

# The Democratic Watchman,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

P. GRAY FEEK, Editor & Proprietor.  
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## Democratic State Convention.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 8, 1868.

The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania has fixed WEDNESDAY, THE FOURTH (4th) DAY OF MARCH, 1868, at 12 o'clock, a. 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 office 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 co-operative 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. O. DUNN, 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, a. 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.

## We Can Win if We Will.

It is perfectly evident, to any one who will take the trouble to inquire, that the party which is standing in the way of the restoration of the union, and causing all the trouble we have in the country, are in a miserable and hopeless minority. In the Northern states alone, "giving them the advantage in every instance where an election has been lately held, they have not got a sufficient majority to entitle them to an excess of more than one representative in Congress over us. The whole country taken together gives so vast a majority in favor of the Democracy that it seems of the easiest cowardice for us to stand by and see the government torn down about our ears without an effort for its preservation. Are we to be frightened from our duty by the hubbub which fear of us creates in the camp of the enemy, and to see the great principles of the government utterly destroyed rather than run the risk of being called ugly names by our unscrupulous foes? Now that the election of a new Congress and a new executive is so near at hand, we say first to the polls, but if we fail there by reason of the gerrymandering of Congressional districts throughout the North, let us be prepared to give them a taste of the majority rule they talk so much about, and wrest from them by force the power they have obtained by artifice and fraud. Let us go into the contest determined to win, one way or the other, and we will leave nothing of Mongrelism to ever trouble the country more. Let us not overrate the power of our enemy. They are only powerful by our permission. There is no necessity to get a hatchet to break open an egg with, and no need to use any power but that now in our hands to utterly destroy this revolutionary party from the face of the earth. It is a serious matter, we are well aware, to be obliged to deal so harshly with our brethren. But we must do as a man does with a favorite domestic animal. If Mongrelism proves to be hopelessly mad, we must knock it on the head.

## The Only One.

It is simply ridiculous for Mongrel orators and editors to talk and write, as if in earnest, about their party principles. In the name of—no, we shall not profanely write Heaven in this connection—but in the name of that fallen spirit by whom the mongrel party is actuated in all their movements, tell us what these principles are? We have puzzled our brains for several years past, exhausting all known sources of information on the subject, and are no wiser to-day than when we started. We know of but three principles to which the mongrels can honestly lay claim—these are plunder, profligacy, and "rule and ruin;" if they have any other than these, they are like a negroes wool, so full of kinks and twists and snarls that human ingenuity, aided by the best comb yet invented, can't unravel them.

## Disintegration of the Mongrel Party.

No one who is old enough to read, and understand political matters, has yet forgotten the situation of affairs in this country in 1860. It will be remembered that at that time the party which triumphed in the presidential election was composed of at least two elements, very unlike each other, and uniting only on a single purpose, to wit: hostility to the extension of slavery to the territories of the United States. The line of demarcation between these two elements was very distinctly marked throughout all the years of the war, and it was only by the utmost endeavors of the fierce and uncompromising leaders of what was called the "Union Republican party" that any sort of cohesion was kept up between the two at all. By far the largest of these sections was composed of the conservative men of the party. Men who honestly believed that slavery was a great wrong, who sincerely desired to see it abolished, but believed that we were precluded from any effort at its abolition through the machinery of the government, by the solemn compact of our fathers. These became convinced that we could lawfully and properly prevent the extension of slavery, and as abolitionism held the same doctrine, the union was formed between the two, though the class of men composing each were widely different in their characteristics, and the objects they had in view were as different as night and day.

Any one who will take the pains to recall political events during the late war, will recollect that the two elements of which we have spoken were often on the very eve of dissolution, and that the conservative portion of the great Mongrel party did not submit to the high-handed revolutionary measures of the fanatical disunionists without many protests, and were only kept in rank at all by the severest party pressure. In 1864, this conservatism was very strong, and procured the passage of the famous resolution of Congress of July 21st of that year. But like a wave which, driven by a fierce tempest, dashes high upon some barrier and is thrown back, so, from the very hour of the passage of that resolution, the power of the conservatives continually grew weaker and weaker, until finally the whole opposition to the Democracy became a consolidated and powerful mass apparently determined to utterly uproot and destroy every principle of government which we had been taught to venerate and respect. But while these elements all united in hostility to us, they were still widely different from each other, and the strange spectacle was presented of a meagre minority leading, moulding and controlling the whole action of a very powerful party. A vast majority of whose members were positively opposed to the measures they were carrying out. The mass of the party were led step by step, from the position they took after the battle of Bull Run first opened their eyes to the magnitude of the contest they had engaged in—when they solemnly declared, by the unanimous voice of Congress, that the war was waged solely for the restoration of the Union and not to interfere with the rights or institutions of states—until they were brought to consent to every violent and revolutionary scheme that the crazy fanatics of New England could devise for the ruin of the rest of the country. First, in order to appease the loud murmurs from the men of bone and muscle who had voted them into power, as well as to guide unsuspecting democrats into their army, they adopted ground from which they could almost touch hands with those men of our party who lingered farthest in the rear. This was what they intended to accomplish by the famous Congressional resolutions already referred to. Next came the trick by which they were brought to consent to the emancipation of the slaves of the South, and well do we all remember that the proclamation of emancipation was murmured against greatly by the soldiers in the army, and by a vast majority of the so-called Republican party, and was defended by its friends solely as a war measure, which would be altogether unjust and unlawful in times of peace. Thus from bad to worse the people have been led on, until every landmark which was dear in their eyes a short time ago is now entirely lost sight of, and we are wildly driven upon the shoreless sea of revolution.

