

COME HOME, DEAR ULYSSES, COME HOME. AIR--"Come Home."

O Hiram Ulysses, come home to your dad, For the clock in the steeple strikes two. Impenitent's "gone up," add Ben Wade is stark mad. And he swears it's all over with you. The Chicago Convention well help you no more. The Methodist Conference won't pay; There's the ugliest news from the Oregon shore. And in short, there's the d--ickens to pay! Come home! Come home! Come home! Sweet Hiram Ulysses, come home!

Abe Lincoln has gone to the Red Sulphur Springs, and Stanton can't "stick" any more; Old Thad, in despair, to his dusky bride elings, While Sumner, the snouch, feels sore; Ben Butler is stealing a look at his spoon; The bondholders quake for their gold; The bands have stopped playing "those loil old tunes;" And I fear my sweet Hiram, your's sold! Come home, etc., etc.

I've a horse and a circus for you and Colfax-- 'Tis the horse that you rode in the South-- The monkey stands ready to leap on your back, And there's whiskey to pour in your mouth; So Hiram, sweet Hiram, don't feel very bad, When you learn that my tidings are true; Your's better at home with cigars and your dad; For the White House ain't waiting for you! Come home! Come home! Come home! Sweet Hiram Ulysses, come home! HAVEN, New York, June 23, 1868.

The New Declaration of Independence Adopted July 4th, 1868. By the White Republicans in Convention Assembled.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with others, and to assume among the parties of the country the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect for the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that white men are created equal to the negro; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, parties are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any party becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new party, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its power in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that parties long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience has shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such party and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of the white men of this country; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former system of party organization.

The history of the radical majority of the present republican party is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute negro tyranny over the white men of these states. To prove this let facts be submitted to a candid world. It has refused its assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. It has forbidden legislatures to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, and suspended others in their operation, utterly neglecting the white men of the country.

It has refused to pass other laws, for the accommodation of large numbers of white people unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature--a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only. It has called together negroes as legislative bodies for the sole purpose of fatiguing white men into compliance with its measures. It has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness its invasions upon the rights of the people.

It has refused for a long time after such dissolutions to convene others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

It has endeavored to prevent the population of the southern states, for that purpose obstructing the laws, refusing to pass others for the protection of white men; and appropriating the lands to the negroes. It has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing its assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers. It has made judges of military officers

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and made them dependent on its will alone for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. It has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent thither swarms of officers to harass our people and eat out their substance. It has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures. It has effected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power. It has combined with the negroes to subject white men to their jurisdiction, which is foreign to our constitution and unacknowledged by our laws, giving its assent to their acts of pretended legislation. It has quartered large bodies of armed negro troops among us, protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states.

It has out of our trade with all parts of the world, by imposing taxes on us without our consent. It has deprived us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury, transporting us beyond seas for pretended offences, and confining us in the Dry Tortugas, without judge or jury. It has abolished the free system of American laws in the southern states, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into the northern states.

It has taken away ten of our constitutional rights, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the powers of our governments, suspending our own legislatures, and declaring itself invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

It has abolished government in the south by declaring white men out of its protection, and waging war against them as such. It has plundered our pockets, ravaged our fields, taxed our industry, and destroyed the property of our people. It is at this time supporting large armies of negro mercenaries to complete the work of death, desolation and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

It has constrained our fellow citizens, taken captive on the streets of Washington to bear witness against their clients to become the betrayers of the betrayers of the most sacred trusts, or to fall beneath the power of its vengeance.

It has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our southern frontiers the merciless negro savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A party whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our late brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts made by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over the white race. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They have been deaf to the voice of justice and of concinnity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which we denounce our separation, and hold them as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in politics, in all else friends.

We, therefore, White Men of the Republican Party of the United States of America, in general convention assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the redress of our injuries, do, in the name and by the authority of the White People of the United States, solemnly publish and declare that white men are, and of right ought to be, free and independent; that we are absolved from all allegiance to the Radical Party; and that all political connection between it and us is, and of right ought to be, totally dissolved, and that

all political connection between it and us is, and of right ought to be, totally dissolved, and that as free and independent white men we have full power to levy war; conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent people may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance upon the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

The foregoing Declaration was signed this 4th day of July, 1868, by-- Andrew Johnson, Pres. of the U. S. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice U. S. Supreme Court. David Davi, U. S. Supreme Court Stephen J. Field, U. S. Supreme Court James H. Doolittle, U. S. Senator. James Dixon, U. S. Senator. Edgar Cowan, U. S. Senator. O. H. Browning, Secretary Interior. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State. Alex. W. Randall, Post Master Gen. Gideon Wells, Secretary of Navy. Henry Stauber, Attorney General. Chas. Francis Adams, late Min. of Eng. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, late of General Harrison's Cabinet. Ira O. Wilkinson, late Circuit Judge. Francis P. Blair, of Missouri, late of the Federal Army, and 718,614 other white men, all late of the Republican party.

