMILY TALK.—The recent majority in the Rump Congress are, or pretend to be, great sticklers for what they call "Protection to American Manufactures" It is a nice phrase, and as heavily charged with Buncombe as the wail for "Universal Manhood" New England uses it to make the rest of the Union pay tribute to her spinning jennies Each section that takes up the cry has in view its own special interests, to the exclusion of all others, Yet, with higher duties on foreign manufactures than are now levied, we shall have virtually free trade The internal revenue tax on manufactures, besides its tendency to lessen productions and to prevent the organization of new manufacturing establishment, is on some goods fully equal to the duties imposed on similar foreign fabrics In plain words, our import duties and our internal revenue duties counterbalance each other and, make free trade, just the same as if no taxes were paid on either So our Radical Rumpers, if Protectionists in theory, are Free Traders in practice

IT'S DARK.—The following beautiful sentiments are from Meister Karl's Sketch Book entitled the "Night of Heaven" It is full of touching tenderness

"It is dark when the honest and honorable man sees the results of years swept cruelly away by the knavish and heartless adversary It is dark when he feels the clouds of sorrow gather around, and knows that the hopes and happiness of others is fading with his own But in that hour the memory of past integrity will be a true consolation, and assure him even here on earth of gleams of light in heaven It is dark when the dear voice of that sweet child, once fondly loved, is no longer heard around in murmurs Dark when the light, pattering feet no more resound without the threshold, or ascend step by step, the stairs Dark when some well known air recalls the strain once oft attuned by childish voice now hushed in death! Darkness but only the gloom which now heralds the day spring of immortality and the infinite light of heaven"

—The omnipotence of the Almighty, in the opinion of the Radical leader of the House of Representatives, is limited by longevity of Thaddeus Stevens "God willing and I living," exclaimed this frantic old man on the floor of Congress, to which he had staggered from a sick bed —"God willing and I living," certain things shall be done! The volition of God, it seems, would be ineffectual without the performing presence of Stevens This is a very horrible piece of blasphemy, But when we consider it was only preliminary to a proposition for plundering a whole section of its property—that section being now absolutely on the brink of starvation—the blasphemy of the speaker's phrase becomes almost pardonable in comparison with the darker blasphemy of the speaker's purpose "But the man who makes his own poor life the condition of God's devastating rage against thousands of his fellow creatures raised the deeper question, whether he is so much as a rational human being —*Ex.*

STATE RIGHTS.

The mongrels lose no opportunity of reviling and denouncing the idea of State rights They attempt to show that these were destroyed by the war There are plenty of democratic demogogues who are inclined to "accept the situation" They endeavor to keep out of sight the cardinal principles of democracy in regard to the rights of States There are democratic politicians who appear as destitute of souls as their mongrel adversaries. They first denounce, then palliate and finally accept mongrel heresies

If democracy is ever again to be a "power in the land, it must stand upon some vital principle of government in opposition to its adversaries It can accept no results as final which follow mongrel action its acts must be under protest

We are at the same time revolutionary and reactionary They are a union of French *philosophy* with British toryism The first shouts for liberty and equality, while the last stands upon the "divine rights" of government and plays the despot It is causing amalgamation, obtaining popular support under false pretenses, and gradually delivering the people, bound hand and foot, into the power of their adversaries

As the hunter on the prairies sometimes finds it imperative to fight fire by fire, so it may become essential to political salvation to fight revolution by revolution The consolidation of the government and the destruction of the republic, as witnessed daily in unconstitutional laws and a tyrannical exclusion of States from representation, is revolutionary, and at the same time a going back to the exploded British heresies of one ante revolutionary era What is the remedy? Clearly, the democracy must stand upon the Revolution, and maintain its principles at all hazards

The great idea of the Revolution was the right of the colonies or states to self government, while the tory idea clung to the divine rights of government and the fealty of a existing status of subordination and obedience What was the leading idea of the late war? Disguise and palter as we may, the war on the part of the North was a contest for and a triumph of the tory principle which we repudiate at the Revolution It was a war of *opinion* against *people* It was consolidation opposed to true republicanism. It was the defeated toryism of '76, by means of the basest frauds, the most consummate hypocrisy, the most brazen faced lies and most sacred oaths putting out the eyes of popular democracy and stabbing it in the back.

