

The Democratic Watchman

BELLEFONTE, PENNA.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor.

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A Scheme Against the Reserved Powers of the States.

One of the measures which the Rump Radicals intend to carry out this winter is the passage of a bill for an air line railroad from Washington to New York and New England; to be built and controlled by the Federal Government, i. e. the Rump.

There is a three-fold object in this long-contemplated project of the Radical leaders; first, to open avenues by which a lot more of their friends and relations may plunder the Government in contracts and hold securities of profit; second, to punish the city of Baltimore and the State of Maryland for being Democratic, and third, to open the way for the consolidation of all State prerogatives and powers within the Federal Government under the control of the Rump Congress.

The project contemplates a line of railway to connect with SIMON CAMERON'S Northern Central, outside of Baltimore and to be built with Government funds, under the direction of officials to be designated by the Rump. The State of Maryland is to have nothing to say in the matter. Her territory is to be invaded and given away to a lot of harpies just as though they were so many cats to New England.

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"Good Times."

Prior to the election one could scarcely speak to a supporter of the Radical ticket, but he would point to the speculators of the country and cry "Good times," and "elect GRANT and times will be better still." With sheriff sale bills sticking to every post in the country, with ragged back, empty bellied children, at every street corner, with tax-gatherers following them as persistently as a New England radical follows a negro wench, and with every prospect of a continuation of high prices and higher taxes, hundreds of thousands of laboring men closed their eyes to the real condition of the country, and went it blind, for these "good times" radicalism was pointing to, and the "better times" that was to come as a result of GRANT'S election.

Three weeks have not yet gone by since GRANT'S election, and what do we see as the result—manufactories stopping,—contractors discharging their hands—sheriffs closing up iron works,—the products of the farm decreasing in value—the price of labor cut down almost one third—banks refusing or fearing to discount—builders stopping work on unfinished houses, unable to proceed, and every prospect of a general financial panic if not a fearful business crash.

As yet the poorer class of people who handle but a few hundred dollars per year may not feel the effects of the radical triumph on the 3rd inst., but merchants and men of business do. Here in our own town, hundreds of miles from the great commercial points of the country, the first shock of the general crash has already been felt. During the past week no security of any kind could be got from the vaults of our banks, with the exception of W. E. Reynolds & Co. at any price, a parcel of money, the general reply. We are not discounting, and the wealthy contractor, the well-to-do farmer, the merchant and the mechanic.

If Banks have not the money to discount good paper, how are our manufactories to be kept running—improvements to be made—contractors to build roads and bridges, and merchants to advance money on the farm crops? And yet the result of the election of plain, three weeks after the radical victory that was to bring better times.

NO MONEY! A hackneyed expression, but what's the matter? And the party in power cannot dare to say that they are not to blame, to pass a money bill, or they will be guilty of the very acts they charge of the Democracy with designing to perpetrate.

They said that to adopt the Democratic plan of printing enough of greenbacks to lift the Government bonds now due would be repudiation, as much as it would flood the country with this radical currency, and depreciate that already in circulation, to such an extent that it would be worth nothing. We would like to know how they are to get out of their financial trouble, without admitting the Democracy were right, and adopting the policy it advocated, in the late campaign.

And unless they do adopt that plan and we get more money—those who can, had better "set their houses in order" and be prepared for the worst. The cry is now "no money"—When there is no money there can be no work, and when there is no work, God help the families of the toiling millions. Whether money is plenty or scarce the wealthy can always get along—they may, when times are hard be unable to speculate but they can live—the poor can not, it is the laboring men who feel hard times, and it is upon them that the crash which is now threatening will tell so terribly.

And yet who is to blame for it but themselves. Thousands of them voted for it willfully and willingly—and if they are made to feel it to an extent never before felt, they certainly can ask no sympathy from democrats.

In 1864 General McClellan carried only three States for the Presidency—Maryland, Kentucky and Delaware, and received but 21 electoral votes. In 1868 Mr. Seymour receives 84 electoral votes—a gain of sixty three, and were it not for the infamous negroism and registration acts, would have carried Missouri, Tennessee and West Virginia—making a total of 110 votes and a gain of eighty-nine. With these facts before him the man who says the Democratic party is dead or likely to die, is "a liar and the truth is not in him."

Radical capitalists and manufacturers have taken advantage of their success at the polls, by reducing the wages of labor and advancing the prices of merchandise and the necessities of life.

Negro Suffrage Coming.

