The Democratic Watchman,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

P. GRAY MEEK, - - - - - Editor

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 2, 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.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
GEORGE W CASS, WILLIAM V M'GRATH

DISTRICT	ELECTORS
1. C E Kamerly	13 Jas C Ammerman.
2 Chas. M Leeper	14 Wm P Withington
3 Chas. Buckwalter	15 Wm R Gorgas
4 George R Berrit	16 Wm P Schell
5 H R Coggshall	17 Cyrus L Pershing
6 Reuben Stabler	18 A C Noyes
7 R E Monaghan	19 Wm A Galbraith
8 Dav L Wenderjck	20 John R Packard
9 Bernard M'Ginn	21 James C Clarke
10 William Shirk	22 James H Hopkins
11 A G Broadhead	23 Edward S Golden
12 John Blandig	24 Samuel P Wilson

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,

HON. CHARLES E BOYLE,
of Fayette County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,

GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT,
of Columbia County

District and County Ticket.

FOR JUDGE,

C. A MAYER, of Lock Haven.

FOR CONGRESS,

L. A. MACKEY, of Lock Haven.

For Assembly—P GRAY MEEK.
For District Attorney—H Y STITZER.
For Commissioner—JOHN BING.
For Auditor,—JOHN RISHEL
For Surveyor—W P MITCHELL.

BE ASSESSED!

It is but a short time until the election. You have but a few days to be Assessed in and unless you attend to it at once, you may be deprived of voting. GO TO-DAY AND BE ASSESSED. Make sure of it. Have the Assessor give you a certificate of Assessment. Don't be put off) Attend to it at once. See that your neighbors name is upon the list also, and when election day comes be ready to deposit your ballot in favor of white supremacy and equal taxation

Democrats Remember that to-mOrrow Saturday is the last chance you have to be Assessed.

Armstrong and the Bounty.

LORD ARMSTRONG who expects to represent this district in Congress as a man of wealth, and his friends claim for him all the virtues in the catalogue How generous and unselfish he is, or rather how penurious and unsympathetic, the following, said to be an actual fact, will show.

Some time during the war he was called upon to contribute something from his abundance to a bounty fund for the city of Williamsport Now, BILLY, exceedingly loyal and ardently patriotic, as he pretended to be, couldn't see it in that light. What! help to pay the bounty to some poor man, or poor neighbor who couldn't raise money enough to put in a substitute and had to go himself! He was'nt the man to do such an unreasonable thing, when he knew that he was, himself, exempt by reason of his *weak back*. His reply, when the subscription paper was handed to him, is said to have been in the manner of a whining child, something like this "I don't know why I should be called upon to contribute to these bounty funds, when none of our family are subject to the draft. There is father, he is too old, and, of my brothers-in-law, one is also over forty five and the other is lame, *and I have a spinal affection*. So you see we are all exempt and you must go somewhere else for money"

Soldiers! You who are expected to vote for this poor, "weak-backed" creature for Congress, whose patriotism only consisted in staying at home to shout "loyalty," and who never voluntarily contributed one single dime for your bounties, (although abundantly able to give his hundreds,) because he was too infernal mean, stingy and selfish to do so, will you do it? We do not believe you will!

Don't Trade.

An effort will be made by the radicals to trade off part of their ticket to secure the election of the ballance. Accept no such proposal. You make nothing by it and risk the defeat of some of our candidates, ALL of whom will be TRIUMPHANTLY ELECTED, if each man but does his duty. Go to work for the whole ticket—for every man on it from top to bottom, and spurn all offers to trade any one of them off.

Who Radical Legislation Exempts from Taxation!

The Republican party by its Legislation exempts real estate and all incomes of farmers, mechanics and laboring men below $1000 from taxation —*Bellefonte National*

The income of the bond holder, when not in excess of $1000, is also exempt from taxation by the United States, as well as the "incomes of farmers, mechanics, and laboring men," when not in excess of that amount — This is probably what the *National* man meant when he wrote the above extract in regard to incomes, if he did not, along with it, by the failure to include bond-holders, intend falsely to convey the idea that that particular class of persons have no such exemption, but are compelled to pay upon the entire amount of their incomes, be those amounts large or small.