The republic grew out of State rights was based on State rights, derived all its power from States, and cannot possibly continue a republic unless these rights are held sacred State rights are the shield of popular rights and republican government But when State rights are trampled under foot by unprincipled factions, and the constitution scout defiance, where is the remedy? There is none, and can be none, so long as we maintain the right of some States to coerce others in the name of a "government" However dear the Union may be, the great principles of the American Revolution are still more precious The one is but the body while the other is the soul. If State rights carry with them the right of peaceable secession as we maintained at the Revolution, so be it It is better to maintain American principles through State rights than to endure a consolidated despotism termed a Union The substance is of more value than the shadow

The democracy must overhaul the war and examine its results It displays simply the annihilation of the political rights of one section by the coercive power of another Once admit the right of coercion and the republic is emasculated It has nothing left that is republican, there can be no scope for progress, there is no safety for any State The Union must necessarily become a despotism or a mob oligarchy. No part can enjoy liberty or prevent tyrannical interference The rights of States are the key stone of the republican arch —*Contoach Mich Jackonian.*

The Degeneracy of the Times.

If ever political prophecies and warnings were verified and justified by events, the downward progress of this nation is now amply vindicating the sagacious patriotism, which foretold the consequences of attempting to maintain by violence and slaughter, a government founded on consent It would, of course, be folly to pretend that any special wisdom was required to foresee results so natural and obvious as those which were predicted. The slightest recollection of history—the faintest perception of the relations between cause and effect—ought to have made clear to every reasonable mind the future of a people, who set about what they called "saving" their political system, by trampling upon every principle and guarantee which made it worth preserving The mere fortunes who had kindled the flame could not be expected to see what was plain to other eyes They had nothing but their own wicked purposes before them, and they were ready and willing to consummate these by the sacrifice of both the Constitution and the people With them, perversity or passion had put an end to reason. But there were millions in the Northern States who were not fanatics and were no blind There were hundreds of thousands who called themselves Democrats—hundreds of thousands more who professed to be conservative, law abiding citizens by whatever name they might be called The destinies of the nation were in their hand They were committed, by principle and by pledges of the most sacred character, to the maintenance of justice and law and to conciliation and peace By the slightest exertion of patriotism and manhood they could have saved the shedding of every drop of fraternal blood that stained the contest They could have maintained the Constitution by honorable compromise, and might have concentrated a d perpetuated the influence of republican institutions, by showing their capacity to take the sting of death out of civil discord And they could have done all this without risk of any kind to themselves They were immensely in the majority, as to numbers, and they held the wealth, the intelligence and the influence of their section with them But they had not the moral courage to stand firm before the first onslaught of demagogism They fell prostrate at the first yell of a mob They surrendered at the first summons of a party catch word Nay, they not only surrendered but went over, almost in mass, to the men whom they despised, and to schemes which, as they knew, involved the overthrow of all that they revered in the institutions of their country They were warned of the perils which must follow the introduction of force as an element in the political government They were told of the folly of attempting to preserve, by armies, a Union which came from affection and would be worthless as soon as brotherhood ceased to animate it They were implored to remember, as the plainest lesson of history, the impossibility of preserving freedom without respecting law—They were warned against the wretched weakness of supposing that they could entrust absolute power to their rulers and yet live free, themselves, under its shadow—They were counselled to stand by the Constitution as their only refuge and hope, assured that if they permitted it to be violated, in what they might consider to be their interest for the time, it would no longer be a safeguard to any interest or a barrier against any wrong They were told that their love for the Union was only appealed to by way of ensnaring their sense of right It was demonstrated to them that even if the fortunes of war should be ultimately with them, victory would be but the beginning of their real danger, inasmuch as conquest would put an end to equality and liberty, and it was madness to suppose that a nation could be enslaved in one of its sections, and free, under the same government, in the rest

