

Jacobin Tactics.

There has been no Presidential campaign since the organization of the Republican party, in which its party press has not within a few weeks before an election or the commission of some grievous legislative wrong, raised false issues, and made false charges against the people of the South and the Democratic party. We apprise our readers now that they shall read in the Jacobin papers, from this time forward until the full measure of this Radical scheme is complete, all manner of crimes, of murders, arson, robberies, rapes, and the whole catalogue, which will be ascribed to the unruly and turbulent disposition of the white people of the South, and this for the express purpose of engendering, keeping alive, and promulgating a feeling of hate and bitterness, not only between the people of the sections, but between the negroes and their former masters. This kind of tactics and argument are the shield and buckler of the Republican party.

Without principles, they fail to reach the reason and judgment; without regard for law and order, they seek to engender contention, strife, hate, and bitterness, aiming by an appeal to the lower passions to destroy reason, overwhelm the judgment, and retain their party power, the monarch of destruction and desolation.

This course is pursued upon an assumption of the ignorance and want of knowledge on the part of the people of the North, who have heretofore been taught by the same pernicious teachers, to regard the people of the South as the very essence of all that is hellish in human nature.

But if no other lesson has been learned by Northern men and soldiers in the war, this one will not soon be forgotten, that they met a brave, generous, honorable, high-minded foe, and one whom to know ought, is to love and respect.

It was this same lying, false, intolerant, bigoted, proscriptive spirit of the Northern press, supported by Northern fanatics and fools, which goaded on the people of the South to the first overt acts of revolution.

The prototype then was the wickedness of the institution of slavery. It is now the assumption of the right to sit in judgment and deal out punishment for the crime of the past.

This party of fraud, usurpation and corruption have for its history and record since the war:

A violation of the terms of surrender of the Confederate armies.

A thousand violations of faith plighted a thousand times.

A covert armed assault upon the Constitution.

Base usurpations of the Constitutional powers of the Executive.

An attempt to destroy the Supreme Court.

A destruction of all the rights of ten millions of white people.

The creation of a strong, centralized government, controlled by Congress exclusively, at the expense and destruction of the rights of the States and a government by the people.

A lying, deceptive promise of peace and power to a debased and degraded race for partisan purposes.

A mortgage of thousands of dollars on every man, woman and child in the country, in the shape of a National debt.

A system of rewards for corruption and bribery for crime.

The creation of monstrous monopolies.

The attempt to seize State institutions, at pleasure and to trifle with the rights of States.

This is but a faint outline of the exploits of the Radical party within a short life, and it is but natural that the only argument of its members should be the robber cry of your money, or your life.

A Radical paper of South Carolina says that the present position of that State is one of "enterprise, prosperity and happiness." When one reads of the sufferings of the poor people there, and the outrages committed upon the defenceless whites in all quarters by the United States colored troops, the heartless mockery of the assertion is apparent.

Navy got drunk on his way to Auburn, and failed to appear on time.

A miserable thing to be trotted at the country as a lecturer for Y. M. C. Association.

The "West"—What "West"?

Our correspondent, Mr. JOHN R. MITCHELL, writing from Minier, Illinois, takes exception to an article which appeared some time since in the WATCHMAN, entitled, "If you can Earn a Living at Home, Stay there." He seems to think that our advice to young men about the delusions of the Far West, refer to Illinois. Will our friend be surprised, if we say to him that we do not regard Illinois as any part of the "West" in the sense in which we use that point of compass. We looked upon Illinois as one of the Middle States now. If he will refer to the map of his country he will find that Council Bluffs, five hundred miles west of him, is only about the centre of it; and if he will refer to the article to which he takes exceptions, he will find that we gave the names of the States and Territories of the "West" to which we referred. They were Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming and "Sich." A poor man, one without some means, had better stay away from there, is still our opinion. Our remarks to young men of the South and East in that article apply as well to Illinois, as to Pennsylvania, or elsewhere. Does Mr. MITCHELL see the point? If he does not, let him go "West"—say 1,000 or 1,500 miles further toward the setting sun, and he will see that we speak from knowledge gained by observation—from "the book."

Universal Equality.

Congress has finally passed an amendment to the Constitution in the following words:

ARTICLE 15. No discrimination shall be made in the United States among the citizens of the United States in the exercise of the elective franchise or in the right to hold office in any State on account of race, color, nativity, property, education or creed.

