

The Democratic Watchman,

BELLEVILLE, PENNA.

P. GRAY MEEK, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR JOHN P. MITCHELL, ASSOCIATE EDITOR

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1868.

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.

Democratic County Committee.

The Democratic County Committee of Centre County will meet in Belleville on FRIDAY, JUNE 19th, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. A general attendance of the members is requested, as business of importance will be laid before them.

The following are the names of the members of the Standing Committee appointed by the last County convention. Joseph Wilson—Benson; K. Johnson—Boggs; B. Veitkeiff—Bernside; David Brickley—Cortin; John Kreps—Ferguson; R. E. Duck—Gregg; Fred. Kurtz—Haffes; Wm. Cross—Half Moon; Frank Brown—Harris; Michael Packer—Howard; Jacob Kline—Huston; T. S. Ling—Liberty; J. S. Frane—Marion; P. S. Bierly—Miles; Dr. John M. Bush—Pattin; D. A. Mueser—Penn; D. K. Guise—Potter; Jos. Wilkams—Rush; Jas. Boddington—Snow Shoe; John Sweeney—Spring; Jacob Snyder—Taylor; Jacob Kepler—Philippsburg; Jacob Pottsgrove—Unionville; T. Hall—Milesburg; James Whitman—Howard Borough

JOHN H. ORVIS, Chairman.

Twenty Millions More!

Not content with the taxes now levied upon the people; not satisfied with taking from the laboring masses and giving to the bondholders twenty-five millions of dollars annually, not satisfied with the speculations of national bank controllers, the leaders of mongrelism in the U. S. Senate, have introduced a bill authorizing the issuing of twenty millions more of national bank currency. Upon this amount of "promises to pay," that is placed in the hands of government bondholders to loan out, at six, eight, ten or twelve per cent.—they receiving the profits—the people of the country who pay the taxes—the farmers, mechanics, laborers and merchants—pay over one hundred and forty-six thousand dollars interest, annually, which goes into the pockets of the favored few, who have bought tax-exempted bonds and deposited them in the Treasury of the general Government, as security for these bank notes that are to be issued for them to speculate upon.

National bank notes are nothing but the representatives of the tax exempted bonds. They are, plainly speaking, nothing but a swindle based upon a swindle, and one of the most gigantic swindles ever perpetrated upon any people. The whole policy of financing as adopted by those in power, has been to benefit the rich and oppress the poor. The government derives no advantage from it; the people as a mass are taxed double by it, and the public debt is daily increasing, instead of diminishing.

If the party now controlling the affairs of this government, desire to increase the volume of currency in the country, why does it not issue legal tenders, or "greenbacks," as they are properly called, instead of national bank notes? The people have to pay no interest on the former, while they are compelled to pay an exorbitant interest on the latter—a double interest we might say—one on the bonds upon which these notes are based, and another on the notes when got out of the banks they are held by. It would just be as easy for the government to issue "greenbacks" to the amount of the bonds represented by these national bank notes, as it is to issue them; they would cost the people nothing but the printing of them, and save to the tax-payers over twenty-five millions of dollars annually. But this would not put money into the pockets of the rich fast enough? It would not furnish the few who speculate upon the necessities of the government an opportunity to fill their long purses. It would not build up that aristocracy of wealth, that mongrelism has labored so assiduously to establish. It would in a small way aid to a certain extent, be doing justice by the masses, and that is precisely what

those in power have no idea of doing.

Twenty millions more! One hundred and forty-six thousand and dollars more, annually, for the tolling tax payers, to earn for the nabobs and shoddy aristocrats! Let's only another straw, brother laborer—another bite out of the mouths of our children and we will stand it as patiently as Job did the boils, and vote for the men who are using us in this manner! won't we? Perhaps not!

Sympathy for Ireland!

