

The Democratic Watchman.

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The absence of the editor, who has been called from his post during the entire week, will account for any scarcity of editorial or local items that may be noticed in this issue of the WATCHMAN.

Our Country's Future.

A glance at a map of the northern portion of the western hemisphere discloses to the patriotic American student of geography and political economy a prospect of the almost grandeur. He there sees his beloved country stretching from the tenth line of east longitude, in Passamaquoddy Bay, to the fiftieth line of west longitude, off Cape Mendocino, on the Pacific coast—an air-line from ocean to ocean of more than four thousand miles, sweeping over mountains, lakes, rivers, valleys and prairies the most magnificent upon the globe. He beholds also, an air-line of nearly two thousand miles, (about twenty-five degrees of latitude,) stretching northward from the Florida reefs to the southern border of the Lake of the Woods. Surrounding this vast area he finds a coast line of more than five thousand miles, indented with hundreds of bays, harbors and inlets of most ample dimensions, furnishing outlets and inlets on the east, west and south to the entire commerce of the world. Within it is the great Father of Waters, with its majestic flow of forty one hundred miles, and a dozen other rivers draining territory of from five hundred to two thousand miles extent. Stretching over it are the great chains of mountains—the Rocky, the Snowy, the Sierra Nevada, the smoky Hills, the Ozark, the Alleghenies, the Cumberland, the White, the Green, etcetera—whose rocky ribs are filled with mineral wealth untold. On the Northern border are lakes of fresh water as magnificent in proportions as the seas of the old World, furnishing, with the rivers unnumbered into communication and abounding with fish enough to supply the whole world with food. Resting between these great chains of mountains are plains as fertile as the prairies, whose fertility is unparalleled, but whose productiveness has scarcely been yet brought to the test. Within this great area of more than three million square miles we have not included the recently purchased territory of Alaska—natural resources for the support of nations which the imagination, vivid, though it be, fails to particularize or estimate. Centuries of labor and consumption will scarcely more than break the crust of its mineral beds, whilst its broad belts of arable land are capable of feeding a population at least twenty times as numerous as the present one.

Besides these important facts, it will be seen that our country's territory occupies the main portion of the north temperate zone of the western hemisphere, taking in (excluding Alaska) five-eighths of the belt resting upon the tropic of Cancer. Thus our people enjoy all the climatic advantages for development as it is a well-ascertained fact that both the mental and physical powers reach their most advanced development within the temperate belt which constitutes a mean between the torrid heat of the equator and the frigid temperature of the Arctic circle.

Enjoying all these natural advantages of extent and resources, it is but a logical sequence to prognosticate a great and glorious future for the people so happily situated. Yet, looking further and more closely at the geographical and climatic features of the vast territory, and considering the imperfections existing in the best of human governments, we are not so positive in the belief that natural unity and a singularity of sentiments and customs can prevail when the population approaches the density of the Old World nations. The vast chains of mountains, filled though they are with the wealth of kingdoms, have this drawback—they are barriers to progress and intercourse, and thus discover and isolate in sentiment and interests the people whom they separate geographically. The climate, although at neither of the extremes, verges sufficiently on the frozen region at the north and upon the torrid at the South, to influence the human frame and mind, and thus to

gradually create dissimilarity of character among the people. Thus, for instance, the Allegheny chain, with its spurs and adjuncts, cuts off a plateau of territory which slopes down to the Atlantic Ocean, constituting the basis of a vast nation in itself, and, as it happened (was it not through natural laws?) forming the original thirteen colonies. West of this chain lies the elevated plateau of the Mississippi, (having its outlet to the south in the Gulf of Mexico,) which embraces land enough for a great internal empire. It is terminated in the west by the various ranges of mountains known by the general term Rocky Mountains. Within these mountains are extensive valleys having outlets to the southward, and beyond the last western range are immense plateau slopes down and sends its waters to the Pacific Ocean. Upon this western slope a vast community has sprung up within the last twenty years, and, in that brief space, through the influences of those mountain barriers and the intervening desert washes it has become so isolated as to be almost independent of the rest of the country. It has an independent financial system, its jurisprudence differs from the eastern communities, and in the manners, customs, thoughts, feeling and acts of the people it is eccentric and individual. This, it may be argued, will all be changed after there have been constructed railroads over the trackless washes of the west and through the grand and terrible gulches of the Pacific mountains, in the same manner that the States of the Mississippi plateau have been united with a similar to those of the Atlantic slope. The argument has weight. The progress of population westward and the general overthrow of those natural barriers by the triumphant march of the arts and sciences will doubtless long serve as palliatives to the final day of great nations, but when the hour of dissolution comes from other sources of disintegration, these natural barriers will constitute the natural boundaries of the disrupted parts. In the same manner as mountain chains have done ever since the first government was instituted.

