

The Democratic Watchman,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor & Proprietor
JOHN P. MITCHELL, Associate Editor
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 7, 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 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:

Table with 2 columns: Location and Number of Delegates. Includes Bellefonte bor., Howard twp., Hillsburg, etc.

By order of the County Committee, JOHN H. ORVIA, Chairman.

Can You?

Can any reader of the WATCHMAN, or anybody else, point us to a line or a sentence in a newspaper that supports GRANT, denouncing the outrageous waste of public money, that has characterized every movement of the party in power?

Can they show us a single word favoring the abolishment of the Freedman's Bureau, to maintain which the laboring men of the North are taxed almost two hundred millions of dollars annually, for the benefit of lazy negroes and lazier officials?

Can they point to a solitary article which advocates the cause of the poor man, and urges the equalization of taxation, by compelling bond holders to pay their proportion of the burdens of the government?

Can they show us a word against compelling laboring men, farmers and mechanics, to take paper for money while the bond-holder is paid in gold?

Can they produce a single line that opposes negro suffrage—that denounces negro equality—that intimates that white men are better than negroes, or even hints that this government was made by white men and for white men?

Can they find a sentence in favor of saving to the white laboring men of the North the hundred and fifty millions of dollars per year, that is now squandered on a standing army in the South, and is of no more use to the country than a hand organ would be to a choir of Angels in Heaven?

Can they find anything that looks as if that party desired to make better times for the great masses of the people, by lessening their taxes and lowering the prices of the necessaries of life?

Can they show us anything that will prove that the friends of GRANT and COLFAX would save to the public the hundred and fifty millions of dollars per year, that goes out of the public treasury into the coffers of National banks, as interest on the bonds they have deposited as security for the notes the government has furnished them to speculate upon?

We receive weekly at this office some thirty Mongrel papers, and we

have not seen a word or a line in any of them that favors anything of the kind. The only reason we can see that they give why men should vote for their candidates, is, that they are "loyal"—that SEYMOUR and BLAIR are "Copperheads," "traitors," "rebels sympathizers," "disloyal," &c., &c. They don't say that we will not make the bond holder pay his share of the taxes—they don't say that we will not abolish the Freedman's Bureau and reduce the army to a peace standing—and thus save to the treasury of the country THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PER YEAR—they don't say that we will not restore the Union and by restoring it increase the prosperity and happiness of the people—they don't say that times will not be bettered if Democracy triumphs, but as they have always done, they appeal only to the prejudices and passions, and hope to hold their own by howling "copperhead," "traitor" and "rebel."

If this is sufficient reason why laboring men should vote for GRANT, it is a reason why any one should vote for him, let the poor fools who vote against their own interests, because some bigger fool tells them that Democrats who have always been the friends of the masses, are "copperheads" and "rebels" cease their complaints about hard times, and submit patiently to the fate that awaits them. A man who will allow his prejudices to control his vote, deserves to be nothing better than he is—a tool for bondholders and a dog to do just as the bloated few who are favored with money tells him.

Good News—Glorious old Kentucky!

We do not know, but presume that the GRANT and COLFAX journals will have but little to say about the election that came off in Kentucky on the 3d inst. Gov. STEVENSON the Democratic candidate for Governor was elected by over SIXTY THOUSAND MAJORITY a gain of over 17,000 over the election of '67. This is an indication of the way the political tide is drifting. It is a sample of GRANT's popularity. For in Kentucky the mongrels and bondholders used every means in their power to cut down the Democratic majority, in order that they could point to it as an evidence of their success. But niggers and bonds would not go down with the masses, and over seventeen thousand men who voted for BARNES the abolition candidate for governor in 1867, and over twenty thousand who voted for LINCOLN in 1864, came out boldly and labored for the Democracy, for equal taxation—and for a white man's government. And as it was in Kentucky on Monday last, so will it be in every other State except a few in New England, in November next. The people have grown sick of taxes—tired of high prices—disgusted with negro equality, and are now working to restore the old state of affairs when Democracy ruled and white men prospered. Let the good work go on. Let cheer upon cheer go up for the gallant white men of noble old Kentucky, and let us of Pennsylvania see if we cannot almost equal their majority against a bonded aristocracy and a negro government. To the front white men! The work goes nobly on!