Which, when ratified by the Legislatures of two thirds of the States, becomes a portion of the fundamental law of the land.

At last! At last! Notwithstanding the privation of the men who sought office from the people on the Republican platform of Chicago, which left the question of suffrage to the States, where it belongs, we have now the fruit of a wide spread conspiracy. It is apparent that when Republican candidates told the people that they were opposed to mongrelizing the country, they lied, and that they were pledged to that infamy.

By examining the amendment closely it will be observed to be even more sweeping, odious and infernal than anything ever yet seriously dreamed of. It gives the ballot and office to every human being save woman, that may choose to make the United States his abiding place. Nigger, Indian, Alaskan, Chinese, Atheist, Infidel, Mahomedan, Pagan, Mormon—all are to be made the equal of you, proud but fallen and degraded American citizen!

Without a rising of the people from the mountains to the sea—without a universal protest—without immediate and spirited action by the whole people—by all who love their country, and who would preserve to the guidance of the only race who has achieved anything for mankind, its institutions and destiny—there is great danger that this infamy will be fastened upon them.

Now is the hour to work! Shower upon the Legislatures everywhere your protests mountain high—let them know that you are not sleepers—that you will not be degraded, nor permit your servants to degrade the Caucasian blood.

The sublimity of Africanization is portrayed in glowing colors in the words following. It is from a Radical correspondent, who describes Senator CHANDLER'S late reception in Washington:

"The floral decorations swung in profusion from ceiling, arches and walls, and gave to the rooms a look of fairy land, while the ladies poured along in toilettes that defy description. The sweet music vibrated the perfume air, while reconstructed Africans, crumpled in white gloves, and made indigestion attainable."

In other words: white manum of Africanus brotherum, eatum, sleepum. Big niggerum wenchum stunkum: nigan whitum, hugum, kisum.

Vicious Economy.—The Radical State Central Committee passed a resolution the other day declaring in favor of "vigorous economy." There is need of it. Since November, 1867, the National debt has increased over sixty-five millions. If vigorous economy is not speedily practiced repudiation will be inevitable.

The Harrisburg Patriot says there is a gigantic scheme on foot to deepen the channel of the Susquehanna river, and thus render it navigable for steamboats. It is proposed to petition Congress for an appropriation of \$10,000,000, which is the estimated cost of the improvements necessary.

Inauguration Ball.

It is settled at last and finally that the great inauguration ball is to come off, nigger or no nigger. The tickets were at first put at \$20, with the hope of keeping the nigger out; but it was found that Democrats had resolved to furnish certain darkies with tickets in order to give them a chance of vindicating their "rights" in the eyes and under the nostrils of their "brethren" of the pale skin, and there being no hope of keeping them out, the price was reduced to \$10. It is now believed that there will be quite as many negro wenches present as "loil" ladies—as many buck niggers as buck whites—and that musk and African scents, rose water and Dahomey sweat, "balm of a thousand flowers" and "balm of a thousand niggers," will commingle and perfume the air and fill all space with the glorious aroma of Black Republicanism.

The Proposed Change—The Press vs. The Central Clique.

The Harrisburg News, whose editor attended the late Editorial Convention at Harrisburg, and favored the movement to have the laws each year published in two newspapers in each county, instead as now, in book, and pamphlet form, gives the following sensible, truthful and concise view of the proposition in answer to some tool of the Harrisburg monopoly. We copy and commend the facts contained below:—"What are the facts? The cost of the public printing for 1868, amounts to the sum of \$134,968, including \$32,745 for printing the Legislative Record. Add to this sum the amount of \$37,000 for posters and folders, and \$32,000 for postage, and we have an aggregate of \$203,968. This expense could be dispensed with, and if distributed equally to two papers in each county in the State, would give \$1,500 per annum, to each. Now, we believe the expense would not amount to over half this sum which would leave a clear gain to the State of \$100,000 over the present plan. We have for many years favored this proposition, have no good reason now to change our opinion, notwithstanding the strictures of irresponsible and nameless scribblers."