The main source of anxiety in looking into the future, is therefore, not so much as formerly, the barriers to intercourse which mountain ranges in temperate, as the climatic differences which they frequently induce. The climate of California has no counterpart on the eastern or Atlantic slope, which is entirely owing to the intervening mountains. For the same reason the valleys or parks of Nevada, upon which the same rains and dews fall perpetually, as into a bowl, have no imitations anywhere else to the eastward. These facts taken in connection with the ordinary influences of longitudinal position, show that the people of the United States must, sooner or later, become affected by natural causes towards general disintegration or separation. The climate of Lake Superior differs greatly from that of Florida, and, although on the same lines of latitude, so does that of the Atlantic coast from that of the Pacific. The late war served to show how widely the people of the north-eastern portion of our country had separated from those of the southern and south-western portion, in thought, feelings, manners, customs, and all that goes to make up the human character. And all this difference occurred (through climatic influence chiefly) in the short space of three quarters of a century, and between people living on the same natural plateau, and not separated, as we find the rest of the country, by natural barriers.

Under these circumstances what must be the effect of these same climatic influences in the future upon the inhabitants of the widely separated plateaus, when population shall become very dense, and each section feels no need of assistance or protection, as now, from the others? Disintegration or separation must ensue of course, especially if the general government is not or has not been directed by the utmost prudence, wisdom and honest endeavor to benefit the people individually and collectively. With the growth in population will multiply the perplexities and difficulties of law making. Already we have seen what has been lost by defective legislation, and a vicious political policy. The war through which the country lately passed was essentially a climatic war, arising from false statesmanship and stupid and fanatical legislation. To prevent similar wars for the future, resulting in the disintegration which we have alluded to, the general government must abandon all sectional theories and practices. It must call to its deliberations the wisest and best men, and temper all its acts with justice.

The party now in power in Congress and soon to succeed in the executive branch capable or willing to administer the government? Alas, experience says, No! The highest right of statesmanship attained by any of its leaders is to crush, to humble and destroy. The whole course of that party has been to alienate and separate, thereby justifying the belief that national unity can never be secured and perpetuated under ministrations. Were the leaders of the Radical party wise and liberal men they would not undertake to mould all sections over one form and to rule the people under every line of longitude and latitude with the same laws. They would make liberal allowances for climatic differences and fight against that gigantic and ceaselessly operating foe to harmony and unity. As we see, however, they are not, and hence in the future, when the vast territory which is now embraced within the United States shall be divided up into two, three or four independent nations, having little in common except their origin, History will point to the Radical leaders of the present day as the vile germ which, under climatic influences, ripened into national disruption.

Radical Sophisms.

The Radical leaders point to the buildings and other business enterprises, which have sprung up since the war throughout the country, as evidences of national prosperity—the result of radical rule. They neglected to state however, that the greater amount of capital thus invested was taken directly out of the Federal Treasury, and realized through the necessities of the Government. They fail, also, to say that this depletion of the Federal Treasury has resulted in the placing of a heavy mortgage upon every house and acre of land in the United States. Suppose these mortgages should be suddenly foreclosed, where would be the fictitious prosperity of which they boast? Verily, there would be mourning throughout the land, should such a dire contingency arise.

These astute wisacres further tell their dupes that property has vastly increased in value through their wise legislation, and that the man who owns a house or farm can get a largely advanced price for it. Yes he can, but in rag currency. Reduce that price to a hard money standard, and see how much of an increase there has been, after allowing for a reasonable increase by the natural growth of communities. It will be found that there has been no real increase, and that brought about by the increase and necessities of population. After this is done, take from the property the amount of the mortgage which the Federal Government holds upon it, (and which sooner or later if the Federal debts to be paid—will be collected from it by a direct tax,) and tell us how much of an increased valuation there has been put upon property by Radical rule.