The Act of Congress, taxing incomes, placed all classes upon an equality so far as the exemption of $1000 does that—as it applies to all alike, but how about "the Republican party by its Legislation" exempting "real estate" and "farmers, mechanics and laboring men" from taxation for county, township and municipal purposes? *There is no such exemption*, but, by the legislation of the Republican party, there *is* exemption for the bond holder for such purposes The man who has his wealth invested in government bonds is entirely exempt from the payment of such taxes He pays no state tax, he pays no county tax, he pays no school tax, he pays no poor tax, he pays no road tax, and, herein consist the great wrong and outrage we complain of, when we speak of unequal taxation—a wrong and outrage that "the Republican party by its Legislation" has compelled the labor and industry of the land to sweat and groan under, and which will be the first great duty of the Democratic party to alleviate and relieve, after the people give the administration of the government into its hands, as they most assuredly will when they go to the ballot box this fall

It is a fact that nearly *one-fifth* of the entire wealth of the country is invested in United States bonds, and yet for the protection and safety afforded to this wealth, by the State and local authorities under State laws, it contributes NOT ONE FARTHING IN THE WAY OF TAXATION. Now, how does the thing work? Suppose a burglar breaks into the house of a bond holder and steals his bonds Of course, the first thing to do is to seek the local officers of the law, to get their aid in the effort to recover the stolen property, and to arrest the offender After the arrest, there must be a trial and for the trial, there must be a court and judges, and jurymen, &c—all expensive necessities —and who is it that foots the bills? We must pay executive officers of the law who make arrests, we must pay judges who hold courts, we must pay jurymen before whom criminal and other cases are tried, and we must, at the same time, support criminals who violate the law Does the bond-holder pay his share? Certainly not for every dollar he has invested in government bonds is exempt, by the law of Congress, from state, county, and municipal taxation. Who, then, pays these expenses? We will tell you. The money with which they are paid is derived from taxation, imposed by state laws, upon property *other than government bonds*, and we have yet to learn that the real estate of Centre county—the land of the farmer—the town-lot and house of the mechanic—and the humble cottage of the laboring poor man, does not each contribute its share, according to the valuation that is placed upon it? Every man who has over a certain amount of personal property, *other than government bonds* such as household furniture, or money at interest, on individual notes, bonds or mortgages, must pay his share, but the holder of government bonds is a favored, privileged, being, who enjoys the protection of local government for life, liberty and property at the expense of those who are *not* bond holders. He has the facilities afforded by the common school systems for the education of his children, yet he pays nothing for the support of schools; and, if we thought it necessary, in order further to show up these outrageous discriminations in favor of one class of persons at the expense of all others, we could continue to enumerate many more benefits which the bond holder enjoys in common with his fellow man, but for which no corresponding exactions are required of him; but it is enough.

The "republican party by its Legislation" has been guilty of many great wrongs—of many flagrant outrages—of many unblushing, unmitigated and stupendous villianies, for all of which it is now being called to account, but for none does it deserve rebuke, and condemnation any more than for these unjust and iniquitous inequalities of taxation by which "farmers, mechanics and laboring men" are made to bear the burthens of the purse, proud and aristocratic bond holder. Tax payer, think of this when you go to the polls to vote!

"Poor Men Pay no Taxes."

"Poor men pay no taxes"—This is one of the assertions of radical speakers, when they believe they have hearers ignorant enough to gulp down their assertions as gospel truth, without either thought or inquiry. Let us see how much of fact and how much of fancy there is in this assertion. Yesterday we met a laboring man who served three years in the army. He now lives in a rented house, works in a rented shop and is worth about two thousand dollars, everything taken into consideration. We asked him what his taxes were and he handed us the following:

BELLEFONTE, PA, Dec 1867.

Mr. .....

Taxes for 1867.

To amount of Borough tax	.....	$ 3 18½
" " Street	.....	3 18½
" " Water	.....	15 00
" " School	.....	17 00
" " Poor	.....	5 10
" " County	.....	4 78
" " Relief	.....	1 50
" " State	.....	28
" " Special State	.....	06
Total	.....	$50 18

"The poor man pays no taxes."—Oh, no! Fifty dollars and eighteen cents is nothing out of a poor man's pocket, is it? The hirelings of a tax exempted, bonded aristocracy may say so, but the hard-working, honest tax payer will not agree with him. Is fifty dollars nothing to a poor man's family in a year? And fifty dollars is not all he pays. There is not an article of clothing that covers his body, not a bite of food that his family uses, not a patch upon his pants, nor a puff of smoke from his pipe but is taxed, in addition to the $50 direct taxes that are taken from him.