ARE WE A NATION OF SWINDLERS?—No, but we certainly have a great many swindlers in the nation. Swindlers have now got hold of some old land patents which were issued to the soldiers of the war of 1812, but which are worthless, and are deluding the heirs of those soldiers into the belief that they are valuable. To begin on, they collect fees varying from forty to one hundred dollars. An eminent lawyer, who sends us the communication on this subject, printed in another place, closes a private letter with this suggestion: "It seems to me there is a screw loose at Washington, or this could not be done." There are a great many loose screws at Washington, and General Grant should at once provide himself with a longer screw driver for use after the 4th of March.—Cincinnati Gazette.

Thus speaks the leading Radical journal of Ohio. "Are we a nation of swindlers?" Well may the Gazette acknowledge that "there are a great many screws loose at Washington." It might have said that there were a great many thieves loose there also—"loil" thieves, who have grown rich on plunder, who have robbed, and are still robbing the people. It might have said that these men who are robbing the people are Republican representatives, who are authorized to act and speak for the Republican party, and that whether or not we are therefore "a nation of swindlers," that party is a party of swindlers. And so they are.

FROM THE MISSOURI STORE.—We learn from a private letter from a friend at Council Bluffs, that real estate is looking up and doubling up. "This was always our opinion as to the future of that place. We were sure that there was more money in real estate at Council Bluffs than in any other investment that could be made, and we say now to all such as may have money to invest profitably that, at the present prices of lots and lands at that great railroad centre, a hundred per cent. per annum is to be looked for, for the next three or four years. Council Bluffs is the point where freight breaks bulk east and west."

The Augusta (Ga.) Daily Press says that Mr. TURNIPSEED, a member of the Georgia Legislature, has introduced a bill prohibiting marriageable women from flirting, and providing a penalty for those guilty. He should change his name to Turnipseed, for he is certainly as green as the latter if he supposes he can prevent the ladies from flirting. We advise him, if the Legislature ever should adjourn, to secrete a wig among his baggage when he returns to his county; for, if his lady constituents serve him right, they will "snatch him bald" immediately on his arrival!

The Beautiful Murderess.

We give below a description of a beautiful, but murderous sea-flower, which is known to be one of those strange but rare links existing between animate and inanimate nature, that occasionally stuns the senses with its wondrous novelty. The reader cannot fail in its perusal, to see also the application, which the account permits, of the story of this murderous sea-flower to the beautiful syren who is wooing into her deadly toils the unwary soul:

One of the exquisite wonders of the sea is called the opolet, which is about as large as the German aster, looking, indeed, very much like one. Imagine a very large, double aster, with over so many long petals, of the most delicate shades of light-green, glossy as satin, and each one tipped with rose-color. These lovely petals do not lie quietly in their places, like those of the aster in your garden, but wave about in the water, while the opolet himself generally clings to a rock. How innocent and lovely it looks on its rocky bed! Who would suspect that it could eat anything grosser than dew or sunlight! But those beautiful waving arms—as you may call them—have another use beside looking pretty. They have to provide food for a large open mold, which is hidden deep down amongst them—so well hidden that one can scarcely find it. Well do they perform their duty, for the instant a fool fish little fishlet touches one of their rosy tips he is struck with poison, as fatal to him as lightning. He immediately becomes numb, and in a moment he stops struggling, and then the other beautiful arms wrap themselves around him, and he is as quietly drawn into the huge, greedy mouth, and is seen no more. Then the lovely arms unclose and wave again in the water, looking as innocent and harmless as though they had never touched a victim.

Manners.

The following good advice to young people on the best mode of acquiring self-possession and easy, graceful manners and address, is culled by us from the Cincinnati Commercial. It is brief and to the point.

Young folks should be mannerly. But how to be so is the question. Many a good boy and girl feel that they can not behave to suit themselves in the presence of company. They feel timid, bashful and self-distracted the moment they are addressed by a stranger, or appear in company. There is but one way to get over this feeling and acquire graceful and easy manners, that is to do the best they can all the time at home, as well as abroad. Good manners are not learned from arbitrary teachings so much as acquired from habit. They grow upon us by use. We must be courteous, agreeable, civil, kind, gentlemanly and womanly at home, and then it will soon become a kind of second nature to be so everywhere. A coarse, rough manner at home, begets a habit of roughness, which we can not lay off if we try, when we go among strangers. The most agreeable people we have ever known in company, are those that are perfectly agreeable at home. Home is the school for all the best things, especially for good manners.

