

# The Democratic Watchman,

BELLEFRONTE, PENN'A.

F. GRAY MEEK, Editor & Proprietor  
JOHN P. MITCHELL, Associate Editor

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TERMS.—\$2 per year when paid in advance, 2,50 when not paid in advance, and \$3,00 when not paid before the expiration of the year.

## 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 SURVIVOR GENERAL,

**GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,**  
of Columbia County.

## County Convention.

The democratic voters of the several Boroughs and Townships, in Centre county, will meet at the usual places of holding elections in their respective districts, on the afternoon of Saturday, August 8, 1868, and elect delegates to represent said Boroughs and Townships in a county convention to be held at Bellefonte, on Tuesday, August 11th, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.; which convention will put in nomination one candidate for Congress, subject to the decision of the District conference; one candidate for President Judge, subject to the decision of the District Conference; one candidate for Assembly; one candidate for District Attorney; one candidate for County Surveyor; one candidate for County Commissioner and one candidate for County Auditor, and transact such other business as may come before them. The number of delegates to which each district is entitled under the last apportionment is as follows:

Bellefonte bor.	3	Howard twp.	2
Howard "	1	Hutton "	2
Milesburg "	1	Liberty "	2
Phillipsburg "	2	Marion "	2
Unionville "	1	Miles "	5
Banner twp.	3	Patton "	1
Boggs "	2	Penn "	5
Burnside "	1	Potter "	7
Curtin "	1	Rush "	3
Ferguson "	4	St. W. Shos "	2
Gregg "	6	Spring "	3
Haines "	4	Taylor "	1
Halfmoon "	1	Union "	1
Harris "	3	Walker "	3
		Worth township	1

By order of the County Committee,  
**JOHN H. ORVIS,**  
Chairman.

## The Campaign.

What we want in the present campaign is square, downright fighting. We must take the aggressive and keep it. We must seize the monster Mongrelism by the throat and squeeze the life out of it. We must resolve that the white men of this country are going to rule it, and in spite of negro votes and disfranchised white men, we will elect and inaugurate a white man's president and vice-president of the United States.

In order to do our work thoroughly and surely, we must organize clubs, circulate documents, and talk our principles wherever men are willing to listen. It is not at great meetings that men are induced to change their political views, fireside and neighborhood talk, and the reading and discussing of political papers in the home circle and among friends, has a far greater influence than all the noise and roar and confusion of monster mass-meetings.

The issue between Democracy and Mongrelism is so square, and so easily understood that the most humble citizen may learn and talk our principles, and irresistibly assail the opposition. Every Democrat who can read ought to be prepared to do this. He ought to read and carefully study the platform prepared by the N. Y. Convention, and be fully armed for his share in the great struggle.

There never was a campaign in which the opposition had so many weak points to assail and in which we were so well prepared for aggressive warfare. The whole policy of the Radicals has been a stupendous blunder ever since the war closed. They cannot point to a single good thing which they have done. They have involved the country in a debt which is incalculable; they have forced negro suffrage upon unwilling people wherever they have had power; they have overridden the civil law and established despotism; they have enslaved the laboring men of the country by crushing them under a load of taxation such as no other people ever bore, they have destroyed the nice balance which our fathers fixed between the different departments of the government; they have

utterly ignored all law and all authority, and consult only their own will, which they enforce by the exercise of despotic power; and they now have in full operation a legislative despotism precisely such as has destroyed the liberties of all the republics which have gone down to ruin in the past, and under which no people can long remain free. In short, they have done everything that our fathers warned us not to let anybody do, the only question with them is one of power, and they hesitate at nothing which they can accomplish, right or wrong. All this is perfectly plain to every one, it is susceptible of demonstration, and it is our duty to keep it constantly before the minds of the people. Let them not be swayed by they have often been heretofore by the false cries of the opposition, or by the skillful introduction into the contest of issues with which we have nothing to do at the present time.