Before the election, when Democrats made the assertion that the leaders of the radical party were in favor of negro suffrage it was pronounced untrue, and when they charged upon that party the determination of forcing upon the people this odious doctrine, the howlers for GRANT pointed to their platform that asserted, that the question of suffrage was a question that the several States alone had the right to determine, and reiterated their intention of standing by their platform and leaving this question entirely with the States. There is no man of sense, truth, or honesty who will deny that this was the position of the radical party less than three weeks ago. Their platform, their speeches, pamphlets and papers all show it, and yet to-day—even before the vote is announced officially, and but fifteen days since they swore that negro suffrage must be left to a vote of the people of the States—their leading organs and speakers are urging the necessity of forcing it upon the country by acts of Congress and State Legislatures.

They know that to leave this question to be decided by the masses, that negro suffrage would be repudiated by nine-tenths of the people of Pennsylvania. They know that unless it is forced upon them illegally, it never can be accomplished, and that unless, the do-gooders in getting the support of the 20,000 coffee, now residents of this State, that they cannot continue filling it offices with idiots, debauchees and public plunderers. It is to secure the election of a Governor next fall, that they are urging, the enforcement of this most infamous and degrading measure upon us.

They carried the State by fraud at the late elections. Bondholders will not be so deeply interested in the election next fall and consequently will refuse to give them money to carry it in the same manner again, and it must go for the Democracy unless they can succeed in giving the ballot to the negro. This is one reason why they urge its adoption at once.

That it will be adopted just in the manner that these leading radicals propose we have but little doubt. The masses were warned against it but they closed their eyes to the fact, and cried "copperhead" and "let us have peace," and the peace they will get will be walking to the polls with the negro on one side and their owners—the bondholder, on the other. Perhaps they will like it, perhaps not.

Our Late Congressional Election.

Now, that the political campaign, for this year, have ended, and that the smoke has vanished from the various fields of contest, there are many things to be seen that attract more than ordinary attention, and are worthy of a passing notice. Here is one of them.

An examination of the returns show that MACKAY, for Congress, has 309 more votes, in the district, than BOYLE for Auditor General, while ARMSTRONG, for Congress, has 314 less than HARRIS for Auditor General.

HARRIS' majority in the district, is 2,551, while ARMSTRONG'S is only 2,028, or 623 less than the majority for the Republican State ticket.

ARMSTRONG runs behind the Republican ticket in every county, as follows, viz. In Centre, 32 Clinton, 221, Lyscoming, 15, Potter, 6, and Tioga, 10—Total 314. On the other hand, MACKAY runs ahead of the Democratic ticket in three counties of the district, as follows, viz. In Centre 45, Clinton 227, and Tioga 37, Total 309. In Lyscoming and Potter, the vote for MACKAY and BOYLE is the same.

In Clinton, MACKAY runs 227 votes ahead of his ticket. In Lyscoming, ARMSTRONG runs 15 votes behind—very conclusive evidence, we think, that Mr. MACKAY was, while Mr. ARMSTRONG was not, popular where, best known. Our radical friends and the particular favorites of BILLY ARMSTRONG may be able to extract comfort from these figures, but it will be queer comfort to boast of.

Poor NELLIE WADE is to be pitied in heaving "greatness" thrust upon her, in the shape of that puff-bill SCUYLER COLFAX. His mate should have been one of the sable female "wards of the nation"—Miss C. G. Nation.

A Crumb of Comfort.

The election of Mr. SEYMOUR would not have been a positive but only a negative advantage to the country. With the Rump Congress opposed to him, he could not have originated or carried out any policy or measures of the Democratic sort, and hence the only good work which he could have performed, would have consisted in retarding or obstructing the infamous and devastating measures of the disunion party leaders. This, it is true, would have been something, but still not what is needed by the country. The first and principal object to be accomplished by the Democracy is a reorganization of Congress, and a giant stride was made toward that result at the late election—as much, in fact, as could be made at a single election. Sixty-five members of Congress were gained by the Democracy, out of the one-third of the whole membership balloted for. Had the election been for a full Congress the Democracy would have undoubtedly done better still. The defeat of Mr. SEYMOUR may perhaps do much to make the next Congress Democratic. The Radicals will now have full swing to carry out their wicked policy, and we feel assured that in carrying it out, during the next four years, they will so utterly disgust the people and injure the country as to enable the Democracy to make important gains of Congressmen at the succeeding elections, and thus, in 1872, to take complete control of the Government with a President and a Congress opposed to Radical negroism. Looking at the matter in this light, we ought to be patient and hopeful, relying always upon the justness of our cause and preserving an abiding faith in the ultimate triumph of those great principles which uphold the country to greatness, and which alone contain the elements of its safety and perpetuity.