But while that wing of the party which we have called conservatives were finally cowed into submission to the outrageous measures of their more powerful, though less numerous, co-workers, and although the work of revolution went on and still goes on as though fully acquiesced in by every member of that party, yet there were

many thousands in their ranks who never approved the worst of their measures, and disliked the leaders of the Mongrel organization less only than they did those whom they designated "copperheads." In the elections of 1866, we hoped almost against hope—in view of all the circumstances—that the honest portion of the Mongrel organization would give up all party considerations for the sake of their bleeding, distracted and suffering country, and stand shoulder to shoulder with the men of the only party under which the government of the United States has ever flourished. But the tide was too strong for us then. Appearances were in favor of a party which had just conquered a great people, and by promises of a speedy restoration of the Union, and by the most unmerciful use of the party lash, a sufficient number of the conservatives were kept in bounds to defeat the Democracy. But in 1867, the disintegration of the once formidable Mongrel party had gone to such an extent that we carried everything before us, and the future of the country looked bright and promising once more.

We believe that in the Fall of 1867 the worst party that ever ruined any country received a mortal blow at our hands. The separation of the great elements which differed so widely and quarrelled so frequently from 1860 up to that time, was an eternal one. No power on earth can win back to despotism those who have once taken the alarm. The moment the mask is removed, the hideous features of Mongrelism terrify forever those who have innocently supported it. There is no use of their trying to hold together, a party which has lost all cohesion. The separation must continue to grow wider and wider, until the honest "Republicans," who have been the lures of the bloody revolutionists, loath, detest and abhor the very names of those who deceived them. The present great stir they are keeping up is but the last effort of despair, and like a whale in his "flurry," they are exhausting the last spark of life for the supreme effort. But the weapon has been well hurled home, and after the elections of this year, the last struggle will be over, and the most destructive and bloody party which ever had an existence in this country will cease to be forever.

Northern and Southern Rights.

In South Carolina, measures have already been taken to have negroes sit on juries, and as they are in a majority in that State, they will hold the balance of power in all jury trials.—Northern men, who are so wanting in all proper feeling as to see no interest but their own, and care for no wrongs not inflicted directly upon themselves, may see nothing in this fact which can work evil to them, and so they may turn from this announcement without a second thought. But the effect of all the so-called "reconstruction" legislation of the Radical is directly against all the interests of the Northern people as well as those of the South. There has not been a single clause of any act of Congress on this subject since the surrender of Lee's army, which has accomplished anything but evil, either for the white or black races, North or South. We defy all the advocates of the monstrous theories of mongrelism to point us to a single good thing which has resulted from their complete possession of all the power of the United States, state and federal, for nearly eight years. They can point to nothing but disunion and civil war, strife, misery and blood, as the results of their perfect triumph. Not a thing have they done to make any human creature permanently more happy, or to make the country more prosperous, the government freer and safer from the dangers which always environ republics, or more worthy in the eyes of men, of the support of money and blood it demands of them.

The legislation which would give half-civilized negroes the right to try and convict white men of crimes, or to settle civil causes according to their ideas of law, justice and right, is a fair specimen of the kind which has done so much already to ruin us and will utterly obliterate every vestige of republican government from among us, if the blind and crazy fanaticism which causes it is permitted to have its way.

And it is not only the people of the South who are affected by these negro jury laws. Thousands of Northern men had contemplated emigrating to the South, where land will be plenty and cheap, and the moment they put foot on soil which once belonged to the Confederacy, they become no better off than the veriest "nihil" in the South. If they go to South Carolina, they may be seized on the road and robbed by negroes,

and be sent for justice into courts where the confederates of the robbers themselves compose the juries; for a Northern man, however "loyal," can claim no higher privileges than those accorded the state in which his lot is cast. He must consent to vote with negroes, to sit on juries with them, to be tried by them, if accused of crime, to have all his civil rights depend upon their wills, and in fact to be governed absolutely by beings just out of slavery, who under no possible circumstances could ever be capable of maintaining any form of government for a single year.

