

The Democratic Watchman,

BELLEFRONTE, PENN'A.

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National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORATIO SEYMOUR

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR

OF MISSOURI.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE,
of Fayette County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,
of Columbia County.

Our Candidates.

We place at our mast head this week the names of the Candidates nominated by the New York Convention, Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR for President, and Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR for Vice President. We shall not here give any extended notice of the lives of these men, as we will, in our next issue, present a brief, succinct, and authentic biography of each of them.

Our Convention did well in presenting for our support a Statesman for President. Our country is sadly in need of statesmanship at this time and no mere soldier, however brave, heroic or patriotic, could supply the wants of the country. We have no wars to wage, no campaigns to plan, no battles to fight. We should now beat the sword into the plough-shar, and the spear into the pruning hook, and learn war no more. The trace of war should be obliterated and the arts of peace fostered. Statesmanship alone can accomplish this. In selecting Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, the Convention took the most able and experienced Statesman probably now living in America. Twice Governor of New York, and for a long time intimately acquainted with national politics, he is in every way fitted to occupy the highest official position in the country. As for ourselves, individually, we would have preferred FREDERICK, as he was the author of the great financial ideas incorporated into the platform. But in supporting SEYMOUR we know we are supporting an honest, pure and capable statesman, whose administration will redeem the country from the effects of radical domination and reflect great credit upon our party.

Gen. BLAIR, the nominee for Vice President, is now a citizen of Missouri and may be classed as a War Democrat. Although he acted with the Republican party before the war, and buckled on his sword for the contest, yet, when the southern people laid down their arms he was in favor of fulfilling all the promises and standing by all the guarantees which had been made. When the Abolitionists commenced to ignore the resolutions of July 22d, 1861, which declared that the war was to be waged for the restoration of the Union and for no other purpose, and insisted upon putting the eight millions of whites in the South under the four millions of negroes, Gen. BLAIR severed his connection with them, and, for nearly four years, has waged a ceaseless and fearless war against the Radicals of Missouri. That he was honest and sincere in this course is demonstrated by the fact that, in pursuing it, he threw away all the chances for plundering which those who adhered to the revolutionary faction so thoroughly put in operation. No Democrat need hesitate because BLAIR was once a Republican. He, like many who never left our party, believed slavery was wrong, but that is an issue of the past. The platform, upon which these

candidates are placed, has the true Democratic ring in it. We think it is the best one promulgated by any convention for many years. We published it in full in a supplement issued by us last week. All should read it and carefully study the great principles it lays down.

The one thing in the proceedings of the convention to which we do most seriously object is the false position in which Pennsylvania was placed. Through the manouevring of a few men like BIGLER, MOTT and PIOLETT Pennsylvania appeared as little in New York as BILL MAN and his fellows made her look at Chicago. It is time that such tampering with the rights and wishes of the people should cease. Unless it does, such men will soon be taught a lesson which they will not easily forget.

The Judgeship.

The resignation of Judge LINN has made it necessary for the people of the 25th Judicial district to choose his successor at the election in October. While the judgeship should not be considered a political office, and while all must admit that something higher and more worthy than mere political ability is required in the person who shall occupy the responsible position which has just been vacated by Judge LINN, the course of that gentleman while in office should be a warning to Democrats, never more to be gulled into supporting for any important office a member of that party which is founded upon the most narrow and one-sided principles, and in which no man can distinguish himself without displaying the most unyielding prejudice and stubborn fanaticism. While we do not ourselves think, nor wish to convey the impression to others that Judge LINN has wilfully used his position for mere party purposes, we do think that the prejudice and intolerance naturally belonging to members of his party, have led him into many grave errors, and seriously soiled the reputation of his eminent legal abilities would otherwise have won for him. It behooves Democrats now to be on the alert, and make sure of a man for president judge of this district who is well qualified for the office in a legal point of view, and who is above all prejudice when dealing with the rights of his fellow men.

Up to this time the names of three men have been talked of by the people, one from each of the counties composing the district: Judge BARRETT of Clearfield, C. A. MAYES, Esq. of Clinton, and JOHN H. ORVIS, Esq. of Centre. While we have no objection to urge to either of these gentlemen and will most cheerfully support the one who receives the nomination, we think that our country and our candidate have claims which should not be overlooked, and which were specially urged upon the Democracy of the District.