It is needless to say that all these warnings were hooted at, even by those once pledged most deeply to the truths which they involved Indeed, the renegades were worse than the Turks Throughout the whole of the heartrending struggle which followed, the most reckless advocates of the extremest measures were those who had apostatized from their recorded convictions Two years have now well nigh gone by since the last sword of the war was sheathed, and where is the Union, where the peace, for which the nation and its institutions were upturned? What has been seen of the patriotic officials who were to bring back and deliver up the extraordinary powers with which they were entrusted for the hour of crisis? Where is the Constitution, in whose sacred name so much blood was shed and so much hope and happiness and plenty were turned to ashes? Recent pilferings of the knaves who have grown upon power and plunder, the [illegible] who have thriven on high tariffs, the tax-gathering leeches that suck at the marrow of the land, who is there [illegible] on the Aroostook to the Rio Grande, that is better off for the war? Who but these should not pray God, on bended knees, to be remitted to what we were in 1861, before the torch of the "irrepressible conflict" was put to its incendiary work? Not a deserted warning of those days but has been brought home to us in sorrow? Not a prophecy, whose fulfillment is not written on the crumbling walls of the great edifice which our fathers builded—And how many thousands who scoffed at warning, when to have heeded it would have been our salvation, are now timidly muttering their idle and useless protests! How many, who denounced hesitation as "treason" and remonstrance as "rebellion," are now shuddering at the terrible uncertainties of a future, which they could have averted by the commonest exercise of moral integrity and courage? "What right have they to be virtuous and indignant now" Their own hands undermined the tower, why should they wonder that it totters? With what effect can they invoke the sanctions of a Constitution which for four years they were steadily engaged in bringing to disgrace? They strengthened the hands of radicalism when they might have crushed it What is the use of their talking "conservatism" now? Learned jurists, who taught us that the President, as Commander in Chief, had a right to suspend the provisions of the Constitution when he thought "the life of the nation" required it, have surely small cause to complain, at this day, if the gauntletted hand is thrust into their faces. Courts of justice, which bowed abjectly down before executive and military power, have themselves only to blame, if the people have lost respect for the law and confidence in its administration The recent refusal of a local court, in the District of Columbia, to obey the decision of the Supreme Court, in the matter of the test oath, was as infamous as infamous can be But what could the Supreme Court expect, after it had set the example of judicial demoralization, by postponing, for twelve months, its own decision on that very point and on the yet more vital question of military commissions? If political influence can affect the highest tribunal, how can we hope that judges of less responsible position will keep themselves above it? And so it is throughout the whole range of the troubles which are upon us There is not a department of the government or class of the people now feebly essaying to vindicate the right, which is not haunted by the Nemesis of its own deliberate misdeeds The only consolation is that retribution also has its Nemesis behind it

"The eternal law
That where guilt is, sorrow shall answer it."

It may be a pleasant thing, while it lasts, to wield the many sceptres of a legislative despotism But the same history which tells how legislative despotisms have arisen depicts, as with the hand of fire, the perpetual ignominy of their inevitable overthrow It is no doubt agreeable to those who hate the President and seek his office by themselves or for their friends or party purposes, to put up impeachment so simple and effectual in engine But such a lesson, once taught, is forever continued and Presidents in embryo, it may be, will find it not so pleasant in the times to come

We can only on our part say that time will work its vengeance, we could afford to be content and let the wheel roll on But the wrecks must rather be the members of their kings The people are the victims on whom the retribution will chiefly fall And yet whom have they to reproach for it? They had a noble heritage which they surrendered in order to destroy the heritage of their brethren Demagogues then ruling thrones and they flung it away like a beggar's portion At this very moment when their whole boasted and once beloved institutions are trembling in the balance, then thought is less of the constitutional government they are about to be deprived of, than of the unconstitutional currency which may be decreed by its downfall Dark, indeed, is the valley of the shadow through which a people so degenerate must pass to better days! *Baltimore Gazette*

Another Bogus State.