The Whoeing (W Va) Register compares the two national platforms thus truly: The Radical platform has one measure for the South, another for the North. The Democratic platform has one weight and measure for North and South. The Radical platform has one measure for a certain privileged class, and a different one for all others. The Democratic platform has the same weight and measure for all classes. The Radical platform declares Congress has absolute control of the question of suffrage in the Southern States, but that in the Northern States the people of each State have control of it. The Democratic platform declares that each State, North or South, has supreme control of the question. The Radical platform declares that one class of public creditors shall be paid in gold, while all others shall be paid in greenbacks. The Democratic platform declares for a uniform currency--for the payment of all in the same money. It says there shall be no preferred creditors--that the bondholder and laborer and the soldier shall all be treated alike. The Radical platform is seamed with class distinctions between States, and distinctions between citizens. The Democratic platform recognizes in the broadest sense the equality of the States and the equality of citizens.

Class privilege is the key-note of the one--equality of the other. GREELEY ON GRANT. A short time before the Chicago Convention, Greeley in an article, published in the New York Tribune, got off the following, in answer to those who were favoring Grant's nomination. "They insist that Grant shall be made the immediate and unopposed candidate of the republican party. We refuse to ask the reason here we stand with hat in hand, ready to about, and only too happy to find something to shout over. What is the reason of the hurrah business? 'Well,' says one, 'Grant is a soldier.' 'Good,' we reply; 'three cheers for Grant, the Soldier, the great soldier of the war!' And as we go on cheering for Sheridan and Sickles, and Pope, and Meade, Sherman and Thomas, and for the whole Army Register, so great is our enthusiasm. But we cannot make the whole Army Register Presidents, and on that list one man is as good as another. Thus the soldier's reputation falls. If our candidate is to have only so many stars and buttons, let us drop twenty names in a hat and draw. Perhaps we must take him, but we do not feel like cheering over it; certainly not so long as great statesmen remain in our ranks. 'Give us Grant, because we can elect him.' Again that cowardly argument! Friends, is there nothing in this great party but office-hunger? Is the chief end of man the post office and revenue service?"

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.

A Republican Senator on Gen. Grant. In the United States Senate, May 6th, 1862, in reply to Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, speaking of the battle of Pittsburg landing, Rev. James Harlan, Senator from Iowa, said: "From all that I can learn on the subject, I do not think that General Grant is fit to command a great army in the field. * * * * * The Iowa troops have been in battle repeatedly under the command of General Grant. They have no confidence in his capacity and fitness for the high position he now holds. They regard him as the author of the needless slaughter of many hundreds of their brave comrades in arms. It is not necessary, nor is it right to compel them to serve under him. The speech of the Senator from Ohio, might, if unnoticed, induce those in authority to continue him in the field. I understand he has been virtually suspended, that he now really has no command, that each division and army corps of the Western Department is under the command of another General, and the whole under the command of General Halleck, that Grant is second in command of the whole, which is, of course merely nominal. In my opinion, he ought to have multiplied thousands of men placed in his hands after the record which he has made. And the only practical tendency on that part of the speech of the Senator from Ohio, would be to induce the President to assign him an active command. This I cannot consent to have done in the presence of my countrymen, maimed and slaughtered, as I believe, through his carelessness or incompetency. I say this not on account of any public or private grievance of a personal nature. * * * * * If my convictions are correct, it would be a crime for me to remain silent, and suffer influences to originate in the Senate chamber which may result in restoring a General to an active command, whom I, and the people I in part represent, deem unworthy of such a trust."

And he shall not with my consent be continued to command. There is nothing in his antecedents to justify a further trial of his military skill. At Belmont he committed an egregious and unpardonable military blunder, which resulted in almost annihilating an Iowa regiment.

