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More About the Nomination of a Candidate for President.

There are many minor reasons why a civilian should be nominated for President by the Democracy at the present time, in addition to the one grand reason that a voluntary connection with the army which was waging war for the partisan purposes of New England, after those purposes became apparent, surely implied a lack of sound Democratic principle. It is scarcely to be doubted that we want a good and reliable Democrat presented for the suffrages of the Democratic masses at this time, and certainly there must be serious doubts in the minds of all men as to whether one who bore a sword and held a commission after the "late lamented" showed the cloven foot, in issuing the emancipation proclamation, can be such a Democrat as may be safely trusted under present circumstances. This ought to be a sufficient reason why the names of all military aspirants should be excluded entirely from our nominating convention. Surely the first and most important qualification of a candidate of our party for any position ought to be that he is of the same faith with ourselves, and there are so many able and efficient men whom we can nominate, that it seems the height of foolishness to talk about or whose Democracy has ever been impeached.

But we have a work to do now which transcends in importance all others we were ever called upon to perform, and in the selection of a candidate, especial regard should be had to this particular object. If we succeed in the election in November next, we will find ourselves in possession of a government whose resources are nearly exhausted, and with the best producing portion of the country utterly paralyzed. We will be obliged to keep up the treasury by the most careful management, and gradually to bring the government once more into the situation it always occupied while in possession of our party in the past. But the great work we will have to do is that thing which abolitionism failed to accomplish by such an expense of blood and treasure as the world never before saw. After clearing away the debris which all their tremendous efforts have heaped in the road to true restoration, we will have to do the work which no other party on earth can accomplish, and reunite the severed, broken and warring Union as it was once united by our fathers. It is therefore important that we select as a candidate for president a man of known ability as a statesman, and one who will invite the affections of those whom Abolition hate has estranged from us. In our estimation it would be just as improper to nominate and elect a general who fought on the part of the North as it would be to nominate and elect General LEE. The one would be distasteful to a large proportion of our people, and so also would the other. We could have no proper restoration of the Union, if we elect a successful general, any more than if we elected an unsuccessful one, and if, as we firmly believe, our prosperity and happiness as a people depend upon the immediate restoration of the Union, that ought to be the first object of consideration, in our party convention, and every where else.

If we are successful in the coming campaign, as nearly as we can comprehend the situation, we will find our hands quite full, even with harmonious and united action on the part of all our people everywhere, and we cannot afford to leave out of view the valuable aid we ought to receive from the people of the South in the great work of restoration. We ought therefore to nominate some one who will unite those of our political faith in one grand effort for the restoration of the ancient order of things in this country, if such a person can possibly be found. It may be alleged by those who favor the selection of a military candidate that no such person can be found among those who opposed the late fratricidal struggle during its progress. If we admit that a few, who are shallow enough to be carried away by the bloody fame of one who has bashed his hand in the blood of his fellow men, will refuse active support to a true Democrat, the dissat-

isfaction will not be of a sectional character. A candidate such as we desire to have will receive the earnest and enthusiastic support of all true Democrats everywhere, while it must be utterly impossible for the people of a large section of this country to support with any energy a man who has ravaged their land, and carried the bayonet and the torch to the hearts and homes of their people. Without any regard to the question of the propriety or impropriety of the "war for the Union," or the causes which led to it, or even admitting for the sake of argument that it was rightfully waged, it must be plain to every man of sense now, that if we are to have restoration in a form which is to be at all permanent, we must so arrange the different departments of the Government that the Southern people will at least respect, if they do not love us. It is quite manifest that they cannot but positively hate a man who for four years employed his sword against them, and that we cannot have a peaceful and happy Union while one section elects an Executive officer who has hunted tens of thousands of the other section to death. If we consider the causes which led to the unhappy difficulty between the North and South, it becomes still more apparent that no man who has earned for himself the hatred of a whole section of the country can be a proper person to execute laws for the healing of the breach which triumphant sectionalism has created. All the great statesmen of the past, from WASHINGTON down, warned us most solemnly that the triumph of a party founded on geographical distinctions would sever the Union. In 1860, such a triumph occurred, and the Union was immediately severed. The triumphant party at once went to war against the weaker, and one of the most savage and bloody struggles the world ever witnessed ensued. But it failed to restore the Union, and if it had lasted twenty years longer the failure would only have been the more complete. As long as a sectional party remains in power the Union must remain divided, by a law as inevitable as any other law of nature, that hostility and strife can never beget Union. Shall we then, the only party of the Constitution, nominate a man whom only a portion of the people of one section of the country can heartily support? If we do, we need expect no prosperous, happy or united people to well together in peace under our administration if we are successful in the election.

