

The Democratic Watchman,

BELLEFRONTE, PENN'A.

P. GRAY BEEK, Editor & Proprietor

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TERMS.—\$2 per year when paid in advance, 75c when not paid in advance, and \$3.00 when not paid before the expiration of the year.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE, of Fayette County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT, of Columbia County.

How to Correct our Blunders.

When the army of Northern Virginia, under the command of Gen. Lee, surrendered to the North, human liberty received a blow from which it may never recover.

When in 1861, a party obtained control of the Northern States and of the federal government which had for years declared its revolutionary purposes, and carried them out wherever practicable, the South, always a bulwark of freedom, stood up manfully for the protection of her liberties.

The Abolition party was clearly a revolutionary party. They had spit upon and defied the constitution and laws; they had declared their adherence to principles utterly at variance with our system of government.

The machinery of State governments might have been properly employed to compel obedience to law, and the South might have led the solid column which would have united to put down the revolutionary usurpers of the North.

If we could not pass the gulf which the impetuous indignation of our brethren had dug, and assist them to achieve an independence which would leave us dependent, we could at least have refused to strike a blow of spend a dollar for their subjugation.

But pumbering millions, and with the blood in our veins which flowed in those of our ancestors, it is folly for any one to think that we will sink into the cowardly repose of slaves without a long and bloody struggle for the liberty we love.

This, after all, is the great object for which we must labor in the coming campaign. We must show our strength in such a way that our foe will not dare to raise a hand against us, and the toils he has wrought about us, will sink from sight like ropes of sand.

The Tyranny of the Spurious Congress.

It is enough not only to excite the indignation of just and liberal minded men against the spurious Congress to read in their proceedings day after day some new act of oppression in relation to the South more infamous and arbitrary than its predecessors.

To us it seems a remarkable and unnatural forbearance on the part of the American people, nurtured as they have been in the very lap of liberty, that can tolerate for a single day the exercise of arbitrary power over any portion of the people of this republic by a body of usurpers who confessedly act outside the Constitution.

They are crushing the ten excluded Southern States now for two reasons, one political, the other mercenary. The political reason is they want the electoral votes of those States, which they will obtain by the enfranchisement of the negro and the disfranchisement of the white man.

The cruel blow struck at the South by the infernal gang in conclave at Washington is felt through all the ramifications of trade, manufactures and commerce in all sections of the country; but the effect is indirect.

Would it be so if they were made to feel the same oppression? And what is to prevent it, if the authority usurped by Congress (or the body that claims to be Congress,) is acquiesced in? Suppose that the electoral vote of Pennsylvania should be considered by the 'rump and by the Mongrel-Negro National Committee essential to the election of their presidential candidate, and could only be obtained by the enfranchisement of the negro and the disfranchisement of white citizens, is there anything to stop the usurpers, acting under the power they have assumed outside the Constitution, from degrading this State to the condition of the ten Southern States which they now hold in vassalage?

The oppression of the South by the Mongrel Congress is the more cruel, devilish and revolting, because entirely undeserved. Since the surrender of their armies they have not only been obedient in all things, but they have been humble, doing cheerfully what the President or Congress, up to a certain time, required of them: showing no reluctance, but rather a strong desire to resume again their former federal relations.

Our Nominees.

We place at our mast head to day the names of the Democratic nominees for Auditor General and Surveyor General. Two more honorable, upright, intelligent men could not have been chosen, had the convention which placed them in nomination labored for months.

The Legislature adjourned on Tuesday last, until Monday evening next. It hadn't adjourned until Mongrelism is wiped out of our grand old commonwealth.

Thousands of poor people are perishing from want in the North, while our money is expended to feed southern negroes and give them the ballot.

The "Higher Law."

The great fault of the people of the present age is egotism. In religion and in politics, the people of this country especially, have grown wiser in their own conceit than those they profess to follow.

The infidelity and atheism of the present day and the political heresies which threaten our destruction go hand in hand. They emanate from the same source, are propagated by men who appear in the double capacity of teachers of religion and of politics, and are threatening with destruction the temporal and eternal happiness of our people.

We have, both in religion and politics, guides which are infallible, and no one who can read is at all excusable for allowing himself to be misled in either. The Bible, a volume prepared by God's own hand, furnishes always, the truth as pure as when it flowed from the tongues and pens of inspired men.

Though there is small comparison between religion and politics, they are alike in this. That both have certain laws, which have been fixed, one by a Power infallible, the other by the long experience of the wisest men of ages.

