The Democratic Watchman.

BY P. GRAY MEEK. «

JOE W. FUREY, Associate Editor.

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BELLEFONTE, PA: "... Friday Morning, September 3, 1869.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR, ASA PACKER, OF CARBON COUNTY. FOR SUPREME JUDGE, CYRUS L. PERSHING, OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET. Assembly—JACOB G. MEYER.
Prothonotary—JOHN MORAN.
Register—JOHN H. MORRISON.
Recorder—ISRAEL GRENOBLE.
GRANIF—DANIEL W. WOODRING.
Trassure—SIMON R. WOLF.
Commessioner—JOSEPH McCLOSKI
Corens-J. F. LARIMER.
Auditor—D. H. YEAGER.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

That the federal government is limited in ser to the grants contained in the Federal power to the grants contained in the Federal Constitution; that the exercise of doubtful constitutional powers is dangerous to the sa-bility of the government and the safety of the people, and the democratic party will never consent that the State of Pennsylvania shall surrender her great right of local self-govern-

surrender her groat right of local self-governments.

2. That the attempted ratification of the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution by the radical members of the last legislature, and their refincal to submit the same to a vote of the people, was a deliberate breach of their official duty and an outrage upon every citizen of the State, and the resolution making such ratification should be promptly repealed and the amendment submitted to the poople at the polls for socceptance or rejection.

3. That the democratic party of Pennsylvania is opposed to conferring upon the negro the right to vote, and we do emphatically deny that where is any right or power in Congress or elsewhere to impose negro suffrage upon the people of this State in opposition to their will.

4 That reform is the administration of the Sodesal and State governments, and in the nangement of their financial affairs is impersectively demanded.

5. That the movement now being made for

pecationly demanded.

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the assessment of the condition of the labor-ing again has our most cordial co-operation.

6. That the legislation of the late republican
congress "sutside of the Constitution," the

d. That the legislation of the user reputing a congress "suited of the Constitution," the disregard of the majority therein of the will of the people and sancily of the ballot hox, in the exclusion from their seats in Congress of representatives also from the congress of representatives also from the Union and the urasthrow of all civil governments in Ritars in the Union and the urasthrow of all civil governments therein, are acts of syranny and usurpation that tend directly to the destruction of all republican governments and the creation of the worst forms of desposition.

7. That our soldlers and estiors, who carried the flag four country to principly sinustice given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

ARE YOU REGISTERED?

This is a question that concerns every Democrat. Don't put it off till the last moment, but go, immediately and see that your name is on the Registry list. Remember the success of the Democracy depends on getting out our whole vote, and every man must be Registered! It won't do to neglect this matter; therefore let it be attended to at once.

The Lesson of Murder.

The conviction of the murderer Joursey in our court here last week. for the killing of LEVI ENNIS, at Philall of our young men. In the instance his faculties, and in possession of robust and transplanted to a gloomy dungeou : torious. within the frowning walls of a penitentiary. But a few moments before he committed the crime which sent a fellow mortal, supprepared, and with all his sins upon his head, into the pres ence of his Creator, we presume his hopes, and anticipations were as high as those of any of his companions.-But in an evil moment, in a fury of ungovernable passion, he plunged a knufe into a fellow being, and thus thrust himself without the pale of human society, and gave his name to the criminal records of the county as one who had dyed his hands in the blood of a fellow creature.

We trust, then, that the trial and conviction of this man may be a solemn warning to this community. We hope it will teach our young men to beware of intoxicating drink, for this, it seems, was the immediate cause of the down. fall of young Johnson. Let it be a lesson to them to keep away from where much beverages are fold, and never to mix or mingle with bad company anywhere. Had Johnson not been addicted to the use of liquor, he would not have gone into the saloon wherein he committed the murder. He would have avoided the dispute, would have kept his temper, and the knife which, with the quickness of a flash, was buried deep in the bowels of his companion, would never have had its brightness stained by the crimson tide of a Government.

human life. But in liquor, in passion, and in the ungovernable phrensy which always attends those whom the devil incites to bloody murder, he struck the fatal blow that has made him an outlaw, with the Cain-mark on his forehead, forever.

It is the very saddest of sad sights to see a young man thus hopelessly wreckwe hope it may be a long, long time before we are again called on to record another such fearful crime, committed by any hands, much less by those of a youth whose manhood might otherwise be the pride and glory of his country.

Remember, then, young men, that under the same circumstances, the same excitement and the same influences, you are as likely to fall as Johnson. All men are sinners, and no man is able to exactly measure his power of resisance under temptation.

Geary and Gettysburg

Last week a few of the most insignificant of the Federal generals of the late war, among whom was Joun W. GEARY, assembled at Gettysburg to lay out, ostensibly, the positions occupied by the federal army during the three day's battle, and to mark them with granite. Invitations had been sent to Gen. LEE and other Southern generals, to participate in the ceremonies, and mark the positions occupied by the Southern army. Gen. LEE, however, and, indeed, all the Southern officers had the good sense not to accept the invitation, and in their letters of refusal expressed their opinions that if we expect ever again to become one people it will be better to let all such sad occasions as that of the battle of Gettysburg sink into oblivion, rather than attenue to perpetuate them in monuments of enduring marble.

