

The Democratic Watchman,

BELLFONTE, PENNA.

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FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 24, 1868.

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.

Democratic State Convention.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 8, 1868.

The Democratic State Committee of Pennsylvania have fixed WEDNESDAY, THE FOURTH (4th) DAY OF MARCH, 1868, at 12 o'clock, m., as the time, and the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, as the place for holding the annual Convention of the party.

It is ordered that this Convention be composed of one member for each Senator and Representative, who shall be elected in the usual manner and they will meet at the time and place aforesaid, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of Auditor General and Surveyor General, and of selecting Delegates to the National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President.

The members and committees of the organization and all conservative citizens who can unite with us in the support of constitutional principles are requested to proceed to the election of delegates in their respective districts.

By order of the Democratic State Central Committee.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman.
G. S. DAVIS, Sec'y.

Meeting of the Democratic National Committee.

BOSTON, Dec. 28, 1867.

A meeting of the National Democratic Committee will be held at Washington, D. C., on Saturday, February 22, 1868, at 12 o'clock, m., for fixing the time and place of holding the next National Democratic Convention, and for the transaction of such other business as will properly come before the Committee.

FREDERICK O. PRINCE,
Sec'y National Democratic Committee.

County Convention.

The Delegates to represent the several boroughs and townships of Centre county, in the Democratic County Convention, will meet at Bellfonte, on Tuesday, February 4, 1868, to elect one representative to the next State Convention, and also to appoint convenors to meet others from the several counties composing the 21st Senatorial District, to elect two Democratic Delegates to the State Convention.

By order of the County Committee.
JOHN H. ORVIS, Chairman.
D. L. KRUPS, Sec'y.

Change! Give us a Change.

The country needs repose from disturbing elements: it needs security against fanatical inroads and puritan legislation; it needs relief from oppressive taxation; it needs at the head of affairs men of integrity, courage and determination, who are statesmen, and these can only be secured by a change—change in the Federal and State governments—change of men and of policy—change and reform in every branch of the government—change from highest to lowest, so that not one speak or taint of the accumulated rottenness of the past seven years shall remain.

Without this there is no hope of relief from the burdens that oppress us, from the calamities that mongrel traitors and puritan fanatics have inflicted upon us through the agency of unconstitutional laws. The persistence of the devil's pickets in the so-called Congress, in the same line of infamous and cruel legislation which has characterized their actions for the past six years, leaves us no hope of amelioration in the future from the bigoted and vindictive party they represent, but, on the contrary, warns us that another Mongrel victory will be the signal for fresh inroads upon the Constitution and popular rights—more reckless expenditures of the public moneys, more extensive corruption and fearfully increased taxation.

Shall we, then, have a change? It is for the people to say. The interests of the masses, irrespective of party names, is the same, and under Mongrel rule all interests have suffered, do suffer and will continue to suffer. Only the few, the dirty birds of prey who feed upon the carcass, fatten and flourish: the many have no seat at the filthy feast, it is theirs to suffer for the benefit of the gormandizers.

It is true a change foreshadows great labor, a fearful responsibility upon the successful party—but let us have it. Those upon whose shoulders it will fall are equal to the burden. The Democracy will shrink from no trust the people may repose in them. They have a sacred reverence for the Constitution as the ark of our political safety, as the charter and the shield of our rights; and they have the tact, the statesman-ship, the patriotism and integrity to tear to pieces the rough net-work of wrong and oppression which a perjured and bigoted faction of what should be Congress has from time to time, cast around the people, and restore them to liberty and prosperity. To see that change is indispensable—that it is, in

this instance the synonym of improvement, and that a continuance of Mongrel rule is inevitable ruin—to ruin to every great interest of the country, and destruction to our system of government—it is only necessary for the candid reader to contrast for a moment the condition of the country now, under Mongrel misrule, with what it was before the accession of that party to power. Let him look back upon the time—not long past—when there was a perfect Union; when all the States were bound to gether by strongest social and political ties; by a common love of liberty and the institutions which secure its enjoyment to all citizens; by the mutual benefit arising from commercial intercourse; let him look back upon such a Union, blessed in all its parts; increasing rapidly in wealth and population;—trade flourishing, labor sought for and remunerated; peace and prosperity in every section; the public debt insignificant; no government taxes; under the Constitution, equal laws and equitable administration and the best government and most highly favored and happy people on the face of the earth.