In contrast with the revolutionary and destructive course of the Radicals, the constitutional and consistent principles of the Democracy ought all ways to be kept prominent in the eyes of the people. We are determined that white men shall rule America, that states shall exercise their rights under the constitution, that the Union must be restored, that the burdens shall be lifted from the poor, and placed equally upon all, that no wealth shall be exempt from taxation, and that the government shall stand as it did in the days of our fathers, a bulwark of defence and protection to all classes of men, and an instrument of oppression and wrong to no human being on earth.

It is only necessary to keep these things prominently before the people, and we will sweep the whole country like a whirlwind. Wherever organizations are not perfected, they ought to be at once, and every community should be thoroughly imbued with the principles of Democracy. It is the policy of the Mongrels to carry on a crafty, underhand campaign, to swear men into secret orders, by telling them deliberate lies, and thus like a subtle poison, to spread widely and destroy the under-currents of society, while the surface is not stirred. We have not the machinery for such work as this, even if we desired to employ it, and we must force the opposition to give us battle upon an open field, by continual and unremitting attacks, and after the smoke of the contest clears up, we will have the satisfaction of having overcome and utterly destroyed the most dangerous foe which ever threatened the government with ruin.

We must work. We must go into the contest to win. We want no temporizing, no dallying with the opposition, no foolish concessions or compromises with doubtful men who are sure to go against us, nothing, but square, downright blows, must be struck, we will charge the enemy at all points, neither ask nor take quarter, and thus settle the future destiny of our country in one great decisive battle, to terminate next November.

The most carefully written document ever prepared by GRANT, was his report to the President on the condition of the South, immediately after the war. In this, he alleges that those who had composed the Confederate armies had accepted the situation in perfect good faith, and that the leaders of the "rebellion" were anxious to return to self-government within the Union as soon as possible. To secure the mongrel nomination, he denied his own report, and consented to insult and humiliate the foe who, in his own words, "acted in good faith." Thus we have the man who aspires to be president, in the position of accepting the surrendered sword of a defeated foe, and then plunging it into his bosom.

GRANT has been sent off west by his Washington keepers, for fear that he will say something. Never was a party in such a dilemma. If GRANT keeps himself stupidly drunk, there is a cry from those who are doubtful of his full conversion to mongrelism for some one to stir him up, and make him talk. If he talks, he only shows himself to be the consummate ass that he is; so he has been sent away to keep him out of sight and hearing of those who might tell what he is about.

COLFAX is not at all popular where he is well known. To our certain knowledge, he is regarded by those who have known him for years as a very small man. His standing in his own town of South Bend, Indiana, may be known from the fact that since his nomination, the democrats have gained one hundred and seventy-nine votes at a charter election.

## A Word to Laboring Men.

Poor white men are falling victims to the heat all around us, as they toil, toil for daily bread, and for money to give the tax-gatherer. Thousands of poor fellows have left their families at home in the morning, gone forth to provide for the next day's necessities, and never returned. A paragraph in a newspaper records the fact that a man has been sun struck, or it may be that scores are included in a few lines, and it is said, "the cases of sun stroke were very numerous."

Down South, the thick-skinned, thick-skulled negro, who could bear any amount of heat without serious inconvenience, and certainly without danger, is taking his case, or doing the voting for the whole country. He is not working at all, badly as his labor is needed, yet he is living at the top of the heap, and getting into legislatures, where laws are made to govern white folks.

How is this? Who has reversed the order of nature, and who is paying the expense of coffee's subsistence? The poor white laborers who are falling in the heat of the sun are supporting blacks and whites both. They are bearing the whole burden of the country; they are not only keeping the lazy negroes at the South, supporting the army which is quartered there, and keeping up the carpet-baggers who swarm in that afflicted country, but they are also paying millions of dollars in gold to the capitalists of the country, who pay no tax at all. Every day the poor man must work harder and grow poorer, while the rich man works less and grows more wealthy. Yet, the party which promised so much for the poor has been in complete power for eight years, and all the changes which have taken place have been the work of their hands, and not of ours. If the laboring men, the bone and sinew of the country, have received any benefits from their administration of the government, let them have full credit for it, for we certainly had no hand in it. But if, on the contrary, the poor man has been dragged from his home and set up as a mark to be shot at, if his taxes have been increased, if the price of living has been doubled, if all together the poor have been oppressed until they are sinking from exhaustion, we bear none of the blame, we had nothing to do with it. Mongrelism did it all, and has fairly won all the praise and all the blame which can attach to their eight years administration of the government.