A lot of the Washington city spoils brigade called upon GRAY GRANT, a few days ago, and proposed through their spokesman (the Radical member of the city) to get up a grand public demonstration of joy over his election. The "Great Smoker" at once saw through their little game of selfishness, and promptly declined to accept such an evidence of patriotism. (1) telling them that, if they had a mind to, they could call upon him at his house in office and express their congratulation there in a quiet and respectable manner. Thus snuffed the crowd of government leeches slunk away abashed and chopfallen. However much GRANT may love the treason to the Union and the negro-munch and infamous partisans who elected him President, he cannot help but despise the miserable creatures who, for the gratification of their own vile instincts, foisted him upon the country as the chief director of its affairs. We shouldn't wonder to see many of the "Tite Barnacles" of Radicalism detached from the Government craft after the fourth of March.

That "no prefix or affix" Democrat—JOHN W. GREATLY—has reminded the public that he wants to be governor for another term. He got one of his friends to write him a puff as a candidate for United States Senator, (oh, Glory!) so that he could decline that and announce himself as a candidate for re-election—all in good time. It was a nice little trick, but so very transparent and small as to excite only mirth and ridicule among his party friends. JOHN'S prospects are not so good as they were, and the probabilities are quite strong that he will have to give up living in the style of LONIS the fourth, in a palace gotten up a la Pompadour. Good bye, JOHN, in prospect.

Lady STANTON says that in 1863 the Pennsylvania Rads overbid the Ohio Rads and hired the lovely and loyal ANNA DICKINSON to stomp the mining regions, when their he speaker were afraid to go, and that after she had exhausted herself of talk and been pelted with rotten eggs, they refused, and to this day refuse to pay her for her labors and her trials. They said it took all the League funds to pay the other fellows. What a shame! and yet what better could be expected of persons who cheat each other at every convenient opportunity.

In Louisiana, at the late election, the great mass of negroes voted against GRANT and COLFAX. They have got it into their heads that the Radical party is made up of BEN. BUTLERS, and BEN, they say, would steal their last johnny cake. They are not far wrong.

The N. Y. Sun's Washington correspondent, says that GRANT is in favor of Congress passing an amendment to the Federal Constitution, under which the negroes in all the States may vote, and that he hopes Congress will pass such an amendment early in the session, so that it may be ratified during the sittings of the present Radical legislatures and enable the darkies to vote next fall in every State. If this be true then GRANT is no better than a contemptible demagogue and scallawag. He certainly ought to know that the power to regulate or enact a measure of this kind—a measure of no ordinary moment, but one which constitutes the foundation stone of government—resides with the people of each sovereign State, and not with the Federal Government—with each State separately, and not with the States collectively. It is not for the New England States, or the Western States to say how we of Pennsylvania shall elect our State, county and municipal officers—whether we shall do it with white ballots or black ones, or a dirty mixture of both. For the same reason it is none of our business if Massachusetts, with about fourteen hundred darkies, chooses to elect two negroes to their legislature. We hardly think, however, that Grant has so expressed himself, not because he is incapable of so much ignorance and injustice to the people of the States, but because we believe he is hardly capable of originating an idea—even a despicable one like the one in question.

It is charged that the Pacific Railroad is being pushed rapidly forward in the most flimsy and temporary manner, merely to enable the company to secure the Government subsidy, which consists of every alternate section of land for fifty miles on both sides of the road—amounting to some twelve thousand acres for every mile of track. It is evident that the whole scheme was founded in a magnificent Government swindle on the part of the members of the Rump Congress and their relatives and friends. The late Radical triumph at the election will prevent an investigation into this and many other personal plunder schemes—mistake which the people will regret most heartily some years hence.

The money of the people defeated them at the late election. The money which was wanted from them in taxes to pay the bondholders, and national banks, their money was scattered broadcast over the land, and by means of it enough scallawag voters were bought and bribed to vote for GRANT to elect him and COLFAX. The people—those who vote and act on principles—were thus beaten, and the roll of votes does not represent the candid and honest opinion of the masses. The late election less expensive the popular will than any of its predecessors, and only shows what may be accomplished by the use of money.

Many of the Radical organs are vehemently demanding that Congress shall pass a negro suffrage bill for all the States. They say this is the true lesson of the election, although they denied the issue a few weeks ago. It is a great pity that the mongrels cannot get enough of their colored affinities without committing acts that outrage the sentiments of white people and are in violation of the true doctrine of State rights. "Congress" had better make a little Africa for those scallawags, and stock it well with nigger wenchies.