The twelfth resolution of the national union-republican platform upon which the bondholders of the country have placed GRANT and COLFAX, reads as follows:

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

It sounds sweet to hear words of sympathy for the oppressed—it is noble to stand bravely by the rights of the down-trodden; but that Irishmen will give mongrelism any credit for its pretended love for them, is more than we are ready to believe—just at this time. For a party that only thirteen years ago, burnt the churches, ostracised and tried to disfranchise the very people for whom it is now so sympathetically resolving, to attempt to secure their favor and suffrage, is not only the basest of hypocrisy, but the meanest of insults. To the old Know-nothings who controlled that convention, believe that Irishmen and Germans have no more spirit, than to assist into power the men whom but a few years ago took a solemn oath, to support, defend, patronize and assist, no ones but "Americans by birth?" Do they believe that their cowardly cry of "down with the foreigner" has been forgotten? Do they think that the taunts and insults heaped upon them, because of birth or religion—are to be buried beneath a little flattery or pretended sympathy? Have they an idea that the honest, hardworking foreigner, is to be gulled into the support of a party that when it could not prevent their having a voice in the affairs of their adopted government, tried to overcome their power and influence by pitting ignorant, depraved negroes against them?

Let Irishmen read this hypocritical resolution and then remember who

Burnt their churches in Philadelphia. Drove their ministers from their pulpits!

Imprisoned Sisters of Charity! Called them "greasy minions of the pope of Rome!" and heaped every insult, every epithet, and all the disgrace that malicious hearts and venomous lips could invent, upon them, and then make up their minds whether they can be bought to support, by a few meaningless words the very men who thus outraged and insulted them.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, one of the men, whom this party, that has now so much sympathy for oppressed Irishmen and down-trodden Ireland, has honored with a nomination, was one of the great leaders of Know-nothingism in 1854. His soul is black now with the infamous oath he took to rest not until this country was "purged of papacy and its adherents," and had he and his co-laborers in the unholy cause succeeded no Irishman, German or other foreigner, would have a voice in the government of this country, not even in the selection of the lowest officer who controls the affairs of the borough or township in which he resides.

Foreigners, if you can vote for the man who in 1854 swore to do all in his power to reduce you to a level with the negro—to take the ballot from you or drive you from the country, walk up to the polls and vote for SCHUYLER COLFAX. It was him and others like him who, hypocritically expressed their sympathy for you in the above resolution. We know you too well,—know your independence, honesty and honor, are of to high a character to be bought by any such maudling pretensions.

Of the radical candidates for Congress in Virginia, one is a full-blooded congo, and seven of the others are traveling yankees from New England. The "mother of statesmen" will have a beautiful delegation if HUNNATT and BORTS and UNDERWOOD and the colored members of the national union-republican party succeed.

Fredman's Bureau—tax-exempted bonds—higher taxes—white slavery—disunion—monarchy and political damnation is what the man votes for who casts his ballot for GRANT and COLFAX:

Grant and the Jews.

The supporters of the Mongrel ticket are just now trying to explain away the following infamous order of GRANT, expelling the "Jews as a class," from the lines of his army: HEADQUARTERS 23D ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, OXFORD, Miss., December 17, 1862. (General Order No. 11.)

The Jews as a class violate every regulation of trade established by the Treasury Department, also department orders are hereby expelled from the department within twenty-four hours from the receipt of this order by post commanders.

They will see that all this class of people are furnished with passes, and required to leave; and any one returning after such notification will be arrested and held in confinement until an opportunity occurs of sending them out as prisoners, unless furnished with permits from these headquarters.

No passes will be given this people to visit headquarters for the purpose of making personal application for trade permits.

By order of MAJOR GENERAL GRANT, JOHN A. RAWLINS, A. A. G.

They find it very difficult task to furnish a satisfactory explanation of this outrageous edict, and we imagine that they will find it equally difficult to induce any Jew who respects himself or his religion, to support the man who has thus insulted and attempted to disgrace them in the eyes of the world. Some of their papers think they can smooth the matter over, by saying that the order only meant to apply to the "mean men of the Jews," and not to them generally. It truly is so, why does the first sentence of the order read, "The Jews as a class violating every regulation of trade &c, are hereby expelled from the department?" If it was intended only for a certain portion of them, why was it written so as to include all persons belonging to that class of people? If it was designed to effect only those violating the regulations of trade, why does it not say so? There is no way of explaining it on this ground, for it won't bear an explanation; the language is so plain, and the distinction that Mongrel supporters of GRANT make between those "violating the laws of trade," and those who did not, cannot be squeezed out of the order, for it makes no such distinction. It is imply a wholesale ostracism—driving them out as "a class"—expelling ALL because a few, following the example set by christian camp followers, were violating the "regulations of trade."