The Radical Legislature of Nebraska has accepted the negro suffrage conditions required by the Rump Congress of that Territory before it could become a State. This is no surprise The result was anticipated by the Radicals when they made negro suffrage a condition of admission in fact they knew it, because enough votes had previously been bought in the Legislature to carry the negro suffrage condition through

The question now arises will the people submit to this glaring fraud and tyrannical proceeding? Even if some members of the Legislature were not bought, they were all elected before the imposition of these conditions precedent to the organization of the State Consequently they do not represent the wishes of the people of that Territory upon this subject, and have no right to act upon a fundamental condition such as has always been and always must be determined by the people alone When the question of a State government was brought to vote on the 24 of June, 1866, it was carried by only one hundred majority in a total poll of 7,700 It is more than certain that, had negro suffrage then been attached as a condition the question would have been rejected by more than two thirds of the people

A State organized upon a radical change in the primeval idea of government, such as is brought about by the negro suffrage condition, and without having received the approbation of a majority of the people, is a creed and a fraud, and no act performed under it can have validity, or be binding upon any citizen of the Territory so organized Measures should therefore at once be taken to secure the opinion of the Supreme Court upon this vital question If the Radical leaders shall be permitted to go on striking down that fundamental principle of republicanism—the right of the people of each Territory to make their own Constitution and the right of the people of each State to determine their domestic institutions for themselves in their own way we may as well set aside the ballot box which is already becoming vitiated with the ballots of ignorant negroes and set up an hereditary dictator with absolute powers —*Portage A Union*

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT A good Farm Apply soon at the Watchman office 12 9 tf

NOTICE

Persons purchasing Dr Diggs's Patent Hay Fork and Pulley, are hereby notified that said Fork and Pulley, will be ready for delivery at Gramm's hotel, Bellefonte, after March 1st 1867 when they are requested to come and receive them

A. WALTERS,
Agent

BALD EAGLE SPRING CREEK NAV CO A meeting of the stock holders of this company will be held at their office in Bellefonte, on Wednesday the 27th day of March, for the purpose of authorizing the board of managers to issue bonds, and make other arrangements for repairing the navigation in accordance with the supplement passed the 27th day of March, 1866

M T MILLIKEN,
Bellefonte, Feb 27 '67 tt Secretary

GREAT BARGAINS J H Myers offers for sale at his carriage manufactory, near the Commanders House,
2 new two horse Wagons,
1 new truck wagon,
1 new spring wagon,
2 new top buggies,
3 new open buggies.
Call and see them, his prices are moderate, and work is built from the best stock in the market, and of the latest improved style and finish 12-6 2m

THE BEST BOOTS & SHOES constantly on hand and for sale cheap at GRAHAM'S & McAFEE'S

FRENCH CALF Stitched Boots, for sale at GRAHAM'S & McAFEE'S,

GAITERS & PACE Boots, of all discriptions for sale at GRAHAM'S & McAFEE'S,

AN ACT Relative to the publication of local laws, in the counties of Centre and Schuylkill

SECTION 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act the Commissioners of said counties shall be required to publish all local laws, which shall be passed and approved each year, relating to the counties of Centre and Schuylkill, at least four weeks in all the papers of said counties, as early as possible after the passage and approval of the same, and the same to be paid for as other publications, authorized by the board of commissioners, are now paid *Provided*, That this act shall apply to such local laws as were passed and approved during the present session of the general assembly *And provided further*, That no acts of a private nature, or which does not concern the people generally, shall be subject to the provisions of this act

JAMES R KELLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate

APPROVED—The sixteenth day of April Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty six

A G CURTIN

AN ACT To incorporate sundry Baptist churches, in Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, Mifflin, Juniata and Centre counties, called the Centre Association of Independent, or Regular, Baptist Churches