MR. ORVIS is too well known to the people to need any commendation at our hands as an attorney. His legal ability all admit to be of the highest order, and it would only be necessary to refer to the records of the Supreme Court to show that his triumphs have not been gained merely by appeals to the feelings and passions of jurors, but that his genius and thorough knowledge of law have placed him in the front ranks of the profession. He is no mere case lawyer, who wins by crafty tricks and a skillful arrangement of analogies and precedents, but bases his arguments invariably upon the great principles of law, drives them home with irresistible logic, and thus makes cases by which those of less genius and learning may direct their course. He is remarkable alike for substantial legal information, and for calm, unbiased judgment, and no man who knows him, whether Democrat or Republican, would ever dream of receiving aught but impartial justice were he upon the bench. We do not mean in speaking thus highly of Mr. ORVIS to disparage either of the other candidates. Mr. MAYES has had considerable practice in the courts of this county and is well and favorably known to our readers, while Judge BARRETT is already eminent both as a lawyer and a judge. But if we put Mr. ORVIS merely on an equality in this respect with his competitors—which we are quite certain is not overrating him—there are other sound reasons why he should be our candidate.

We do not claim that political services, however great, ought to entitle a man to the gift of an important office from the party he has served. But we do claim and insist that such

services ought to entitle him to consideration above what is given to others not any better qualified for the office, who have never performed such services. No man in Pennsylvania has worked harder for the Democratic party during the dark and discouraging years through which we have just passed than Mr. ORVIS, and in all that time he had no personal interest to serve, has neither asked nor expected office, and has never resorted to any means to secure success which would dishonor him as a public man or private gentleman. His success on the stump and in the forum are attributable to the same cause, his thorough knowledge of principles and his ability in reaching the understanding of others. Neither of the other candidates for the nomination have as strong claims upon the people in this regard as he has, and we ought more insist that other things being equal, such services should have a strong influence in our nominating conventions. Since he has been chairman of our County Committee our majority has been increased from less than two hundred to over six hundred, and the Democracy put upon a footing in this county which makes it one of the bulwarks of the Commonwealth.

These are a few of the claims we put forth for the candidate of Centre county, we have some to urge for the county itself. The location is in the middle of the District, making it easy of access from and to either of the other counties. Clearfield and Lock Haven are separated by more than a day's journey, and thus neither is suitable for the residence of a judge for the district. Clinton county and Centre are in the same Congressional district and Clinton has had the candidate for two terms, she had the delegate to the New York convention, has the Presidential elector, and asks for the congressional candidate again. One would think she ought to be willing that a sister county, fully her equal in Democracy, should have the only nomination she has asked for years when the candidate we present is unexceptionable. Clearfield has had the delegate at large for the state, has a perpetual state senatorship and everything else but judge, and ought not to insist strongly upon the claims of a man who is already President judge of the 22d judicial district, which he has now held for twelve years with a term of eight years yet before him.

No man can examine the question with an unprejudiced mind and not conclude that ours is the County and the candidate for the nomination, and we trust that the rest of the district may be willing to do us simple justice.

In conclusion, we have only to say that we have full confidence in the Democracy of the several counties, and are perfectly satisfied that such conferees will be chosen as will give us a nominee every way worthy of our support, and what we have here written is simply intended to remind our neighbors on either hand that in our opinion we have just and valid claims upon them.

Behold the Result!

Carpet-baggers are swarming in the South, and organizing the negroes in the "reconstructed" states to overbalance the white voters of the North. We ask all men who have thought of supporting GRANT and COLFAX to look at the condition the country has got into under the control of the party whose nominees they are, and no honest man who will acquaint himself with the facts can use his influence to continue them in power. We have had a fearful civil war which destroyed millions of lives, laid waste many of our finest states, overturned civil liberty and entailed upon us a debt which threatens us with utter ruin. All these things are admitted by the Mongrels. They never attempted to deny them. When they were practiced, the only excuse was that great good was to be accomplished for the whole country. Now, behold the result! Ten states are crushed out of existence. All their good and great citizens are disfranchised; the ballot is forced into the hands of negroes, and thieves, cut-throats and escaped felons swarm over the country to control the whole vote. What a result to follow all that we have suffered! All the lives lost, all the money expended, all the evil which has been done to our institutions has simply resulted in putting all political power in ten states into the hands of Northern scoundrels whom their own party are ashamed to recognize at home. Can any one expect the party which has done this to do better in the future? They will, if continued in power, go straight on until the whole country falls under the blight which has stricken the South.

Our Expenses.

We learn by official statement that the public debt of the United States was increased during the month of May NEARLY TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. Is not this sufficient to alarm those who are bound to pay the interest of every dollar of the public debt, and whose children's bones are mortgaged for the principle? Is not this striding towards bankruptcy and utter financial ruin at most fearful speed?

