

The Democratic Watchman,

BELLEFONTAINE, PENN'A.

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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 Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL, HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE, of Fayette County. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL, GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT, of Columbia County.

Guaranteeing a "Republican form of Government"—No Form of Government "Republican" that denies to Negroes the Right of Voting.

On the 18th instant, Mr. BROOMALL, representative of the Mongrel negro party of the Chester and Delaware district in the rump House, made an effort to take from the Judiciary committee a bill which he had introduced in July last. The guarantee to the several States of the Union a republican form of government. He finally withdrew his motion. But not until a very clear expression of sentiment on the question of negro suffrage and the right of Congress to establish it in the several States had been indulged in by prominent members of both political parties. If any further evidence than we have heretofore had of the fixed intention of the leading republicans (so-called) of the rump Congress to fix negro suffrage upon the several States in defiance of Constitutional prohibition, the most sceptical may find it in the movement of BROOMALL and the remarks of STEVENS, KELLEY and SCHENCK. There are many republicans among the laboring classes of that party, and many outside those classes, who profess a great abhorrence of the extreme abolition doctrine of the equality of the two races (white and black) as the democrats do. They profess to be as sincerely and positively opposed to the extension of suffrage and the right of holding office and participating in the affairs of government to the negro as the democrats are, and in ordinary daily conversation they aver that never, by their votes or influence shall either political or social equality be conferred upon the blacks. Now if these nominal members of the republican party, who are very numerous in all the States, are sincere in what they say, it will be impossible for them, when convinced that republicanism means political and social equality of the two races, to act longer with that party—and, without their votes for its nominees, it cannot carry a single northern State, except, perhaps, Vermont. It is our purpose to address this class of nominal republicans. They are numerous in Centre County and in other counties where the WATCHMAN circulates, and we are disposed to believe them sincere in their professions, and to show them upon what evidence we ground our belief of the intention of the leaders of that party to force negro equality upon the country, hoping that it may be sufficient to convince them, and to alienate them forever from a party with whom they can only continue to act by giving up their opinions, smothering their natural aversions and sacrificing their pride of race. The act of the rump Congress forcing negro suffrage and equality upon the citizens of the District of Columbia in utter disregard of their almost unanimous protest, and their extension of the same privileges to the scarcely half-civilized freedmen of the Southern States, should, alone, be sufficient to convince any other than a very strongly prejudiced mind of the ultimate design of the republican leaders of the rump, who are the leaders of the party in the several States which they represent. It was their influence, exercised upon the party in Ohio, which induced the attempt last fall to strike the word "white" from the Constitution of that State by a vote of the people and thereby admit the negroes to political equality. It was sufficiently manifest to us the moment the Yankee abolition element obtained control of the republican party, which it did before the first term of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, had half expired, that negro equality, political and social, would be pushed to the most extreme point ever advocated by GARRISON or PHILLIPS; and we ask, any well-informed, candid republican whether the result has not

