

The Democratic Watchman.

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Upper Failures.

The signal and complete failure of the outrages aggregated under the name of Reconstruction in the South, is too apparent not to be observed by the most obtuse.

Every act of re-education is a failure, and the whole work of the Black Republican party with that view is a disaster.

The people of the South reject all overtures which bear the slightest resemblance to a mongrelization of the country.

In the dignity of the solemnity of defeat such as was theirs, they fold their arms and await that return of reason which must demonstrate itself ere long, if anything like liberty is to be preserved to the afflicted people of this country.

Bowed, crushed, trampled with the sharp heel of the conqueror, they nevertheless refuse to be humbled, or to forget that they are the sons of the architect of American freedom.

Beaten by a licensed horde of freed pagans and worthless white lazaroni from this section, they nevertheless hold themselves aloof, year after year and await that dawn of a better sky which must ever follow lowering clouds in nature as in all other things.

When the "sober second thought" shall have ushered in a happier day for this people—when sovereign reason shall again ascend her peerless throne in this land of license and manifold oppression, then only will the people of the South pay the slightest regard for the acts of legislation looking to a reconstruction of the American Union.

Nor had reconstruction in this section fared much better, and he borne in mind that the loyal North as well as the "rebel" South is expected, nay required, to reconstruct its sovereign institutions at the bidding of the party of license, revolution, usurpation, wrong and crime, now in power. Wherever the 15th Amendment proposing to mongrelize the land of Washington, has been pressed upon the States, its history is marked with villainies so self-damning that they blazon the utter despair and desperation of the infamous cause.

In our own State, as elsewhere the Jacobin party dared not treat the people, but accomplished their fell work of mongrelization under the gag and the whip! It was a contest against time, and was absolutely accomplished, dark deed that it was, only after the sun of heaven had gone far to rest and had hid his light beyond the slopes of the Pacific.

It was passed by the corrupt and infamous Assembly of Pennsylvania at an hour only when thieves are at work and the honest world is at rest. The night time was opportune for so base and damnable a proceeding, for the deceived and outraged freemen, slept on all unconscious of the bandit resolve, the hell-inspired "yes" and the god-like but outnumbered, "nay" which rang out upon the night air in the temple of the partisan at Harrisburg.

It was an assemblage of Jacobins plotting against not only the future honor and glory of the great State of Wm. Penn, but outraging the very God of nature, who, in His inscrutable wisdom, has drawn a line so distinct between the races of Ham and Japhet that the beasts of the fields, and fowls of the air, know it better than these insane creatures.

But such victories for reconstruction will destroy reconstruction, and Pennsylvania will yet rise in the majesty of her power and sweep these night-plotting traitors from her estranged bosom, as a thrifty housewife would sweep crumbs from the board.

In Indiana too, thanks to the indomitable bravery of her gallant Democracy, the reconstruction victory was a Waterloo defeat. For months the Conservative representatives, to save the honor of their constituents, had been compelled to resort to frequent resignations, re-elections, and "bolts," as the exigencies of the case called upon them.

During the major portion of the session they absented themselves from the two Houses, and did all that mortal men could do, to stay the wrong contemplated against the known will of the people. At last however, the fell work was done; but only after the commission of such breaches of honor upon the part of the Jacobin party, that beside them the panic faith of a perjurer would assume the high importance of a moral obligation. And the work of "adopting" the 15th Amendment was done; but the manner of its doing will

ring from village to village and cot to cot over the broad confines of that wronged Commonwealth, and a hundred thousand voices, and a hundred thousand ballots will, this fall, bury in eternal oblivion the party of pliates which dared to do so great a wrong and to do that wrong by perfidy and villainy.

Reconstruction is a failure—North as well as South, and is a failure because it is in opposition to the known and oft-expressed wishes of the great majority of the people who make up the thirty-five millions of the inhabitants of the country.

No matter how this violent, sacrilegious, infamous and damnable reconstruction proceeds—no matter by what means it is temporarily forced upon the people—it is a failure, because it can, not, will not, SHALL NOT stand.