Such was our condition before the Mongrel party came into power. What is it now? The Union dissolved, the States blotted out, the people denied representation in Congress; all their industrial resources blighted; their political rights taken from them; negro supremacy secured and fostered, freemen subject to the degrading and merciless rule of the bayonet, want almost universal, starvation staring hundreds of thousands in the face, an ignorant, lazy, and vicious negro population, guided and incited by low, mercenary, yankee demagogues and adventurers, exercising the sovereign power to insult and oppress the native white population, riot, outrage, robbery, and murder incidents of every day, so that the peace and prosperity of Democratic days, are superseded by the blight of poverty and the anguish of despair.

There is no doubt but a magnanimous policy, at the close of the war—infamous as it was, unholy as was its inception and wicked as was its design—would have accomplished its avowed objects, and we should have had, long before this, the old Union re-embodied by fraternal feelings, and felt in every nerve of trade and commerce the thrill of returning prosperity. The leaders of the party in power had no desire to see this. They were—the leaders we mean—politicians of small calibre, and mean, selfish, malignant, instincts, low demagogues utterly incapable of rising to the height required. They foresaw or thought they did, that a restoration of the Southern States to the Union under the Constitution, without probation and without conditions would be a death blow to their power and to prevent this they adopted the policy which has been so pernicious in its results, of keeping the States in a state of conquered territories until they could bring them into the mongrel ranks through negro suffrage and the persuasive rule of the bayonet.

Although the roll of mongrel members of the so-called Congress, does not contain the name of one solitary Statesman, yet they could not have been so ignorant as not to know that when they crushed by their infamous legislation, the industrial energies of the South, they at the same time paralyzed the industry of the North. They knew it well enough, but in the full conviction that the North was weak enough to follow where they led, without inquiry or reflection, they struck the blow and now the whole country is reeling under it. Trade in all its branches is depressed, wages have been reduced, while all the necessaries of life are high, tens of thousands of mechanics and laborers have been thrown out of employment, scores of manufactories have been stopped entirely and but few of those still in operation are working to more than half their capacity, while every species of labor and property, every article of necessity and luxury, everything, indeed, but government bonds held by a bloated aristocracy and "loyal" thieves is subject to a grinding tax, to pay the interest in gold, to capitalists, upon a debt contracted to carry on the most infamous war history has ever recorded, and enrich the most reckless set of scoundrels who ever ran unhung.

We have not enumerated a tithe of the outrages perpetrated upon the rights of the people and the injuries inflicted upon the interests of the country by the representatives of the Mongrel party; and yet this short chapter embraces enough to convince every unprejudiced, reflecting mind, of the imperious necessity of a change of servants—for SERVANTS only, are those in power—of enough of unwise

and malignant legislation to damn the controlling spirits of the party—the STEVENS, SUMNERS, WADES, WILSONS, CHANDLERS, COLFAX'S and all their inferior co-workers—to damn them and their deeds, now and forever, "to the last syllable of recorded time."

With the people rest the power and duty to effect the change so much needed. Will they do it? Do they want to see the Union of our fathers restored—the good old days of democratic peace and prosperity restored—they must go to work in earnest to hurl from power the wretches who have inflicted upon our country all the wrongs and outrages from which it is now suffering.

The Mongrel Revolution.

The New York World, in speaking of the recent usurpations of Congress says, that they have been engaged in the work of revolution ever since the surrender of LEE'S army. This is about as long a retrospect as the World and papers of its ilk dare take, far up to the surrender of the Confederate armies, they were acting with the enemy, and actively aiding and abetting in the work of despotism.