Nor can it be white washed, as other papers of that party are trying, by asserting that the order was issued without the knowledge of GRANT—during his absence—and that the officer issuing it "was reprimanded, and the order revoked as soon as General GRANT returned to his headquarters." If he issued an order revoking it, why don't these papers furnish it? They could get it among the papers of the department, just as easily as the original order was secured. The fact is, GRANT was not absent, there was no reprimand and the order was NEVER REVOKED. As long as GRANT was in command of that department, Jews were not allowed to enter the lines of his army, even to see friends who were serving under him as soldiers. His hatred of that "class" of citizens, who have been decided and abused the world over, on account of their religion, is as bitter and malignant as that of a majority of the party that supports him is of any and all classes of foreigners.

A beautiful fight is just now going on in this congressional district between the different aspirants for the mongrel nomination for Congress. They seem to fight as bitterly about it, as if the nomination secured the election, and opened up to their enraptured gaze, the holes into the public treasury, through which the representatives of that party generally manage to steal enough of the peoples money, to enrich themselves and their descendants for generations. It don't matter much to us who succeeds in the fight, for we intend to beat who they trot out, but as "OUR ANDY" wants a place and as he didn't happen to get to be Vice President, may be he would consent to fill STEVE WILSON'S shoes, if the people of the district would so will it.

NEEDED NO PLATFORM.—If the Mongrel party had placed their candidate with each foot upon a skull, a cigar in his mouth, a bottle of whiskey in his hand, a bitch pup fawning upon him, and a stud horse in the distance, it would have made him feel more at home, than upon the platform they have placed under him. It would have been a happy hit for him, and was the platform suited to his taste.

It is said that the barbers of New York have raised the price of a shave for the leaders of the Mongrel party about that place, to fifty cents, in consequence of the length of their faces, since the nomination of GRANT and the publication of the platform upon which he stands.

When You Can Have It!

"Let us have Peace."—U. S. G. Such is the closing sentence of Grant's letter accepting the nomination of the National thieves and tax-exempted bondholders, who met in convention, in Chicago on the 19th ult. "Let us have peace," says the farmer, mechanic, the merchant, the miner.—"Let us have peace," says the whole class of toiling-taxed people, who are growing stooped under the weary load of taxation, that mongrel malignancy, and radical turmoils and troubles have fastened upon them—"Let us have peace" but not such a "peace" as you offer us O, drunken God of crazy fanaticism—"Peace" but not such a peace as you, tanner of hides and murderer of thousands upon thousands of our friends and countrymen hold out to us! We want "peace," but will not give honor, liberty and right to secure it. No Sir! We are battling for the right and have no compromise to make with wrong. If you want "peace," order the rascals who fall down and worship your star, tinsel and title, who are now controlling, this, a government established to be ruled by honest men, to hear our demands, and heed what we have to say.

You can have no peace until we get the government established by our fathers!

No peace, until a Union of the States is secured!

No peace until the negro suffrage that you have granted wherever your power has extended, is blotted out, and the white man is recognized as the sovereign and ruler of this republic!

No peace until your brutal bayonets are taken from the breasts of better men than you, and the gallant people of the oppressed South enjoy the blessings of a free government!

No peace until your thieving bureaux are abolished, and white men liberated from the burdens of taxation you have imposed upon them, to keep lazy, worthless negroes, and thieving, depraved officials!

No peace until your bondholding aristocracy pays its proportion of the expenses of the general government!

No peace until every bond you have issued, is taxed to the utmost farthing!

No peace until the last vestige of your infamous bastilles are blotted from the land they have disgraced!

No peace until strict justice is meted out to the petty tyrants, who have done your bidding during the past five years!

No peace until the rights of the people, the rights of communities and the rights of States are restored!

No peace until you and the miserable thieves, drunken vagabonds, and debauched wretches who fill places of power and position, are consigned to the prison houses for which you were intended or driven from the land you have despoiled and disgraced!

We want "peace" but we want our rights more—we love "peace," but not without liberty—we pray for "peace," but it must come with justice. We have no compromise to make with treason or with traitors, and until honest, upright men fill the position you and your drunken associates now fill, there can, there will, and there should be "no peace."