The following gentlemen from the congressional districts as numbered, were chosen Electors and Delegates to the general Democratic Convention.

At Large.—George W. Cass, of Allegheny, Wm V McGrath, of Phila. District Electors.—1st District, Dr C E Kammerly; 2d District, Chas M Leisenring; 3d District, Chas Buckwalter; 4th District, Geo R Berrill; 5th District, H R Coggeshall; 6th District, Reuben Stahler; 7th District, R E Monaghan; 8th District, David L Warrick; 9th District, B J McGrenn; 10th District, Wm Shirk; 11th District, no appointment; 12th District, John Blanning; 13th District, Thos Chalfant; 14th District, Wm Werthington; 15th District, Wm B Gorges; 16th District, Wm P Behell; 17th District, Cyrus L Parshlag; 18th District, A C Royce; 19th District, Wm A Galbraith; 20th District, J R Packard; 21st District, John C Clarke; 22d District, James H Hopkins; 23d District, E S Goldwin; 24th District, Samuel R Wilson; 25th District, no appointments.

The Duties of the Hour.

It can no longer be doubted, that the rights and liberties of the American people are in imminent peril. To disguise it, would be the case, betrayal of a confiding people, to acknowledge it, becomes at this time a painful duty, and to warn the people of this fast approaching calamity, is an obligation which we cannot but discharge, even at the risk of being charged as alarmists.

The protection of property, the guarantee of liberty, the assurance of our rights, and the security of life, are alike dependent upon the maintenance inviolate of the constitution, and the respect of, and obedience for the laws made in pursuance thereof. Without these, we are a community of out-laws, and our property, rights and liberties are decided upon, and determined by the passions and power of the successful party.

We present no overdrawn picture when we say, that all the safe guards to property and personal society, have already been removed by the impious hand of radical despotism. The Executive of the nation has been stripped of all power, the great and exalted office has been robbed of its Constitutional prerogatives, and with tied hands, the Executive of the American people must silently submit to insult disgrace and deposition.

The Radical Senate of part of the United States, having been the hired and retained council against the President, by their own votes elect themselves Judges of a Court of impeachment and then have the brazen impudence and dastardly courage, to ask that the President submit to a trial before them who have already decided the question by repeated decisions voluntarily delivered.

We submit these questions, to the calm judgment and good sense of a just and patriotic people. Their property is in danger—their rights invaded—their liberties imperilled. To them belongs the decision of these grave matters. To their hands the destiny of the nation is now committed. Will they become slaves and surrender their rights and liberties into the keeping of a radical, illegal and treasonable Congress? We wait to see.

The Opening of the Campaign.

The Democratic State Convention that met in Harrisburg, on the 14th inst., opened the campaign for 1868. The proceedings were harmonious, and everything passed off in the most enthusiastic manner. The convention was called to order by Hon W. A. WALLACE, Chairman State Central Committee.

The list of delegates were called, and the following appointed a committee on Resolutions: Luke Kegan, John Campbell, L. C. Cassidy, John K. Chudwick, Rufus B Longaker, R. B. Slack, Nelson Weisser, S. E. Ancona, Peter F. Collins, D. A. Wells, W. A. Pearce, N. A. Elliott, John A. Gamble, Chas. Conner, D. W. Teiler, H. G. Smith, Geo. Nauman, B. L. Wick, W. S. Stenger, George A. Smith, John H. Orris, T. M. Utley, Jas. Thompson, Herman Krepps, John L. Dawson, R. H. Kerr, Wm. D. Moore, E. P. Kuhn, J. W. Roherer, H. H. Foster, Gaylord Church.

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E. Faunce; 4th district, Jeremiah M. Kibben; 5th district, Chas H Hurley, J. B. Rose; 6th district, B. M. Boyce, J. B. Silles; 7th district, John H. Brinson, Jackson Lyons; 8th district, Heister Clymer, J. Hageman; 9th district, Wm Patton, A. J. Steinman; 10th district, Francis W. Hughes, David C. Hammond; 11th district, J. W. Hamlin, H. B. Mott; 12th district, Jasper H. Stark, Ralph P. Little; 13th district, Michael Myler, David Lyuburg; 14th district, Geo A Crawford, Geo Wm H. Miller; 15th district, John A. McGee, John Gibson; 16th district, Geo W. Brewer, John R. Donegan; 17th district, James Burns, Dr Owen Clark; 18th district, Geo A. Auckanback, William Brindle; 19th district, Byron D. Hamlin, Wm E. Scott, 20th district, Wm L. Corbitt; 21st district, John L. Dawson; J. B. Saenger; 22d district, John A. Strain, J. B. Guthrie; 23d district, R. A. Kerr, John T. Bard, 24th district, A. P. Perman, David S. Morris; 25th district, on appointments.