We feel quite sure that no Radical "statesman" will undertake to do so. The test would be woefully destructive of their boasts, and show to the deluded people how magnificently they have been duped by the combined influences of Radical sophistries, an inflated currency and this fictitious prosperity. Some time or other we may call a few statistics to illustrate this important subject, though it will not be very long before the Radical "prosperity" bubble will be pricked, and thus give an unmistakable indication of the grand cheat—put upon the country.

—Those who will take the trouble to compare the market reports—stocks and produce—of to day, with those of two months ago, cannot be otherwise than struck with the heavy advance in everything—gold, coal, produce, etc. This of itself, shows that the people have not confidence in the incoming administration, and they prove that the late elections were carried with money advanced by the bondholders and capitalists.—These latter are now taking early measures to get back their investments from their dupes, by raising prices.

—Collector CAKE, at Philadelphia, voted for GRANT in order to make his title good for a continuance, but he is destined to find his cake dough, as he should. The rads may love his treason to JOHNSON but they cannot help but despise the traitor.

—The Radical currency—rags—bears the same relation to the Democratic currency—that Radicalism does to Democracy. The one is a dirty lie and a fraud, whilst the other is a valuable truth and a blessing.

TROOPS STILL NEEDED.—With a great flourish of trumpets, FORNEY'S Press announces that Grant says "Troops are still needed in the Southern States." We think that the dead duck misapprehends "the situation." "Troops are still needed" in the South everybody knows, but not in the sense, numbers, or for the purposes that FORNEY would have his dupes believe. Troops are not needed there to keep down those who fought for secession, because since Lee and Johnson laid down their arms, not a single hostile hand has been raised against the Federal Government. More than this, not a single armed effort has been made by them to overthrow the infamous and degrading negro abortions called governments, which the Radical leaders have forced upon them. So far as the "rebel" whites are concerned, not a single Federal soldier is needed in the South. There is an element there, however, which does require the presence of troops. That element is composed of semi-barbarous, brutal and hostile negroes, led on by Northern Radical scoundrels, who are bent upon securing power and plunder through every means, no matter how despicable. This element can only be kept down by the military power which Grant well knows, because, in every instance heretofore, in which the troops were called upon, this black scoundrel element was the prime cause of trouble. Hence, while Northern carpet-baggers and ignorant negroes are kept in power by the Rump, there must be a standing army kept up in the Southern States at the expense of Northern taxpayers. Whether the number of troops required shall be fifty thousand, as now, or more, will depend upon the course of the Rump Congress. Persistence in reconstruction will allow of no decrease, but instead, a continual increase in the number of troops. In this sense, and for this purpose, Grant is right in declaring that "Troops are still needed in the Southern States," and he might truthfully have added that troops will always be required in that section so long as the ignorant and arbitrary negroes are allowed to tyrannize over the respectable white people under orders from the most unprincipled leaders of the Radical party.

—When State Rights fail to be a check upon the Federal Government, the latter necessarily becomes an irresponsible and arbitrary body, in its treatment and legislation of the States. Such is the state of affairs at present in ten sovereign States of the Union, and such will soon be the condition of all the States. Citizens will then be merged into subjects, and governors and legislators will be the mere executors and traitors of Rump edicts. In neglecting to guard these rights, the people have committed a grand and irreparable blunder—a blunder which, some time or other, will cost their descendants a war more gigantic and bloody than that lately terminated. The "strong central government" which the Radical despots are erecting can endure only until the people feel the chafing of the fetters. Its strength then will be the strongest element brought to bear for its destruction. So has it ever been with government built upon bayonets, and so ought it ever to be. The country must be speedily brought back to the State Rights doctrine, or despotism, anarchy and ruin will assuredly overtake it.

—In less than two weeks the Rump Cabal will commence its last session, and then look out for peace and infamy unparalleled. The gullible people are hoping for peace, and cheating each other into the belief that malignity has exhausted itself, but they were never more mistaken in their lives. The climax of infamy on the part of radicalism will be reached this winter.

—Grant's most important rhetorical effort—"Let us have peace"—has been rendered by the shoals of office-seekers in Washington, into—"Let us have a piece." Don't they wish they may get it, though?

—GRANT'S visit to Boston was evidently for the purpose of getting a "revelation" in regard to the manner in which he must "run" the government.

—NEW YORK complains about a flood of obscene publications from Boston. It must be a terrible inundation to excite remark in that quarter.

—THE President's last message, it is said, will be quite lengthy, containing a complete review of his policy and acts while President.

