

# The Democratic Watchman,

BELLEVILLE, PENNA.

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

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 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.

## 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.

## 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 Belleville, 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 "	1
Millsburg "	1	Liberty "	1
Phillipsburg "	2	Marion "	2
Unionville "	1	Mill "	1
Lebanon twp.	3	Paxon "	1
Becks twp.	3	Pearson "	1
Burnside "	1	Potter "	1
Coffin "	1	Rush "	1
Ferguson "	4	St. John's Shoo "	2
Gregg "	6	Spring "	3
Haines "	4	Taylor "	3
Halfmoon "	1	Union "	1
Harris "	3	Walker "	1

Worth township 1.

By order of the County Committee.

**JOHN H. ORVIE,**  
Chairman.

## The Work to Do

The popular idea of self-government is one of the most complete delusions that ever took possession of a human being. It is the most common thing in the world to hear men daily talk about self government as though each and every individual in the country was capable of governing himself, and if called upon, perfectly fitted to take a position in the public councils. It was this loose and vague idea about government, and ideas equally loose about liberty and the union, which got us into our present troubles, and now threaten to leave us without any liberty at all. It was common in this country, for nearly every speaker who addressed the people to speak of our superior intelligence and our superiority in every other respect, until the idea became deeply rooted in the minds of men, that there was no difficulty at all in making and administering a government. But that the thing would almost run of itself when once set in motion. Our fathers, with almost superhuman foresight and wisdom, had devised a system of government with such care that so long as the fundamental law established by them remained unviolated, it was almost impossible for their work to fail. However foolish or destructive a party platform might be, the moment men came into power upon it, the oath of support to the constitution which they were required to take, neutralized the evil and prevented its consummation. All political parties which existed before the formation of the Republican party in 1850, professed the most profound respect for the Constitution of the United States and veneration for the men who constructed it, and when they attained power, they always endeavored to administer the government in accordance with these ideas, so that however greatly they might be in error, there was no serious danger to the Constitution and Union to be apprehended from their triumph. It was this fact, and not the intelligence of the people, which so long preserved the splendid legacy our fathers left us. It was their wisdom and foresight, and not ours, which saved us as long as the constitution they made for us remained perfect,

and the spirit which animated them found a place in political parties.

But in 1856, a party was organized in open hostility to the constitution and laws, whose sworn purpose it was to overthrow the institutions of the fathers, and establish in their stead something which they delighted to call the "higher law." Then the capacity of our people was brought to the test, and after four years struggle the Democratic power was forced out of power and the "higher law" became the rule of action.

The very existence of such a party at all was plainly revolutionary, and every one of sense looked for strife to follow its accession to power.

The foolish course of the Democratic party in dividing upon minor issues, enabled those who were bent upon revolution, disunion, civil war and centralization, to achieve success at the polls, and the cowardly submission of the Northern Democracy to the abolition despotism against which their brethren were gallantly struggling in the South, enabled them to fasten their revolutionary system upon the country.

If the Northern people had been more fully instructed in the true principles of free government, and had heard less nonsense about their own capacity to govern, they would not have been so easily led to assist in destroying the liberty of their brethren, and thus lead the way to the destruction of their own. The fact is that the Abolition party, always greatly in the minority, had the shrewdness to get our assistance to overthrow the only power on this continent which at that time stood up for genuine freedom, and, after the most tremendous struggle of modern times, we forced the Southern people to submit to the chains of a despotism to which we had bowed our necks without striking a blow. Mongrelism enslaved us by strategy, and with our assistance, enslaved the South by the force of overwhelming numbers. But no sooner is that despotism completely established in the ten states which so bravely and nobly resisted it, than we find that the whole country is in equal danger from the same power which subjugated them.