The mongrel papers are trying to cheer up their disorganized and demoralized forces, by telling them that the New York Herald predicts the success of GRANT and COLFAX. They forget to tell them that the same paper, in 1844 said that Jimmy POLK would be the worst beaten man that ever ran for any position—that in 1852 it said that Gen. SCOTT would be elected by an overwhelming majority, and in 1856, predicted the success of FREEMONT beyond a doubt. And its prophecies this year in regard to the success of GRANT, will hold just about as good as did those others. If GRANT was not the candidate of the bondholders, the Herald would declare as it did a few days before his nomination, that he "is not blessed with capacity enough to preside over a town meeting."

A citizen of this place who has just returned from a trip North to purchase horses, says that in crossing the State of New York, from the St. Lawrence to the Pennsylvania line, he found but one man who was opposed to SEYMOUR. The gentleman we speak of is not a politician, but he says GRANT stands no more chance of election, than THAD STEVENS does of salvation.

Within a circle of five miles from this place, we have the names of forty three men who have all their lives voted with the opposition, and who are earnestly working for the success of SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

Why Grant Hates the Jews.

If GRANT's hatred of the Jews was a matter of speculation once, it is no longer. The courts of Cincinnati have furnished the best of evidence in the case, and a wandering public can satisfy its curiosity by simply reverting to the records. It appears that while the Mongrel candidate for President was in command of the army of the South west, then stationed at Oxford, Mississippi, one of the greatest cotton regions in that state, that JESSE R. GRANT, the supposed pater familias of the gentle ULYSSES, conceived the idea of making fortune as a trader. Accordingly he entered into an agreement with a firm in Cincinnati—Mack & Bros., Jews—to secure for them a certain amount of cotton at certain figures. Old Jesse knew that his promising son, who had rode the mule in the circus and left the monkey ride him, had command of armies, and could pass his dad, if he so desired, into the regions of "rebels" and riches without any trouble and with plenty of backing. So getting together a parcel of medicines needed by the Confederates, with several car loads of government provisions and a pass furnished by ULYSSES, he started on his cruise for cotton. He succeeded. When he couldn't steal he bought, paying for what he purchased with medicines and stores intended for the use of the Federal army. Government transportation was furnished him and the cotton thus secured was forwarded to the parties in Cincinnati. In the meantime the price went up, and Mr GRANT concluded that the firm in Cincinnati should allow him the advance in the market price. This they refused to do, and in order to compel them to accede to the demands of the "old man," Mr. GRANT, Jr. or rather Lieutenant-General ULYSSES HIRAN GRANT, Mongrel candidate for President, threatened, that unless they divided spoils fairly, that he would issue an order expelling "the Jews as a class" from the lines of his army. The Messrs. MACK refused to give more than they had contracted to, and GRANT made good his threat by issuing his infamous order driving the Jews as a class out of his army. JESSE R. GRANT entered suit against the Cincinnati firm, and some two weeks since the case came up for trial, from the records of which those facts have been gleaned.

In this case our readers can see the character of the Mongrel candidate for president in about as clear a light as possible. A general who would steal the rations of his own troops and give them to his father to trade to the foe for cotton to speculate upon, and who would make war upon an entire class of respectable, worthy citizens, because a couple of them would not allow himself and his father to fleece them, is certainly a fit candidate for a party that has stole the country poor, and now seeks a longer lease of power, in order that it may have an opportunity to take the little that is left as private property. If the people of this country think that this man—whose mind centres entirely on such pips and whiskey bottles, and whom the records of our courts prove used his position as commander of armies, to enable his own family to trade and traffic with the enemy—is fit to fill the position that has been honored by a WASHINGTON, a JEFFERSON, a JACKSON and a MONROE, let them vote for him. They deserve to be cursed with just such an administration as he will give them, if they have no more honor, no more respect for their country, or no more love for the right than to vote for a man who knows no more and has no more appreciation of honor and justice, than has ULYSSES GRANT.

