

The Democratic Watchman,

BELLEFRONTE, PENNA.

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Democratic State Ticket.

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

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

Is Self Government a Failure?

The indignities and outrages which are daily heaped upon the South are such as would not have been borne by old monarchical England a thousand years ago. The utter selfishness of the northern people who are fully aware of the enormity of the wrongs which their brethren on the other side of an imaginary line are compelled to submit to is to us the most discouraging proof that we have really degenerated until we are not capable of maintaining free government.

During the crash and thunder of the great conflict, we did not wonder much that men's judgments were perverted, and were ready to excuse many excesses of the people, on the ground that their passions had for a time obtained the mastery over reason. But we expected when the crash of arms had ceased to convulse the land, and blood had ceased to flow, that the good sense of the people would direct them into the old paths, and that the civil law would become the rule of action from one end of the land to the other.

But we have been sadly disappointed. The people have never stopped to think for themselves, but have blindly followed wicked and corrupt leaders, and trampled under their feet nearly every principle which men of our race have held dear in the past. We need take but one example.

There is perhaps nothing which has been clung to more tenaciously by men of Anglo Saxon blood than the right of trial by jury. There is nothing for which more has been risked and sacrificed, and nothing so vitally essential to the maintenance of freedom in any country. It is an institution of our ancestors so old that its origin is lost in the dim shadows of antiquity, and has been prized so dearly that more than once old England has been convulsed in the most sanguinary wars for the defence and protection of this sacred right, which has been handed down from sire to son from the earliest ages. It is older than the Constitution of the United States, and when that instrument declared that it shall never be infringed it simply added an additional security to a right which the people of that day would have allowed no one to question in any event. It is older than the United States—older than any individual state—older than the government of England itself, and in all the long, long years it has been in existence no power has ever dared before to encroach upon it to the extent we daily observe in a large portion of our country and that without a movement to prevent it.

It may give great satisfaction to some vindictive and narrow-minded men of the north, to see the south thus deprived of one of the rights they inherited in common with ourselves from a common ancestry, but not so did those from whom we had our liberties look upon such an offense against them. The right of trial by jury was by them regarded as a thing too sacred to be questioned by any power on earth, but friend and foe were alike entitled to and received a fair and impartial trial, whatever might be the nature of the offence with which they were charged. It is useless for us to enlarge upon this, for surely no one who will tax his mind for a moment on the subject will fail to remember when it was made our pride and boast, and the strongest evidence of the enduring nature of our government, that trial by jury was universal here, and a right which no man ever dreamed of questioning.

Yet, look for one moment south of the river Potomac, and see that right stricken down more completely than it ever was in England since the days of ALFRED the Great, and is it not enough to cause one to despair of the capacity of the people for self government? This denial of the dearest rights of freemen, and the establishment of the worst form of tyranny in the work of the people of a govern-

ment which boasts of its freedom, and a party which arrogates to itself the name of "the party of progress."

If the people really know that all civil law is struck down at the south, and that ten of the finest states of the union are governed by military law as arbitrarily as the camp of WELLINGTON was, and yet do not know that their own liberties and rights are endangered equally with those of the southern people, then they are not capable of that "eternal vigilance" which one of our great statesmen declared to be "the price of liberty." If they do not know the condition of affairs, with the means of knowledge they now possess, such apathy would indicate an equal incapacity for self government.

We have but one hope remaining in the people. That is based on the fact that for two years they have had no opportunity of changing the bad, corrupt and revolutionary men, who at present control this government, for better ones, and most of the high handed and flagrant wrongs which have been perpetrated on the south have been conceived and carried out within that period. At the time the present Congress was elected we were still on the highest wave of the fictitious prosperity created by inflating the currency; the radicals promised a speedy restoration of the old condition of things, and resorted to every artifice and fraud which, in the words of WENDELL PHILLIPS at the time, could aid them to "tide over the elections." The policy they have since pursued had not even been foreshadowed at the time, and the people believed then that they were voting to sustain the very policy which JOHN SON had attempted to carry out.

In this our hope consists, for a people as great as ours may be for a time deceived by designing men and specious promises, but if they now sustain the radical revolution which has been inaugurated and partly carried out, we will give up all hope of maintaining republican government over so large an extent of country, and hope for protection to liberty only through the government of separate states.