At Fort Donelson, the right wing of our army, which was under his immediate command, was defeated and driven back several miles from the enemies' works. The battle was restored by General Smith, (his enemy's works were stormed, and thus a victory was finally won. And so on the battle field of Shiloh, his army was completely surprised, as I believe, from all the facts I can procure, on Sunday, and nothing but the bravery of men fighting by regiments and brigades saved the army from utter destruction. The battle was afterward restored by Buell and other Generals, who came on the fields during the evening and night, and our forces ultimately succeeded in routing the enemy. Now, sir, with such a record, those who continue General Grant in an active command, will in my opinion, carry on their skirts the blood of thousands of thousands of their slaughtered countrymen. With my convictions, I can neither do it myself, nor silently permit others to do it." (See Congressional Globe, 23d Session, Thirty-seventh Congress, pages 1,039, and 2,037.)

Was not Senator Harlan right? Did not his misgivings prove true? Do not those who continue General Grant in active command crimson their skirts with the blood of thousands of their slaughtered countrymen? Read the history of the reckless, cruel, unpardonable and brutal slaughter of hundreds and thousands of their countrymen in the battle of the Wilderness. So great was the slaughter of Northern soldiers that it has been truly said, "Grant entered Richmond over a bridge of human bones."

Verily, the prediction of Senator Harlan was fearfully verified. THE BOUNTY. The bounty vote to slaves by Congress was \$300, and to freemen \$100. It has just been discovered that the very "loyal" clerks, brokers, and bureaucrats have been robbing the government of \$200 for nearly every woolly head slave put in, by charging him as a freeman--\$100 went to the man who was to fight bravely, and the balance to the man who done the talking. It is thought that the government was defrauded of millions of dollars in this single item alone. Loyalty to pay!

750,000 Negroes.

The Radicals have introduced a new element into American politics in the form of 750,000 negroes. In shaping the destiny of the country these negroes are to neutralize the votes of three quarters of a million of intelligent white men. In the game of national politics, the military satraps, bureau agents and itinerant demagogues who manipulate this negro vote, will play out their unconscious black counters against an equal number of Anglo Saxon freemen. These negroes will wield (including Tennessee) twenty two votes in the Senate and fifty-eight votes in the House of Representatives of the United States. The Senators from the Negro States will outnumber Senators representing two thirds of the white population of the Union, The Representatives from the Negro States will outnumber all the Representatives of the great Commonwealths of New York and Pennsylvania.

These negroes will not only exert the political influence accorded to their own numbers, but will also wield the influence belonging to the entire white population of the South. The Radical system of white disfranchisement gives the negroes an absolute majority in most, and a practical majority in all of the Southern States. The negro majorities will therefore speak not only for themselves, but for the whole population of the South. This system of Negro suffrage and white disfranchisement is not levelled at the Southern whites alone. It is mainly intended to bind and muzzle the white men of the North. It is designed to secure the election of Presidents by Negro Electoral votes. It is meant to procure majorities in Congress by Negro Congressional votes. It is intended to give the Radicals an apparent and artificial strength by counting negroes in the popular vote of the country. In fine, it is especially contrived to perpetuate the rule of the Radical faction, through the agency of negro votes, against the will of the majority of the whites of the nation. Freemen of Pennsylvania, will you kiss the rod and wear the yoke prepared for you?--Lancaster Intelligencer

When the poor man wants to kindle his fire he takes a match from a box on which there is a Government stamp. The rich man may possess millions in bonds, but they are not taxed. The poor man's house, however, is taxed--and if the taxes are not paid the house will be sold at tax sale over his head. The money got from that sale finally gets into the bondholders' pockets, in the way of interest on his coupons!

If the laboring man owns no house, still he pays taxes on the goods he lives in, in the way of enhanced rents, which are the result of class legislation. The poor man used to get \$2.50 to \$3 per day in gold or silver. Now he gets about the same in paper, worth about 70 cents in the dollar. However, he pays more than twice as much for the food his family eats. This is the little levied upon by "lolly!"

The rich man is getting richer and the poor man poorer. This is the prize the poor man won in the Black Republican lottery.

Houseless poor men, that untaxed bondholder has your cut in his pocket. It is the maturing coupon on the end of his bond!

"The best government in the world" means one where all legislation is in the interest of bigger and bondholders; and where western poor white men pay tribute to Yankee Nabobs!