But we can say, without fear of crossing our own track, that the work of revolution has been actively carried on by the opposition to the Democratic party ever since the old Whig party went out of existence. While we believe that even the Whig principles, respectable and conservative as they were in comparison with Abolitionism, contained the elements of destruction to a government like ours, we cannot charge upon those who advocated them a desire to overturn the institutions of the republic of the United States; and therefore we date the revolution which now threatens us with destruction from the formation of the Abolition party in 1856. At that time the hatred to our form of government, which had always lurked among the enemies of those who framed it, first became formidable. By a noble effort, the great Democratic party succeeded in defeating the ticket led by JOHN C. FREMONT, and preserved for four years longer the government of the Union. But the cunning and unscrupulous revolutionists continued busy during those years; in an evil hour the Democracy quarreled about the construction of trivial sentences for a party platform, and permitted principles in which we all agreed, to be overthrown by the common enemy, while we wrangled about questions which could all have been settled after we were safely in power. Mr. LINCOLN was elected in 1860, and as an inevitable consequence of a sectional triumph, the Union fell to pieces.

Then was the time when the revolution commenced in good earnest, and never was Yankee cunning displayed to better advantage than when Abolitionism succeeded, by a systematic course of lying, in getting the Democracy of the country to fight its battles. History has no stranger spectacle than that which was presented to the world throughout the long and bloody years of ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S rule. Democratic papers and speakers, and many men who had held high positions among us, actively urging on and assisting in the crusade against the monarchists of the country—the only men on earth who were contending for true Democratic principles. All the power of a great country employed for four years, in the name of liberty, to break down the principle of self-government, the very foundation stone upon which our republic is built. Our only wonder then and now is that Democrats would allow themselves to be deceived by the shallow pretexts of the revolutionists. We well remember when papers like the World were crying out "let us put down the rebellion," and settle political questions after the Union is saved. While those who were beguiled into the war, by the course of leading Democratic men and journals, have our deepest sympathy, we confess that we have not the slightest feeling of respect for those members of our party whose means of information were good, and who suffered themselves to be made instruments for the delusion of others, in the hands of the bloody traitors who held possession of the machinery of government. For a pretended Democrat who used his voice or paper for the propagation of the idea that in time of public danger great public questions ought not to be discussed, we have the most supreme contempt; and for those Democrats of standing who assisted the Mongrels to break down the great obstacle to arbitrary government in this country, we cannot but entertain the very poorest opinion. They were either bought with the money of the

opposition, intimidated by their threats, or have not the capacity to distinguish right from wrong; and in either case they are unworthy to be trusted by the people.

But throughout those four bloody years the revolution went straight on towards the consummation; and by the time Southern opposition to its progress had been crushed, all the machinery for a most galling tyranny was in the hands of the revolutionists. When the last soldier of the Confederacy ceased to struggle for the liberties of his country, the progress of the fanatical revolution appeared more rapid, while it was in reality making slower and more deliberate steps than during the confusion attendant upon the war.

The hand of innovation has now been laid on all that we have been taught to cherish, and there is not a principle of free government which is not in the most imminent danger of destruction. Ten States seem to be permanently driven from us, the Presidential and Judicial offices have been degraded, and the powers of the whole government seized by a Congress which really represents but a minority of the people of the country. One half the States are under the control of negroes, threatened with a war of races, and filled with a starving population. The other half are ground down with taxation, full of discontent and dissatisfaction, and threatened with a financial crash which will convulse the globe. It is manifest enough now to such papers as the World that we are near the culmination of one of the most destructive revolutions that ever occurred on earth, and a very doubtful prospect before us of being able to avert the catastrophe. But do they pretend to say that all the work tending to this end has been done since the armies were disbanded, and that all was right up to that hour? Had it not been better for us to discuss vital questions fully, even while "the union was in danger," than to rush madly on, fighting like savages from a love of blood?

But we need say no more on this subject. It is all plain enough now. Any body can now see what Mongrelism has aimed at in this country ever since Lincoln's election; and we only ask that when papers which aided them speak of the revolution now in progress, they let it be known when it really commenced.

Stanton's Meanness.