The coming election is unquestionably the most important of the form of government reared by our fathers, and we shall look upon its result as a final decision of the experiment which they conducted with careful hands and transmitted to us to complete. If the present revolutionary movements are sustained by the votes of the people, the fate of the Union is forever sealed, and our only chance will be in struggling for and maintaining the principles of liberty in individual states. It is a fearful issue we are to decide, and we trust the democracy everywhere will be equal to the emergency.

Our Financial Condition.

No Country which had any prospect of a continual existence was ever in a worse condition, financially, than ours is now. The situation of the finances is in a great measure owing to the miserable legislation of the Mongrels, and partly to the gigantic robberies which are continually perpetrated upon the government by the thievish politicians who control that party.

It is not very often that we appeal to the pockets of the people, for we have always believed that they were influenced by higher and nobler motives than the mere desire to fill their purses, and then to avoid all demands upon them by the government. But when taxation becomes so crushing as it now is in this country, robbery so notorious and on so vast a scale, and the actual expenses of government so very great, the questions of finance really transcend all others in importance, for there is danger of complete stagnation of all business, universal poverty among the poorer classes, actual starvation to many and a general wreck of all the material forces, without which the government cannot live at all. And in our opinion, all of these dangers threaten us imminently at this moment.

We propose to take a brief survey of the crushing load under which we are staggering to ruin.

In the first place, it is well to see what amount of useless expense we are supporting, for until we stop the leak which is continually draining our coffers, there is no use of proposing means to fill them. Ten of the states which formerly belonged to the Confederacy are to a great extent supported by the government, and a vast amount of money is annually expended to keep them in a condition which will require us to support them. It costs us annually fully one hundred and fifty millions of dollars to sustain the standing army which is crushing liberty at the south, to support the starving people who are prevented from producing anything for themselves,

and to feed, clothe and educate the vagabond negroes, into whose hands those states have been forced at the point of the bayonet. This amount of money is not only uselessly expended, but is actually employed to prevent the southern people from getting into such a condition as will enable them to sustain themselves and pay a heavy proportion of the annual taxes. They are capable of producing ten times the amount of exports which can be produced at the north, and this great source of wealth is entirely cut off by the action of those who pretend to be representing us in Congress.

We might point out many other leaks, and show that fully two-thirds of the money annually wrung from the oppressed people is either stolen or worse than thrown away. Our expenses now amount to over thirty millions of dollars per month, and yet we are in a state of profound peace, and ought by this time to have fully recovered from the depression caused by the war. There is no doubt in the mind of any person who has paid any attention whatever to political affairs, that after the south had lost in battle the independence for which she fought she accepted the situation in perfect good faith, and would long ago have been in a condition to pay her full share of the taxes if force had not been employed to prevent her. Is it possible that the people can be deluded into further supporting the party which has done this thing, and keeping in power men who do not possess an idea of finance, or of anything else but revenge upon men of nobler minds and the maintaining of themselves in the positions they have disgraced? We do not believe they will, but if they have not yet had their eyes opened to the dangers which must result from the policy which has been pursued, there is a danger almost upon us which will be a lesson to the most ignorant, it would be well to have learned beforehand.

The figures show that our expenses exceed the amount of revenue paid into the treasury by many millions, and it must be manifest to any one that we cannot long survive such a condition of things. Governments are subject to the same laws in this respect as individuals. How long could a business man maintain credit if it was known that his expenses greatly exceeded his income? or how long would it be until he was wholly ruined by an absolute failure of all sources of revenue? We leave these questions to the reader, and propose to say more on this subject hereafter, and present some figures which will probably startle those who fancy we are collecting a fund with which to pay the principle of the war debt.

THE DIFFERENCE between the two great parties of this country is, that the democracy seek power for the purpose of carrying out principle, while the opposition pretend to favor certain principles for the sole purpose of maintaining power. The first seek to win in order that they may make a great people happy and prosperous; the last that they may rob and enslave them. In the one case, it is a noble, self-sacrificing contest to secure liberty, justice, law and order. In the other, it is the mad struggle of marauding scoundrels for purposes of plunder and self aggrandizement, and must result in despotism, injustice, anarchy and ruin. Let the people choose which condition they prefer, as their action at the polls will determine which they are to have.

An act of congress was passed recently to protect the cod-fishing interests of New England, which will cost the country more than all the codfish New England will ever catch are worth. It is thus these sneaking thieves have always been living at the expense of other people, and for this reason they struggle so desperately for power. Many Western Congressmen voted against the law, and thus indicated that a breach between the Mongrels of the east and west is sure to come sooner or later. The interests of the west are identical with those of the south, and it is evident to those who have paid attention to the workings of the government that New England has been "sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind," and that the storm will soon burst upon her.