This was very sensible in Gen. LEE and those other brave Confederate officers. The whole thing was gotten up simply as a benefit to JOHN W. GEARY, who is now the Radical candidate for This would be setting a luminous ex Governor of Pennsylvania. We are moet happy to say, however, that owing to the absence of the eclat which as Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad the respect of foreign nowns and incompand the respect of foreign nowns and furnish as example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights.

3. That the present internal revenue and taxing system of the general government is grossly unjust, and means ought at once to be adopted to cause a modification thereof. was inveighed into the arrangement, not a single federal general of distinc tion was upon the ground. Great preparations had been made for a glorification over the Southerners, but their absence knocked the whole thing in the head, and saved the country the humiliation of the insult which its dirty lickspittles, like GRARY and others, would have offered the Southern people.

Had GEART not been a candidate, this piece of arrant humbuggery would never have been thought of. Gettysburg ue no more important as a batte field than other great points of the war, and if it be necessary to fix the positions of the armies on one field, why not on all? Bull Run, for instance, where the federal army was twice most disastrously defeated, ought to be highly ipsburg, and his sentence of eight important in this respect, as historians years solitary confinement in the Eas | would undoubtedly be much obliged tern Penitentiary at Philadelphia, is a for correct information as to the exact lesson that should be taken to heart by | points from which the federal army before us, we have a good looking "skedaddle" toward the city of Washyoung man, in the full enjoyment of all ington. As a matter of taste, after having invited the Southern generals health, suddenly taken away from the to Gettysburg, where they were defeat stage, of action, whereon he might have ed, it would be highly proper to invite made an envieble record for himself, them to Bull Run, where they were vic-

> But GEARY's scheme to glor fy himself, at the expense of better men, has miserably failed, and we are disposed to look upon the whole transaction as highly zidiculous and extremely entertaining. We trust, however, that our valiant Governor has succeeded in convincing his cronies that he stood somewhere on that momentons occasion if it was behind a tree, which will be news to the people generally, who have never been able to ascertain that he has stood anywhere in particular since he

has been Governor of Pennsylvania. -The New York Democrat, which we receive every day, has lately been dressed out in a complete suit of new type. It is one of the ablest papers in the country, as, indeed, how could it be otherwise, when edited by that most vigorous and indefatigable of all journalists, BRICK POMEROT ? Mr., POMEnov is waging a glorious fight in behalf of the laboring, oppressed and hardfisted men of the country, and striking heavy blows in defence of the genuine principles of the Democratic party. We are glad to record Brack's unrivaled success in New York, and hope he may long live to be the friend of the people against unjust taskmasters and

About Trout Fishing.

A few weeks ago, President GRANT was up in Elk county, and, in one of the trout streams of that locality, indulged his penchant for catching the "speckled beauties." This would have been all right, except for one thing. It was after the first of August, and the fish law of this State prohibits trout ed at the very outset of his career; and fishing after that time, imposing a penalty of five dollars for every trout caught after that period. This law was passed to protect the trout in our mountain streams, and keep up the supply by affording them every facility to multiply during the breeding season. Whether the President was aware of the existence of this law, we do not know, but, at all events, he disregarded. it, and in company with a party of congenial souls, threw in his line with the full determination to catch as many as he could. The result was, he succeeded in hooking twelve of the beautiful little fish, which, at five dollars apiece, amount to just sixty dollars -a snug little sum which Gen. GRANT now owes to the State of Pennsylvania as a fine for having violated one of her eovereign laws.

Now, the question arises, ought President GRANT to pay this fine? Most certainly he ought. Although President, Gen. GRANT has not lost his individuality, and is amenable to the laws, the same as any other citizen. Because he happens to be the chief magistrate of the country it does not entitle him to exemption from the laws. and if he violates them, either intentionally or otherwise, he is undoubtedly subject to the penalty. Let some citizen of Elk-county, therefore, lodge a complaint against the President, and let the State of Pennsylvania demand her fees, the same as she would have done had the offender been other than President GRANT, and we shall then have the distinguished law breaker in a position where he can illustrate to the people his respect for law and his deere always to abide by its provisions. ample, and would, doubtless, be quoted hereafter as one of the President's chief characteristics. In view of the fact that Grant has violated, in some respect, nearly every provision of the United States Constitution, we submit. in behalf of the sovereign State of Pennylvania, which has often extended him her hospitalities, that he can well afford to show her some respect; and besides that, our treasury needs those sixtv dollars to help fill up the great grap in her vaults caused by the mormous rascality of Gov. CSARY. Therefore we demand for our suffering Commonwealth the immediate payment of the fine due her by the great ULYSSES. Let's have the scrip!

Good Times (!) P

One of the best evidences that times are hard is the fact that business men are obliged to renew their paper in bank, even for sums as small as fifty and one hundred dollars. The pressure is, in fact, so great that it is almost impossible to raise money, and borrowers are compelled to pay ruinous rates of interest on short time. A fabulous per centage is asked on the very best paper, and even among wealthy men there is a panic at the scarcity of monev. How poor men-those who earn at so much per-diem-can get along they don't get along, and that there is at present more distress in the community than has ever been known at any previous time in the history of the country.