in the Senate, and STEVENS and other prominent leaders of the party in the House, have long since declared the power of Congress to regulate suffrage in the states and the intention to exercise that power, in behalf of the negro. That it has not already been done is not because the will and determination to do it is lacking, but because of the fear entertained by a portion of the republican representatives that the party has not been yet educated fully up to the mark and the attempt might defeat them in the Presidential election. This is all that has heretofore restrained this spurious and infamous Congress from trying, at least, to force negro suffrage and equality upon the several states. President JOHNSON, too, as commander-in-Chief of the army, if in no other respect, has been an obstacle in their path. But now the prospect of his removal by impeachment and the installation of BEN WADE, has emboldened them. Hence the movement of BROOMALL on the 18th to bring his bill for "guaranteeing to the several States a republican form of government" before the House; and hence the declarations of STEVENS and others, explicit and strong enough to convince any one who has not predetermined his mind against conviction, that the purpose of the leaders of the rump is, in defiance of State constitutions and the will of the people, to make negro equality universal throughout the Union. The pith of BROOMALL'S bill consists in the declaration that the form of government of several of the States of the Union is not republican inasmuch as they deny to the negro rights enjoyed by the white man; that all provisions in State constitutions of this nature are void and of no effect; and that any person who shall attempt to prevent a negro from voting in any State of the Union or of exercising any civil or political right enjoyed by the white man, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be sentenced, on conviction, to pay a fine of \$5000 or under, or suffer imprisonment of five years; or both, as the court may please. There can be no mistake about the applicability of this bill to our own State, as in reply to a question put to him by Judge WOODWARD, BROOMALL declared that Pennsylvania had not a republican form of government, a declaration which STEVENS had made long before. The principles of this bill were advocated by STEVENS, KELLEY, SCHENCK and other leaders of the rump, and STEVENS went so far as to assert in that part of his speech spoken by him that whoever undertakes to make a distinction between the negro and white man has forgotten his God and his God will forget him. His whole speech is an effort to show that there is naturally perfect equality between the negro and the white race, and that every distinction made by law against the negro is an outrage and an oppression which the time had now come to remove. Kelley said, "the republican party rested on the theory of the equality of men before the law," and regretted that any portion of the party should think otherwise. Spalding, of Ohio, while he opposed the bill on the ground that its passage would be the death knell of their "hopes as a political party in the Presidential contest," nevertheless appealed to God to hasten the day when the equality of the negro with the white man would be established. Such is the prevalent sentiment of the leading men of the republican party in every State of the Union. It is a puritanical idea—and whoever understands the propagandizing spirit and perseverance of the Yankee will agree with us that while New England dominates the republican party in the persons of Stevens, Sumner, Buller, Phillips and others of that type, it will be pushed and goaded on step by step until the finality of negro equality, which it was organized to attain, is accomplished, if every State constitution has to be torn in tatters, and the form and character of the government changed in order to reach the point; and, if it becomes necessary, the revolutionists (for such they are who have declared Congress above the President and the Supreme Court and wield the whole power of Government themselves) will use the army in the North as they now do in the South, to coerce the States into submission and maintain the negro in the exercise and enjoyment of the new privileges conferred upon him. We ask republicans who are honest in their professions of hostility to negro suffrage and equality to pause, investigate and reflect before they determine to act longer with a party which promises no other result than the elevation of the negro and the centralized despotism for the form of free government which has hither-

to been our pride and boast. The next Presidential election (if it ever shall be held,) will be the most important that has ever occurred, in which every man who approaches the ballot-box to vote may consider that he holds in his hand a ticket upon which is written life or death, glory or shame, freedom or slavery for his country. Republican government, such as the constitution established, and republican doctrines, such as are preached, acted on and enforced by the Rump Congress, cannot co-exist—they are uncongenial and conflicting, and one or the other must give way. It is, perhaps, for you, hesitating and doubting republicans to determine. May truth break in upon you and light shine upon you before it is too late and point you the way you should go.

The Republican (?) Party.

During one of the darkest periods of English history, there was a military chieftain by the name of KIRK, who commanded a band of the most blood thirsty and savage men who ever marched under one leader. These soldiers, under the leadership of their cruel and beastly commander, could be tracked over England by the trail of blood and path of desolation they left behind them. In latter times they were called "Kirk's lambs," though as long as the English language is known on earth, they will be cursed and abhorred by all good men, as the very opposite of all their obligations of what we understand when men are compared to lambs. So now a party which deliberately suppresses every trace of Republicanism in the States which occupy the most magnificent domain on earth, and establishes a despotism worse than WILLIAM THE NORMAN did over Saxon England, calls itself "Republican." A party which finds all its precedents in the darkest era of the dark ages calls itself the "party of progress," a party whose leaders are openly at war with the God and religion of the Bible, who defy the one and despise the other, call themselves "the God and humanity party." On precisely the same ground that KIRK'S desperadoes were known as lambs by the people they were hanging and tearing to pieces, the party at present destroying the government of the United States, and threatening the liberty and happiness of the American people, are entitled to the name of "Republican." History will accept the name in this case just as it did in the other, and future generations will know that the most despotic power of modern times, in grim factiousness, called itself Republican.