But how is it with the bondholder, who is the special pet of the individuals who assert that "poor men pay no taxes?" How much does he pay? Let us see Mr. E. C HUMES, president of the "National Bank of Bellefonte," owns *one hundred and thirty thousand dollars of government bonds* SIXTY FIVE times as much as the mechanic, whose tax bill is copied above, is worth Yet upon all this money he pays NOT ONE CENT in the shape of borough, street water, school, poor, bounty, state or county tax. His *hundred and thirty thousand dollars, in bonds, is exempt* from taxes for all of these purposes, while the returned soldier, who is now working at his trade, is compelled to pay *fifty dollars and eighteen cents on the two thousand dollars* worth of household goods and stock and tools that he possesses.

Where is the justice in this?

We know that throughout the country the rate of taxation is not as high as in this borough, but that does not alter the principle that radicalism is acting upon, in its mode of levying the taxes. It does not exempt the poor man from taxes—for it is *from the poor that ALL taxes are raised, whether they be high or low.*

The Democratic doctrine of "equal taxation" will make Mr. HUMES and other bond-holders pay their *proportion of the taxes*, and relieve the laboring men of the country of the amount they are, under a radical administration, compelled to pay for them.

Whenever you hear one of these speakers, who are hired and paid by bondholders for supporting GRANT and COLFAX, and their doctrine of exempting the rich and making the poor pay all the taxes, assert that "poor men pay no taxes," ask him how it comes that a man worth $2,000 has to pay $50 18, and the bondholder, worth $130,000, pays nothing

Place no Reliance in Them!

The great game of the Radical leaders is BLUFF. They blow, and brag and offer to bet, and cry loud, that their success is certain, for the purpose of keeping up their courage. They know that the tide is running against them; they know that the honest and oppressed laboring men of the country are leaving them by hundreds; they know that unless they can perpetrate some GIGANTIC FRAUD upon the people, that they will not stand a shadow of a chance at the coming election, and in the hope that they can cheat the *people* out of *their* choice, they are lying about their chances—lying about their candidate—lying about their record—lying about their opponents—lying about their intentions—lying about everything that enters into a campaign. BELIEVE THEM NOT! They LIE WILFULLY, BASELY and *cowardly! Beware of them!*

What they Mean by the Equalization of Taxation.

Has any one heard any Radical speaker inside of the county or out of it who has not asserted that the "*equalization of taxation*" meant, the taxing of farm lands, horses, cows, and every other species of property, to the full extent of what it was worth. Pick up the organ of that party published here in this place, and see that it *says* just what their speakers assert, that the "equalization of taxation" *will* add twenty, thirty or fifty per cent. to the taxes of the farmer, the mechanic and the day laborer.

This is what *they* mean by the "equalization of taxation." *Their* papers say it, *their* speakers say it, *their* political pamphlets say it, and their petty politicians throughout the county are riding about ding-donging it into the ears of every voter. Now MARK THE POSITION THEY HAVE PLACED THEMSELVES IN. There is no dodging or denying now, that their method of "equalizing the taxes," would be just what they say, for they have every one asserted that the "equalization of taxation" means, nothing more or nothing less than adding 5 *per cent to the taxes on the actual value of lands, horses, cows,* and all kinds of property, in order, that it may "equal" the INCOME tax on bonds. Then a farmer who owns a farm of one hundred acres, the actual value of which was $100 per acre, would, *under their method of "equalizing the taxes" pay* FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS; the man who owns *a horse worth $200, would, according to their doctrine* pay a tax on that horse of TEN DOLLARS and so on down to the cow worth fifty dollars and the chicken worth, twenty five cents THIS remember IS WHAT THEY SAY THE "EQUALIZATION OF TAXATION" MEANS

To show that they *are in favor* of this system of taxation, we need only quote the 4th Resolution of their own platform. It reads:

It is due to the labor of the Nation that TAXATION SHOULD BE EQUALIZED and reduced as rapidly as the National faith will permit"

Here it is in language as plain and as explicit as language can be There is no disputing that the radical party are in favor of the "equalization of taxation,"—for their platform distinctly says so, and the manner in which they will equalize the taxes their speakers have told time and again Do the farmers and laborers, want such equalization of taxation as radicalism promises them? *Do they want to pay* TEN DOLLARS *on every horse,* $2 50 *on every cow,* FIVE DOLLARS *on every* ACRE *of land and on* EVERYTHING *else in* PROPORTION? This is what radical papers say the "equalization of taxation" means and their party platform *pledges them to this doctrine.*

On the other hand, the "equalization of taxation" that the Democracy advocate, is such as will make the bond holder, who is now exempt from *all taxes* except an *income* tax, pay his proportion of road, school, poor, bounty, state, county and other taxes —*thus reducing the taxes of the former, the mechanic, the miner and the day laborer, to the amount levied upon the bonds of the bond holder*—which on an average amounts to TWENTY-TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR, for every voter in the Northern States.