The meanness of EDMUND M. STANTON has exceeded anything in that line that history ever recorded, and those who have been driven by the party lash, into nominally supporting him, at heart despise him as thoroughly as we do. The breach between him and the President was really an affair of honor, and was not strictly political, and after the revelations of Mr. JOHNSON unmasking his double dyed villainy, there would have been no attempt by the Senate to force him again into the cabinet if it had not been for the purpose of annoying the president. The action of that body is understood the world over to have been taken to humiliate and insult the chief executive, and not at all to endorse or avenge the miserable sneaking cur whom they employed as a filthy thing to throw at the man they hate. He has no real friends, and those who now use him will exult to see him—after they are done with him—go down to the low place which he will be assigned by the opinions of all good or decent men.

When the war began, he was pretending to take the Southern side of political questions and was loud in his denunciation of the men and principles of the Abolition party. But all this was lost sight of when he saw an opening through which he might make his way to a position of power, if not of honor. In this position he proved himself to be devoid even of common decency, by savagely turning upon the man to whom he owed his elevation, and doing all in his power to ruin him. He proved himself devoid of all natural feeling, by refusing to save our soldiers from starvation in Southern prisons—when the South desired to send them home—because, as he said, we could afford to lose them. He proved himself a bloody tyrant and murderer, when he employed the military power of the government to hunt an innocent old woman to death, and refused her lifeless body to her heart-broken daughter. He proved himself all that an honorable man would despise, when he betrayed Mr. JOHNSON while pretending to serve him, and no traitor has ever reached so low a depth of infamy as he occupied in the estimation of all decent men of all parties at the time his double-dealing was made manifest by the recent message of the President. But his willingness to hold a position which no honest

man could occupy for a moment against the wish of the president proves him to be devoid even of that low kind of honor which may exist among thieves, and his name will live in history only to relieve the infamy of those which have been blackened by the curses of humanity for generations past, and will be for ages to come. As soon as those now using him have ceased to need his dirty services, he will disappear from the arena, and his name will be heard only as a synonym for blood-thirstiness, cowardice and unmitigated meanness.

DISINTERESTED TESTIMONY.—The whole civilized world is astonished at the doings of the radical party, and from every quarter of the country where a spark of sense or decency is yet found, protests against the revolutionary and disgraceful course of the rump Congress and its supporters come up. If our people do not now see and crush the monster which threatens the life of this republic, it will not be for the want of warning from every quarter. The ablest papers and magazines in the land—not in the interests of any political party—have taken the alarm, and are sounding the notes of warning against the mad, fanatical and ruinous policy of the party in power. We extract the following from the Round Table, a very able paper not devoted to the interests of any party, and commend it for the manner in which it handles a subject on which many of our people have been foolish enough to allow themselves to be led astray. Says that paper, "Impartial suffrage and universal amnesty, is one of the cherished cries of men who are easily captivated by sound-bite phrases, especially when they emanate from themselves. The happy idea of pardoning men for what they firmly believe to be right, upon condition that they submit to what they firmly believe to be wrong, is quite worthy of the quasi-philanthropic school, the school that violates the rights of property in the name of humanity, and damn every fellow being as a black-hearted scoundrel who ventures to differ with it in political opinion."

POLAND AND THE SOUTH.—We should like to be informed,—by some of those who are in favor of the despotism now established over ten of our States, what the difference in principle is between such government and that of Russia. What makes the tyranny which Russia exercises over Poland any worse than that which the North exercises over the South? In both cases, a brave and noble people have been overpowered—after a gallant struggle—by the mere weight of numbers, and in both cases they have been denied all participation in the government to which they are compelled to submit. There is no difference in the form of despotism imposed, the difference in the two cases consists in the fact that Russia did the work openly and with her purpose fully declared. Here it was done in the sacred name of liberty.

There is a good deal of trouble in the Radical camp, and much dissension; even the miserable crazy fanaticism, which has done so much to ruin us, giving some evidence of alarm at the high-handed tyranny of Congress. The Springfield Republican, a Mongrel organ, in speaking of the recent measures of that body says, the party may go so far as not to be able to retreat when they desire to do so, that it is easy enough for them to descend to hell; but how to get back when they wish once more to stand upon terra firma is quite a different question.