But it is time laboring men were waking up to their interests. We propose to lighten their burden at least one half the first year we have complete power. Will the people give us power? Are they tired of feeding and clothing negroes, and supporting armies to keep their brethren from exercising the rights of men? If they are, let them stand forth in the dignity of manhood, and place in power a party which never betrayed nor oppressed them in the past, and which alone can save them in the future.

## Reputation.

When the Mongrels raise the cry of repudiation against us, they expect that if they can get the people to believe they will certainly defeat us. They had better take care, for we believe there is no more certain way for us to win, than to have the people believe we are in favor of shaking off the load which a revolutionary party has fastened upon us, and starting anew in the race. Repudiation may be a terrible word to gamblers, shoddy-brokers and bond-holders, but it is no terrors for a people ground down under a load too great for mortal man to bear. While there is nothing in our platform, or out of it, committing the Democratic party to any sort of repudiation, the mongrels had better be careful how they labor to convince the people that we are in favor of repudiating a debt for which the government never received half value, for they will only increase our majorities if they succeed in their efforts.

Shall we have for a chief magistrate in a time of the greatest peril we have ever seen, a stupid, drunken, ignorant man with brass buttons and stars, or shall we have a tried and perfect statesman, who has more than once fully illustrated his ability. The opportunity of voting for either is before the American people, which will they choose?

Reports from every quarter are most favorable, and if the tide continues to run as it is now until the November election, the triumph of the Democracy will be the most complete that ever swept the country.

## Fairness vs. Falsehood.

It must be very humiliating to the more decent and respectable readers of abolition newspapers, to see what course the leaders of their party pursue towards the Democratic nominees, SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

Fairness and honesty of purpose in the conduct of the supporters of any cause, however erroneous, gives it an air of respectability, and naturally begets fair treatment in return. On the other hand, fraud and falsehood, dissimulation and unfairness, destroy all respect for and sympathy with the advocates of any cause, however meritorious in itself, and promote the desire for the overthrow of the cause ought to be upheld by such nefarious means.

Nearly every abolition sheet in the land is attacking Gov. SEYMOUR in the most false and brutal manner, charging him with throwing impediments in the way of the general government in its conduct of the war while he was Governor of New York, and with being responsible for, and actually heading the New York riots in 1863. And yet, every one of these "narrow minded blockheads," knows these charges to be false. LINCOLN and STANTON both, in the most lavish terms, thanked SEYMOUR for his prompt and energetic assistance in leading twenty thousand New York militia into Pennsylvania during LEE'S invasion of 1863, before CURTIN even had one regiment of our militia in the field. While, immediately after the suppression of the New York riots, every abolition paper in that state praised SEYMOUR for his prompt action in declaring the city under martial law, and using the necessary means to quell the rioters. But then he was not the Democratic Candidate for President.

In the same unfounded and shameless manner are the radicals now slandering General BLAIR, whom a few years ago they beset with praise almost equally disgusting.

It has ever been thus with this miserably dishonest party. Their sole purpose in each campaign is simply to achieve temporary success, at whatever expense of honesty, decency and self respect, and thus they are frequently obliged to deny their own record, and vilify what they had previously endorsed and praised in the most fulsome manner.

Like a human being who has long been under the secret influence of some terrible and loathsome disease, but succeeded by desperate means in presenting only a fair exterior to the public, until the very fountains of life were dried up, this party has long deceived and hoodwinked the people, until now, when the disease has reached the surface, one after another of the loathsome ulcers which have eaten away its life become visible, and the only wonder with the people is how they could so long have been deceived. The doom of the party is written, but its foul mouthed leaders are determined that it shall go down to the grave with the howls of a demoniac, and expose in its last ravings every ugly secret which, for shame sake, they ought to guard sacredly.