Our debt is already so vast that many of our people are in despair, and pay no regard to its increase. We have become so accustomed to speaking of an expense of billions of dollars that an addition of only ten millions seems too small an item to wake any note of it. And in fact ten millions of dollars, although it would buy all the real and personal property in Centre county, is a small sum, when compared with the overwhelming and incomprehensible amount of money which eight years of mongrel domination have cost the country; and it is not to talk about the vastness of the sum that we have introduced the subject, but to bring to the attention of our readers the utter recklessness and dishonesty of the Radical party in the disbursement of the money wrung from us by the most crushing taxes which were ever imposed upon any people on earth. What have these ten millions of dollars been expended for? What is there in our present condition to require the thousandth part of this expense? And it must be borne in mind that this does not comprise all of the expenses of the month of May. This is only the actual amount which has been added to our funded debt, and upon which the people must pay interest. Our expenses were nearly three times that amount, great as it is. Now we have always disliked to appeal to the mere selfish interests of the people. We have always thought that men who aspired to carry on a system of free government must be influenced by higher motives than those which appeal to the pocket alone. But here is a subject appealing directly to the selfish and monetary interests of every man in the country, and also affecting the very life of the republic. It is a subject which may reach the meanest and most mercenary miser, and also seriously alarm the purest and loftiest statesman. Our government cannot be carried on without money, and at the present rate we will soon find ourselves without a dollar, and without the means of raising it. It is high time for the people to look carefully and seriously at this subject, and hurl from power the men who are plundering us.

Now what can there be in the administration of this government to require such enormous expense? We can easily point out where and how the money is expended, but we defy the world to show us the necessity for it.

We have a large standing army, which must be paid, fed and clothed, and the ranks of which swallow up thousands of producers, converting them into consumers whose necessities must be supplied by the labor of others. This accounts for a heavy annual expense, but is this army necessary for the good of the country? Has it performed any service which resulted in the good of the people since the Spring of 1865, or is it likely to perform any while we are in a state of professed peace with all mankind? There can be but one answer to these questions, and all to whom it is suggested, if they vote honestly, must vote against the party whose policy it is to keep up this standing army to carry out their own evil purposes.

Then we have the Freedmen's Bureau, by means of which millions of lazy negroes are kept at the expense of the honest laborers of the North. We have thousands of offices created for political favorites to fill, and conferring no good upon the people. We have tens of thousands of thieves on every hand, who steal the very bread from the mouths of the poor, and receive only commendation from those in authority.

We might enumerate a hundred ways in which the people's money is thus thrown away. But it matters little how it is done, since it is perfectly plain to all that in some way more than ten dollars are expended where one ought to suffice. It is a simple fact, which all ought to understand and appreciate, that under Mongrel rule our expenses are ten times as great as they might be, and it matters little to us how the expense is incurred.

The people have found this out, and they are coming in thousands to the ranks of a party they know they can trust in the future as they did in the prosperous days of the past. The

name and fame of no military leader, were it NAPOLÉON himself, can dazzle their eyes as to make them forget the cries of the naked and hungry all around them. They are moving now for self-preservation, and we warn all who oppose them to stand out of the way.

"G. A. R."

These letters are alleged by the initiated to stand for "Grand Army of the Republic," which fancy name is assumed by an organization of scowry Radical politicians who acted the part of bluffers to the Federal army during the late war, with that miserable scullion John A. Logan of Illinois at its head. The pretended purpose of this secret society is to benefit the soldiers by organizing a band of brothers, who will support one another, secure employment for their members, and in every respect patronize each other, rather than any who were not soldiers. If the projectors of the scheme were honest and sincere in this purpose they ought not to impose upon many. What sensible soldier does not know that if the people were divided into two associations, one on the soldiers plan and the other in opposition to it, that it would be the worst thing that could happen the soldier? Any thing which tends to antagonize the soldier and the citizen, under whatever pretext, is ruinous to the soldier. But this is not the real purpose of the "G. A. R." It is to form the soldiers into an oath-bound, secret society so as to manipulate them in politics. Or in other words it is a miserable, dishonest abolition dodge to deceive the Democratic and Conservative soldiers. No decent soldier, unless himself deceived, would be a party to such a transaction.

We are informed that a scallawag yeelp, Col. THEODORE GREGG is travelling over the country organizing "Posts" of the "Grand Army of the Republic," and lying to Democratic soldiers by telling them that this is not a political but a benevolent society.

It is only a repetition of the trick practiced in 1854, under the name of "Know-Nothingism," in 1860 as "Wide-Awakes," and in 1863 and 1864 as "Union Leagues," when SAMUEL LINN befouled the judicial ermine by pledging his honor as a judge that there was nothing political in the "Union League!" We warn all Democratic soldiers to have nothing to do with this fraud, and if any one has already been inveigled into it, let him come out at once and expose it and its trickery.

The discharge of JOHN H. SERRATT by the court in which he was indicted, is a square admission that his mother was illegally hung. The testimony before the military commission which condemned her was much stronger against her son. Public sentiment has greatly changed on this subject and the time will come when every one concerned in the shedding of her innocent blood will be loathed and execrated by every body else.