Mexican peonage is the slavery of hell! If you have any slaves, who are sold for a term of years, in America, the peonage is voluntary and perpetual. The Mexican poor man has the advantage of the American! --

The soldier that entered the Union army and so disabled in the service as to entitle him to a pension of \$80 a year, receive six per cent on a capital of \$1,288. On this same amount loaned by the capitalist to the Government, the bondholder receives \$12 per annum. The difference arises from the fact that the pensioner is paid in greenbacks and the bondholder in gold. The Union Soldier, therefore, and the life of the soldier loaned to the Government, does not bring the same return that the money of the bondholder loaned to the Government does. Is that fair?

Burning of a Palace

The perils of fashionable shams were recently illustrated at a ball in Paris, when an elegantly dressed lady found herself wearing only the strings of her necklace, the wax pearls having melted entirely away in the heat. The India rubber butterflies, capitate, &c., are yet more dangerous. At a dinner party given by a high personage of the official world, one of the ladies was equally remarked for the exquisite proportions of her bust and the animation of her conversation. Those who sat near the lady suddenly heard, in the middle of dinner, and of some witty sallies on her part, a sharp, small detonation, such as might be produced by the cracking open of a bean pod. No one took notice of the inexplicable sound; but it observed that the lady became much less animated, that she kept one arm raised across her bosom and fanned herself incessantly during the rest of the dinner, through the temperature of the dining room was by no means too high. As soon as the company rose from the table, the lady, still fanning herself, suddenly disappeared; but as certain sharp eyes among her rivals had caught sight of a diminished outline as she retreated from the sphere of vision, a good deal of merriment followed her disappearance. The lady's absence was however, very short, for she returned to the drawing room in the course of a few minutes, triumphant in the same classic perfection that had excited so much admiration during the early part of the evening, and displayed the same aplomb and vivacity which had made her so charming. The screwing of the stopper, through which the air is blown into the glass of "fixtures" in question, having been made this time sufficiently secure, the charms of Madame D--underwent no further vicissitudes through the course of the evening!

To the charming individual who adorns the columns of Radical Newspapers with brilliant digests of fanciful rhetoric, any expression of popular will looking to the expelling from power of the Radical Goliath is regarded as the inauguration of "rebellion." They vehemently pronounce the proposed success of an opposite party as a declaration of bloodshed and war. They have made up their minds that a simple change of rulers means revolution, and they declare that what they have done shall stand as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. If the people dare choose other legislators and ministerial officers, the soundreds and usurpers tell us that there will be war, and that their work shall stand though every joint and seam is cemented with the blood of an unwilling people. To make their threats good, they now propose to arm the vile negroes of the South for a war of race in that section, and are bullying the North with a Candidate in arms, whom they have made commander-in-chief of the army, and whom they have already enthroned as Autocrat of ten sovereign States.--Dayton (O) Ledger.

The Banker's Magazine gives the estimated "net earnings of labor and net income of capital" in the United States during the five years from 1860 to 1865 as amounting to an annual average of \$391,900,000. If we assume this to be nearly correct, and to be a fair basis of calculation for the last three years also, we shall find that while labor and capital have been adding to the national wealth during the years of peace from 1865 to 1868, at the rate of rather less than \$100,000,000 per year, the party of Gen Grant have been annually consuming the national wealth at the rate of more than \$700,000,000 per year! For these exemplary patriots, during these years of peace, have expended, over and above \$1,000,000,000 raised in the way of revenue, nearly \$900,000,000 raised in the way of loans.

CANT AND COLFAX. A few nights since, a zealous Radical who had suffered his stomach to become the receptacle of more poor whisky than good water, had fallen into a double slumber in one of his rooms and was past sleeping off the fumes of the stimulant. when he was suddenly roused, by a noisy discussion on politics, and thinking education day had arrived, he exclaimed: We (hic) fought to whip (hic) the south (hic) and did whip'em, (hic) and now and now them racealy (hic) Democrats are trying to get'em back in the Union. I (hic) can't go that. 'Rah for Cant and growlax.

LEAVING THE FOWL PARTY. At the last meeting of the Seymour Club in Media, Delaware county, this State, J. M. Borrell, Esq., who had been elected Secretary of the Grant Club at that place signalled the fall of the Democratic Club, renouncing all connection with the Radical party, and made an eloquent speech in favor of the election of Seymour and Ulsh. Many other shagger have occurred in Media, Harlot mad are coming out from among the fowl party all over the State, and October there will be a general stampede. The fowls are all shot.

The weather has made quite a change in the past few days. It has