

The Democratic Watchman.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

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State Sovereignty and Negro Suffrage.

"All admit that the country is just now in a desperate condition. Stricken in despotism, and verging upon the last and most ruinous extremity of anarchy. The patriotic spirit and private faith alike demoralized and debased by party animosities and sectional hatred. Every man's hand against his neighbor, and the wild passions of revolution raging in opposition to all those grand fundamental principles of government on which the government was founded."

In the midst of these great calamities the question comes back to us, as if juggling with life and death: "What shall we do to him?" What road can we find which leads out of this in-terminable jungle of hatreds, negro re-quests, oppressions and despair? There is no way out except to precisely repeat the path by which we have come into this last condition of things. The road by which we came is the only possible way out. To go clean back, all the way over the fiery paths we have tread since the election of Lincoln, is the only 'hope' for our country. We must wipe entirely out the bloody and ignominious records of the Mongrel party—erase the foot prints of this savage monstrosity from the soil of America. Undo all it has done. In no other way is it possible either to preserve the government of our fathers, or perpetuate the Union. We must not talk of 'reconstruction' of the Union for our business is to *preserve* it. "Reconstruction" is the language of Mongrels "which means destruction" not only of the Union, but also of the immortal tree basis on which it was founded. The plan of the Mongrel party is to 'rise in dust' or to change the Union which was formed by Washington and his patriotic associates into something different, which better suits the negro equalization principle of the Mongrel Congress. The first step for the accomplishment of this nefarious purpose is to overthrow the sovereignty and the equality of the States. All this denunciation of "State rights" and "State sovereignty" in the necessary language of the general purpose to ultimately enforce negro voting and negro suffrage over the whole country. If Congress can compel negro equality in one section it can do the same in the other. The North by allowing Congress to fasten negro voting upon the South admits a principle which if not at once arrested will be sure to end in fastening the same thing upon the northern people. It is right in the South, it is so in the North, and to ultimately bring the northern people to the same humiliations as the freedmen, purpose of the madmen who are at present attempting to subdue the southern States.

Now, the one sure remedy for this threatened humiliation of northern white men is an immediate return to the time honored doctrines of State sovereignty, and of the perfect equality of all the States in the Union. In one word, the restoration of the Union. Every State is a sovereign and independent body by its own Constitution, and not by any grant of powers from the Federal Government. The States have received no powers from the Federal Government; but all the powers the Federal Government itself possess were voluntary grants from the several States. It was only by the exercise of State sovereignty that the Federal Government was or could be formed at all. The Congress, the Executive, and the Supreme Court of the United States are sovereign and independent political communities. Nor did the formation of the Union render the States less sovereign than before. It was indeed for the safety and preservation of their sovereignty that the States formed the Union in the first place. For this reason they surrendered no power to the General Government, but only delegated jurisdiction over certain specified and limited matters touching their more external land foreign interests. No power involving in the least their perfect domestic sovereignty were ever delegated. Hence innumerable decisions of the Supreme Court have declared that "The States formed a confederate government; yet the several States retain their individual sovereignties;" and that "the powers retained by the States proceed not from the people of America but from the people of the several States and remain after the adoption of the Constitution what they were before." Such is the language of the Supreme Court on this important matter. Such is the opinion held by every American statesman and by all parties until about the middle of the first year of the Abolition war. Even the Convention which nominated Lincoln declared by resolution: "That the maintenance intact of the rights of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our national fabric depends." The same thing was affirmed in Lincoln's first inaugural address, and reaffirmed by a resolution of the Black Republican Congress in February, 1861 and repeated again after the battle of Bull Run, in July of the same year.

The language of the resolution was as follows: "Resolved, That neither the Federal Government, nor the people, or government of the non-slaveholding States have a purpose or a Constitutional right to legislate upon, or to interfere with slavery in any of the States of this Union." The same thing was repeated by Simon Cameron, then Lincoln's Secretary of War, in a letter of instructions to General Butler, commanding at Fortress Monroe, in these words: "It is the desire of the President that all existing rights in all the States be fully respected and maintained." The war now prosecuted on the part of the Federal Government is a war for the Union for the preservation of all the Constitutional rights of the States, and the citizens of the States in the Union." So universally was this doctrine of the perfect domestic sovereignty of the States admitted that even Lincoln and his party did not dare to broach any other idea, until nearly the close of the first year of the war. It was then that the Mongrel party, and, to a great extent, at the public opinion of the North, people, will be bound to respect.

—Perhaps, no outrage upon the Constitution and laws of any country, so stupendous as the attempted removal of Andrew Johnson, was ever perpetrated this side of Abyssinia, and the Radical press, with few exceptions, give it their approval. The field, the forces, the talents of these editorial teachers, all join in the war against him.