MRS. SERRATT REMAINS.—The remains of Mrs. SERRATT were, last week, delivered to ANNIE SERRATT and her brother ISAC, by order of the President—with the understanding that there should be no public demonstration, and that whatever funeral services might be had must be privately conducted. The body was buried directly after the execution, in the summer of 1865, in the same enclosure with the bodies of Paine, Atzerott, and Harold, near the place of the interment of Booth's remains.

We are told that they have imported a new kind of "nipper" at the bar-rooms in Bellefonte. It is called the "Beast's Cock-eye." It is made something like the ordinary cocktail, but differs in this: you stir it with a spoon, squint one eye while swallowing, then slip the spoon in your pocket! We understand it is a successful "eye-opener," and renders it necessary that bartenders should be very attentive and sleepless.

The Williamsport Daily Standard, of last week, announced the arrival at that city, of the Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE and wife. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE passed on to Baltimore. He is probably ere this at his old home at Lexington, Ky. We are rejoiced that the evil days are passing away, and that no American need longer roam in foreign climes a refugee from his native land.

We are in receipt of the Cincinnati "Enquirer Manual and Political Register for 1869"—a very concise and valuable political almanac for Ohio and the Union. It is equal, and in some respects, superior to some others of the same character lately issued.

The everlasting nigger is "mighty and will prevail." What was lately intended as the white man's "Inauguration Ball," might now more truthfully be rendered as the Republican "Inniggeration Ball." G'way dar, white chile!

Fashions for March.

Madame Demorest says there is very little difference between fashions in March and fashions in February.

March, however, boisterous it may be, seldom passes without a promise of fairer days to come, and, believing in that promise, we prepare with the confidence of entire faith for sunshine, while encountering storm, and dejected garments in which we shall greet the upspringing grass and flowers, while our eyes see nothing but the chill dreariness of barren winter.

Suits, with the addition of shawl or cloak for occasions of extreme severity, have held their place for winter walking wear during the entire season, and will, we sincerely hope, for many seasons to come.

This simple, yet stylish and appropriate outdoor description of costume, has reorganized dress for women, and made it so much more free, independent and economical, as to deserve long continuance, if not perpetuity.

Formerly three or four street dresses of different kinds and styles were needed in a season; now one suit is sufficient, with the aid of a secondary one, or a long water-proof cloak to protect it in case of rain.

Then the useful length and restricted style of the suit prevents it from wearing out first, or becoming shabby, and if it is originally of good material, will preserve it almost as fresh for the second season as the first.

So really well adapted are these suits to their purpose, that they look better than mixed dresses of a much more costly kind, and have quite driven the latter out of the field. Velvet cloaks and fur capes, those admired goals of so many women's ambition, are nowhere worn over colored dresses; they suffer by comparison with even a very plain suit, which is neat and uniform in style, and leave only a general impression of being old and out of date.

The coming spring suits will, we think, be greatly admired; they will be marked by an elegant simplicity, which will render them universally acceptable and becoming. Paniers will be superseded altogether by a graceful style of loops at the sides. Upper dresses will be worn with two or three capes, with talmas open upon the back, or with square-cut tabs on back and front.

Ruffles of the same material, or of a different material and the same color, will be as fashionable, even more fashionable than ever. Spring poplins and all-wool delaines are extremely pretty trimmed with plain silk ruffles of the same color, plainly bound, or with ruffles of the same, bound with silk of a soft color. Long dresses will be reserved entirely for home wear and ceremonial occasions.

A new style of cape is partly cut up and rounded out upon the back, to afford space for the display of an immense round bow surmounting the short round ends of the cash. These elaborate bows are in high vogue, and will continue, for the present certainly, to form a prominent feature of the dress.

Boots for the street are more and more an object of the first attention and consideration. They are not now trimmed to any extent, (always bad taste,) but the material, the fit, the cut, the finish, are of the greatest importance. Fourteen dollars per pair is the price demanded for new style of ladies' walking-boots.

Spring water-proof cloths are in better qualities and much finer variety of colors than formerly; they are usefully made, not only into cloaks, but into loose suits, which can be worn over others in case of storm, or for protection in traveling. A water-proof cloak or suit is indispensable.