The Testimony of a Republican

G. W. CHILDS, the most successful newspaper publisher in the country, and a life long opponent of the Democracy, says in his Philadelphia Ledger, that

"Horatio Seymour, the Democratic candidate for President is a statesman of first class, rank and ability."

"It must be said to his credit, as well as that of the Convention, that he is a man of eminent ability, largely informed upon the public affairs of this country, experienced in official affairs, and of irreproachable integrity and morality in his private life."

It is such testimony that honest, and intelligent men, no matter what their political predilections may be, must give, when they regard their honor or truth. The same cannot be said of the candidate of the mongrels.

Have the Power if They would Use It.

"Will you let me have these goods and wait for your pay about six months. Times are so hard, taxes are so high and money so scarce, that indeed I cannot raise the means to pay you sooner?"

Such was the request made to one of our merchants in our hearing only yesterday, by a laborer whose hands looked as if he toiled diligently, early and late, and whose toothless boots and ragged pants showed too well that he needed—badly needed—the brogans and rough tow trousers, he wanted to pay for in six months.

As we looked at his broad, honest brow, burnt almost black by the scorching rays of a summer sun, and his large sinewy hands with great blisters and bruises upon them, we wondered why it was that people—honest, thinking, working people would support any government or any party, that would impose upon the laborers of the country all the taxes, and exempt from the payment of any of them the favored few, who have been blessed with large fortunes and large purses.

They do not endorse it because it is right—because they desire to see the poor oppressed to benefit the rich—because they believe in this injustice to the laboring masses! But they endorse it because their political prejudices prevent them from doing what they know to be right, and what "hard times" and "high taxes" tell them is their imperative duty. It is prejudice and nothing more. A blind, bigoted, foolish, wicked prejudice, that is taking the bread from the mouths of thousands of hungry little ones, to place coupons and gold interest in the coffers of bloated bondholders.

Did the laboring men of the country but think—did they but act as free men—did they but labor for their own interests there would be no need of them begging for six months time, in which to pay for the shoes for themselves or calico dresses for their wives. They would not be refused goods by merchants, or insulted by those who have more money than manliness. But as long as the laboring masses are willing to be made "beasts of burden," to accommodate capitalists—as long as the working men see fit to act and vote as bondholders and money aristocrats dictate, just so long will they complain of hard times and high taxes.

It is in the power of the laboring classes to have just such "times" as they want in this country. It is in their power to have just such laws as they need. It is in their power to control administrations, and all that is wanted is for them to act as men—as men having rights which they dare maintain—as men who have the courage and spirit to do for themselves, and vote only as their interests dictate. If laboring men would support only those whom they know to be their friends—if they would stand by each other in demanding the rights which this government is in duty, bound to protect them in—there would be no such laws as the infamous ones mongrelism is now enforcing, by which rich men are exempt from taxation, and poor men are crushed to the earth to pay the expenses of the government; there would be no tax exempted bondholders, to be paid gold interest, and ride on the necks of our workingmen; there would be no freedman's bureau, to cram down the throats of lazy negroes, bread stolen from the white children of the land; there would not be two currencies, gold for the rich and paper for the poor—neither would there be thousands of millions of dollars stolen annually from the public treasury, to enrich thieving officials and political vagabonds. As long as the great masses are willing to pay all the taxes and allow the few who pay none to make the laws and use the public monies just so long may they expect "high taxes and hard times." If they would lessen their taxes and better the "times," they should vote to a man with the Democracy for EQUAL TAXATION AND PUBLIC ECONOMY.