—Occasionally we are witness of meetings of political malcontents, who boldly resolve that they are in favor of a "white man's government." Then why not come all the way over to the white man's party, instead of trying to find out some middle region between the black and white party?

Movements of the Democratic Party.

In all parts of the nation the Democratic party is united, vigilant and full of spirit. The great issues of state are fully apprehended by the masses, and they are prepared to do battle on behalf of the Union, the Constitution, and the continuation of a republican form of government. Congress has prepared a platform for the Radical party which has fairly aroused the Democracy. That platform contemplates an entire change in the vital principles of American nationality. Under the system as established by our fathers, the States were free and equal, subject only to the restrictions of the Constitution. Main was the peer of Louisiana and Pennsylvania could claim no right which did not belong to Georgia, or Florida, or South Carolina. The Radicals have broken down that system. They have destroyed States, obliterated the authority of officers elected by the people under State laws, and now take one portion of the Union by the sword alone. Congress also dominates over the other branches of the government with absolute sway. The Executive is treated with disrespect, and bills are introduced for the purpose of preventing him from exercising those functions conferred upon the President by the Constitution, and the Supreme Court is threatened with a reconstruction if that body dares to thwart the will of the men now in league against the prosperity of the Union and the rights, liberties, and franchises of white men.

In opposition to this conspiracy to found a slavery despotism upon the ruins of this Republic, stands the Democratic party. They have announced their plighted to a speedy restoration of the States to their constitutional relations with the Federal government, the supremacy of white men, and the extinction of each branch of the national government in its constitutional rights and duties. This is the line marked out upon which the Democratic party is to move, and in all parts of the nation the signs of activity are visible. A State convention is progressing in New Hampshire and cheering ascosants are received from the quarter. Emigrant Democrats are addressing the people in all sections of the State upon the basis now before the nation, and associations are daily being made in the ranks of the old constitutional party. Seven prominent Radicals, shamed at the recent movements of the dominant party in Congress, have abandoned that faction, and are now acting with the Democrats. The choice for the election of Simeon the Democratic candidate for Governor are brightening every day, and the Radicals are faltering under the terrible blows inflicted by the Democratic speakers. From Connecticut, where a State convention is also progressing, like encouraging intelligence is received. Governor English is popular with the masses, and the platform he occupies commands the respect and support of the people. The white men of that section do not wish to pay taxes for the purpose of keeping thousands of negroes in idleness nor are they in favor of running the business of the North, in order that the Radical party may continue to hold the round table, and pocket the proceeds of public stations. They are determined that the Union shall be restored, that white shall rule America, and hence the reelection of Governor English is secured by an increased majority. The recent town election in New York exhibit a most astonishing gains in favor of the Democratic party. The following will give an idea of the drift of the current in that State. Little Falls, Herkimer County Democratic majority 300 gain in one year of 1865. Malone, 160 majority, gain 65. Danube, 12 R. D. Reid majority; Democratic gain of 27 Warren, 17 Democratic majority; gain, 49. Norway Democratic majority 160; gain, 146. Binghamton, Broome County Democratic majority, 165, gain 233 Kirkwood, Union, and Vestal, in the same county, went Democratic at last election; went Democratic at last election; all gain, 16. Ozenburg, St. Lawrence County, gave 70 Democratic majority a gain in one year of over 300. In Oneonta, the Rep. party gain heavily, as they do all parts of the State. When it is remembered that these figures are upon the vote of last November, when the Democratic majority in the State was over forty thousand the change in public sentiment can be all clearly measured. In this State, and in all the great West, popular sentiment is running especially in favor of the Democratic party, and the people are declaring for its principles as the only means of saving the country from anarchy of despotism.

At the country seems to be infested with a large number of this class. The trade or profession bids fair to become a name, for just assure as like beggars like just as sure in this character making his name contagious among the mass of small individuals. The love of libel is singular one, and in only one way can it give a true character to any person. This was prettily illustrated in Pittsburgh a few years since. An editor in the discharge of his professional duties commented in declaimatory terms in reference to a certain Judge, by calling him a n---. The Judge became very indignant. In his estimation the majesty of the law was violated. The editor was quickly arrested and tried, and then that fundamental principle—the greater truth that the greater libel was as quickly convicted, and thus the judge established what?—why simple that he was a greater man than ever dreamed of by the editor—but the "majesty of the law" was vindicated, justice was satisfied, and the public no doubt were willing to allow the Judge all the benefit likely to be derived from the verdict. Verily, verily, the law of libel is a queer institution—*Sunday Mercury*.