We have not referred to these facts for any purpose of calling up old animosities, or of making issues which do not properly come into the campaign. The most vital and important issue of all is that of the restoration of the Union, and in this the Democracy North and South have a common cause. We must put down the despotism which threatens equally both sections, at whatever cost, and we must not allow any minor issues to divide us, or lead us from the one great object until that is accomplished. We must overthrow the power which is wielded by the rump Congress, and there can be no safety and no permanent peace until this is done.

The quicker the minds of men are made up to the truth the better, and the truth is that we are not seeking to carry an election against a political party in lawful and peaceful possession of the government, but against a revolutionary faction, which holds its usurped authority by the might of the sword, and which can only be driven out by physical force. It is, therefore, we may carry the election against them so overwhelmingly in November next that from fear they will abandon their position, but it will be the fear of actual force, and not any respect or regard for the constitution and laws which they have already defied and overthrown. The white freemen of this country must make up their minds either to crush Mongrelism out of existence by whatever means may be required, or else to tamely submit to the meanest despotism the world ever knew.

## The Contrast.

General WADE HAMPTON, the hero and statesman, who fought nobly and honestly, and yielded like a man when he was overcome, is a representative of the Democracy of the South. Ex-Governor BROWN of Georgia, a miserable paltroneer, who talked war and blood and carnage, but took good care to keep out of it, who founded Andersonville prison and starved Northern soldiers, and then sold his state, like a thief and Judas that he is, represents the Republican (?) party in the South. BROWN was in the Chicago convention from Georgia, sent there by niggers and carpet-baggers. Gen. HAMPTON was in the New York convention from South Carolina, sent there by white men and natives of his state. Let any man, whatever his prejudices may be, compare the two together, and see which he admires most. Surely there can be but one conclusion. The same difference extends throughout the parties, at the North as well as at the South.

## Arming the Negro.

As will be seen by reference to our news column, we report this week several cases of outrages perpetrated by Southern negroes upon women. The daily papers are filled with these reports, and the details of some of them are horrible beyond anything we have ever read. We seldom notice them in our columns, for surely it is not a pleasant subject to call before our readers, but we like occasionally to present to them some of the effects of Radical rule at the South, and the frequency of these outrages now, which were scarcely ever heard of before the war, proves that the freedom of the slave and the enslavement of the free had at least one most terrible effect.

Of course there are many negroes in the South who have behaved themselves much better than the Yankees who have been amongst them, and incited them on, but it is impossible that more than a very small proportion of them are fit to run at large at all without some power to control them.

Yet seven hundred thousand of these black barbarians have been made voters, and stand this day upon a perfect political equality with white men, and in the coming election their votes are meant to weigh as much as the votes of an equal number of Northern white men. But this is not the worst of it. Putting the ballot into the hands of such creatures, and giving over the government of a great country to them, and the whites who are worse than they, is a wickedness such as the world has seldom seen equalled. But a crime is to be committed by the Mongrels besides which this sinks into nothingness, and all the deeds of all the monsters of history are fairly outdone by the Rump Congress.

The white people of the South are without arms. They surrendered them after being defeated in open, fair and honorable battle, and submitted themselves to the power which controlled the North. They are defenceless, and even now almost at the mercy of the negroes. But these black and merciless beasts, these highway robbers, barn burners, ravishers of women and murderers of men are to be armed at the expense of the government. In fact many stand of arms have been distributed among them already, and Congress is determined that every negro who desires to murder, burn or ravish, shall be provided with the means of doing the deed and of protecting himself from the consequences.

We have not the heart to comment further on this monstrous iniquity. If the people of this country will endorse a party which is guilty of such a thing, then they are worse than we think they are. We do not believe that any respectable number of those who have hitherto supported Congress can continue to do so when this thing becomes known, and we trust that Democrats everywhere will not let it rest, but keep it continually before the minds of men that the Radicals propose to arm, and turn loose upon an unarmed and defenceless population, hundreds of thousands of ignorant, savage and beastly negroes, controlled only by their own lusts and evil impulses.