If a farmer in this county desires to obtain a little money to help him through harvest, the banks will charge him from twelve to fifteen per cent., and if he complains they tell him "money is so very scarce they cannot possibly do better." We know that more than one farmer has experienced this, and they cannot be gulled by the cry of the Mongrels that we dare not further inflate the currency. When the best of paper is discounted at twelve per cent., a few more greenbacks could be used to advantage.

The same men who denounced Judge SHARWOOD last fall so bitterly, for deciding that greenbacks were not legal tender in payment of debts contracted to be paid in gold, now raise the cry of repudiation against us for desiring to pay in greenbacks a debt contracted to be paid simply in money. A consistent party they are who were ready to hate everybody who had not perfect faith in paper money a year or two ago, and now denounce everybody who has.

Laboring men, while you toil and sweat through the heat of the summer, mere earning what will keep the wolf from the door, remember that one half your earnings go to support some geazy, lazy negro, who lolls at his ease and draws subsistence from the Freedmen's Bureau, then resolve to remember at the polls the party which created the bureau.

The opposition to such men as STANBERRY and CLARE in the rump Senate, when nominated by the president for Attorney General, is the meanest exhibition of partisan malignity on record. They are hated and abused by the miserable fanatics in Congress because of their ability and integrity.

A Rump Outrage.

We had almost made up our minds never again to allude to the outrages perpetrated or to be perpetrated by the rump Congress. We have for some time been fully satisfied that its sitting at all was only tolerated by the people because the time is so near at hand when the elections will quietly and peaceably place in power a lawfully constituted congress representing the whole country. If the term of a member of Congress was for life, then, we doubt not, the people would long ago have risen up and shortened the term with the lives of the traitors who have overthrown the government. But the term being so short, we are better satisfied as it is. We are confident that the people are awaiting the opportunity which the fall elections will afford, and that on the fourth of next March a constitutional body will assemble in the capital, taking the place of the fanatical revolutionists and traitors now usurping the name and the functions of a Congress of the United States.

The high handed and outrageous measures of the rump have been so numerous and are so well known to the people that we scarcely consider it worth while to allude to them as a general thing. But recently a thing was done so manifestly unjust that we cannot forbear calling the attention of our readers to it, for surely the most fanatical supporter of Mongrelism cannot fail to see the wrong done and be disgusted with those who have perpetrated it.

A Mr. YOUNG was elected to Congress from a district in Kentucky, and on appearing to take his seat it was alleged that he was "disloyal" and not fit to sit in that "lofty" body. So far all might have been fair enough, for it might be alleged that under the authority given by the Constitution to Congress to judge of the "election qualification and return" of its members it had a right to reject a man for the crime of "disloyalty." But they did not stop here, they admitted to a seat in the rump the competitor of Mr. YOUNG, who had no claim whatever to it and who had been defeated by an overwhelming vote. They might just as well have taken any other man in the State of Kentucky and given him a seat in Congress. A more infamous outrage was never perpetrated in any country. THAD. STEVENS, and thirteen other Republicans, voted against it with the Democratic minority, he remarking that he "did not know why the House should give a man a seat there who had not received a majority of the votes of the people."

We simply desired to call this matter to the attention of our readers. It needs no comment.

SCHUYLER COLFAX first became known to the American people by his endorsing and approving the infamous "Impending Crisis," a book which did more to bring on the war than any other one cause. We defy any one to show us that he ever originated an idea in his life or that he ever did a thing to show himself to be anything but a shallow, unscrupulous and fanatical Yankee proter. Near his home in Indiana no one thinks of his possessing one of the attributes of Statesmanship.

It is reported that CHASE will be in the field as a candidate for the presidency. We do not know how good the authority may be upon which this report is founded, but would not be surprised if it were true. Such a movement would seriously shake the Radical party, and would not at all affect ours. With such a man as SEYMOUR for our candidate, there is no Democrat who could be induced to vote for any other, and the supporters of CHASE must come from the ranks of the opposition.

When the record shows that wherever a party has perfect power it oppresses the white race for the benefit of the black, it is only reasonable to conclude that they will do the same wherever they acquire power. The Radicals have complete control only in the South, and the condition of that stricken region is a fair specimen of what the whole country will be if they are not driven from their position.

THE LAND WE LOVE for July contains many articles from the best writers of the South. The charges of "Deny of Religion at the South" are treated in a masterly manner. Cicero's Oration for Marcellus is a sprightly classical article over the well known dispute of S. L. C. Dr. Ramsey completes his interesting history of the State of Franklin. Miss Porter gives a pleasant story. The poetry is from Mrs. Preston, of Virginia, Mrs. Davies, of Kentucky, Mrs. Clarke, of North Carolina, and the late lamented Henry Thurold, the last piece of art written by him.