It will go with the Black Republican party—to hell, the whole household, furniture and all, and it cannot be saved by loud cries, tears, or prayers.

Let it go, all the curses of the people go with it, and its accursed authors!

Heavy on the "Odious."

Radicalism seems to be making "treason" "odious" with a rush. After it gets through there will be but little inducement for men to become "traitors." Treason will be so odious, —so damnable, stinkingly, infamously odious, that the most reckless wretch, the most hardened, shameless, dirty dog, would blush to be placed in their catalogue of "traitors." It is a new idea, the one they have adopted to heap obloquy and contempt, upon the most violent and degraded of the late "rebs," but it is very affective—works like a charm—and from the general opinion of those it has been tried upon already, there is no need of the most intense "loillist" fearing that "treason" will not be made "odious." LONGSTREET, an original "reb" a "double dyed traitor," has had the experiment tried upon him, and the "odlum" is so great that a decent dog would shame to make a post of him.

Other of like ilk have been treated in the same manner, with the same result.—The last is one Crowe, who cawed round the offals of Confederate camps as Captain of an Alabama Company, and who got terribly ferocious at Camp Forney, near Mobile, in 1862, when he wanted to make war upon the hordes of Yankee invaders," in the following manner:

"We must make this a war to the knife, hilt to the hilt, and hilt to the heart! And then drawing the sword from the scabbard, he swore by its bright blade that he would plunge it into the bosom of the first man who dared to bring him a prisoner.

For making this speech, declaring that he would shoot the man who spared the life of a "Union" prisoner, and for shooting one negro and hanging three others near Lake Washington, Miss., in the spring of 1863 with out authority and without charges, the poor fellow is to be lathered over with the eternal odium of an appointment under GRANT as Governor of New Mexico.

Are ye yet not satisfied with your vengeance on these poor misguided rebels, O ye "loill" shriekers of the North? Are your bloody appetites not yet satisfied? Has treason not yet been made "odious" enough, without heaping upon its leaders more still, in the shape of paying offices and places of emolument?

LONGSTREET — CROWE — "TREASON" — "ODIOUS."

The next meeting of the "National Labor Congress" takes place in Pittsburg in June. It is believed it will be attended by delegates from every State and Territory, when it will proclaim a vigorous party organization, and call upon the sons of toil to arise and take upon themselves the control of American destiny. In that day there will be weeping, and gnashing of teeth among party cliques and politicians, who have grown fat upon the labor of the people, while oppressing labor and the industrial interests.

We have often warned the Radical party of the coming storm. It cannot now be avoided, and we hope, once begun, it will be effectual—something to be remembered in the future.

Every white woman, the widow of a dead soldier of the Union, who held any little petty office under President Johnson to gain support for her orphaned children, has been turned out by Grant & Co., to make room for Union Leaguers, and often for even negroes. The native "Union" element in the South, of which so much was once said, is thus virtually wiped out; for the people there see that, as against Northern Jacobins, there can be no reason and right be but one party. When the widows of Union soldiers are placed blind from office for able-bodied negroes, the blind cannot fail to see the aim of these villains in power.

A Frank Acknowledgment—Who supports the Imperialist.

Some two weeks since in the editorial columns of the WATCHMAN, we stated positively that the Imperialist, the new advocate of a monarchy in this country, was an off-shoot of Radicalism, and gave our reason for so stating, without making public the manner in which we became possessed of the facts that warranted the statements. We then asserted that the Imperialist was sustained by the mobby of Secretary BORIE, in the interest of President GRANT, and that one of the members of the late "General's" staff was the mingling editor of the concern. As it in confirmation of those assertions, we now have the frank acknowledgment of the Imperialist men that the measures and policy of the Radical party are best suited to the peculiar principles and ideas inculcated and propagated by the monarchists of America, of whom they claim to be the avant-courier. In the article which we extract below, we have the Imperialist, the official organ of the empire, advising the friends of the new order of things and who are also the foes of the Republic, to vote with the radical party, as embracing within its creed the genius of the autocracy for which that paper so ardently prays.