## Their Several Ability.

The nomination of GRANT and COLFAX is a direct insult to every intelligent man in the Radical party. It is conceded by GRANT himself, and by all his friends, that he has not got a single attribute of a statesman, and those who run a man for a great civil office simply on a military record, must suppose that the people are consummate fools. COLFAX never did anything in his life to distinguish himself in any way. He never originated anything, but followed like a sheep where such men as THAD. STEVENS led. His district in Indiana happened to be as black as hades, and he was as black at heart as the district, so they kept him in Congress year after year, not because of anything he did, but because of what he was mean enough to do if he had had the ability, and this is the whole of it. Two beautiful specimens these are to ask the American people to support for the most important offices in their gift.

HORACE GREELEY says THAD. STEVENS is a swindler, and THAD. reports by calling the Tribune a "Hall secession" paper, and declaring it to be in the pay of the bond holders. STEVENS is in favor of paying the bonds in greenbacks.

On the 23rd inst. BOAST BOWMAN opposed the adjournment of Congress until measures had been taken to secure GRANT'S election. If they wait until that is secured they will never adjourn.

## The Deserter Act.

The Supreme Court of this State has decided the act disfranchising certain of our citizens to be unconstitutional. It is the first time the question has been fairly before them, and the decision is very plain and emphatic. The Court says that it is beyond the power of the Legislature to fix other and different qualifications than those fixed by the fundamental law; that the clause of the constitution fixing the qualifications of an elector is affirmative, declaring that certain persons shall be permitted to vote, and that any attempt by the Legislature to prevent such from voting is usurpation; and of course void. The Court also held that if the power were in the Legislature to punish deserters by disfranchisement, such punishment could not be lawfully inflicted until there had been a trial and conviction for the crime.

We trust this settles the matter in this state, and that lawfully qualified voters will not hereafter be obstructed in the exercise of their rights at the polls. The law is now too plain, since the Supreme Court has pronounced upon it, that no election officer can possibly doubt what his duty may be in such cases, and there can be no question about his conviction if tried for refusing the vote of a qualified elector. Many cases are now pending in Pennsylvania under this act, suits having been brought in the civil courts, as well as in the quarter sessions, by men desirous of vindicating their rights, and this one decision ought to settle them all. And if any partisan election officer excludes the vote of any citizen hereafter, on the ground that he is a deserter, we hope that no mercy will be shown the offender, but that the extreme penalty of the law will be exacted.

Most of the Legislators who voted for this law were well aware that it was unconstitutional and wrong, and passed it for the sole purpose of committing a grievous outrage wherever the Radical party had a majority of the election officers, knowing that Democratic election boards would scorn to take advantage of so mean an opportunity of advancing their party interests, and having the promise of a partisan governor that he would pardon those who were convicted of the crime of refusing the votes of men duly qualified. In pursuance of this promise GRANT pardoned all such persons, until the actions began to be brought in the Courts of Common Pleas, which were beyond his reach, and more directly under the care of the Supreme Court. The result is as above stated.

## 1860-1868.

History repeats itself. During the year 1860, when the "lurid clouds of war" began to obscure the horizon, the great democratic party appealed to their political opponents to pause in their rash and wicked career, that the country might be saved from the resolution of civil strife. But the enemies of our party and of the country were mad with hatred towards the South, and delirious with the prospect of office, power and plunder. They sneered, and contemned all our counsels, and rushed the country madly into a war which lasted four long, weary, bloody years. A million of graves and more than three millions of debt are only a small portion of the penalties this people must suffer for their madness, folly and crime, when one word of conciliation and compromise would have preserved peace.

Again in 1868 war darkens the horizon, and we see the same exhibitions of madness and folly. Congress has already declared war against the white people of the country! Already have they begun to distribute arms to the black savages of the South! Already are their recruiting officers penetrating every township in the North, to inveigle men into the "Grand Army of the Republic," who in less than a year will be called upon to make common cause with the negro against the white men of America. And for what? That the CAMERONS, the BUTLERS, the BINGHAMS, and thousands of other thieves, out-throats and murderers may still hold office and increase their ill-gotten gains by again plundering the people. Another war is upon our country if the people do not arouse themselves and rebuke the men who are urging it forward.