## Position of Judge Chase.

It seems to be a question of much interest to some how Judge CHASE will stand in the coming presidential contest. We cannot see that it makes any material difference how he acts in the premises, except that it shows that all the old leaders of the Republican party have become utterly disgusted with the violence, wickedness and folly of the radical Ramp, and are resorting to the democracy as their only hope. The Washington letter writers say that CHASE is certainly for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, and CHASE himself said, in a letter recently written by him: "four more years of the rule of such men as are now dominating Congress will leave us little of morality and Republicanism worth preserving." This ought to be a sufficient answer to the question as to whether Mr. CHASE will support the Democratic nominees.

Official figures show that the expenses of government for the month of May, were over forty-five millions of dollars. This makes our annual expenses more than FIVE HUNDRED AND FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. A Democratic administration carried on a foreign war, and prosecuted it to a successful termination on less than one half of that expense in four years. Now, will any Mongrel tell us what there is to make our burden so excessively heavy, when the country is in a state of profound peace, and every body anxious that all difficulties shall be settled at once? There is no necessity for such an expense, and the people are going to put a stop to it.

## "Let Us have Peace."

Gen. GRANT says "let us have peace." He must have been sober when he said that, for it is the first sensible idea he has expressed since his nomination. Whenever the General is sober, his old democratic feelings control him, and in spite of all the radicals who have him in charge, he will at such times speak out his true sentiments. This is first rate democratic doctrine, and if he keeps on "on that line," while we will feel bound to defeat him in the election, we will gather him into the democratic fold, and preserve him from his friends, who are all the time getting him to show the country how much of an ass he is.

We want peace too, and as eight years of trial has shown that there can be no peace while the present party is in power, we are going to elect an administration under which the whole country may have a little repose, after the long period of war, bloodshed, wrong and suffering, which followed the advent to power of a sectional party.

But GRANT ought to know, and if he don't the old jackass who was writing his biography for the *Letter* can tell him, that if he wants peace he is taking the wrong course to get it. All the statesmen of the country, from WASHINGTON down, have warned us of the danger which must follow the election to power of a sectional party, and the triumph of abolitionism in 1860, and the fearful results which followed, ought to be experience enough to last us through all time. There never has been peace while there was a party controlling the government which had no adherents in a vast and important section of the country, and it is impossible that there should be.

Since the Whig organization went out of existence, the democratic party has been the only Union party, the only one which knew no geographical distinctions, and the only one under which it was possible to have peace.

During the first five years of Mongrel rule, the land was drenched in blood, the best and bravest of our young men fell in battle, and the fairest portion of our domain was desolated with fire and sword. Then, the weaker section was treacherously induced to surrender to the stronger, and from that day to this, it has been the constant labor of the malignant, cowardly, crazy fanatics, who control the federal Congress, to devise ways and means to oppress, humiliate, and, if possible, to utterly destroy the South. A standing army has been kept up there, all civil liberty has been destroyed, all vestiges of free government have been swept away, white men have been forced to submit to the domination of negroes, lately slaves, the hand of despotism is laid, in an inexorable grasp, upon the throats of those brave and honorable men, who struggled long and desperately, for liberty, and finally surrendered upon honorable terms, which have since been denied them, and now GRANT, standing at the head of this military despotism, says, "let us have peace."

Surely he cannot be in earnest, for if he is, he must be even a bigger fool than we thought he was. He is the candidate of the party which wields the whole power of purse and sword, which has turned the sharp edge of the latter against our own people, and whose policy it is to drive to desperation those whom they have already ruined. There is no other power in the country which has any military organization, or which is capable of making immediate war; then, if peace is desired, why is it not secured at once, by simply sheathing the sword, and withdrawing our armies from the South?