To men of any principle, it is just as much of an offence against liberty to deprive them of the right to enjoy any privilege as it would be to prevent them by physical force from enjoying it. It is one of the rights of Northern men to go into Southern States, and enjoy the privileges and immunities that citizens of those states enjoy, and they can claim no more. Whenever, therefore, any right of southern people is interfered with, it is equally an interference with the rights of men of every part of the country, for when a right which we claim as American citizens has ceased to exist in any state, of course we no longer have it in our power to enjoy it any more than those for whose punishment it was destroyed. How long will a deluded and short-sighted people continue to support a party which continually threatens their dearest rights!

Their Desperation.

Never was any party in a more desperate strait than that now occupied by the Mongrels. They dare not attempt to discuss any question with the Democracy, for they are instantly driven to the wall, they dare not lie still, for they are continually urged forward by their suffering dupes, who still have faith in the power which has brought them to ruin, they dare not go forward, for another step will plunge them and their whole corrupt, creaking party machinery to destruction; and in their desperation they flounder in every direction, only to meet new difficulties at every turn. The results of their own evil deeds are upon them, and no effort they can make will enable them to hide from the people the true and fearful condition of affairs. Even the negroes of the South, whom they calculated to control, have turned against them, and there is little probability of their being able to sustain the miserable and fraudulent system which they devised to secure the ballots of black men at the South to make up for the loss of those of white men at the North. Disaster follows disaster wherever they have reached with their baneful legislation, and they seek now only to escape from the ruin which they have pulled upon themselves. But like all men who are struggling for life or death, they struggle desperately. We must be up and a doing everywhere, and continue to attack them at every exposed point. Let us give them no time to prepare for defence, but assail them continuously, and we may count confidently upon being able to number their last hours at the November election, though they employ all the weapons of the Devil against us.

PLAYING A PART.—We once heard of a man who was fixed up to represent some kind of a huge fish, and when spectators came to examine too closely, he produced, by means of chemical preparations, so horrible an odor that no one could get nigh him. In this way he imposed for many years upon the people. This is exactly the way the Mongrel party has acted. When any one attempts to examine into any of their acts, they raise the cry of traitor, and lash about at a tremendous rate. When Judge SHAWWOOD punctured their bubble of finance, they were terribly indignant at him, and lately, when Judge WOODWARD exposed the weakness of their financial policy, they hurled at him all the ugly names they have been able to coin in six or eight years. But like the man who played fish, they know very well that they are playing a part, and hence do all in their power to prevent investigation, knowing that it will expose them to ruin.

The Rich Man's Party.

If the United States government is to issue any paper money at all, why is it that they do not issue all that is needed for a circulating medium, and thus save the vast sums which are annually paid to the rich speculators who run the national banks? Here is a question it would be well for our growing swarming millions to carefully consider before the elections of 1868. We charge upon the party in power, that they have so arranged the finances of this country that the rich annually receive millions upon millions of dollars for which they give no equivalent, and which is wrong directly from the pockets of the poor. We could go through columns of figures to demonstrate the truth of what we allege in every department of the government; but it is only necessary to refer any man of intelligence to the arrangement by which the rake and ink, which we are compelled to accept as money, is brought into circulation. If the amount which is put in circulation by the national banks is not actually needed for the business of the country, then it is positively wrong to issue it at all. If it is really needed, then why not print greenbacks to reach the whole amount, and thus save to the government the percentage which is pocketed by the rich bankers? More than one leading Mongrel has been stumped by this question, and many thousands of those who have so cheerfully given their blood and treasure in years past, under the delusion that it was being properly expended, will abandon the party which has betrayed them, for want of a satisfactory answer to it. The fact is, that the poor man has been compelled all the time to bear the burdens which this bloody and extravagant party has heaped upon us, while the wealthy have enjoyed the offices and gathered in the billions of dollars which we have had to pay. During the war, the rich man bought exemption from the service in which the poor man or his son had to die, and that too with the very money which the sweat and blood of the laborer had won. Since the war, we have been burdened with a debt larger than that of any despotism of Europe, and the craft of the New England Yankees has been fairly exhausted to devise means by which the interest upon it shall be extracted from the little pittance of the poor and added to the overflowing coffers of the rich. Let the men who toil from morning to night in rags, to barely keep themselves above starvation, answer how well Yankee cunning in this case succeeded. Let the men who under Democratic rule were rising rapidly to affluence answer how the load of taxation was heaped upon them and dragged them to the earth, hopelessly to grovel until they die in poverty, and leave their wives and children in misery and want. Oh, we would that all the toilers of the land could but know how the crust is snatched away from their children's mouths that shoddy may revel in luxury, that the interest on untaxed bonds may be paid in gold that the bonds themselves may be paid in the same currency, that the rich may grow into a great and crushing aristocracy, and bind the poor men forever in chains, and that all this is done by the party they have kept in power as the "poor man's party." But they are learning rapidly. It is a severe lesson, but will long be remembered.