In anything more needed to prove that the term "Radical" is only the synonym of the word "Imperialist." Are they not both one and the same thing, and do they not both lead to the same dastardly and infamous consummation; the overthrow of our republican institutions and the establishment of an hereditary despotism upon the ruins of the once noble edifice of civil and religious liberty, which it cost the best blood of the Revolution to set up and maintain? Let the people read the following extract from the columns of the Imperialist, and then let them determine what party it is that has made our former blessed Government the "hollow fraud" which the suckling of royalty significantly calls it:

We have often asserted in these columns, the Imperial movements in the United States owe its origin to the sincere conviction of independent thinking men throughout the country, that the only way of securing the best of two evils, the Republic or the Empire, was to do so, so that perhaps a majority of its earnest sympathizers and supporters at the North cast their ballots with the Republic, and at the South with the Empire. It is a fact that the Imperialist party, in its early days, included a large proportion of the intellectual and moral worth of the northern section of the country. Under such circumstances, the false and dangerous dogmas of equality, popular sovereignty, and the unconditional franchise of the ignorant and vicious masses, were not only not introduced, but were actively resisted. Under such circumstances, those who have the welfare of the nation at heart, would rather give their temporary assent to the policy of a party, which, though as Radical as the Empire itself, was at least a party which would not sacrifice the principles of the Republic to the claims of the Empire. We acknowledge, in view of these facts, that many of the friends of Imperialism must vote, if they vote at all, with the Republican party, but we deny that the Republican party, in any way, or that its ranks are not open to all who, weary of the hollow fraud which, from habit, we call "our government," are ready to labor with seal and fidelity in the cause of a reform that can only be accomplished through revolution.

Freemen of America, are you tired of Republican government? Are you disgusted with governing yourselves? Do you want a crowned head to rule you, and titled villains to make laws for you? Do you want to be subjects in place of Sovereigns—slaves in place of freemen?

If you do, stick to Radicalism and Imperialism—stand by the party that is laboring now, to make a crowned head to govern you, and debase yourselves by acknowledging, that you are unworthy to be called freemen!

He who votes for a Radical hereafter, votes for a supporter of Imperialism—an opponent of Republican government.

It has been the practice for the past two hundred years with England and France, to sit down in their easy chairs, and take a measurement of our American tobacco and cotton crops, and ere the summer snow of the South had ripened or the narcotic weed had been gathered in, to send over to this foolish people, a sufficient amount of worthless trumpery and stuff to pay for it all! This has been the blind policy of our government. No wonder the American people toil for nothing, and are a gaudy, colored, and gorgeously arrayed set of asses, who worship fashion and starve their bellies!

Gov. CURTIN, of this bore, has gone into the telegraph business in China, as we observe by the papers. He is going to build a line from Canton to Shanghai. It is remarkable what a fondness some of these American Jacobins have for things celestial! There is BERLEX, who says when he was a young man, he came near going to China to live, and might now have been a Chinese mandarin with a queue as long as his meanings, which would extend out a great ways. What a pity all the devilish Radicals in America don't emigrate there in a body!

READ, WHITE-MEN, READ.

A Damning Record for Radicalism—How it Attempted to Force Negro Suffrage Upon the People of Indiana—An Unparalleled Outrage Upon White Men.

If there was any honesty, integrity, patriotism, self-respect or common decency in the thousands of white-skinned individuals who have been hanging on to the fall of radicalism, after the outrage it has attempted to perpetrate upon them by forcing negro suffrage upon the country, contrary to their wishes, we should think they would leave that party in disgust. But they will not. They can be lied to, cheated, kicked round like old shoes, made to swallow their own words a dozen times a day if necessary, whipped into the support of any measure like dogs into their kennels and made to do any menial service radical leaders may wish performed, without even a growl. If not, how comes it that they will cling to a party that has no more regard for the rights of the people than the devil has for the forms of christianity? A little scrap from the history of that party in the State of Indiana, which no radical paper has as yet had the courage to devour—an attempted outrage that should cause its perpetrators to dangle from the ends of ropes fastened to the lamp posts of Indianapolis—shows what the unwise of that party will swallow and submit to. From the Indianapolis Sentinel of the 14th inst., we get the following particulars of the attempt to force negro suffrage upon the country by fraudulently securing the ratification by the State of Indiana of the so called 15th amendment. Let white men read it—then let them ponder, and blush that the perpetrators of such infamous acts are left unhung:

It was evident from the proceedings in the House of Representatives on Wednesday that it was the intention of the Republican members to break faith with the minority. The motion of Mr. Dunn, on Wednesday last, to make the Morgan Raid bill the special order for Friday at 8 o'clock, after the time set for the consideration of the proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, developed the scheme that had been adopted to make that bill and other important legislation subsidiary to and dependent upon the consideration of the Amendment. The postponement until Tuesday the 11th, of that question, as agreed upon at the commencement of the session, and then on Monday last in the House, and on Saturday last in the Senate, until this afternoon, was to give the opportunity for the passage of all necessary and important legislation, previous to that firebrand being introduced, and with the full knowledge that when it was, the Democratic members were in honor bound to resign their seats, if that step was necessary to defeat it.

The only really important measures left to be acted upon yesterday were the Senate amendments to the Morgan raid and specific appropriation bills, by the House, and then all of Wednesday and yesterday were left to perfect and adopt them. The proposition of Mr. Dunn, in the House, on Wednesday, to defer the Morgan raid bill until after the time set to make the ratification of the Amendment the special order, gave the minority every reason to believe that the majority did not intend to keep faith, but to force a vote upon it previous to the time fixed, and when a quorum was present in both branches. The sequel proves that this apprehension of the Democratic members was well founded. What are the facts? On Saturday last, in the Senate, Mr. Fisher said:

"Noticing a good deal of nervousness on the part of our Democratic friends, in order to quiet it, asked and obtained leave to present the following:

Resolved, That an early day in the present session of the Senate be ordered for the consideration of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, when taken up on that day shall be further postponed to Friday, the 14th day of May, at half-past two o'clock, and shall be the special order for that hour.

This was adopted, yeas 80, nays 10. The special order was not taken up on Tuesday, but was passed over by common consent and understanding that the resolution adopted on Saturday carried it over until Friday afternoon. In this connection it must be remembered that the reason given by Mr. Fisher for postponing this question, in which he was sustained by a vote of 80 to 10, that important legislation was still pressing upon the legislature, existed with the same force yesterday as it did on Saturday last. The specific appropriation and the Morgan raid bills, were yet pending, for although they have been returned from the Senate to the House, the amendments of the former had not been considered in by the latter and they could not be considered out of the way, or as not pressing, until the provisions of the bill in controversy had been agreed upon by both branches.

Yesterday morning, in the Senate, in violation of the agreement and understanding, Mr. Hooper moved to suspend the order of business, that he might introduce a joint resolution accepting and ratifying a certain amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and have it read for information. Mr. Stein after some discussion had taken place, said that inasmuch as remarks had been made that the resolution had been introduced for the purpose of making it the order for the day, he would move for the ratification of the amendment as soon as it was before the Senate. Its introduction, however, was defeated by a vote of nineteen to twenty-five. At noon a caucus of the Republican members was held which was attended by Senator Morton. It is understood

that his presence, and speech, urging extreme measures for the ratification of the Amendment had the effect to stiffen the backs of the Radical Senators who were not disposed to waver in their faith, and being then up to the point that was resolved upon, the character of which the report of the Senate proceedings yesterday afternoon show.

The Democratic members also held a caucus yesterday noon, at which it was resolved that the old members, whose whose time would expire with this Legislature, eleven in number, should resign to defeat a quorum in joint convention, if the Republican members should resolve upon forcing one. There was no intention on the part of the Democrats to break a quorum of the Senate, and there was no necessity for it, as the resignation of the Democratic members of the House would break a quorum in the Senate. Between two and three o'clock yesterday afternoon the resignations of Messrs. Carson, Gifford, Huffman, Humphreys, Lee, Smith, Sherrord, Taggart and Turner were handed to the Governor before either of those Senators made their appearance in the Senate chamber, and this fact must be remembered, as Messrs. Carson, Gifford, Lee, Sherrord and Smith are reported in the Senate proceedings after they had resigned, and the fact announced to the Senate that they had done so, and were only private citizens, as being present and not voting.