GEN. GRANT says that if elected president "he does not know just what policy he will pursue; whether he will declare negroes citizens and voters in Pennsylvania, as they now are in the Southern States, or whether he will allow the white race to continue the control of our Commonwealth." The white men of the State should know, and the only way they can know is to elect SEYMOUR, who is the white man's candidate, and say that the white men have a right to decide the question whether the negroes shall be voters or not.

If you want to vote for buttons in place of brains vote for GRANT.

Their Ticket.

On Wednesday last, the Mongrel county convention met in Bush's Hall. There was present about thirty delegates or about a one-third representation of that party. It was the most forlorn, hopeless, dejected looking gathering we ever beheld. There was no spirit, no enthusiasm—but a kind of a guilty feeling seemed to pervade the few, that led one to believe that they were heartily ashamed of the work they were engaged in. After being informed by Mr. YOCUM, Esq., the chairman of their committee that the "harvest was over, and the pestilence that swept Asia had not touched us," they proceeded to place in nomination candidates to be beaten at the coming election.

ARMSTRONG of Lycoming received their endorsement for Congress. Of him we shall have something to say hereafter. He has a record which we shall ventilate, and a character which we shall expose to the public gaze, in order that the masses may know who it is that this party would foist upon this district as its representative in Congress.

COLONEL THEODORE GRIGG, was taken as their choice for Assemblyman. The Col we believe has the reputation of being a good soldier, having served in the war with Mexico, the Indian war in Florida, and in the late war. Personally we shall have nothing to say against him, politically we know him to be one of the blackest Republicans that has ever disgraced this county.

JAMES WILLIAMS, of Phillipsburg, was chosen for Commissioner. We know nothing about Mr. Williams, other than that he is a radical of the extreme kind, and was one of the chief instruments, last winter, in cheating the people of this district out of their legally elected senator.

For District Attorney they took our loquacious friend THAD. P. STEVENSON—not old cloven hoof THAD who has cursed this country in Congress and will represent it in—before long—but THAD, his namesake, a very clever little fellow, but awfully demoralized in politics.

The other positions, Auditor and County Surveyor, were given to HUTCHISON MITCHELL, of Harris township, and HENRY TRACYULNY, of Milesburg.

With the private character of these candidates we shall have nothing to do, unless the course of their speakers and papers force us to compare them with the characters of the persons whom the Democracy may honor with nominations. It is their political principles, corrupt, black and disgusting, that we shall expose and hold up to the public gaze, to meet the scorn and contempt of intelligent and honest white men everywhere.

Another War!

Just at this time the mongrel papers are busy in trying to induce the people to believe that should SEYMOUR and BLAIR be successful, which they will, that our country will be cursed with another war. Now in all earnestness we want to know who will be responsible for it? If the Democracy succeed they will not for they will have control of the reigns of government, and if a war is inaugurated it will have to be started by the mongrels, who we are very willing to believe would favor such a course if they thought by doing so they could remain in place and power to cheat and rob, and oppress the people.

As to these threatnings they simply show the extremity to which that party is driven. They have payed, plead and coaxed of the masses, to come up to the support of their candidates and now when they find that their is no inducement they can hold out, sufficient to secure the endorsement of the people—they attempt to frighten them into measures by crying war!

If mongrelism wants another war let it "fire ahead." Let it go on in its infamous course, and let its robbers and cowards whom it has gathered into brigades under the title of the Grand Army of the Republic, to steal chickens and frighten helpless old women, but show a sign of war and in less than ten days there will be few mongrel voters in this country, than there are christians in position. The people are in no mood to be trifled with—they are not feeling as if they are going to give up every right to which they are entitled, because a lot of cowards and out-throats, say we will fight if you don't help us to succeed. No sirs! Go on with your threats. Arm your bummers and deserters and niggers, and march your hosts to battle, and you will find that you will be blotted from existence quicker than one of your hen roost robbers can wring the neck of a spring pullet.