The surest indication of a "hard winter" is to be found in the fact that the infernal Union destroyers and bondholders triumphed at the late election. There will be "hard" legislation in Washington this winter, "hard" talk and "hard" drinking. The bondholders will be hard at work with their plans to get back the money they invested in Grant; the carpet-baggers and pap suckers will be hard at work on the Government; the taxpayers will be "hard up" for the wherewith to pay their taxes, and there will be the hardest kind of "cussin'" all over the country about "hard times." Oh, for the hard currency times of Democracy!

—Simon Cameron pledges that neither his son nor his son-in-law shall be aspirants for the vacancy in the U. S. Senate. So far as the family is concerned, the pledge is important and necessary, but so far as the public are concerned it was entirely unnecessary. Either one of them stands a better chance to be struck by lightning than to be called by the public to fill an official position. Simon's dollars, however, as Simon knows, have a potent effect upon the radical party.

—A radical print wants "Congress" to legislate against the flour monopolists who combine to keep prices up. "Congress" no doubt would do it, under its general policy of meddling with everything it has no right to, only by so doing it would be striking a blow at its own friends and supporters. Every fellow who speculates upon labor or at the expense of the poor consuming classes, is certain to be a radical. Wolves always hunt in packs.

—One of the Radical Washington Ministers to Paraguay, and several of his friends, are charged by President Lopez with conspiring against his government and life in the interest of Brazil. The two friends are under arrest, and Washburn has been dismissed and his case is under investigation. "Radicalism is an infernal element, place it where you may."

It has been pretty plainly hinted to GRANT already, that impetuosity awaits him in case he should, like LINCOLN and JOHNSON, attempt to "kick over the traces" of Radicalism. Should the election fall they will doubt, next spring, the resurrection of JOHN WILSON BROWN, the first agent sent to the Rump Congress.

They are getting up negro boarding houses in Washington City, for the accommodation of Southern carpet-baggers, who never partake a whole house where they can find a negro baggag.

Elections in England.

The election in England has resulted in a great victory to the Liberal party over the Tories. Public opinion has declared itself against Disraeli, and he must give place to Gladstone and a new cabinet. His recent boast to the guests at the banquet of Lord Mayor of London, that he would meet them at the next anniversary and address them as statesman, is not to be realized. The immediate result of this election will be the destruction of the Church Establishment in Ireland, to be soon followed by the complete separation of Church and State in England. Disraeli himself was once in favor of this great reform, but yielded to the pressure of his party. Its accomplishment must now be left to other hands, unless he should at the eleventh hour turn his back on his party and push the measure through, to maintain himself in power.

But this maneuver will hardly be able to keep him at the head of the government. The Liberals have promised a complete reform in the Irish, and there is no doubt that they will fulfill their pledges. Not merely the Church establishment which has so long oppressed the Irish will be destroyed, but there will be other still greater reforms in the government of this unhappy people. When this is once accomplished, there will be an end of Fenian movements in this country and Great Britain. The high question will be settled, and an era of prosperity and peace will succeed the long night of oppression, persecution and injustice.—Exchange.

RAISING THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.—Quite a number of the Mongrel papers are exercised about the smallness of the President's salary. It must be increased from twenty-five to one hundred thousand dollars.

Well is not the Treasury full? Are not the coin vaults running-over? Is there any difficulty about raising the means? Is not the "sleep before the shearer dumb"? Do not the taxpayers glory in the "blessings" of a great National debt? Why not let the President put his hands in the Treasury and take just what he wants? Did not widow Lincoln take what duties she pleased? Ninety dead boxes full, we believe.

Go on, economists, go on. Don't stop at trifles. Seventy five thousand dollars a year, more, out of the Treasury will help to make the country rich.—West Chester Jeffersonian.

—E. M. Stanton, who has belonged to all parties, expects to go to the U. S. Senate from this State.

The Expenses of Government.

During the whole of President Johnson's administration the Radical party has denied all responsibility in regard to the Government expenditures. It has assumed, says the Louisville Journal, the right to lay upon the President and his cabinet the whole burden of accountability. Congress, holding under the Constitution the whole power of making pecuniary appropriations, has endeavored, not without success, to cheat, dupe, swindle, humbug, and rob the people, while pretending to make them win every thing.