The copperhead victory in Oregon, over which the rebel sympathizers are crowing so loudly, amounts after all to but very little.—Herald Exchange.

We remember of reading of a fellow, chin deep in the deluge, without a sight of land, and with nothing but clouds and rain, who concluded that it was nothing but a "little shower" after all.

The Democratic party just now, is so anxious for a presidential candidate that it will accept anybody.—Press.

After your own party nominating a man, the principal part of whose life has been spent raising bitch pups, and riding mules in a circus, we should think that decency would dictate silence on your part, as to anybody else's anxiety about candidates.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, shows an increase of ten millions of dollars in the public debt, for the month of May. Dive down in your pockets tax-payers, Mongrelism will have your last three cent scrip, and when it runs out, it will "go for" your "nickles."

Nine of the eleven Missouri delegates to the general Democratic Convention, are PENDLETON men. Missouri, like Pennsylvania, goes in for the pure stripe.

Over three-fourths of the Pennsylvania delegates are PENDLETON men, and four-fifths of the masses of the party in this state are praying for his nomination.

Who is Colfax!

There are hundreds of people throughout the country who know no more about SCHUYLER COLFAX, than they do about a half hostler at a country hotel. Although he has represented a certain portion of Indiana in the Congress of the United States, and been the editor of a newspaper from the time he was old enough to choose the wrong that it might lead to affluence, yet, so meagre are his abilities, that he has never yet accomplished a single object to attract the attention of the public generally. True, he has been Speaker of the House of Representatives, but he was chosen to that position because he was one of the "ring" of the corruptionists about the capitol. As Speaker, he has filled the chair, but BILLY TODD, the speaker's page, has been the speaker in reality—has done all the labor attendant upon the position.

SCHUYLER was never able to do anything but take care of his pocket, when delivering his so called lecture "Across the Continent," and to organize Know-Nothing Lodges, which business he turned his entire attention to in 1854. Here are a couple of the oaths he took at that time, which we commend to the earnest attention of foreigners generally and our Catholic friends in particular. They will serve to call up a few recollections of burnt churches, of ostracised Irishmen, of imprisoned Sisters of charity, and other little matters, which the party now asking the support of Irishmen, accomplished, when they became so careful of their government! Here is his platform. In the Cock-loft of the Exchange Hotel, South Bend, Indiana, on the night of the 17th of June, 1854, he took the following oath.

"In the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses I do solemnly promise and swear that I will not vote, nor give my influence, for any man for any office in the gift of the people, unless he be an American born citizen, in favor of American ruling America, nor if he be a Roman Catholic."

"In the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses I do solemnly and sincerely swear, if it may be legally done, I will, when elected or appointed to any official station conferring on me the power to do so, remove all foreigners, aliens or Roman Catholics from office or place, and that I will in no case appoint such to any office or place in my gift."

Foreigners and Catholics will see in these oaths the evidence of the sympathy, this candidate for Vice President has for them. It is overwhelming ain't it? How ungrateful for any one who happened to be born outside the limits of this "the best government the sun ever shown upon," to turn his back upon COLFAX—to refuse to support him, after all that he has done and promised for them!

Peabody Set in the Shade!

The "Widows and Single Women's Home," at Trenton, N. J. will no doubt cast its influence for the Kangaroo ticket, in consequence of the obligations it is under to SCHUYLER COLFAX for his eminent efforts in its behalf. About a month ago that institution needing money very badly, wrote to MR. COLFAX, asking him to deliver a lecture for it, the proceeds of which were to be used especially to purchase some additional bedding for the orphans department. The would be vice president consented, and ip due time went on to Trenton where he had been extensively advertised, and drew heavily (?) a house amounting to \$207.20. The next morning before leaving the city, he was called upon by the managers of the institution who desired to return their thanks for his labor in its behalf, as well as to pay the expenses of his trip from Washington to Trenton, when they were very politely informed by him that he did not live on thanks and that his price for the lecture was two hundred dollars. The managers a little non-plussed, paid over the amount, and returned to the institution with seven dollars and twenty cents left, out of which, gas bill, hall rent and janitor fees, had to be paid. Schuyler went to Washington with the \$200 in his pocket, no doubt calculating how many new stars would be placed in his crown, for his humanitarian efforts in behalf of the widows and orphans of Trenton.