The National Bank Swindle.

A more outrageous or villainous swindle was never perpetrated upon any people than that by which one hundred and twenty five millions of dollars per year, is taken from the pockets of the toiling taxpayers, and placed in the tills of the national bank controllers. It is easy for the people to understand how this is done, but not so easy as it is for these dealers in "government securities" to pocket their 20 and 22 per cent, wrung from the laboring masses of the country.

This is the system. Four, five, six or seven citizens, who, during the war could command collectively forty thousand dollars in gold, took that amount of money and purchased with it one hundred thousand dollars in greenbacks. With these greenbacks they purchased of the government one hundred thousand dollars worth of bonds. These they deposited with the Secretary of the treasury as security for many thousand dollars of national bank notes, and in addition, to the notes, received certificates entitling them to draw annually 7 3/4 per cent interest on the hundred thousand dollar worth of Bonds.

They invested in the first place forty thousand dollars—they receive for that one hundred thousand dollars of interest bearing bonds, upon which they draw 7 3/4 per cent, or almost fifteen per cent, interest on their original investment of forty thousand. The national bank notes that are given to them as representatives of their bonds, they loan out to whoever needs money at eight, ten or twelve per cent, just as the case may be, thus adding to their other percentage on an average, about eight per cent. Making in all, upon the original investment of forty thousand dollars, over twenty three per cent, interest.

The bonds which they purchased with their gold are also exempt from taxation, thus forcing the people to pay to national banks twenty three per cent, INTEREST AND THEIR TAXES BESIDES.

And this it seems is not enough to satisfy the shysters who are thus bleeding the people, they now demand that the interest on these greenback bonds shall be paid in gold, and that the people shall be further taxed to still increase their interest.

Will the toiling, sweating laborer, who receives nothing but paper money for his hard days work, tell us what justice there is in a financial system like this? It costs not a cent more to print greenbacks than it does to print these national bank notes, and the former cost the people nothing, while the latter, representing tax exempted bonds, costs them over fifteen per cent, annually? Why not substitute greenbacks for this national bank currency? Can you give us any reason? Because Democracy desires to do so, promises to do so, in the event of its success, the supporters of these national banks cry "repudiation," and attempt to make the people believe that a grand financial crash will be the result of Democratic success.

To substitute greenbacks for national bank notes, will not increase the currency a particle, but will save the people over one hundred and twenty five millions of dollars every year, that national banks now receive as interest on their bonds. If you want to lessen your taxes by saving this amount vote for SEYMOUR and BLAIR, if not stick to the bondholder's candidates, GRANT and COLFAX.

Over a Thousand Dollars per Minute.

This is what mongrelism costs you, farmers, mechanics, workingmen! Every minute that you labor, every minute that you rest, costs you over a thousand dollars, to carry out the "reconstruction" and other acts of the party in power. You may cease to work but time don't stop nor do the expenses that are fastened upon you by the ruinous policy of the friends of GRANT and COLFAX.

A THOUSAND A MINUTE!

And what for? To feed negroes who are to last to earn vitals for themselves—to keep an army in the South to prevent the people from returning to their agricultural and mechanical pursuits by which they would be enabled to pay a share of the taxes that are levied upon you—to pry gold interest to men who have robbed the government and invested their riches in government bonds because they were exempt from taxation—to pay assessors and collectors who are stationed in every city and town in the country, and who hang like leeches to your purses as long as they contain a cent—to enrich national bank controllers who charge you 12 per cent, for money for which the government pays them 14 per cent—to make negroes voters and office holders in the States of the South—to destroy the government founded by our fathers and to enslave you.

CAN YOU STAND IT?

If so vote for the party that has run the expenses of the government up to this figure—that believes in making you slaves for niggers and bondholders—and that now asks you to support GRANT and COLFAX the representatives of the men who are charging you to benefit themselves.

A thousand dollars a minute!