A negro named Isaac Moore was lynched in Harford co., Maryland, on the 22d inst., for attempting a rape upon a highly respectable girl. Served him right.

THEODORE J. RANDOLPH has been nominated by the Democracy of New Jersey for Governor. He is an able man, and will give strength to the electoral ticket of his state.

## Radical Extravagance.

Since the month of June 1865, more than TWELVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS have been collected from the people of this country, yet we have increased our indebtedness instead of diminishing it. Just think of it taxpayer. There has been perfect peace all over the land, and no necessity for any expense, except what is ordinarily required for the cost of government. Yet the Radical party has in some way managed to dispose of this vast sum of money, besides running up many millions into debt. If this extravagance continues, how long will it be until the government utterly fails from sheer poverty? How long can a people bear such a burden? and how are we to hope for a decrease of the vast debt upon which we pay interest, if our expenses continually exceed our income? We hope everybody will think seriously over the financial danger which threatens us with ruin, for we have come to a point when such a danger is very imminent, and if the policy of the Rump Congress is continued, it will not be long until it is fully upon us.

No man who thinks the subject over, and takes into consideration all the circumstances, can come to any other conclusion than that we are being most shamefully robbed by the party in power. The amount of money raised by taxation and from the sale of government bonds in the past three years could never have been honestly disposed of in so short a time. It is high time the people were opening their eyes on this subject.

## "The Negro of the South."

We invite attention to an able article under this caption, from the Richmond Enquirer, which we publish on our inside this week. It is a common thing to say that the Abolition party is the friend to the black race but a foe to the white. We always knew and declared that they were the enemy to both, and that the hour which saw their purposes accomplished would be equally disastrous to the negro and to the white man. The testimony from every one who has any means of knowing the condition of affairs at the south is to the same effect and there is no doubt that "emancipation" has been the worst thing which has ever befallen the negro in this country, and that the war which gave him his liberty was as great a curse to him as to the race which fought it through.

We call the attention of every philanthropist to this article, and trust that all may read it. The authority of the Enquirer is indisputable, and its testimony is corroborated by every paper in the South. The truth is daily becoming more manifest that the "reconstruction" measures of Congress are fatal to every human creature where they are put in operation, and that even the poor negro is doomed to suffer fearfully at the hands of those who have used him to accomplish their partizan ends. Alas, poor Cuffee.

JUDICIAL CONFERENCE.—Our neighbor of the Clearfield Republican suggests that the conferees to nominate our next President Judge meet at Tyrone, Blair county, outside the district. We see no imaginable reason for going out of the district. Ever since the district existed in the present shape the conferees have met in Bellefonte, this being the middle county of the district. We would therefore suggest in accordance with the long established usage of the party, that the conferees meet here in Bellefonte, and suggest the time, Tuesday, August 18, 1868.

Old BROWNLOW has convened the Legislature of Tennessee in an extra session, and asks them to put into his hands the military power of the state, in order that he may carry it for the Mongrel candidates this fall. Thus it becomes more and more apparent every day that the only hope for the Radical party is in negro domination and military despotism.

A year or two ago, it was taken as a deadly insult by any Republican to be told that his party was in favor of negro suffrage. Now, nearly a million of blacks are voters, and their votes are counted either for or against the very same men and measures we vote for or against in the North. Will any Republican deny now that his party is for negro suffrage?

New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio are sure to go for SEYMOUR and BLAIR; all the Radicals give them up, and hence their anxiety in regard to the "reconstruction" of the South. They are determined that if the negro with the ballot cannot control elections for them, the negro with ballot and bullet, shall.