Sufficient Proof.

It is said the Mongrel "national" committee and stump orators, are determined to give poor Sambo the go-by in their prosecution of the presidential campaign—if possible. We are quite certain that those sanctified "God and morality Pharisesees," who lie and deceive with as good a face as the devil himself, cannot get rid of their black burden as easily as they imagine. It will stick to them as closely as did the shirt of Nessus to that unfortunate individual, and be their death in the end, in spite of all the physic they can take to work it off. We pity the negro, for those unfortunate sons of HAM have chosen a dangerous guardian, in the Mongrel party—a false, cruel and subtle guardian who has already led them into the most imminent danger, and has still greater troubles in store for them. They have been tempted to the edge of a precipice by their treacherous guide and unless soon pulled back and rescued by a power different from the one which now controls and urges them forward, their next step will be over the edge into the fathomless abyss—to actual physical death, to extermination in a war of races—a struggle for life in which not a hand of their false friends will be raised to help them. No better proof of the credulity, stupidity and ignorance of the negro need be required, than his unlimited trust in such a brotherhood of political cut-throats.

The Mongrels create new offices without the shadow of authority, in order to get more of the public funds. BEN. WADE is now drawing the pay of Vice President of the United States, and is known as the "rotating Vice President," an office entirely unknown to our fundamental law. Well, in order to get such, they must steal a good deal in a short time now, they can't stay long.

The practical operation of the reconstruction measure of Congress is the best electioneering scheme we could devise. Let the "reconstruction" go on, and the Democratic triumph next Fall will be beyond all precedent.

Stirring up More Strife.

Every man's religious principles, if he have any, ought to so far control his political action as to induce him to act honestly and conscientiously, as he shall account to GOD for all his deeds. In this regard, and no other, a man's politics ought to be a part of his religion. As a general thing, we have always been opposed to any appeals which were made to the religious opinions or prejudices of men, calculated to influence their political action. As GOD has not seen fit to reveal in His Word what kind of civil Government is best for mankind, and most pleasing to Him, it can be no part of our obligation to Him to build up and maintain any particular kind of government. All forms which are not in open hostility to His laws, so far as we can learn, would be equally pleasing to Him, and we need only to consult our own sense of right in order to be right before GOD in our political actions. A political party once started in this country having for its avowed object the injury, and if possible, the destruction of the Catholic Church. It is well known how the Democratic party struggled with and overthrew the Know-nothing organization, and from that day to this, no political party has ever attacked or advocated the peculiar religious faith of any one. But there are dangers threatening of which we deem it our duty to warn the people at the present time. Pseudo religious journals and men are seeking continually to keep up the wicked and foolish prejudice which some sects of Protestants hold against the Catholic religion. There can be no purpose in this at all unless it be either to accomplish some political end, or else to persecute those of our fellow citizens who are Catholics. There was a time in the history of our country when men of every religious persuasion could point to the clause of the Constitution which guarantees religious liberty to all, as their safeguard from all threatening danger. But within the past few years, the people have been taught, by precept and example that the Constitution is as nothing in the way of a majority, and that the power to do anything is a sufficient excuse for doing it. When Abolitionism first began to be talked of in this country, the Constitution of the United States stood an apparently insurmountable barrier to it, interference with slavery and slaves, in States where it existed. It was acknowledged by all that men of the North could have no lawful power to interfere with the peculiar institution of the South, which was recognized and protected by the Constitution. But we all know how much regard was paid to the solemn provisions of that instrument, whenever the fanaticism of the North had run to such an extent that those who controlled the mob dared to attack what it promised to protect. We know what the result was, that all of its most sacred provisions were swept away, and that the religious and political right which we had always supposed to be protected by our fundamental law were at the mercy of the swine who filled the public offices. It is with a full knowledge of these things that the very same men who preached up a crusade against slavery are now engaged in preaching hate against a religious sect, and seeking to stir up that most bloody of all monsters, religious intolerance. Many of the Protestant pulpits are filled with men who became preachers only to "preach the Gospel of murder," and now that their work is done, they find themselves unable to maintain their standing except by stirring up more strife. Such pretended preachers are the ones who are continually calling up the unfortunate misunderstandings which occurred between the two great Christian sects during the ages of the past, and seeking to bring about open hostilities and bloodshed. There is as much danger of their accomplishing their purpose in this as there was, when they first attacked the institutions of the country, of their bringing about a fearful war, and it is well for those who desire to prevent such a thing, to be warned in time, and continually to guard the great guarantees of the Constitution.

