

The Democratic Watchman,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

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Democratic State Ticket.

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

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

The Bond Question.

The platform of the Mongrels, prepared in the recent convention at Chicago, while carefully avoiding the question of negro suffrage at the north, fully commits the party to the financial policy it has heretofore pursued. The bonds are not to be paid in greenbacks, nor are they to be taxed by the government. This is expressed most emphatically in the platform, and to that every man who supports the nominees of the Chicago convention is pledged.

Now, we hold that no poor man can vote for such a policy without voting directly against his own interests, and that no one holding government securities can afford to support a party which proposes to burden labor to such an extent as will utterly paralyze the strong arms which are, after all, the only source of wealth.

The men who belong to the bond aristocracy, and who control the action of this party which calls itself "National Republican," have much to say about the "faith of the government," and the dishonesty and injustice of either paying off the bonds in greenbacks or of compelling those who hold them to pay a proportion of the taxes of the country.

The Democratic party has no such scruples. It has ever been its end and aim to burden lightly the labor upon which all wealth depends, and to throw the heaviest weight upon those who handle the capital and enjoy the benefit of the toil of the poor. If an unscrupulous Congress, composed of fanatics, gamblers and wholesale robbers, has promised that a great proportion of the wealth of the country shall be exempt from all burdens, we plainly see in it an argument why such unscrupulous and dishonest men should be hurled from power by the people, but no reason why we should not place in authority men who will go to work in a constitutional way to right the wrong under which we suffer, and to lift up and protect the poor who have been crushed under the feet of Mongrelism. We have in our party many thousands of men who hold government securities who are perfectly willing that they shall be made to bear their full proportion of the taxes imposed by the government. In fact the most sagacious of these men are anxious that this shall be done, for they plainly see that if the tolling millions are ground down to the earth with a load greater than they can bear, they will rise up and repudiate both principal and interest of every one of these bonds, for they possess the power if they choose to exercise it.

The allegation of those who desire to continue the present system that the faith of the government is pledged to the holders of the securities that they shall be paid, principal and interest, in a currency which the people never get a sight of, and that they are not to be taxed at all, comes with a bad grace from a party which has not hesitated to violate the most solemn pledges, to disregard the most sacred obligations, to "purjure themselves" before high Heaven, and to trample upon the fundamental law which gives the government existence. This cry of theirs is not an honest one on their part, even if it had anything in it, which it has not.

If we elect men to office who see fit to remodel the law in this respect, and to tax the bonds which were purchased at a time when there was no tax upon them, we cannot see anything in it more dishonest than there is in the repeal of any law by the passage of a new one. It is a rule as old as legislation itself, that no parliamentary body can enact a law which a future parliamentary body holding precisely the same powers, may not repeal. This rule is no more than common sense, without which a government like ours would become a perfect engine of oppression. The holders of bonds took their subject

to this rule; they did not imagine that Congress would cease to exist or that it would not exercise its rights of legislation as long as it did exist, and they cannot now complain if such a rule is carried into operation.

If a Congress of the United States was so ignorant as not to know the extent of its own powers, or so unscrupulous as to wilfully transcend them, and pass an unjust and unrighteous act, it is responsible for the wrong done, and not the Congress which corrects the evil. If the rule sought to be applied by the Mongrels in this case was carried out generally, it would prevent the correction of all bad legislation, and force us to revolution every time an evil law was to be done away with, because, forsooth, some person or class of persons was greatly benefitted under the old law at the expense of the masses of the people.

If bond-holders have been deceived to their hurt, it is no reason why a most outrageous wrong should be continued to the oppression of the whole people, and to the great damage of the real interests of the country.

Heretofore, the Mongrels have denied their own policy, or pretended to be in favor of the Democratic ideas on the subject. Now, they have put it in their platform and given us a square issue at last, and we are mistaken greatly if the people do not support the party which seeks to support and protect them.

We have more to say on this question in future.

Results of Amalgamation.

Two hundred years ago Spain was one of the most powerful countries on the globe, and throughout the civilized world there was no prouder title than that of a Spanish cavalier. Now she has fallen so low as to be the mere sport of all Europe, and each year sinks lower in the scale.

There is nothing more true than that "history repeats itself," and the causes which have been at work either to elevate or ruin our species in other parts of the world will just as surely work the same good or evil to us.