Judge WOODWARD has done himself great credit in Congress, and has even added to the laurels he had already won. We know of no one whom we would sooner support for any position which required statesmanlike ability.

The laboring and business classes of the country must of necessity pay all the taxes, for there is little tax on accumulated property, while the whole burden is laid on articles of consumption and wear. Can poor men see the point?

Look at This Tax-Payers!

The interest on government bonds costs the people of all the States.

Thirty millions of dollars annually! Pennsylvania pays one tenth of this amount, or three millions of dollars per year.

Centre county bears the one hundredth part of the expenses of the State, which makes its share of this bondholders interest.

Thirty thousand dollars!

This is the amount the working, and business-men of the country pay to the public drones, who have invested their wealth in bonds in order to escape taxation—it is the amount that is wrung from the sweat of the day laborer, and the troubles and toils of the man of business, in order to enrich the few who clamor for the maintenance of the "faith of the government"—a government, the expenses of which they bear not one cent!

Look at it!

Ponder over it! Thirty thousand dollars annually from the toiling tax payers of the county, to buy nice carriages and good horses, fine clothes, and old wines, case and idleness for a few families, who consider that this world and all it contains was made for their especial benefit, and that we who labor for a living are but fit to be their slaves—created only to dig and drudge, toil and be taxed to maintain a government to protect them and theirs!

Look at it again, tax payers!

The millions of dollars in bonds, exempt from taxation, is money locked up in the coffers of the few and benefits the country in no way, shape or form.

It builds no houses.

It makes no public improvements.

It adds nothing to the value of property!

It builds no factories to give labor to the poor!

It creates no markets for grain or the produce of the farm.

It pays nothing to our public schools!

Nothing to keep our paupers!

Nothing to repair our roads!

Nothing to anything that is of value to any body.

There are many honest, industrious, well meaning persons throughout the country, who have money invested in these bonds. They are willing that justice shall be done, and that the bonds shall be taxed, and will vote with the Democracy, next fall, to tax or repudiate them.

Will you, brother working man do the same? Will you cast your prejudices aside for the once, and assist those who are laboring for you, as well as for their own interests? Will you vote to throw off the load of debt and taxation that is impoverishing you—that is keeping you "nose to the grindstone" all the while—that is preventing you educating your children as they should be—that is working the life out of you to keep a lot of nabobs in elegance and abolition thieves and plunderers of the poor in office?

If so, stand up and tell your neighbors, that you intend to take care of your own interests—that you will be a slave no longer, for the tax exempted bondholder, but that you will vote with the Democracy to make him pay his proportion of the taxes, and if he won't agree to that, to repudiate his bonds altogether.

Nine out of every ten prominent Mongrel politicians in the Southern States, are escaped convicts, or penitentiary birds who have served out their term of imprisonment in Northern prisons, and then emigrated to the South, to take charge of the loyal leaguers and the interests of the Mongrel party. They will every one go for GRANT for president.

JIM NYE, the Mongrel senator from Nevada, was raving mad with delirium tremens during the greater part of last week. He saw snakes, devils, hobgoblins, and an innumerable number of things, that the leaders of the "God and Morality party," will become well used to, before they are done with "time and eternity."

It is said that there are 200,000 men out of employment in the United States, and a million of persons suffering for the necessities of life. How is this, in a country which was groaning with abundance in 1865? Is it not manifest that the government has been badly administered?

As long as theatres are kept up, LINCOLN will be remembered, and as long as pawn brokers buy old clothes, MR. LINCOLN will not be forgotten. It is these only, that will keep the name of the mutt and jockey, from being buried in the infamy that clings to his many infamous acts.

Impeachment!

The final vote on the impeachment of PRESIDENT JOHNSON, which was to have taken place on Tuesday last, was postponed until tomorrow, (Saturday.) As the matter now looks it is more than probable that impeachment will fail. Mongrelism is terribly down in the mouth.

Where the Soldiers Are.

With consummate impudence, the Mongrels still keep the story afloat that the "boys in blue" all run with their machine. Every officer of distinction who is possessed of the honor of common manhood is acting with the democracy, and every soldier of any intelligence has repudiated with scorn the party which refuses to the southern people the terms on which they surrendered to the northern army. So far as our own knowledge extends, we know that a majority of those who were deluded into the army by the false cry of "war for the union," are now enthusiastic democrats, determined to restore to the south the "dignity, equality and rights" which Congress solemnly promised the soldiers should not be interfered with as a consequence of the victory they should win, and which, despite that solemn promise, have been inhumanly, dishonestly and dishonorably trodden under foot.