Tax payers of the country, which way do you want this equalization of taxation? The way the radicals propose, or the way the Democracy propose? A vote for HARTRANFT, CAMPBELL, ARMSTRONG and the rest of their ticket on the 13th inst, is a vote, to tax your farms, your horses, your cows, sheep, hogs, household furniture and everything you have—for the party whose candidates these men are say that the "equalization of taxation" means this, and their party platform pledges them to equalize the taxes. A vote for ENT and BOYLE and MACKEY and the balance of the Democratic ticket, is a vote in favor of *making the bond holder pay his equal share of all the taxes.*

A Game that won't Work!

The advocates of negro suffrage and a bonded arristocracy, in this county, in their vain endeavors to reduce the Democratic majority, are just now willing to go to any extremes in meanness or resort to any device no matter how dishonest. Their speakers—some of whom are prominent members of the Presbyterian Church, in this place have no more respect for truth, than a common strumpet has for female virtue. We have been informed by a gentleman whom we know would not misrepresent any one that MR. EDWIN BLANCHARD, in a speech at Stormstown one night last week, asserted that, the radical party would gain fifty votes in Philipsburg and Rush township, that it would gain forty votes in Harris township, that it would gain thirty votes in Miles township, and that in every township in the county the Democratic vote would be decreased. Now MR. BLANCHARD knew when he was making these assertions, that he was stating what was false; he knew that there was not a township named by him but contains men who have heretofore voted with the party to which he belongs, who will this fall vote for SEYMOUR and BLAIR; *he knew that the only increase* the radical vote of this county will have, will be *ten votes that that party* has shipped from Union county into the lower end of Miles township, ostensibly to lumber, but for no other purpose than to vote against L. A. MACKEY; he knows too, that his own party poll of Harris township, gives his party but fifty two of a majority, when they have heretofore had from sixty-to one hundred and ten These facts he was aware of, yet for the purpose of cheering up the despondent followers after the nigger, the bondholder and GRANT and COLFAX he states what he knows to be false.

This kind of deception may work well enough with church members who measure their morality with the amount of aristocratic airs they can put on, and who think fine clothes and kid gloves will cover a vast quantity of hypocracy, and lying, but it wont go down with the masses. Try it again BLANCHARD Slick up your hair, brush up your broad cloth, smooth your beaver, clean your kids and go in! You will have to try another tack than that

We hope that our Democratic friends in the townships named will see to it that the bondholders party is not permitted to CHEAT THEM AT THE POLLS in order to make good BLANCHARD'S assertion Up Democrats and to work!

The President Judgeship.

We have received from some one what purports to be a correspondence between certain gentlemen of Clearfield county and GEORGE F. BARRETT, in which he is asked to be an independent candidate for President Judge of this Judicial District, with his reply volunteering to run This is as we expected, although we had a right to believe that there was more honor, more truthfulness and more self respect about the man, whom the Democrats of Clearfield, county presented at the Judicial Conference as their candidate *subject to the decision of that conference.* If Judge Barrett intended being a volunteer candidate for this position he seems to have such an itching for, why, if there was any honor about him, did he announce himself, through the *Clearfield Republican*, as a candidate for that position, "subject to the decision of the Judicial Conference" And that he did intend being a volunteer candidate needs no other proof than what the leaders of the radical party furnished long before the meeting of that conference, in their repeated assertions that "they would make no nomination," because Judge BARRETT would run for them unless he received the Democratic nomination

In his refusing to abide by the decission of a conference, the decission of which he had pledged himself to abide by, Judge BARRETT has shown that he scruples not to *violate his pledges*, and we ask the honest voters of this district, if a man who violates his most solemn pledges is fit to act as President Judge of our Courts? Would he scruple to violate his oath of office? Would he hesitate to compromise the dignity of the position to accomplish some personal aim or selfish object?

But this volunteer candidate for the office of President Judge is not unknown to the people of this county—especially to those living along the deserted route of the Atlantic and Great Western Rail-way. He is known as the individual who, some four years since, with a flourish of trumpets and any amount of bragadocia, subscribed one million and a half of dollars to build the Atlantic and Great Western Rail way through this County. Upon the strength of which subscription, engineers were employed, who surveyed the route and who, for their work, to this day, have not *received one cent* and *whose board bills* with farmers and hotel keepers, along the route, *yet remain unpaid.* When Judge BARRETT pays up these *board bills*, which were made on the strength of *his* subscription to the road, the voters in this county who have been stuck in various amounts, ranging from ten to *twenty-four hundred dollars* by them, will have a little better opinion of him than they have as matters now stand.