About one year hence the eight thousand Democrats who voted for GRANT will be feeling their empty pates to see if a crop of wool has been grown thereon. If they don't find it, it will not be because they don't deserve it. We hope their brats will not be born with long ears like their daddies.

Our contemporaries who are charging our defeat upon AUGUST BELMONT, might with propriety look nearer home for some of the delinquencies. We know that New York did better for Pennsylvania, than Pennsylvania did for herself. Some people, however, can't see things under their noses, because it pays better to find a scape goat away off.

It is said that GRANT'S confidential clerk spends three hours daily in destroying radical applications for office. His orders are never to let one of them meet the great smokers eyes. In consequence there is an immense sight of "weapins," and "wailin'," and "gnashin'" of teeth in "hoil" circle.

Bondholder's own more white slaves now, than Southerners did black ones ten years since.

Magazines and Papers.

GODY'S LADY BOOK.—This favorite among the ladies for December, has been upon our table for some time. To say that it is equal to any of the past numbers would scarcely be doing it justice, and to say that it exceeds them, would, we fear, be stretching the truth a little for Gody's Lady Book has, for years past been as near perfection in the way of Magazines as it is possible to get. If it even keeps up to its already high standard, which we know it will, its patrons will receive many times the value of their subscription. It is but \$3.00 per year. Address, L. A. Gody, Phila.

Messrs. Pettigill, Bates & Co. of New York, will issue on or before January next, the first number of a Rural and Family Paper—to be published thereafter weekly, and to be devoted to all that pertains to Country Life in its broadest sense. It will not be partisan or sectarian. It will be called Health and Home, and will be under the general Editorial charge of Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, while its Home and Fireside Departments will be subject to the supervision of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who will also contribute regularly to every number. A large corps of associate Editors, of high reputation in their special departments, has been enlisted in support of this enterprise; and no labor or expense will be spared to make the paper—in subject matter as well as illustration—worthy of a place in every household in the land.

BALLOU'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The December number of this popular Magazine is received. We find it filled with that charming variety of illustration and interesting letter-press so well calculated to keep it at the head of the popular Magazines of the country. Shillaber tries to be one of his most musical illustrated poems. Mrs. Elton closes her interesting serial, A Woman's Trial, with a L. W. and closes the year with a closing story, while Jane C. Vinton, the Franklin Fair, Catharine F. and W. H. May, N. P. DeLong and several other contributors, have each contributed a new and interesting story. The numbers of the magazine are not only interesting but different only of what is contributed by six engravers designed by Rogers.

The publisher, Messrs. W. B. E. & Co., have secured by the charming Mrs. W. B. E. & Co., a new and interesting serial, A Woman's Trial, with a L. W. and closes the year with a closing story, while Jane C. Vinton, the Franklin Fair, Catharine F. and W. H. May, N. P. DeLong and several other contributors, have each contributed a new and interesting story. The numbers of the magazine are not only interesting but different only of what is contributed by six engravers designed by Rogers.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—The December, is already on our table. It is a splendid number with two steel engravings, a magnificent fashion plate, a colored pattern in Berlin work, and nearly fifty wood cuts. The principal steel engraving "The Orphan's Christmas Eve," will touch every heart. We do not wonder at the immense circulation of Peterson's, as it is to be the largest in the world—for it really gives more for the money than any other. Every body ought to subscribe for it. Its stories are the best published anywhere. In 1869, in addition to its usual quantity of short stories, Four Original Copyright Novels will be given, viz. "Mme. Antonette's Talsman," by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens; "The Mystery of Blackwood Grange," by the author of "Su Noel's Hgry"; "Kate's Winter in Washington," by Frank Lee Benedict; and "The Story of Maggie," by the author of "Su Noel's Diary." The mammoth colored fashions in this Magazine, are always the latest and prettiest, the principal editor having lately gone to Paris to secure patterns in advance. About a thousand pages of reading matter will be given in 1869, when the Magazine will be greatly improved. The terms will however remain Two Dollars a year to single subscribers. To clubs it is cheaper still, viz. four copies for \$6.00, with a large engraving, (24 inches by 16.) "The Star of Bethlehem," as a premium to the person getting up a club; or eight copies for \$12.00, with both an extra copy of the Magazine and "Star of Bethlehem," as premiums. Now is the time to get up clubs for 1869. Specimens of the Magazine sent gratis. Address Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Philadelphia Rads are already at work maturing a plan to secure the passage of a metropolitan police bill, so as to take out of Mayor FOX'S hand the power to appoint policemen. Small business—but it just suits that family of politicians.

The Democratic party never dies. It has more real vitality in this hour of its defeat, than the Radical party has in the hour of its victory.