One hour's work—two hundred dollars for self and \$17.20 for the poor! Wasn't this philanthropy? Don't it show a big heart and noble mind? What's the use of talking of Peabody when we have COLFAX? Out upon such foolishness! If Trenton don't cast a unanimous vote, men, women, and children, niggers and all for this benefactor of the poor of that city, what should be the verdict of the World, O, Philanthropy! O, COLFAX! O, Two hundred dollars.

An advocate of right—the WATCHMAN. Only \$2 per year.

Judge Linn's Resignation.

The rumor that has been current for the last two or three years, that Judge Linn was going to resign in a very short time, has been recently revived, and this time apparently with more prospects of its fulfillment, as we are informed that the Judge himself has officially announced his intention of resigning in time for an election this fall, and that his announcements has been made in every county of the district. Without dissenting any disrespect to the Judge, we state our candid belief that nothing else which he could do would meet such universal endorsement in the district, as to resign. This has undoubtedly long been the general wish of the people. No one now objects or has ever objected, but a small cabal of bigoted fanatics who have no idea of any official position, but its emoluments, and the control of patronage which it gives. The ideas of this class overflow are sufficiently stated in the following extract from an editorial on this subject in last week's "Free A."

"The Judge being elected as the Republican candidate, the Republicans have a right to claim that he represent them for the entire term, or that his resignation be such that it will ensure a representative of their choice in that office for the entire judicial term."

To this we reply, that Judge Linn, in 1850, did not run as the candidate of the Republican party. He was brought out as an independent, no-party candidate, by means of a letter addressed to him by personal friends belonging to both parties. In his answer to that letter, agreeing to be a candidate, he placed himself squarely upon the ground that the judicial office should be kept free from the control of party machinery and of political organizations. He was thus a candidate before the people, with his "platform of principles" clearly defined, weeks before any republican convention met in the district.

2nd He was not elected by the republican party in the district, for the most potent reason, that party had not the power either in 1850 nor at any time, before or since, unaided, to elect a Judge. This is clearly demonstrated by comparing the votes cast in the district for Auditor General and for President Judge.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Votes, Name, Votes. Rows include Wright, Cochran, Gamble, Linn, Cleasfield, Centre, Clinton, and Majorities.

Thus it will be seen that while Richardson I. Wright the democratic candidate for Auditor General had 182 majority over his republican competitor Thomas E. Cochran, Judge Linn had 481 over Judge Gamble in the same county, a difference of 943. This result was not reached by reason of any unpopularity on the part of Judge Gamble the Democratic candidate, but because prominent democrats in every county of the district confiding in the assurance of Mr. Linn, and admiring his professional capacity, supported him as the no-party candidate.

3rd We are sorry that too many reasons have been given to authorize the intimation contained in the extract from the "Press" that for nine years Judge Linn has represented the republican party on the bench. This is not complimentary to his honor, but when his own partisans allege it, he has no reason to find fault with us for repeating it. And besides even if his friends denied it, the people could not forget the rancour manifested by him on many occasions during the late war toward those who did not come up to his standard of "loyalty" to the "government,"—unlimited confidence in the infallibility of the "lamented" and his innumerable understrappers who imprisoned citizens, stole private property and perpetrated every other known outrage a la mode "Bast Butler." Nor can they forget in 1868 the Judge stamped portions of this county for the purpose of organizing the infamous "Loyal Leagues" and attempting again to impose upon unsuspecting democrats, by pledging his honor as a judge and his character as a man, that it was not a party dodge, and that there was no politics in the movement.

Instead therefore of the fact that Judge Linn has so far been a "representative of the Republican party" being a reason why he should not resign the office he holds, it is the strongest reason in the world why he should, for he well knows that he has held it ever since he commenced deviating from his no-party policy, in direct opposition to the wishes of a very large majority of the people of the district. We have always been opposed to permitting politics to be carried on the bench or in the jury-box, and we are sorry that any occasion should ever have been given us for writing what we have, and we hope Judge Linn's successor who ever he may be will avoid all reasons for such strictures.

White men support their own interests, must vote for the Democratic nominee. The party opposed to Democracy is the opponent of the white race.

If you want a live paper—subscriber for the WATCHMAN.