What say you voters of the 25th Judicial District, is a man who will violate his pledges, and who will attempt to make himself popular by subscribing to a fund an amount that he never expected and knew he *could not pay*, the man to preside over your courts and see that justice is meted out between man and man?

Curtin.—Seymour.

We published a few weeks since the report of a conversation between Ex Governor Curtin, of this place and a member of the loyal League of Philadelphia, at the league rooms in that city, in which Governor Curtin said "*If I were asked to mention a man "who, in my estimation, possessed the "attributes of a perfect gentleman, a "cultivated scholar, a thorough statesman and a sincere Christain, I would "name* HORATIO SEYMOUR, *of New York*" We have since been looking over the files of one of the city dailies, and find a little more evidence of Gov Seymour's popularity, during the war, with a certain class of men who are now reviling him, and heaping every manner of epithet upon him as the Democratic candidate for the presidency When Lee with his invading forces were overrunning the counties, of this State, bordering upon the Maryland line, and when the guns of his artillery were thundering at the doors of the Capitol, sending fear and dismay to the hearts of "loyalists" everywhere, Gov Curtin paid a visit to the camp of the Pennsylvania soldiers at Harrisburg At that time, it is well known by every one, that the fear of being compelled to serve throughout the entire war prevented many from enlisting to repel the invasion, and it was to quiet this fear, among those who were already in camp, that Gov CURTIN visited them at camp Curtin Being called upon for a speech he said

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE VOLUNTEERS OF PENNSYLVANIA I want to be about as your officers, who ought to be here to make their compliments in form I have a little expect the confidence of the volunteers of Pennsylvania for I have never broken with them I assure you you will be remembered here as long as you remain out and even beyond the period of invasion so long—no longer be it sixty days, or thirty days, or ten Pay we cannot draw your pay until you enlisted to the regulation of the army, and enlist your names in regular form

Turning so as to face the South and pointing to the whole row of large New York troops, that were hurried to the protection of our State by Gov SEYMOUR, he continued

Look at the crowning of your hill! There are the troops of our sister New York defending our frontier when it ought now to be in retreat I saw [illegible] that *hole* you will enlist [illegible] What say you boys? *Thirteen regiments from New York already on the spot and in [illegible] and one regiment in Pennsylvania is yet young!*

The same day after visiting the Pennsylvania troops in camp at Camp Curtin Gov CURTIN crossed the river and visited the New York troops in their fortifications just opposite from Harrisburg Here again he was loudly called on for a speech and rising in his carriage, with hat in hand, he said

SOLDIERS OF NEW YORK Pennsylvania had a right to expect that her sister New York would come to her aid but she did not have the right to expect that New York troops would be here on our soil, occupying the front of her defenses, but so her was troops were on the ground From the bottom of my heart I thank you for the generous charity *Bear my personal thanks as well as the thanks of Pennsylvania to your patriotic Governor for the promptness with which, through your presence he has replied to our need* On some future occasion I will in some more appropriate and formal manner, make known to him my grateful appreciation of his prompt action in hurrying forward to our aid this noble band of soldierly men! Again I thank you!

Here is the evidence from Gov CURTIN'S own lips, that HORATIO SEYMOUR had "*thirteen regiments of men*" in our State, to protect it from the invaders, *before we had a single one* Shame upon the villifier of the protector of Pennsylvania! Shame upon the citizen of our Commonwealth who would open his lips or use his pen to traduce the gallant SEYMOUR, who, in the time of our need, was ready to stand by us! Shame upon the man who would now show his appreciation of Gov SEYMOUR'S promptness in sending us aid, by heaping upon him the abuse that radicalism is now doing.

It was Governor SEYMOUR'S promptness, in sending his troops to our aid, that saved Pennsylvania from being entirely overrun by the forces of Gen. Lee. Can Pennsylvania refuse now to give him her support? Can our State now fail to stand by him? Let us be as prompt in recognizing and repaying his efforts in our behalf, as he was in placing his men between the invaders and our property and rights.

——A vote for MAYOR, is a vote for a gentleman of the highest legal attainments a gentleman against whose private character not even a suspicion can be aroused, and whose integrity, ability and uniform courtesy, is acknowledged by all.