The whole history of man warns us that it is impossible to blend together different races without degrading both, and nearly all nations which have achieved greatness and then gone down to ruin have owed their fall to a disregard of this warning, and an attempt to do violence to the law of nature. Even when both races have been great and powerful, yet different in essential characteristics, amalgamation has produced a progeny wholly unlike either, and without a single one of their good qualities. The poor, begging organ-grinder, more resembling the monkey which usually accompanies him, than the mighty men of ancient Rome, is the true descendant of the CIGERO'S, the CÆSAR'S, the CATO'S and ANTONY'S, whose fame has filled the world for eighteen centuries, and he is a living exponent of the truth that men of different blood cannot mix without destroying both races. The mingling of the blood of the great race which ruled the world from the seven hills of the "eternal city" with races almost equally great, produced the miserable beings who now occupy the fruitful plains of Italy, or carry harp and organ and plaster images to delight the children of those who descended from the barbarian race which refused to amalgamate with Rome.

Two hundred years ago, Spain in her greatness conquered the Moors, and the two races have blended together. The characteristics which made both great have wholly disappeared, and thus we have in our own times an example of the pernicious effects of amalgamation.

Yet we have now in this country a powerful party seeking to put upon an equality with us a race so low that no other people on earth before have ever been willing to unite with them in any capacity whatever. To give them an equal voice in the government is but a step towards the consummation, which is complete amalgamation and the destruction of both races.

Let the people think this over. We have only presented an idea or two on this subject, but it is enough to set wise men, who love their race and are proud of its achievements, to thinking, and if people are willing to think, they will not be long in destroying the party which is bringing them to ruin.

COLFAX is said to be a high-tariff man, which simply means that he favors the taxing of the farmer, mechanic and laboring man, for the benefit of the capitalist. High tariffs are nothing more or less than money out of the pockets of the poor, and into the coffers of the rich.

Some good Accomplished by Impachment.

One thing the trial of JOHNSON brought out prominently which we were pleased to see. It had long seemed strange to us, and a fearful commentary on our form of government, that a party so large as that which repeatedly carried every important state of the north, against the most tremendous opposition, should not have one leading man who had any regard for his country or his God, or who ever comprehended a single one of the great principles on which our republic is based. For years none such had been able to attain the many important positions which were held by their party. Not a solitary great man, not one whose patriotism or virtue reached beyond the contracted lines of a fanatical party, had reached a position where he could do credit to himself or his country, or redeem his party from the odium under which it must fall, in the judgment of all good men, when present prejudices have passed away. It was no satisfaction to us that so large a party of our countrymen was led only by the most unscrupulous and wicked men—in many instances those who had been repudiated from the Democratic party for the foulest crimes against the people. It was often a question with us whether a government like ours could possibly live with so great a number of its citizens banded together as a political party, yet not possessing a man of ability or one who rose above the low meanness of filling his own pockets, avenging real or supposed injuries, and perpetuating himself in power.

Our political opponents had been for years in complete power without having done one act to show that they had such a man in their ranks. But the impeachment trial has shown that they really have patriotic men among them, and some who, upon occasion, can almost rise to the dignity of statesmen. The opposition Senators who voted for acquittal are not the only persons who showed themselves to have an idea higher than party prejudices, or who shed a ray of light on the black darkness of Mongrelism for the first time in many years. The President's counsel were men who have heretofore acted with the Radicals, yet some of them have shown themselves to be giants in intellectual strength, lawyers of the very first rank, and their arguments will shed lustre upon the dark and bloody period through which we are passing. It is encouraging to us to know that there are such men in the opposition, even though their party is too ignorant, too narrow minded or too bloody in its instincts to put them at the head of affairs.

The impeachment trial has furnished the people a first rate opportunity to see the contrast between the men the Mongrels elect to office and those who have no voice in political affairs, and the effect will undoubtedly be a very good one.

We have often urged upon the rank and file of that party that their organization was perfectly corrupt, and that however honest and patriotic they might be, the men who represented them were totally different, and they were the individuals who controlled the action of the party. Ever since the consolidation of the elements which were opposed to the Democracy, and the formation of the Abolition party, it has been the policy of those who controlled it to nominate and elect obscure, fanatical and weak men, who could be controlled at will by such revolutionists as THAD STEVENS, SUMNER and others of their kind. They dared not choose others. They nominated LINCOLN because of his weakness, and they used him to a most terrible purpose, and they propose to carry out the programme until the government is completely subverted.

The people must come out from such a party or go down to ruin with a ruined country. The Democracy is determined to put its best representative men in the field, the people assured of our purposes when we ask their support, and they know they can count confidently on our carrying them out to the letter. We invite the most rigid examination of all our positions on all political questions, and with such examination on the part of the people, our success is not doubtful.