The utter inefficiency of the Mongrels in every department of the government becomes daily more and more apparent, and many now holding office are struggling only to prevent an immediate collapse on their hands. The people are just now learning by experience that the theories of the Democratic party were right at all times.

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Congress Working for Us.

If we could be permitted to choose a course for the Mongrels which would result in their destruction as a party, we would not change in the least the programme which they have laid down for themselves, and have thus far followed. The most powerful weapon in the hands of the Democracy during the campaign of last year was the practical operation of radical laws. One would suppose that such a defeat as they suffered then would be a lesson to them, and that they would seek by a more conservative course to regain the confidence of the people. But they have only drawn the lines the tighter, and strode another step forward in their mad, revolutionary course. Instead of receiving the lesson the election ought to teach them, they have been goaded into frenzy by the rebuke of the people, and now contemplate the usurpation of all the powers of the government. They have heretofore done all in their power to override all executive authority, and when the president outwits them at their own game, by the appointment of such men as MANCHESTER, to govern the despotisms at the South almost as if they were republican in form, they seek to wrest from him the powers he holds under the fundamental law—the Constitution—and to confer upon some unscrupulous military adventurer the power of an absolute monarch over the people of ten of our own States. When the Supreme Court of the United States proposes to interpose its authority to secure to our own States and people their constitutional rights, this fanatical and frenzied Congress hesitates not a moment to attempt to trample out of its way the tribunal, which to all true American citizens stands next in authority to the Almighty Himself. In fact, the majority in Congress has shown conclusively that they will stop at nothing—even the annihilation of the government itself—in the mad attempt to carry out the crazy notions which have agitated the brains of Mongrels for years. They have shown an utter disregard for every principle of action which was ever recognized in the past, and have furiously and openly attacked every safeguard which our fathers erected to preserve us from the encroachments of arbitrary power. It is well for them that the people do not realize what has been done, or what dangers threaten as the results of the usurpations of Congress, for no radical member of the rump would be safe for an hour from their vengeance. It is perhaps well, under the circumstances, that the people do not fully understand that greater danger is to be apprehended from an unscrupulous and tyrannical legislative assembly than from any other power in the world. All history warns us against the very thing which stands at this hour in threatening attitude over the republic of the United States. But it is perhaps better and safer to correct these evils at the ballot-box than by the hazard of violence, and for that reason it is all the more fully comprehending its tendency.

Radical legislation undoubtedly did more for Democratic success last Fall than any thing else, and ever since then, it has gone on from bad to worse, and the laws in operation have practically demonstrated the truth of the teaching of the Democratic fathers. We are now like a people enveloped in darkness and clouds and tempests, while just beyond, the bright sun is pouring his rays upon the peaceful earth. The only question is, can our institutions bear the fearful strain upon them until the Democratic triumph comes, and we once more emerge into light and peace? Let us spare no pains to keep constantly before all who will read, the unvarnished tale of the usurpations of Congress, and we may count confidently on a complete turning back of the black and bloody tide of Mongrelism in the elections of the present year.