In this way, we often call them by the name they chose to call themselves by, leaving it to our readers to understand that we believe them to be all that is opposed to republicanism, or any sort of free government whatever. We might very easily trace them through every stage of their progress, from the hour they first became a party until they stood triumphant over the wreck of our glorious republic, and laid their bloody hands heavily upon our free institutions, to show that they are inherently despotic and naturally opposed to freedom. But their present attitude is enough to convince any man who is not wholly blinded or enslaved, of the truth of what we allege. Since our English ancestors forced magna charta from King JOHN, more than six hundred years ago, no British monarch has ever dared to impose upon any people of our blood the kind of government which is now imposed upon the South. In every instance where it was attempted, it cost the tyrant his throne or his life, or both. We do not say this with any purpose of misrepresenting our political opponents, but because it is the truth, containing a valuable lesson for us, and we defy contradiction. In the many revolutions which have convulsed Great Britain during that long period, no absolute military despotism was ever imposed on any portion of her people, except during actual war. The moment the clash of arms ceased, the solid structure of the law stood firmly as ever, for the protection of the innocent as well as the punishment of the guilty. No one with any regard for truth will presume to deny this statement, yet the government of England never professed to be republican, and has nearly always been monarchical. Now, let us examine briefly the position occupied at this moment by the party which professes to be the peculiar champion of republicanism. They came into power by accident, and have never at any time received the endorsement of a majority of the people. We admit that they elected

Mr. LINCOLN under the forms of law, and he held his office as rightfully as though his election had been unanimous. But the party always was in the minority, and therefore had no pretext whatever for the assumption of a right to revolutionize any department of the government on the ground that a majority is omnipotent. Having obtained power by reason of defections in the Democratic party, and not solely because of their own popularity, they should have been exceedingly careful to regulate their course by the most exact adherence to the law. Even on their own monstrous principle that a minority has no rights, they could have no shadow of pretext to change the fundamental institutions in existence when they came into power, for they were never in a majority. Is it not perfectly plain that in erecting military governments unknown in this country before their time, and in denying to any of our citizens the rights which have belonged to us and our ancestors for six hundred years, they have violated the first principle of republican government, upturned the very foundations of freedom in this country, and brought the whole structure to the brink of ruin? Throughout the whole South no law is known but the will of the military commander, no man is so sure in any field which the constitution gives him, and every trace of free government is as utterly obliterated as it ever was in any land under heaven. The most ignorant man cannot fail to see this when it is brought to his attention. No man who ever had an idea of his own but cherished the principle that all were innocent until proved guilty. Yet here is the spectacle of human beings having been convicted wholesale, without the form of trial, the fearful extent of absolute slavery pronounced against them, and immediately carried into execution by the military power in the hands of this "Republican" party. If we saw such a thing done in a foreign land, every American would cry out against it, even as they do against the rule of England over Ireland, which is but the shadow of despotism when compared with the monstrous, black, and galling tyranny of these "Republicans" over the South. Why then do our people refuse to open their eyes to the terrible condition of things which will blacken our name through all coming time? Why do they continue to support this party which in very mockery calls itself Republican?

We see the indications of a coming storm which will hurl these usurping despots from power, even as "Kirk's lambs," and those who employed their services, were trodden under foot by the liberty-loving people of England.

The Success of "Great Moral Ideas."