WHEREAS, The Centre Association of Independent, or Regular, Baptist Churches, composed of delegates from several Baptist Churches, formed for the purpose of promoting the cause of the religion, within the several charges of which it may be composed, by means of fraternal intercourse, mutual counsel and the various exercises of Christian fellowship and also the cause of foreign missions and other benevolent plans, now cherished and supported by evangelical Christians, has acquired property, for the promotion of religion and learning among them, are desirous of obtaining a charter of incorporation, to secure said property, and encouraging additions thereto, and the better to enable them to promote the ends of their institution therefore,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Centre Association of Independent Baptist Churches, and by the same name shall have perpetual succession and be able to sue and be sued, in all courts of law, or elsewhere, and shall be able and capable, in law and equity to take and hold lands, tenements, goods and chattels, of what ever kind, or nature, or quality, real, personal and mixed, which are now, or hereafter shall become the property of the said association, by gift, grant, bargain sale, conveyance, will, devise, bequest, or otherwise, from any person or persons, capable of making the same, and the same to grant, bargain sell or dispose of and also to manage and improve the same, according to the terms of the donation, or demise and to the purposes, trusts and uses for which they shall be granted or thereof, and to have and use a common seal *Provided* That the annual income of said real and personal estate shall not at any time exceed the sum of five thousand dollars per annum

SECTION 2 That the said association shall be authorized to take the charge, superintendence and disposal of any churches, and the property belonging to said churches, that are connected with said association, and that have ceased to exist by reason of death, or removal, of their members, and shall make such an appropriation, of the proceeds arising from said property, as to them shall seem proper

SECTION 3 That the affairs of the corporation shall be managed and superintended by a board of seven trustees, to be elected at the annual meeting of the association by the delegates present, on Friday, before the 1st Lord day, in September of every year, and upon failure to elect trustees at said annual meeting, then the trustees previously elected, to continue in office until their successors are chosen and that Martin Hall, Robert M Dean, A M Lloyd, William B Lane, R L Stark, John Strong and G D Thomas shall be the trustees until an election is made by the delegates, at the next annual meeting of the association said trustees shall annually elect from among their number, a president and secretary, who shall always be re elected, in the absence of the president, a president *pro tem* shall be elected, they shall also elect a treasurer, who shall give security, as the trustees may require for the trust reposed in him

SECTION 4 That the trustees shall meet annually at 10 o'clock a m, of Friday, in the week, and at the place when and where the association meets for the transaction of business and the president, with the advice, in writing, of three trustees, shall have the right to call special meetings of the corporators, giving fifteen days' notice, and when met, four shall constitute a quorum, and all trustees are to be by member, and they shall have power to enact the necessary by laws, rules and regulations for the well ordering and government of said corporation, the same being not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this state, or the United States, and a record of the proceedings of the board shall be kept, in a book provided for the purpose and the funds of the association shall be applied to promote the objects of the institution as the trustees may deem expedient

SECTION 5. That the legislature reserve the right of modifying, or repealing, the powers and privileges hereby granted.

JAMES R KELLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
DAVID FLEMING
Speaker of the Senate

APPROVED—The eleventh day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty six

A G CURTIN.

AN ACT Relative to the fees of witnesses in the county of Centre

SECTION 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That from and after the passage of this act the compensation of witnesses, in attendance upon the several courts of the said county of Centre, shall be one dollar per diem

JAMES R KELLEY
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate

APPROVED The eleventh day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty six

A G CURTIN.

AN ACT Authorizing the levy of an additional county tax, in the township of Gregg, county of Centre

SECTION 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the supervisors of Greggtown ship, Centre county, be and are hereby authorized to levy and collect an additional county tax, not exceeding the rate of two per centum on the last adjusted valuation of said township, to make up the deficiency in the amount of taxes, in paying such excess of bounty as aforesaid, with power to collect the same as other bounty taxes are now collected

SECTION 2 That all assessments of taxes heretofore made by assessors and supervisors, for the purpose of enabling them to raise funds for the payment of bounties to volunteers, as aforesaid, are hereby legalized and made valid *Provided* That said tax shall not be collected from officers and soldiers who may now be in the volunteer service of the United States, or who may have been in said service, and have been honorably discharged from said service

JAMES R KELLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate

APPROVED—The eleventh day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty six