The Delegates were instructed to vote as a unit in the National Convention Resolutions.

Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., from the Committee reported the following: Resolved, That the happiness of the people and the preservation of our power as a republic depends upon the perpetuity of the Union and the preservation of the Constitution of each and all the States in the enjoyment of their rights and functions in the Union is essential to our progress, our prosperity, and the protection of our liberties, and Radical legislation is the barrier there to.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law; it is binding upon the people and upon every department of the government, and it is the highest duty of those in and out of official place to yield implicit obedience to all its provisions, until it is changed in the manner provided therein.

Resolved, That the Republican party is responsible to the country for the delay in restoration of the Southern States to their just relations in the Union, and for the government of their people by military rule, that the purpose of these measures is to perpetuate Radical power through the votes of illiterate negroes.

Resolved, That in enacting the tenure of office law the Legislative and Executive branches of the government, each for itself, had a right to judge of its constitutionality, and that in thus exercising the right the Executive was duly complying with that portion of his oath of office which required him to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States; and that it is the right of every branch of the government, and of every citizen, to have questions involving the constitutionality of any law speedily adjudged by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the right of the people to have said decisions enforced.

Resolved, That the pending impeachment of the President of the United States is a gross and reckless abuse of partisan power, without justifiable cause, and intended for the attainment of party purposes at the sacrifice of the most vital interests of the country.

Resolved, That return to a specie paying basis at the earliest practicable moment is essential to the interests of the people and the prosperity of the nation.

Resolved, That the national debt should be paid as rapidly as is consistent with the temporary law upon which the several loans are based.

Resolved, That the five-twenty bond and the legal tender notes are component parts of the same financial system, and until the government is able to redeem the legal tenders in coin, the holders of these bonds should be required to receive legal tenders in payment.

Resolved, That every species of property should bear its fair proportion of taxation, and that the exemption of government bonds therefrom is inequitable.

Resolved, That we recognize with emotions of the deepest gratitude the efforts of the gallant volunteer soldiers who so freely took up arms to protect the flag and preserve the Union, and we denounce as unjust to them the efforts of the Radicals to prevent a restoration of the Union until negro supremacy is established in certain States, and negro equality made the rule in all.

Resolved, That the naturalization of foreign born citizens places them on the same footing as those born in this country and it is the duty of the government to see that all citizens, naturalized and native, are protected in their rights of life, liberty, and property, abroad as well as at home, and that in the view of the Democracy the flag of the country ought and must be made to protect all our citizens.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Auditor General and Surveyor General with the following result:

First Ballot.—Col. Davis, 52; Mr. Boyle, 31; Mr. Neiman, 5; Gen. Knipe, 4; Mr. Markley, 42; Mr. Zeigler, 8; Mr. Kerr, 1.

Third Ballot.—Boyle, 68; Markley, 61. Charles E. Boyle having received the majority of votes, was declared the nominee for Auditor-General, and the nomination was made unanimous.

General Wellington H. Ent, of Columbia was nominated on the second ballot for Surveyor General.

Hon William A. Wallace, was re-elected chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and the following gentlemen from their respective Senatorial districts were chosen members of that committee. Senatorial Districts.—1st, John P. Ahear, 2d, F. Sprout Leisenring; 3d, Michael Mallin; 4th, H. F. Sellers; 5th, A. Strickland, Jr.; John O. Smith; 6th, H. Yerkes; 7th, Nelson Weisser; 8th, J. D. Davis; 9th, D. E. Nield; 10th, John V. Storm; 11th, Harvey Sichter; 12th, E. W. Sturdevant; 13th, John W. Bailey; 14th, 15th, 16th, Thomas Chalfant; 16th, Louis Haak; 17th, Robert Cran; 18th, John W. Blittinger; 19th, Henry David Stahler; 20th, John H. Uhl; 21st, David Caldwell, A. B. Donnell; 22d, H. J. D. Woodruff; 23d, Thomas J. McCallister; 24th, J. N. J. Beckhouse; 25th, J. B. Switzer; W. D. Moore, D. M. Donahoe; 27th, Jas. Macgrove; 28th, 29th, B. Whitman.