In addition, the proceedings are made to report Messrs. Denbo, Henderson, Johnson and Laselle as present and not voting. In fact, Mr. Stein offered the following resolution to falsify the record—and which was adopted, when it must have been known that a portion of the Senators named in it were not in the Senate Chamber at the time:

Resolved, That it be entered on the journal of the Senate that upon the call of the yeas and nays upon the passage of the joint resolution ratifying the 15th Amendment to the United States Constitution, the following Senators were present but declined voting:

- Mr. Carson, Senator from Allen.
Mr. Gifford, Senator from Franklin.
Mr. Huffman, Senator from Morgan.
Mr. Lee, Senator from Cass.
Mr. Laselle, Senator from Cass.
Mr. Lee, Senator from Bartholomew.
Mr. Morgan, Senator from Vanderburgh.
Mr. Sherrord, Senator from Harrison.
Mr. Smith, Senator from Huntington.
Mr. Denbo, Senator from Harrison.
Mr. Johnson, Senator from Montgomery.

The following letter addressed to Governor Baker, and which will be placed in his hands this morning, fixes most clearly this infamous fraud. Read it and see to what extent in dishonor and crime Radical Senators were willing to go to accomplish a measure to which a large majority of the people of Indiana are opposed:

INDIANAPOLIS, May 13, 1868.

To His Excellency, Governor Baker.

At the opening of the special session of the General Assembly, each House, as you are aware, adopted a resolution postponing the consideration of the negro suffrage amendment until the 11th inst. On the 7th inst. a resolution was adopted in the Senate declaring that on the 11th inst. when taken up, the consideration of the said amendment should be postponed until the 14th inst. On this day, the 12th, in the forenoon, an effort was made in the Senate to take up and act upon a resolution ratifying said amendment.

This failed for the time being, but only temporarily, as we could see, and therefore at the mid-day adjournment we resigned our offices as senators, of which the Senate was duly informed.

About an hour afterwards a portion of the Senate, in that a quorum, went through the form of considering and ratifying said amendment, and it is rumored, will attempt to make the record speak an untruth in showing that the mid-day adjournment was resigned our offices as senators, during the consideration and action. Being no longer senators, we have no voice in controlling the record and desire to say to you that we were private citizens at the time of said act of the Senate, and that body had been so informed, which can be established by ample testimony if you desire it, and one of our number, Mr. Smith, was not even in the State House at the time.

As for myself I had not resigned, but was not present nor at the State House at the time of said act, as can be established by proof if called for.

G. W. DENBO.

Thus it appears that two of the gentlemen named in the resolution of Mr. Stein, Messrs. Smith and Denbo were not even in the State House at the time the vote was taken upon the joint resolution ratifying the Amendment, and five certify that they were no longer Senators, but private citizens.

The proceedings show that twenty-seven Senators voted for the resolution, and one against it so that twenty-eight votes were given. This does not make a quorum. But how does the Lieutenant Governor, the Christian Statesmen, declare the resolution adopted? His secretary reports the following facts: He should have said—27 yeas, 1 no, and 10 present, but not voting.

Who are the facts? There was not a quorum of Senators present when the vote was taken, nor was there a quorum at any time yesterday afternoon. It requires thirty-four Senators present to constitute a quorum.

Messrs. Carson, Gifford, Lee, Sherrord and Smith had resigned, and besides neither Mr. Smith nor Mr. Denbo were taken, so that only thirty-two senators, were present. It is by such a fraud that the Lieutenant Governor and the Republican majority declare that the joint resolution ratifying the proposed amendment was adopted by the Senate.

The scenes in the House yesterday were not as exciting as those in the higher branches, but they developed the intentions of the Radical members with equal certainty. There was no session in the morning, as the Democratic members were in caucus, consequently no quorum was present. At the opening of the afternoon session, Mr. Overmyer offered a proposition, which was read for information, that the House proceed in a separate bill and after two hours consideration vote finally upon it; that at 4 o'clock the House should take up the Morgan raid bill and proceed at once to consider or non-concur in the amendments of the Senate thereto, without any motion to adjourn or without any dilatory motion whatever.