The appropriation bill of the last session of Congress was as impudent and fraudulent a bill as ever was enacted by any legislative body. Congress deliberately, and with all before it, appropriated for the whole year's expenses of the army, a sum just sufficient, and known to be only sufficient, to pay for the first quarter. The deficiency, as every man who voted for the appropriation perfectly understood, will amount to treble or quadruple the appropriation made, and all the additional amount must be made up at the approaching session.

The last Congress, without reducing, to the amount of a single dollar, the vast expenses of the government, lifted a heavy mass of taxes from the manufacturers. The whole purpose of this measure was to induce that very powerful class, the manufacturers, generally deemed nearly or quite all-powerful, to use their strength in favor of the election of Grant. The manufacturers, it is understood, were benefited by this policy, to the yearly amount of two hundred millions of dollars, whilst the yearly revenue was reduced, by the same policy to the extent of nearly a hundred millions. Of course the class or classes could well afford to pay a great many millions into the Radical corruption fund, not in return for favors received, but in expectation of their continuance.

We suppose that the true state of the case will be made manifest in the reports of the members of the cabinet to Congress at the coming session. We warn the nation to expect a most appalling exposition. The financial facts disclosed will disgust and frighten the public, if not drive them to despair. It will present a condition of finances which, if not checked, will lead to bankruptcy, and which, it is highly probable, there may be no hope of checking or repairing.

Congress will not reduce the national expenditures. Congress will not even seriously consider such a measure, to economize in opposition to all its practices, habits, instincts, interests and impulses. Its first movement, when it shall find itself an organized body, will be to increase the salary of the President, the salary of the members of the cabinet, the salary of all the foreign ministers and consuls, and the salaries of the whole hundred and fifty thousand other office holders four or five fold, up to the present that currency is not worth what it once was.

This country cannot stand, it will not stand, what is rather vaguely understood to be the Radical policy. If there are any possible remedies or resorts, it is the business of the Radical Congress to consider them and to make its election from among them. The Democracy of the country has no responsibility as to the next four years. The Democracy, if it can, will of course be involved in the general wreck, but it will have the consolation of having done its utmost efforts to avert it.

Progressive Loyalty

Wm. D. Kelley, a member of Congress from Philadelphia, proposes to introduce on the first day of the session an amendment to the Constitution providing for universal suffrage. The opinion of Mr. Kelley is a project of "white suffrage in all the States."

Our Radical masters interpret the late elections as sanctioning the movement of Mr. Kelley. They do not see in the election of General Grant anything but an expression of the people in favor of giving the Negro a political voice in the South. A change in the constitution, if successful, extends to all the States, it will be of no use to give the vote to the Negro in the South, unless power goes. Where there are few negroes or none at all, their votes will do nothing, affect nothing. It is not intended by Kelley and his work-ers that it should affect all the Northern States. The object is only to give the Negro the reins of government in the South, to give to the gospel of hate a practical application—a full upon which its banner may be erected.

Even this scheme to prop the fading dynasty of Radicalism will be defective. It could succeed only by adopting a proviso to Kelley's amendment, that the Negro must vote the Radical ticket. For the instincts of his race will teach him to shun the carpet-baggers and scoundrels who ask his suffrages, and who now represent the Radical party in the South. Amendment or no amendment, the more respectable and refined of the Southern negroes will vote the Democratic ticket. There is to them nothing lovely in the lantern-jawed carpet-bagger who roams over the South hunting for Congressional vacancies and gubernatorial chairs under the present bayonet rule. The old masters of the negroes, if they were harsh and exacting, were at least gentlemen. Under the new regime, the negro knows that his lot is cast with the white people that who have grown up with him; that even if he prosper he will prosper; that even equality does not consist in making him the master of his late master; but that a reconstruction which takes away bayonet rule and restores confidence between the two races is as beneficial to him as to the white man. Knowing all this, the negro in Georgia, or in any other Southern State, is not going to fuse with the first Massachusetts yankee that comes into his neighborhood and wants to represent his district in Congress.

—There seems to be a mutiny in Gov. Geary's camp. Fitzgerald's City Item, always intensely radical, pays the following tribute to Geary:

"Poor Geary is travelling and begging day and night to secure a re-nomination. He coaxes, implores, promises, threatens, whines and cries. Never before has such a spectacle been seen in this State. Mr. W. W. Ketum and General Harry White, of Indiana, are his competitors—both abler and better men, and neither of them liars."