The La Crosse Democrat christens GRANT "the national cigar," and as we never heard of his doing anything else with any sort of ability, but smoke, we consider it the best name which could be applied to him, to fairly describe his qualifications. We got a four years war by experimenting with a "rail-splitter," for president, we trust in Heaven we may not now be cursed with a huge "cigar" in the same position.

We challenge any man or journal of the Mongrel party, to point us to a single good thing which resulted from the triumph of Abolitionism in 1860, and from their continued triumph from that time until the Autumn of 1867.

Do Him Justice.

A mongrel organ in Washington has prepared and in type, ready for publication at the shortest notice, a biography of cloven footed STEVENS. As the devil is said to be good to his own, it is uncertain at what precise moment the "great commoner," may give the world the slip, and we advise the editor, while yet the breath remains in the body, to revise his biographical sketch, carefully, and make sure that he has done full justice to his subject. There are many, very many incidents in the life of old THAD which would make his biography deeply interesting. Among others the part he played in the "Buck-shot war,"—his masterly retreat through the back window of the capitol—the ugly wound he received on that occasion—his amours with the wench who is mistress of his heart and home, and a thousand other little things as cowardly and as degrading as these. Old THAD. has been a disturber of the social elements, a brewer of mischief, a plottor of evil, and a living liar, all the days of his life, and while we are far from wishing him a speedy exit from the scenes of his earthly career, we feel a strong desire to see, when that event occurs, full justice done to his memory. The only trouble that we see in the matter is, that he has been so infamously corrupt, so notoriously debased, so filthy in his private life, and so treasonable in his public career, that no pen will be able to write him down just as he has been or to do justice to him or his deeds.

BELONGS TO THEM.—We have observed, of late, in looking over the Congressional proceedings, that some shallow-pated noodles, of the Mongrel persuasion who represent certain dark corners of our country, for want of argument, use as weapons against their Democratic opponents, the once potent epithets, "traitors," "sympathizer," "rebel" and "copperhead." Have these beetle-headed members yet to learn that the only traitors in this country, are those who support the treasonable course of the puritan faction in Congress, so called? Have they yet to learn that the wretches whose names will go down into history covered with as much infamy as that of BENEDICT ARNOLD, are to be found at the head of their own ORGANIZATION—they themselves are the "traitors,"—the miserable cut-throats whose souls are black with perjury, and for whose necks the gibbet is waiting.

SHUYLER COLPAX, is a good representative of the party which has done him all the honor he ever had. A mean, low-blooded Yankee, elected to Congress from the State of Indiana, he has always shown himself to be a fit exponent of the vulgar and ignorant fanaticism which has maintained him in position. Without either education or extensive and sound reading, he is possessed of that sort of impudence, peculiar to those of his class in this country, which enables him to keep on the surface when better men sink out of sight. He can make a spread-eagle speech such as school boys make at exhibitions, and such as would bring him into disgrace with any body but the ignorant fanatics he is representing. The condition of the country is well indicated by his occupying important positions at the seat of Government, and we need hope for little improvement until such as he are driven forth with the vulgar, brainless herd to which they properly belong.

Radicals can never get done talking about the monstrous idea of paying the government bonds in "legal tender" notes. Yet when Judge SHARSWOOD made a distinction between gold and paper a terrible howl was raised against him. The Democratic party is in favor of paying our debts in the same sort of money we receive, for we have to much regard for the poor too favor the idea of keeping a paper currency for them and gold for the rich. Let all be treated alike.

No political blunder was ever more terribly or swiftly punished than that made by the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN in 1860. The whole country has been scourged by war and taxation, as very few countries ever were before in the same length of time. How long will the lesson be remembered?

Under existing laws of this State, passed by the legislature of last Winter, a negro can insist on sleeping in the same car with the most refined ladies in the land, and the conductors and rail-road company are liable to severe penalties for any sort of interference with the rights of Colfax in this particular.