A G CURTIN

AN ACT. Authorizing the board of school directors of Haines township, Centre county, to levy additional bounty tax.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same That in addition to the bounty taxes, now authorized to be levied, and collected, under and by virtue of an act relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers, approved March twenty fifth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and the several supplements thereto, the board of school directors of the township of Haines, in the county of Centre, are hereby authorized and empowered to levy and collect an additional tax, sufficient to make up the deficit in the amount, which was necessary to be raised, for the payment of those volunteers, who have been credited to said township, in filling its quota, under the calls of the President, for which certain individuals rendered themselves personally responsible

SECTION 2 The said board of directors are hereby authorized to levy and collect a *per capita* tax, not exceeding fifteen dollars, upon every male inhabitant, between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five years, liable to military duty, during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four: *Provided*, Those persons who have, at any time, paid the commutation, under the United States conscription law, shall not be liable to pay such tax.

SECTION 3. That such persons as have paid their subscriptions for the purpose of reimbursing those who made advancements to procure volunteers, are hereby exhonerated, to such amounts paid by them, respectively: *Provided*, That the said bounty and *per capita* tax shall not be collected from officers and soldiers, who may now be in the volunteer service of the United States, or who have been in said service, and have been honorably discharged therefrom

SECTION 4. That the bounties offered, by said board of school directors, to persons furnishing substitutes, are hereby legalized and made valid; and that no person, or persons, whose commutation money was paid by so-called clubs shall be exempt from any of the provisions of this act.

JAMES R. KELLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate

APPROVED—The fourteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six

A. G. CURTIN.

AN ACT Relative to the purchase of a law library, in the county of Centre.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all fines imposed by the courts of the county of Centre, and all forfeited recognizances, which, under existing laws, are not payable to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for its own use, are hereby directed to be paid to the committee hereafter named, for the purchase of a law library, to be kept in the court house of said county, for the use of the court, bar and citizens of said county.

SECTION 2. The money thus arising shall be expended for said use, from time to time, under the direction of a committee composed of three members of the bar of said county, to be appointed by the court of said county, at the next term immediately after the passage of this act, said committee to continue during the present year; after which, said court shall appoint said committee annually, at the first term of the several courts, for each year, who shall account annually to the county auditor: *Provided*, That the said court shall have power to fill any vacancy, which may occur in said committee, by reason of death, or otherwise

SECTION 3. The president judge, and bar of said court, shall have power from time to time to adopt such rules, regulations and by-laws, for the use and government of said library, as may be expedient, and consistent with the proper care and preservation of the same

SECTION 4 All laws inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

JAMES R KELLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate

APPROVED—The fourteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty six

A G CURTIN

AN ACT To extend the provisions of an act, entitled "An Act for the more effectual protection of the owners of logs and lumber of the Susquehanna river," approved the tenth day of April Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty two

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the provisions, or so much thereof as may be applicable, of the act, entitled "An Act for the more effectual protection of the owners of logs and lumber, on the Susquehanna river," approved the tenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, be and the same is hereby extended to Penns creek and its tributaries, in the counties of Snyder, Union and Centre.

JAMES R. KELLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate

APPROVED—The third day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six

A G CURTIN.

AN ACT Relative to the road taxes, in the township of Benner, county of Centre.

SECTION 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act it may be lawful for the supervisors of Benner township, in the county of Centre, in said commonwealth, and they are hereby authorized and directed, to demand and receive, in money, from the taxable inhabitants thereof, the amount of tax assessed, by them, for road purposes, and to employ suitable persons to repair and work upon the roads of said township, allowing therefore such compensation as, by them may be deemed reasonable and just.

SECTION 2 That the township assessor shall be a member, *ex officio*, of the board of supervisors, and shall have the casting vote in disputes arising as to the repairing and construction of roads, and the levying and collection of taxes, in said township

JAMES R KELLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
DAVID FLEMING,
Speaker of the Senate

APPROVED The seventeenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty six

A G CURTIN.

AN ACT To authorize school directors of the school district of Miles township, Centre county, to levy a tax to refund money, advanced by citizens of said township, to pay bounties to volunteers,