How could an honorable soldier, who honestly fought to restore the union, under the constitution, continue to act with a party which openly and defiantly declares itself to be acting "in violation of and outside of the constitution?" What more open and deadly insult could be offered to any man than to procure his services to overthrow an armed force, by the most solemn pledges, and as soon as the work was performed, to violate every pledge, and use the victory his valor had won for exactly the purposes they declared they did not wish to accomplish? We feel assured that no soldier of honor, or even possessing common decency, who knew what purpose he fought for and knows what policy the Mongrels pursue, can act with that party.

As for those who fought from a savage thirst of blood or with fanatical ideas of vengeance, we doubt not they will follow the fanatical, blood-thirsty, vindictive mongrels, who strike as cruelly and blindly as savages, without looking at the motives or consequences, or caring for either. We thank Heaven that such fiends can find nothing congenial to them in the democratic party. If they could, we would feel that we had degenerated fearfully. We want them not. We are glad to see them tread with their chosen party the road to perdition, and are happy to assist in helping them on the way.

We have nine tenths of all the honor, patriotism, intelligence and decency which lately belonged to the army, and the mongrels are welcome to the little that is left, together with the murderers, thieves, ravishers, cowards and bummers who disgraced the army, and now disgrace even the Mongrel party.

How We are Represented.

The attempt to establish negro suffrage in some of the most radical northern state—and the signal manner in which it has failed, is a convincing proof that the doings of the rump Congress are not sustained by the people. Northern men who do not desire to go to the polls on an equality with northern negroes, do not wish to have their neighbors, relatives and friends do so who emigrate South. Men who never dreamed of emigrating to Kansas were excited to frenzy by the cry of "no more slave territory" in 1860, because, said they, our children may desire to emigrate. It is not possible that these same men would not be influenced by the very same motive to oppose the negro equality schemes of Congress, for no new territory ever invited emigration from the old states as the Southern states now do. The fact is the Rump is representing none but themselves and in doing so have repudiated the whole people, as well as the constitution.

The drunken thief who pretends to represent our own Congressional district is a fair example of how the whole north is represented. There are not five hundred men in Centre, Clinton and Lycoming counties, who endorse the measures he supports, yet he claims to represent us all. In fact, he represents only the God-forsaken, ignorant, region included in Tioga and Potter counties, and only the most Godless and ignorant of the people there. What beautiful things the nominating conventions of the Mongrels have got to be.

Substance and Shadow.

The party which can trifle or try doubtful experiments with the liberties of a great people, is not fit to be trusted with power. That we had a government, which secured all the blessings governments are intended to secure no one presumes to deny, and to risk all in the crazy-pursuit of a better system is the most supreme folly. Yet this is exactly what is being done by the Radicals, for they tell us that if their present plans do not succeed they will try others, thus admitting that there is a probability of failure. Are the people of this country willing to risk all they have enjoyed in a foolish attempt to secure more? or would they not display better sense by returning to the old principles which secured to us all that freemen could desire to enjoy?

The old fable of AEsop, about the dog and the shadow, will apply well in the present case. A dog had secured a piece of meat large enough to satisfy his appetite, but in crossing a brook with it, he observed his own shadow in the clear water, and thinking it was a nother dog with an equally large dinner, he made a grab for the prize and let go his own which immediately sank out of sight. The northern people are in a fair way to do as foolish a thing as this foolish dog did. They were in full possession of the most perfect system of government in the world; but in attempting to take from their brethren an equal share, they are in imminent danger of losing their own. In grasping for shadows, we may drop the substance.

The principle question to be decided at the polls at the coming election, is, shall the bond holder bear an equal proportion of the burdens of the government, or must the plow-holder bear them all, or shorter, must the poor continue to pay the taxes for the rich?

Whenever northern mongrels, or southern bastards find a negro in the southern states whom they cannot control, or who wants a share of the stealings and offices, they murder him out-right, and then to cover their tracks howl Ku Klux.

If greenbacks could not prevent penitentiaries from receiving these they were built to accommodate Pennsylvania, would not have a Senate to vote for the impeachment of JOHNSON.

The Ku Klux Klan is frightening the Mongrels half out of their wits. There is an enemy in hot pursuit, far more dangerous to them than the K. K. K.; that is the Democratic party.

New Advertisements.

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18-20 17

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PATENT FLAME KILN,
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