The whole effort at impeachment of President JOHNSON; by the rump, was a farce, and those who urged it on, knew from the beginning that it would be so. They knew perfectly well that no proper reason for impeachment existed, and that if they succeeded they would do a great wrong to the president and to the people who elected him. Yet the expenses of the Judiciary Committee of Congress in connection with the impeachment question were \$23,199. That is the way Mongrels are working to reduce the expenses of government. The country would be better off this day if that amount of money had been thrown into the sea.

The pots of Congress—the Southern negroes—are becoming dangerous. We notice frequently in our exchanges accounts of mail robberies by bands of wandering, desperate blacks. Mongrelism has turned them free to steal or starve, and the worst results are to be apprehended.

From present indication, the whole Johnson administration contemplates coming over wholesale to the Democracy, after having vainly endeavored for years to induce the Democratic party to go to them.

The Democratic State Convention of Ohio, met at Columbus, on the 8th inst., and unanimously selected Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON as their choice for the Presidency. We doubt whether a better man can be found for that position.

It is said that the Senate will make an effort to restore STANTON to office on condition that he will immediately resign. A miserable attempt to let down easily a cut-throat, tyrant and murderer of women, who will never feel safe from the just vengeance of a people he so long outraged.

Since the above was in type, Mr. STANTON has taken possession of the war office, and the "great cigar" walked out. What the result may be we know not, as yet. The following "special despatch" from the East of the 16th inst., is the latest we have on the subject.

All other measures of greater or less importance are lost sight of to-day, and the Johnson Stanton imbroglio is only discussed. The Rubicon is passed, and Grant is in the camp of the Radicals. The new boys cry on the streets, "Here is the evening paper, surrender of General Grant!" Stanton took possession of the War Office this morning, Grant vacating in accordance with the programme arranged by his Radical keepers. Mr. Johnson alone seemed to have been deceived. He was unwilling to believe that Grant would abandon his post without orders from his superior officer.

It may yet become a serious question how far Grant was justifiable in surrendering his place without orders relieving him. The action of the Senate should have been certified to the President and not to Grant, and it is charged that the latter is guilty of a palpable violation of the article of war, and thus subjects himself to a court-martial. Stanton was escorted to the Department by a body guard of Radical Senators, who subsequently returned and reported to the Senatorial caucus which had assembled at the Capitol as a Committee of Safety, to take such action as they deem necessary, if the President had offered any opposition to the reinstatement of Stanton. What will now be the President's course seems not as yet to be determined. We will ignore Stanton entirely, and probably send a nomination to the Senate for Secretary of War.

Stanton told Ben Wade last night that he would tender his resignation when ever a successor was confirmed by the Senate, but this is held as improbable by those who know him. It is more than likely he will attempt to hold it until he is expelled by legal force. Of course he was not present at the Cabinet meeting to-day.

The President will transact all business of the War Department hereafter through General Grant, and practically, Stanton will be merely a clerk without quite in his own department.

The Louisiana mongrels have passed an ordinance making it a misdemeanor for planters to discharge nigger employers until after the ratification of the thing they have concocted and call a constitution. Employers are, therefore, to be burthened with the support of a lot of lazy negroes until the latter shall have cast their votes against the planters. By this arrangement every planter is to be forced, through fear of punishment, to feed and nourish perhaps a score of vipers within his household to turn upon him and sting him and all he holds dear to death whenever the mongrels of the convention order it. By such infernal measures are the carpet bag Radicals and the secret league niggers laboring to bring on a war of races. If such a war should be made to result in the extermination of them it would be a deserved punishment and a blessing to the country.

We are in favor of renouncing the present policy of the Government. If we are to have in the future two currencies, we would pay the soldiers' and sailors' families pensions in gold, and the bondholders in legal tenders. If there is to be a distinction, let it be in favor of the man who risked his life, and lost his limbs and his health, instead of the man who really risked nothing, and otherwise was well paid for all he did. —North Western Chronicle.