If the General is truly in earnest, he had better be careful how he expresses his desire, for the party whose candidate he is, don't want peace, and GREELEY, COLFAX, RAYMOND, and all the host of Mongrel leaders, will say as ugly things about him as they did before his nomination. He may soak himself in whiskey to his heart's content, and smoke segars till he goes off in smoke, and they don't care; but he must beware how he expresses a desire for peace among the blood thirsty cowards whose company he has fallen into, or they will slaughter him without mercy.

All the best and ablest men who stood by LINCOLN and his administration, have abandoned the Radical party. Many left voluntarily, and some were forced out, because they were known to be too honest and conscientious for the scoundrels who now compose that party.

The name of "carpet-bagger" has got to be so odious that decent men are ashamed to be caught in the South with a carpet-bag.

## Our Position Defined.

The mongrel leaders have always shown an aptness at lying and a willingness to do it, but since the Democratic convention in New York, they have fairly outdone themselves. Every one of their papers, from the *Tribune* down, are absolutely insulting to their readers, for the lies they tell are so gross and positive, that any one who is not a fool can detect them. The editors of these papers must calculate either that their readers are stupidly ignorant or else that they are willing to resort to the most dishonorable means to gain advantage of an adversary. One of these lies only we propose now to nail, and we trust that when any impudent radical undertakes to show that we are in favor of any sort of repudiation, any democrat who may be present, will convince him of falsehood, by a simple reference to our platform of principles, adopted at the convention lately held in New York City. The finances of the country are referred to in three planks of that platform, and we give them in full. They deserve a place in every issue of every Democratic paper, and upon them alone we would be willing to risk our cause with the people.

Third. Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable, all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued, does not provide that they shall be paid, in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

Fourth. EQUAL TAXATION OF EVERY SPECIES OF PROPERTY ACCORDING TO ITS REAL VALUE, INCLUDING GOVERNMENT BONDS AND OTHER PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Fifth. One currency for the government, and the people, the laborer and the office holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

This is plain, unmistakable language, in strong contrast with the wavering, ambiguous platform which the Mongrels made at Chicago, and which is explained to mean everything or nothing, as it happens to suit. The Democracy declared its principles emphatically and unequivocally, and they are such as will receive an equally emphatic and unequivocal endorsement from the people.

## The Negro shall not Rule Us.

The design of the Mongrels to overpower the white vote of the North, by means of the Negro voters of the South, is now plainly manifest. The rump Congress and its supporters are perfectly frantic, and will stop at nothing. Let them go on, but we warn them to tread cautiously. Who ever forces the question of negro supremacy upon the people of this country had better never have been born. If the white men of the country elect a white man's president, they will see him inaugurated in spite of Rump Congress, nigger bureau, carpet baggers, and all the swine of hell. Those who would overpower us by the votes of black men had better consider well before they make the attempt, for the halter or the block awaits them. The minds of men are fully made up in this great contest. If we are fairly beaten at the polls, we must submit to Radical policy for years to come; but we are not to be defeated by Yankee tricks or any sort of Mongrel chicanery. If the ballots of white men give us the victory, we will reap the fruits of it, if need be, at the point of the bayonet. If it be the will of the white freemen of this country that the Democracy shall administer the government, they will administer it, and woe be to those who stand in the way.

## A Union Ticket.

Some of the Mongrel papers seem to think it a bad thing for our ticket that it gives satisfaction to the South. Now in our estimation, and in the estimation of every true Union man, this is a thing indispensable in a ticket nominated for the whole country. The Democracy kept the Union together for seventy years, and is now the sole bond of real union between the states. The satisfaction expressed by the South with our candidates and our platform, proves that we have followed the advice of WASHINGTON, and avoided geographical distinctions in laying down our principles, and have repudiated sectionalism in selecting such candidates as will be governed by no mean and narrow prejudices, but will labor for the prosperity, peace and happiness of the whole country.

Those would be Democrats who were afraid the greenback proposition of Mr. PENDLETON would not take with the people, must feel taken down by the unprecedented enthusiasm with which our platform has been everywhere received.