The impeachment farce will cost the country, all told, over three million dollars. Drove down into your pockets tax-payers and haul out that amount to foot the bills saddled upon you, to give BUTLER and BINGHAM and STEVENS, and a few other cut-throats an opportunity to spit out their venom at a public officer they do not admire. It is the way Mongrelism rules.

Their Platform--Read It.

Not a word for you laboring men!

Not a word for any but bondholders and southern negroes!

Read it and see. See that Mongrelism in its platform upon which it has placed the big butcher GRANT and the wench-worshipper COLFAX, has not a word of sympathy for your aching limbs and blistered hands—has not a word of condemnation for the infamous thieves who have robbed the government you are taxed to support of more dollars than they have hairs upon their heads—has not a word of promise that the recklessness, oppression and profligacy that has marked every moment of the administration of Mongrelism, shall be stopped—has words of hope for no one but negroes and bondholders.

HAVE YOU READ IT?

Did you see anything that pledges that party to stop the terrible burdens of taxation that are bearing you to the ground by making the bondholder bear a portion of the expenses of the government? Could you find anything in it that pledges that party to stop taxing you to feed, clothe and educate the millions of doleful, worthless, negroes of the South? Did you see a word favoring the abolishment of the military governments throughout the south, kept up for the benefit of lazy office holders and lazier negroes at an expense of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars yearly? Did you find a word in it in opposition to negro suffrage? Did you in fact find a sentence or a syllable that will allow you to believe that that party will ever attempt to better your condition by stopping these enormous expenditures of money, that you are taxed to provide?

No sir?

You may have studied it from beginning to end, and if you are honest you must admit that it is nothing but a cunning way of covering up their infamous acts, and of plastering over with plausible words the festering sores that stick out from every side of their rotten organization. If Mongrelism is in favor of so administering the government that we, the toiling, taxed masses may be benefited as well as others, why has it failed to say so? If it is in favor of compelling the bondholder to pay his share of the taxes, why does it not say so? If it is in favor of lessening our taxes by lessening the public expenses why does it not say so? The simple fact is, it is in favor of nothing that will benefit the laboring white man. Its record and its noncommittal platform both prove that it favors only

The bond-holders interest!
Negro Suffrage!
High Taxes!
Military Governments!
Thieving Officials!
Freeman's Bureaus!
Perpetual Disunion!
Enormous Public Debts!
Treasury Plunders!

and the whole catalogue of crimes, and outrageous acts that have robbed you and yours, for the benefit of the pimps and a few politicians see proper to pander to.

Read their platform, and if you can find anything in it which you really believe that a party, led by such men as BUTLER, STEVENS, CONOVER, and CAMERON, will carry out, that will benefit you, then march up to the polls and vote for the man who murdered more men as a drunken officer, than he can get votes as a presidential candidate!

The Radical Nominees.

The Mongrel convention, which met in Chicago last week, put in nomination as their candidates for President and Vice President, ULYSSES S. GRANT and SCHUYLER COLFAX. The nomination of GRANT was expected by everybody; because his course of action for the past year has shown him to be a fit candidate for such a party. He has shown himself to be devoid of all honor, decency or patriotism, and a perfect ass, who would allow himself to be used for any purpose the revolutionists controlling the Mongrel party might desire. They wanted an automaton dressed in the uniform of a major-general, and they have got him.

SCHUYLER COLFAX is a different sort of a man. He has a good deal of the sharpness of a Yankee, and is well qualified for an unscrupulous and successful politician, but he has not got a single attribute of a statesman. He is exceedingly narrow and illiberal in his views, and his whole education and habits of life are such as totally disqualify him for taking anything like a statesmanlike view of the affairs of our distracted country.

Both together are fit men to represent the Mongrels and niggers who nominated them, and to be defeated by the Democracy at the polls.

The Mongrel Platform.

In order that our readers may judge for themselves, we give below, in full the platform of the Mongrel party. If the laboring classes—the farmers, mechanics, miners and others can see in it any inducement to sustain the party putting it forth; they can see more than we think they can. It is emphatically a platform for bondholders and niggers; and for nobody else except those who wish to be ruled and ruined by them.

The National Republican Party of the United States, assembled in National Convention in the City of Chicago, on the 21st day of May, 1868, make the following Declaration of Principles:

I. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the Reconstruction policy of Congress, as evinced by the adoption, in the majority of the States lately in rebellion, of Constitutions securing Equal Civil and Political Rights to all, and it is the duty of the Government to sustain those institutions and to prevent the people of such States from being reverted to a state of anarchy.