When the revolution now in progress first commenced, its leaders were smart enough to see that their theories would shock the honest impulses of those they meant to lead and destroy, being so utterly subversive of every principle they had been educated to believe and reverence. To provide against this, they disseminated widely the idea that we were living in a most progressive age, and that our fathers were mere children when compared with the present generation. Unfortunately the people were not sufficiently educated in the science of government, and were easily deluded by this cunning appeal to their pride and self-love. They eagerly swallowed the bait, and soon believed that the uneducated impulses and undigested ideas of the present generation were better guides in governmental affairs than the old and settled principles, which the experience of ages had established. We are ready to excuse this folly of the "Yankee nation," for there were really many causes which combined to lead them into it. The many valuable discoveries and inventions we have made, the great natural advantages of our splendid country, the real smartness of our vigorous population, and above all, the unprecedented success of our experiment in the way of government, furnished reasons for the belief that we were inherently wiser than our ancestors, and could improve the plain though solid and substantial government they had made, just as we did the homely, and cumbersome plows with which they were wont to break the soil three quarters of a century ago. It is true they ought to have remembered that we were always unable to control the laws of gravitation, or any of the natural principles which our fathers knew as well as we did, and that the laws which had been recognized in the formation of this government were as old and as unyielding as nature itself. But we can

easily see how they could be deluded by the plausible theories of their leaders, and have long since ceased to be astonished at their weakness. But we have now reached a position where this excuse will no longer avail. These theories have been practically tested, and their results are before the world. To say nothing of the terrible civil war, which was really the first fruits of the triumph of the "party of progress," there are sufficient examples all around us since the war ceased to fully illustrate the bad effect of the practical operation of these modern theories of government.

We will not instance the ten States which have no representation in Congress, but "take one example to our purpose quite" in the State of Tennessee, for fully two years in complete control of Radicalism. Possessed of the finest climate and soil in the world, and full of all the resources which make greatness, the present distracted and unhappy condition of that State can only be caused by the miserable government which has been forced upon it by the party which professes to be wiser than nature, and better than the Almighty. When we point to the South generally, which has been in the hands of the party of "great ideas" since the spring of 1863, and humiliated and degraded by every means which diabolical ingenuity could devise, without ever a single outbreak having occurred, and without a whisper of resistance to the authority of the federal government, we are told that this is punishment for their refusal to "reconstruct," and the people are deceived by this miserable subterfuge just supporting the blackest despotism on earth. But what pretext can be offered in the case of Tennessee? Here is a State which, more than two years ago, was declared to be fully "reconstructed," in accordance with the terms of the Radicals. It is to be presumed that all the "great moral ideas" which the people have run crazy after have been fully developed there, and a comparison between that State in its present condition and in its condition a few years ago, will show the difference between the theories of our fathers and those of the party now in power. We do not propose now to make that comparison at length, but simply refer to the fact that under Democratic rule they were not only self-sustaining, but that they produced enough to have supported twice the number of their own population. Now, though they have the same soil, the same delightful climate, and the same mineral resources, thousands of their people are supported by the federal government, at the expense of the laborers of the North. And it is growing worse. All business languishes, everything is confusion, negroes and whites who have nothing to care for but their own living, are the only voters, all legislation is prompted by narrow fanaticism and revenge, the public weal is never thought of, and if things go on as they are now, the whole commonwealth will degenerate into barbarism.

Look honest Republican, and see your theories in practice. Remember that no "rebel" is to blame for the present condition of affairs in the despotism of BROWNLOW, for they are all disfranchised, and the "loyal" whites, and your "equals," the negroes, have fully carried into practice the beautiful theories for which you abandoned the principles of our fathers. Do you want this State of things to become universal throughout the country? If you do not, then acknowledge your errors, return to the principles which you abandoned eight years ago, and in the next decade our great country will recover its old position, and only the deep and lasting scars will remain, of the fearful wounds you have inflicted in your mad crusade after "ideas."

Alarming State of Affairs!