—Mr. Sumner declares that the negroes are progressing in education. We deny it. Let the gentleman bring forward a single specimen of an educated negro, in the white man's meaning of an educated man. We know that five thousand years ago there existed no such specimen. It is twenty years since Mr. Gilford made this challenge: "Let any one quote to me one single line written by a negro worth remembering." Mohammed refused the negroes the gift of prophecy on the ground that they were incapable of receiving or imparting education. He attributed the white and black races to a different origin or creation. He affirmed that difference in the intellectual and moral nature of the races was as great as in their physical characteristics. And history has abundantly shown that the great Arabian philosopher was right. All efforts to educate negroes have been fruitless, and means thrown away in a worse or more useless undertaking than in attempting to educate Indians. All the squalid plottings of the Senate chamber, on the subject of educating negroes are proofs of the ignorance or the dishonesty of those who use them.

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Important Scientific Discovery in "Vermont!"

A wealthy Vermont wool grower, visited New York about a year ago, for the purpose of buying some sheep. Merino... Being out on a walk yesterday, he hired an intelligent colored servant, who turned out to be a good and expert boy. Brought the little boy to his home, beneath the shadow of the Green Mountains.

The white Ochello soon became proficient in the arts of penit. The boy warmed up jolly, generous Vanquishers. Impromptu, Oke, received the "was scared" hero, as an equal and brother-in-law.

"Apple-piein', quittins', buckin', bees and fish were not complete without his dolorous presence. He learned to lift his voice through his nose and sing the silly strains of Old Hundred and the Doxology. He passed around the plate on Sabbath days and spoke as never negro spoke before, since the days when Adam played base ball and Eve patrolled the skating rinks.

The wise man met in council and elected him deakin'! the Dorcas Society made him an honorary member; his lines were now in present places; everything was lovely, and the equal soul was suspended in a fearful elevation, in the language of free America. The gossipy hung high!

Scientific men, who have devoted much time and labor to the exhaustion of skills known to man and animals, have always held that the colored negro hath an abundance of brains, but the said beings are known as so low in the skull that they are not susceptible of being reached by anything short of the all penetrating charms of female blandness. The Black Cloud here in question proved no exception to the rule.

It came to be whispered along in early winter, that uppers full of variation &c., is the condition that enables her to be what she is. "Lushands," except of the Summer. &c.

The wise man consulted an old auto on about "Why is it so?" What hath wrought this surprising wonder? Before our disheveled mother and grand living matrons have lamentably failed to obey the divine injunction to increase and multiply. Wherefore this prospective increase in our mass population?"

And by one shrewd fellow who was a Democrat and native of the city of Ireland, speaking in *local-color*: "And the wise man used this 'Musk to a rat' to bring him up out of it."

And she became Ireland from Cork, squared herself and said, "Come to me, my jewels and faith when I am alone we'll see who'll be confined longer than the females!"

And the wise man said, "This Fenian hunch back, let him roll."

But by and by when the experienced matrons came to ascertain the various bonds that unite them were hard hats to their sheer garters and limestone planations, they made the announcement with wry faces and out of one corner of their eye they seemed to say, "The *Nug*."

And when the gossip came to kiss the bobs and make sweet-sister for the mother they went forth again to whisper to four dozen confidents, "The *Nug*."

And when the preacher came to extort by the roadside of the suffering sisters, small numbers mice, and plumply ejaculated, "The *Nug*."

It is written that thirteen in all midwives wives and widows did show living, seeking, squalling and the colored evidence of "fidelity" and what Wendell Phillips called, "the *Nug*."

All of which goes to show that Theodore Tilton knows whereof he speaks when he says—

"The rich warm blood of the despots that courses in the veins of the freed men, blood harmoniously with our cold Northern parent."

As the sweet pond lily Anna Dickinson would say, "go it in thine own cause from Africa," push on the oar down on the level, admiringly, every gender shall get enough of the toiling waves. *Rebels*, let us "shake up a prayer" for the coming offspring of the innocent cause of the late war—the Vermont as you who fought nobly! Welsh, with these more the "original" thirteen—Exchange.

Somewhat Controversial—Dale M. Anderson Case.—In Tuesday's issue of the *Herald* clewsmen from Washington announced two important items of intelligence. The was that Square Tompkins Douglas' former objecting in debate in the Senate had reported a bill requiring the Supreme Court of the United States to dismiss all cases pending in it, and prohibiting the Court from taking jurisdiction of any and all cases arising in the reconstruction scheme in the South.

The other was that Chief Justice Chase had announced the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court not to dismiss the McAdoo case, and that the argument would be proceeded with on the first Monday in March.

In the language of the *Republican* when Justice Nelson announced a recent decision supposed to be in the interest of white and black Africans, "show much the action of Congress" had to do with this decision may be easily guessed.

Congress and the Supreme Court appear to be somewhat in conflict. The big goliaths of the Senate are the still higher goliaths of the Court so declare, and it remains to be seen what the Rump proposes to do about it.