II. The guaranty by Congress of Equal Suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained; while the question of Suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

III. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime; and the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

IV. It is due to the Labor of the Nation that taxation should be equalized, and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

V. The National Debt, contracted, as it has been, for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption; and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon, whenever it can be honestly done.

VI. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

VII. The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy; and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

VIII. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession to the Presidency of Andrew Johnson, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him and the cause he was pledged to support; who has usurped high legislative and judicial functions; who has refused to execute the laws; who has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws; who has employed his executive powers to render insecure the property, the peace, liberty and life of the citizen; who has abused the pardoning power; who has denounced the National Legislature as unconstitutional; and who has perverted his power, as every proper element of the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; who has perverted the public patronage into an engine of whole sale corruption; and who has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty thereof by the vote of thirty five Senators.

IX. The doctrine of Great Britain and other European powers that, because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be rejected at every hazard by the United States as a relic of feudal times, not authorized by the laws of nations, and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to protection in all their rights of citizenship, as though they were native-born; and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, who is liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country; and, if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

X. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war, there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperiled their lives in the service of the country; the bounty and pensions provided by the laws were the brave defenders of the nation; who obligation never to be forgotten; the widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people—a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

XI. Foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development and resources and increase of power to this Republic, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

XII. This Convention declares itself in sympathy with all oppressed people struggling for their rights.

Unanimously added, on motion of Gen. Schuyler: Resolved, That we highly commend the spirit of magnanimity and forbearance with which men who have served in the rebellions, but who now frankly and honestly cooperate with us in restoring the peace of the country and reconstructing the Southern States governments upon the basis of Impartial Justice and Equal Rights, are received back into the communion of the loyal people; and we favor the removal of the disabilities and restrictions imposed upon the late rebels in the same measure as their spirit of loyalty will direct, and as may be consistent with the safety of the loyal people.

Resolved, That we recognize the great principles laid down in the immortal Declaration of Independence, as the true foundation of the democratic government; and we hail with gladness every effort toward making these principles a living reality on every inch of American soil.

While mongrelism had any quantity of sympathy for negroes and bondholders there to express in their Chicago platform is not one word in it favoring the interests of the poor white man and laboring classes.

New Publications.

THE OLD GUARD.—We have so often spoken in terms of commendation of this staunch democratic daily, and so frequently copy from its pages, that our readers must be quite familiar with its merits. It seems almost useless for us to speak in praise of a periodical which has a world wide reputation of the very highest kind. Mongrelism covers under its ruthless attacks, and "preys and affix" Democrats hide their faces in shame in

the presence of this most able exponent of Democratic principles as they were understood by our fathers. The *Old Guard*, together with the other periodicals issued by Van Evrie, Horton & Co., have done more to preserve our ancient faith through the gloomy and bloody period of the war and the equally gloomy period since, than any other publications in the land. All honor to those who held our banner aloft, when to do so was to be denounced by weak friends and persecuted by triumphant foes, when the hostile yawned for those who did it, and mob violence threatened with destruction their persons and their property. The *Old Guard* stood firm. There was no wavering, no retreat. It told the truth under all circumstances, let who would be offended, and its editors can point with pride to the volumes they gilded through the darkest and bloodiest period of the Mongrel war, and never once showed the white feather. We have a complete set of them, and prize them most highly. The number for June, 1868, we regard as the best of the current year. The article of Dr. Van Evrie on the negro is worth double the price of the book, and all the other articles are fully up to the standard. We would be pleased to receive and forward the subscription price for any one, which is only \$3.00. A Democrat ought to be without it when an afford to take it at all. We can put it into the hands of his children with perfect confidence, feeling assured that they will learn nothing by reading it which will lead them from the landmarks established by our fathers. Every man in the country, who loves the Republic which was erected and made great on the principles to which this magazine tenaciously adheres and so ably expounds, ought to take and read the *Old Guard*, the only Democratic monthly published in the North.

The New Eclectic for June has been received. It is, as usual, full of choice selections from the best magazines of the world. No one who desires to secure a variety of the best literary productions of our times ought to be without this periodical. Some persons may think it a light and easy thing to edit a magazine of this character, but when we reflect that the whole field of periodical literature must be traveled over, and only the choicest fruits it produces gleaned, we can have some idea of the ability it requires to get out a first class work of the kind. This ability, we think, the editors of the New Eclectic display in an eminent degree. We would not like to do without their magazine, and do not think any one who loves fine literature ought to do without it.

It is published by Messrs. Turnbull and Murdoch, at 49 Lexington street, Baltimore, where subscriptions may be forwarded, or it may be ordered through any book seller. The subscription price is only \$4.00, and the numbers for a year make four very fine volumes when bound.

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