## Congress.—Capt. John A. Hunter.

At the last election, the majority against the Democracy in this, the 18th district, amounted to but little over 1200. With the proper candidate and the right kind of a fight we can easily overcome that. To insure success, however, we must choose as a standard-bearer, one who can command the entire strength of the Democracy, as well as the respect and confidence of their opponents—a man of the people—a candidate for the masses—a Democrat. The other counties of the District, will, of course, present candidates, and if we do not present one of our strongest men, there will be no hope of his receiving a majority of the votes in the Congressional Conference. Let us then cast compliments aside, and go in as one man to the support of Capt. JOHN A. HUNTER, of Half Moon, who is decidedly one of the best men our county has to boast of, and around whom the people will rally with such an enthusiasm as will secure his election beyond a doubt. Capt. HUNTER does not seek the position. He is not new, and never was an aspirant for political preferment. He has been and prefers to remain a worker in the ranks of the Democratic organization, but when the times demand our bravest and best men, and when the masses of our party order him to the front as leader in the great contest, that we are about entering upon, we know him too well to think for a moment that he would refuse to comply with their demands, or fail to occupy any position the good of the country and the party would require. For the position for which we have named him, Capt. HUNTER is the strongest man in Centre county. With such men as he upon the ticket, we can give one thousand of a majority against republicanism, and insure the success of the party in this district. A DEMOCRAT OF GREEN.

## County Commissioner.

EDM. WATCHMAN. Gentl.—As the time is near when the County Convention meets, we thought it proper for us to express our preference for a candidate for County Commissioner. The name of Joseph McClosky, of Curtin township, has been a good deal talked of by the people in this locality, and we think we have claims upon the Democracy of the County which ought to be respected. Mr. McClosky is a good democrat, a man of good judgment, and would be an efficient Commissioner. Our part of the county has had no Commissioner for many years, and Curtin township has never had a candidate for any office. We have had much opposition to contend against here, and the name of Mr. McClosky would greatly strengthen the ticket in this part of the county. DEMOCRAT OF CURTIN TOWNSHIP.

## Blossburg, Tioga Co., Pa.

July 27, 1868. DEAR WATCHMAN.—Thinking that a few lines from this place might be unacceptable, and having a few leisure moments, I have concluded to open up a line of communication with my "base of supplies." The weather here has been at a fever heat, and now that the heated term has been cooled by the showers of the past few days, people are beginning to talk politics, until the probabilities are that in a short time politics will be as warm as the weather has been. Wherever I have been since leaving Bellefonte, I have noticed that the political tide all sets in one direction and that is for Seymour and Blair, equal taxation and a restored Union.

Locally, the first movement of the Democracy here, was the nomination, on the 24th inst., of M. F. Elliot, of Wellsboro, as the candidate of the Tioga Democracy for Congress in the 18th district. Mr. E. is a young man of fine abilities, and it is the earnest wish of the Democrats here that he should be nominated by the conference. They are sanguine that with him they can largely decrease the radical vote both in this county and Potter. Tioga has never been honored by the candidacy, and it is due her that in thus presenting an unexceptional candidate that her claims should be favorably considered.

The political skies look bright and promising. Will write you again in a few days. Lex.

## Milroy, Pa., July 28, 1868.

DEAR EDITOR.—We, no doubt are in your mind, far away from you, but we are still near, yes we are working also for the same game for which you are always ready to lend a helping hand.

Milroy, a quiet little village in Mifflin county, has just organized a club, a true Democratic club, and called the "Jeffersonian Democratic Club" of Milroy. Its officers are Owen Coplin as President, Andrew Maybin and Wm. Creswell Vice Presidents, John Karsten Secretary, and Samuel Worley Treasurer. It is organized to expound more readily the true doctrine of Democracy, to those who are adverse to our cause and seem to have a strong feeling of antipathy against us. The defunct Know-nothings of this place have tried to organize, but they exploded. "Nobody hurt." Yours truly, OLIVER CROSWELL.