This proposition was offered before the resignation of the Democratic members, and when its acceptance would have insured action upon both of these bills. But the Republican members would not entertain a proposition that would have disposed of these measures. It was not until this last overture to pass these bills was rejected that the resignation of the Democratic members were handed to the Governor. Senator Morton, Governor Baker and a large number of Republican members professed a desire for the passage of the Morgan raid bill, but when they had the opportunity to manifest their friendship, they sacrificed it and knowing when they did so, that the sacrifice would not avail them anything. When Mr. Dunn, on Wednesday last, put the Morgan raid bill behind the constitutional amendment, he knew, every Republican member of the House knew, Senator Morton and Governor Baker knew that that step sounded the death knell of both that and the specific appropriation bill. The sufferers by the Morgan raid, whose claims were adjudged by a commission appointed by Governor Baker, and that commission was composed of Republicans exclusively, will now know who sacrificed them. The members from this county, by voting for Mr. Overmyer's resolution, which proposed to give necessary legislation the precedences over partisan measures, could have secured the passage of the specific appropriation bill, in which their constituents are largely interested. They were appealed to to save that bill, but the appeal was in vain. They knew that the Democratic members would resign, that in honor they were bound to take that step to defeat the ratification of the amendment, and that it made no difference whether the amendment was considered until next Monday and after both the Morgan raid and specific appropriation bill had been finally voted upon, but they obeyed the behests of partisans rather than the interests of their constituents. There was ample time yesterday for action on these bills, and there was no reason why that action was withheld, but they preferred to jeopardize their passage, defeat them in fact, with the silly hope that such a course might force the Democratic members to permit a vote upon the ratification of the amendment.

It was the understanding when the Democrats conceded the organization of the Legislature, that the amendment should not be brought in as a frebrand to disturb legislation until all necessary legislation was disposed of. But before this understanding had been fulfilled, when the arrangement lacked but very little of being carried out, the majority could not permit the few remaining hours to transpire without an exhibition of the moral depravity, the bad faith, the lack of manliness, of integrity, to say nothing of courtesy, and even the commonest duty that a representative owes to those he represents, that seem to be necessary elements in the character of Radical politicians. But as we write, the perjury of the Radicals, alike to their constituents and their own honor, becomes heinous, but space and time forbid us to say more to-day. Messrs. Davis, of Floyd, and Crofford, will remain in the House, and Messrs. Bradley, Johnson, Henderson and Morgan in the Senate, to look after the interests of not only the Democratic party of Indiana, but the great mass of the people who would reject the proposed amendment if the opportunity was given them, and who will repudiate the men who attempted to impose the infamous measure upon them. The first opportunity that offers, even if it is not before October, 1870.

For the WATCHMAN The New Capitol. A renewal of the project to remove the Federal Capitol from Washington to some point west of the Mississippi is again talked of. Omaha is mentioned, in connection with St. Louis, Chicago, and other points. The great progress of competing lines of railroad in all quarters, gravitating to the heart of the country, which is somewhere in the neighborhood of Omaha, renders the project even likely to be sought to be secured by the Pacific as well as the trans-Mississippi and trans-Missouri States and Territories, with the friendly cooperation of the whole Western country East of the Mississippi and West of the Allegheny Mountains. But Omaha is not the bright particular point. Council Bluffs is the place best suited by the gifts of a lavish nature. It has the finest and richest country around it; a plain as level as a plane ample room for a city of a million inhabitants, running from the beautiful mounds on the East to the river Missouri, of from five to ten miles. It is at Council Bluffs, where some eight lines of railroad have their terminus—not at Omaha, opposite. If any city in the West is likely to receive the location of the Federal Capitol, in its removal from Washington, it is the great future city of the West, Council Bluffs, with its railroad communication with the whole world and to all points of the compass.

Now is the time to subscribe for the WATCHMAN—the campaign is approaching.