The following deserved sarcasm is from the Baltimore Statesman: It is said that a bill is in course of preparation which proposes the consolidation of several bureaus, now under the control of the Department of the Interior, into a separate Department, thus creating another Cabinet office. The bureaus selected are the Indian, the Educational and the Land Office—three different administrative subjects, not very germane, and certainly not very closely related. A Cabinet Minister who comprehends all the details of Indian difficulties and complications, may possibly obtain, indirectly, some familiarity with land reservations, hunting grounds, and buffalo ranges; but we do not perceive how his knowledge of educational philosophy will be particularly enlarged by contact with the Comanches, Cheyennes and Arapahoes.

The friends of the WATCHMAN can do much toward extending its circulation over the country, by remailing their copies of it, after reading, to acquaintances, and by dropping a line to them, to raise clubs for it. Why shouldn't Pennsylvania have one journal with a national circulation?

State News.

—Mr. Haist, a printer of Williamsport, died there last week.

—Some bummers in Tyrone have been disturbing a religious meeting.

—A man by the name of Wers committed suicide at Mountville the other day.

—Hon. Ana Packer and party have returned from their trip to the South—so says the Boston News.

—The yellow fever is spreading as fast as some of those who "straddle the dazed thing."

—The Hollidaysburg Standard says that one line of business is brisk there—the darning business.

—The March Chunk Gazette proposes Gen. Wm. Lilly of Carbon, as the next Republican candidate for Governor.

—There was a destructive fire at Altoona, on last Friday, which destroyed the Vindicator of fire, and much other property.

—St. Valentine's day was generally observed, and much spite inflated into the hearts of soul old maids and rusty old bachelors.

—Another editor in luck. The chap who runs the Radical has fallen heir to \$217 by the death of a grandfather in Copenhagen.

—The "Crawford county system" of nominating candidates is growing in popularity. This does away with County Conventions.

—The Harrisburg Guard thinks the press are damaging the great Republican party, by assailing the Legislature for its extravagance.

—A police officer, on last Tuesday morning, at Seventh and Washington streets, Philadelphia, picked up a human finger having on it a plain gold ring.

—The Methodist church in Hyde Park, Luzerne county, together with two dwelling houses, were consumed by fire on last Monday evening.

—A large number of counties have "instructed" for Gen. Cass, for Governor. A number of other gentlemen are also spoken of in the same connection.

—A clergyman at Pittsburg by mistake dropped his sermon into the post office letter box and started to read a private letter to his congregation on Sunday.

—Mr. Neilman, editor of the Easton Sentinel, was called a day or two ago. A very beautiful case was presented to him by his friends. Occasionally quilt-drivers are remembered thusly.

—The Clearfield Republican announces the elopement of the Rev. J. J. Shortbill, of Point attorney, with a sister of his flock, deserting his wife. He had preached to that flock ten years.

—Yesterday there was to have been a meeting of "border sufferers" of Franklin county, at Chambersburg, to devise means to get pay for property destroyed by the Union and Confederate armies.

—A young man named Anson K. Fuller, a carpenter, while engaged in removing the old tower from the Diamond mine near Scranton, on the 15th instant, fell from the structure and was instantly killed—leaving a wife and three children.

—A colored woman, in Huntington on the 15th instant, held her child, about one year old, over a hot stove until it was so well roasted that little hopes are entertained of its recovery. She is in jail—so says a correspondent of the Hollidaysburg Register.

—Proposals for holding the annual exhibit of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society in September next will be received by A. Boyd Hamilton, Harrisburg, until Tuesday, March 17th, 1869. A guarantee for the performance of the proposition intended will be required. The Executive Committee will meet on the 12th of March, and decide upon the election.

CONVENTIONS TO ASSEMBLE.—The following bodies will convene in Harrisburg during the next few weeks, at the places and dates advised.

State Temperance Convention.—Tuesday, February 22d, at 10 a. m., in the Court House.

State Agricultural Convention.—March 17.

State Council Junior Order American Mechanics.—Friday April 16th, hall of the House of Representatives.

Grand Encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—hall of the House of Representatives, May 17th and 18th.

Dedication of the Mexican Monument.—May 26.

The subject of State rights is beginning to command the attention of State politicians, in view of the monstrous strides Federal centralization is making.

—Why is it, said one of our school maams to a young scoundrel who had caused her much trouble by his bad conduct, why is it you have laid so well when you first came here to school, and are so doped in it now?

Because, said the young hopeful, looking up into the teacher's face, I wasn't much acquainted then.

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