I.—If the President has transgressed his powers; if he is guilty of misdemeanor; if, say the mongrel papers, and the mongrel spouters, then he ought to suffer the penalty—the contempt of the people and the loss of position.

But what of a treacherous mongrelism in Congress? Are they for like offense to be punished? O, no; you can't reach them, and why? They are so dead to shame; so damnable corrupt that it is impossible to reach them by anything short of alcohol, aqua fortis, or gun cotton.

Horace Greeley said at a meeting of the Congressional Temperance Society, that "more men lost their lives during the war account of drunken sloven in command, than were lost by rebel bullets." Horace has been saying some rather severe things of General Grant lately.

Radical Inconsistency.

Never before in the history of man was such an example of geographical inconsistency presented. In the world was the Radical party of to day & Wilson's platform, without a single principle, save the "right of all men to be free," which had good reason to regard as unconstitutional, and, therefore, unconstitutional. So pure, for example, that the present majority in Congress would pass an act declaring that the "right of all men to be free" was made of green cheese; or that the tale of "Jack's Bean Stalk" is a veritable story; or that Baron Munchausen was shot out of a cannon from Dives to Calais and landed upon a haystack in France; or that Pennsylvania has not a republican Constitution and must be "reorganized"; or that the Devil is abolished, and the millennium is at hand; or any other absurdity—would the President be obliged to execute such acts of Congress under his oath to execute laws? Surely not. And yet we are free to say, that if the doctrine be popularly held that when Congress enacts is to be held as law until it is declared to be otherwise by the Supreme Court, then Congress may enact the most preposterous laws and insist on their execution by the President, as long as they can prevent the Supreme Court from declaring them null and void, not only on the ground of unconstitutionality, but on the ground of varying absurdity.

This is so clear that only ignoramus or persons which amount to apathetic dullness can deny it. An unwise if not vicious act of Congress is null and void, *ex auctoritate sua ab initio*? Has it any obligator force whatever, from the date of its enactment if it is enacted, by the proper Court, invalid on the ground of unconstitutionality? If so, then it is of the first importance that an actual and lasting victory should be brought to the judicial test, and if we insist with the same law, be so pronounced. Hence it is the duty of the President and of all other public functionaries who are sworn to defend the Constitution, to take, promptly, any regular or feasible means for putting the speediest possible end to set of Congress which is in fact not law at all, but only an whip carry of its authors, violative of the fundamental law of the Government and capable of causing incalculable mischiefs to civil mode and order, and to the liberties and prosperity of the whole people.

President Lincoln and his administration, the many "Good" characters, the iron plan of Johnson, the cause. Yet Grant, their old, sworn before the impeachment Committee that he (Grant) approved of the pose, and that it had been organized to Mr. Johnson's Cabinet. What models of consistency? What layers of truth, candor, honesty, the shouts of reputation of their bold party? Is it strange that the baneful measures should be heard as the thunder of heaven is heard, as the felt of the earth quake is felt—from the Gulf to the Rockies, from Maine to California?

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Three Radical United States Senators are confirmed—One of them made a bad spectacle of himself in the Chamber, a few days ago, and had to be dragged away by his friends; another who made a great splash about on January last winter, is just recovering from an attack of *diseases* and lameness, but they are still most certainly the banished and disgraced scoundrels of a treacherous and betrayed people.—*Hanover Mercury*.

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—President Johnson nominated to the Senate, on Monday, Hon. Thomas Ewing Sr., of Ohio, to be Secretary of War in place of Mr. Stanton, removed. He also sent to the Senate a communication vindicating his right to remove Stanton under the Constitution. His argument is clear and sound, but we can hardly hope that it will have any effect upon the fanatics now abusing power at Washington.

—It is reported that on Tuesday last, Simon Cameron telegraphed to Wayne MacVeagh, his son in law, to come on to Washington to aid Congress in its reasonable efforts to break up the Government. If Wayne does not get the shake off he did at Harrisburg, when he mortified his troops there for the "emergency," and was so bad that he couldn't hold still long enough to be sworn in, we shall be surprised.

—The President has nominated Gen. McClellan as Minister to England, in place of Mr. Adams, resigned. Will the Senate have the manliness to confirm this gallant leader of the Army of the Potomac—the hero of Antietam? We shall see.

—John Hickman says: "I cannot deny that our absurdities, our inconsistencies, our hypocrisy, our double-dealing, our lack of sincerity, occasionally give me some sensations like a vibration." Nobody doubts that a bit, old boy.

—An exchange declares that John Cowden says: "Great has the aliquid way of not telling the truth that he ever heard."

—An exchange says: "Dumas wants to hug immorally!" Shouldn't he surprise, he was well initiated when the monkey was in Paris.

—A female manhood in Chicago saw her husband walking with a pale-faced woman last Sabbath evening, and more'n busted her."

—Nigger Bradley expelled from Georgia Black Crook.