JUDGE THURMAN, of Ohio, was lately elected by the legislature of that State to the United States Senate. He is an old fashioned, States rights Democrat, true as steel, and to be relied on as a jurist and a statesman under all circumstances. The fact of his succeeding a fanatical and shallow man like BEN WADE is significant, and when we consider that the State which he is to represent in the Senate went a hundred thousand against us four or five years ago, things begin to look hopeful for the Democracy and the country.

The simple printing of what was said and done by Congress in furtherance of their treacherable designs, cost last year over a million and a half of dollars. It would have been far better for the people if that amount of money had been thrown into the sea.

A suit has been brought by a negro against the Richmond and Fredericksburg Rail-Road, for making his wife ride in a second-class car. He claims eighteen hundred dollars damages.

The Work Before Us.

The people of this country have a great work to do within a very short time, if they would preserve the government which has been our protection and our boast in the past. There must be many well planned and well struck blows given within the next year for the institutions of our fathers, and against those who are sapping their very foundations, if we do not desire to see consummated the work which fanaticism, ignorance and wickedness have been laboring at in the North, for the greater part of a century. We have approached much near to the utter destruction of all we have been taught to respect in government than is generally thought, and unless a remedy is applied speedily, there is no hope for the preservation of liberty within the union which our constitution forms. Under a government which has all its machinery in full operation, traitors in power may be actually using the very powers of the government itself to overthrow and destroy it. That is just the position we have been in ever since the Lincoln administration went into operation and under pretence of legislating for the protection of what the people held most dear, Congress has not enacted a single law since the Mongrels obtained a majority in that body which has not had a tendency directly opposite to what the people desired.

Old Abe once said, in excuse for some revolutionary scheme of his own, that as a sick man did not eat and drink as those who were well, so a government which was in danger of destruction must not be treated as one which was in perfect peace, and unthreatened with any danger. This remark of Abraham furnishes us with an illustration of the manner in which the wicked and crazy fanatics in Congress have acted ever since they attained power. We have heard of women who deliberately poisoned their husbands, and when the latter were convulsed in agony and prayed for relief, the cruel hand which first dealt the deadly drug continued to furnish the means of death, even when grasped by the dying, in confidence that it was administering an antidote. This has been exactly the case with the Abolition party and the government. The principles they held acted as a deadly poison to our institutions, and as soon as they attained power, the country was racked and torn in the fierce convulsions of a young and vigorous government struggling for life. But the same hands which first administered the poison, continued to apply in more deadly doses, greater quantities of the same kind of evil, while the people eagerly assisted, thinking it was the work of restoration. We have now almost reached the death throes, and if the blighting influence is not stopped at once, there is little hope of preserving our government through the future.

The Mongrel party caused the war they guided the efforts of those who carried it on, they controlled all the legislation which has since been had on the subject, and now we find that we have no union, no peace, no hopes of either and absolute destruction staring us in the face. Have the people seen enough to convince them that they have been deluded to the destruction of what they held most dear, and that only anarchy, civil war and utter ruin lie in the immediate future of the party of Congress, if they are continued in power? From all present indications, we are led to conclude that they have. We have heard the far off roar of the coming storm, and we believe that those who own this government and are most interested in its preservation are rousing a tempest which will sweep from existence the party which wrought so much evil amongst us. We believe that the tide of fanaticism has turned, and will now be driven far out upon the sea of oblivion by the storm of indignation and wrath which its flow has roused. There is work for us to do, and we must not shrink from its performance whatever its weight may be, for this year is to decide for all time, whether a republic like our ancestors reared here can exist in this country, or whether we are to degenerate into some form of despotism. The Democratic party, in the election of next November, will either take upon itself the great labor of restoring what the Mongrels have destroyed, or it will finish its work forever; for if the government and principles of our fathers are destroyed by the party now in power, Democratic principles will have been proved fallacious by the sure test of experience, and must of course be abandoned. Let us do our duty, and let the result be what it may, we cannot be charged with neglecting the great trust which was left us.