The news from Washington City augurs ill to this once great, prosperous and good government. The probability is that the articles of impeachment proffered by the lower House of Congress, against the President of the United States of America, will be sustained by the Senate. Of course, every President is aware that he is impeachable while he holds the office of President. We also know that it would be a sad affair personally to himself to be guilty, and to the whole people who have chosen him as their chief executive. But he is aware that he cannot be impeached except for high crimes and misdemeanors. The fundamental law of the land being his guarantee that he shall not be liable to impeachment for anything else. Suppose, however, that Congress, which has the sole

right by the Constitution to impeach and try a chief magistrate; the Chief Justice presiding, should enact a law over the veto of the President, which is prima facie unconstitutional. Suppose that it is charged in the articles that the president has violated said law; would that be a high crime or misdemeanor? Everybody would answer in the negative. But suppose the constitutionality of the law has not been settled, and that Congress thinks the law to be constitutional, and that the President thinks not. Here is a conflict of opinion between the President and Congress. Can the president be innocent in violating such a law? Every one answers this in the affirmative; because an unconstitutional law is null and void ab initio. But suppose Congress declare the law to be constitutional, would that make it constitutional? Clearly not. They have no right to settle the constitutionality of any law, whether passed by themselves, or by some body else. There is a co-ordinate branch of the government called the Supreme Court of the U. S., which has the sole right to settle the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the laws enacted by Congress. Suppose this unconstitutional law is sustained by the President and that the President should affirm that he will not sustain his affirmation, as he has a right to do, by reasons and arguments, partly conclusive, partly merely thinking persons, is it not a fact among his proceedings in making such a declaration, that he is independent of the Supreme Court, and secondly to be the judge and the juror to determine and that the President has violated the law? Is this not a revolution? In perfect contempt of the principle and all the great principles which underlie all civilized civilization, if not, what is it? What is to define it? Pass a law that is impossible utility thereby created, a crime which is no crime per se, is a crime because the law makes it, and the law is made to benefit parties in politics and for no other assignable reason under heaven. The law believed by almost everybody to be unconstitutional, and if it were thought by everybody to be constitutional known by everybody to have been "conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity," and then impeach the President whom these same law makers had moved heaven and earth to elect, whom they themselves had placed on a certain platform, not one plank of which he had disturbed, and because he would not and dares not they impeach him! They intend to turn him out of office and put Benjamin Wade in his place. Well it is an old saying that it is better that ninety and nine guilty persons be acquitted than that one innocent person should be convicted and punished. Still we think there are not many persons, who if they were fairly to be hanged but would prefer to be innocent rather than guilty. If President Johnson is to be deposed by the revolutionists in Congress, it will be a source of consolation to him while he lives, that the reason of his being deposed, was his honest effort to defend and support the Constitution and bring all the states into friendly and amicable relations with one another, that the Union of our fathers might again be restored, peace, prosperity and happiness bless all the people. He will have the consolation of knowing that with honesty, integrity and upright behavior in the discharge of his high functions, will eventually have his reward. But his joy will be somewhat related by the consciousness that those who labored to drag him down with themselves into execrable infamy, shall also have their reward. But this is a serious matter. Not only is it a conflict between the President and Congress, as a personal affair, the whole people will be honored by the turning out of the President when the ground of said deposition shall be known and read of all men, to be because he could be neither coerced nor driven into the revolutionary, wild, wicked and unjustifiable measures of a set of vindictive, malicious and selfish men. "Whom the Gods would destroy, they first make mad."

FOR SALE. Valuable Farm for sale bordering on the town of Hubersburg, in Walker township, Centre County, within five miles of railroad and two miles from coal mine, about ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES, cleared and in a good state of cultivation. The balance, well timbered, with whole tract in first rate stone land, with an apple and peach orchard, 10 acres of ten acres bearing yearly, two dwelling houses, a barn, a wall of good water at the door, a large bank barn, with power at the attached. Also an elegant water power for a grist mill or factory and plenty of Area ore thereon. For further information call at the premises. 12-13-3m ANTHONY CARNER.