The Rump cares as little for its own laws as it does for the Constitution. The so-called reconstruction acts having failed to accomplish what was expected of them, and the Mongrels finding it very difficult to control the half-savage and mulish negroes, they now propose to permit Alabama to be represented in Congress without complying with the conditions which they have themselves established. If the people fail now to see the utter absurdity of all the "reconstruction" schemes of Congress there is no use of dreaming any longer about maintaining free government.

We shall give a history of the individuals engaged in attempting to thwart the wishes of this senatorial district, by throwing Mr. SHUGERT out of his seat, shortly, which will open the eyes of our readers considerably. A more villainous batch of beings, never ran to gether outside of the State Penitentiary.

JOHN HICKMAN, a leading Mongrel of this State urges an amendment to the constitution to give negroes all the rights and privileges of white men. He is acknowledged as the ablest man they have in the lower house, and has made a lengthy speech urging his party openly to advocate what they are all at heart in favor of,

GRANT'S INTEGRITY.—We stated a few weeks ago that General GRANT was too fond of whiskey, in fact, that he was in the habit of getting beastly drunk, and we have been taken to task for our assertion by some who seem to doubt our means of information on the subject. We did not make the statement on the strength of any flying rumor, or mere newspaper gossip. We have direct, positive testimony on that question from a gentleman of undoubted veracity from whom GRANT begged many a five cent piece with which to procure liquor, when he was a low, beastly sot about the streets of Galena, Illinois. Let any one that doubts this, do as we did—investigate. They will find that the reputation of the "coming man" of the mongrels was about equal in 1861 to that of the low bummers who seek about dirty saloons in the towns around us. The gentleman from whom we have this information, gave GRANT spending money when he was at West Point, and furnished him with the means to enter the army respectably as a colonel in 1861. We can give his name, and propose after while to do so. At present we will say no more.

The recent correspondence between General GRANT and President JOHNSON, which was called for by a resolution and read in the Federal House of Representatives, leaves GRANT no ground to stand upon whatever. In the opinion of every man who has a principle of honor about him, he must appear as a dishonored thing, sold out body and soul to a miserable political faction. It is well known that we have never expressed any very strong friendship for the President; but we must say in the present instance, that he has covered himself with glory in his tilt with the redoubtable hero of Pittsburg Landing. We still think however that if he would write less, and act a little more it would be better for himself and the country. Instead of wasting words on GRANT, he ought to have placed him under arrest for insubordination.

STILL THEY COME.—Democratic successes are reported from all quarters, and though some of them are only in municipal elections, they indicate that the tide is running strongly in our favor. Last week we recorded the fact that Wheeling, Va., had given us a fine majority a few weeks ago, Pittsburg was redeemed, and now, the news comes to us by telegraph, just as we go to press that Binghampton, N. Y., has wheeled into line, and a o her gun for the campaign of sixty-eight sends its thundering report over the stricken land. Hope looms up brightly for us in the future, and the great government of our fathers may yet be saved.

President Johnson is again threatened with impeachment because he has performed his duty under his oath of office. But we are of opinion that this talk about impeachment has no real meaning at all. The Mongrels may affect to believe themselves very powerful, but they will be careful enough not to provoke a physical contest with a party which is more than a million in the majority.

Two thousand negro voters are kept in the district of Columbia, by the means furnished by our money, to vote for the mongrels and enable them to control the district. What do the taxpayers think of that? Is the Freedmen's bureau bill still as popular with them as it was in 1866, when they elected the present Congress?

The party which denies that it is in favor of negro suffrage, sacrifices upon this country one third more expense annually than the whole cost of the government amounted to under Democratic rule, for the purpose of voting the barbarous negroes of the South.

The national debt was increased in the month of January last, twenty millions of dollars. How long will it take at this rate to convince the people that the government ought to be entrusted to other hands than those which have robbed and ruined it.

The Radicals in this section are trying again to dodge the issue of negro suffrage. If they are not in favor of that, what do they exist at all for? If they have not that purpose to accomplish, upon what issue will they go before the people?

We call especial attention to the letter of Ex-Governor PERRY, of South Carolina, and ask every one to read it, and then say whether radical legislation is good where it has unobstructed way.

The "Free railroad law" passed the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg last week without a dissenting voice. It now goes to the Senate.