Such a state of things in a land that is overflowing with plenty and which has just been blessed with one of the most bounteous harvests that Providence has ever vouchsafed to mankind. is one that ought to and must excite comment and inquiry on the part of the people. In the humorous but forcible language of Artemus Ward, "why are things thus and wherefore the cause of this thusness?" When a people are poverty stricken, whose land is groaning with wealth, there must be something radically wrong in the administration of their affairs. When the barns of the farmers are full of wheat and their fields rich with yellow corn -when potatoes are measured by the hundred thousand bushel - when the fruit, in very plenteoueness, is talling from the trees and the whole land dropping with fatness, it is reasonable to suppose that the pockets of the people will be correspondingly full, and such a thing as pecuniary distress utterly unknown. But such is not the the bold and fearless definder of the anomalus condition of a "land flowconstitutional principles of Republican lng with-inilk and honey," the masses ery good man, and of every man who of whose people are pressed with want values the chartity of American wo-

to purchase the necessary commodities for the sustentation of life.

Where then, shall we look for the cause of the great scarcity of money? Most certainly to that party in whose hands is the management of the finances of the county. They are responsible for the onerous burdens that vex the people, and for that depreciated currency, a dollar of which is now scarcely worth half a dollar in coin. The party whose pernicious and extravagant rule for the last eight years has prostrated all the industrial interests of the country, and brought want and ruin upon the people as a necessary consequence, are the cause of it all, and to them must be attributed the universal ory of distress that now comes un from the four corners of the land. By their corruption, their fraude, their venality, their robberies, their extravagance and their general reckless waste of the people's money, the country has been reduced to the verge of bankruptcy, and the people made to murmur for the want of a steady currency with which to carry on their different avocations.

As we said before, when the country is burdened with plenty and the pockets of the people are nevertheless empty, the fault lies with the Government. Such is the case now, and the Government is in the hands of the Radical party. To them, therefore, let the people look. If they will persist in keeping this corrupt party in power, they must bear the consequences; but if they will unite in one grand effort and hurl it from the high places of the land, the Democracy will soon restore the Government to its primitive purity, and administer the laws of the land to the personal and pecuniary benefit of its inhabitants. The prospect is worth the trial. Let it be done, and the country will take a new start, and that grand impetus to business, which can only be experienced when the people have confidence in the "powers that be," will immediately begin.

Negro Lust and Who is Responsible

In almost every paper we pick up we are shocked to find accounts of negro outrages upon white women. We seldom publish anything of this kind, because we do not like to befoul our columns with the disgusting details, And yet they should be known. We believe it is important that the public aould be made aware of these things, because they show the inherent beastliness of a race of people, who, in a condition of servitude, were made industrious and useful inhabitants; but who, since their elevation to a state of freedom, have manifested a most lascivious nature, which delights to exhibit itself in forcible outrages upon white women for the gratification of their lustful passions.

In the South, particularly, white ladies are in constant danger from this source, and very frequent and horrible are the accounts of rape from that section. The negroes seem to take an inthat they are not only actuated by lustful desire, but also by a spirit of inhu- treasury, and that was enough to recman and devilieh revenge. Only a few ommend it to those in power. It would their bread by the labor of their hands, negro, after having violated the person hand a large monthly balance, which of a daughter of his former master, deand make a comfortal le living, paying liberately cut off her right arm, from the incalculable advantage of himself the Federal Constitution passes, or that the high rates that are now asked for the effects of which, we believe, she and his friends. Some of the interest everything saleable, is a mystery to us | has since died. Such instances are on this heavy balance will be needed as Indeed, we have the assurance that getting alarmingly frequent, and down-

Now, who is to blame for all this crime and sin? Undoubtedly the menwho took the negro away from under the wholecome and necessary restraint in which he was once held. A few years ago such a thing as a negro rape upon a white woman was seldom heard of in the South, but now it is an everyday occurence. And the Radical party must answer for the crime! It took the ignorant black man away from the well disciplined care of his kind master, and taught him lessons of social equality. It held out to him the ignus fatuus of political distinction, and instilled into his nature the unholy spirit of revenge. It took him from honest labor into criminal idlenees - from a state of enforced virtue to an atmosphere of sensual desire; and by holding up to him the prospect of cohabitation and intermarriage with white women, so stimulated his passions and excited his lust, that to-day he is found roaming the country, like a roaring li on, seeking whom he may devour.

Certainly, no condemnation is too severe for a party that has thus not only reduced the black race to the condicase in the "Great Republic" in this tion of wild beasts, but has also placed year of our Lord. On the contrary, the white women of the land in state of the opposite is true, and we present the constant danger and alarm. Surely it deserves the scorn and contempt of ev-

and groaning for the means wherewith manhood. We trust, then, that all these things may be considered when the people come to pronounce their verdict upon the conduct of that party, and that there may be written down, not only upon the wall, but in every true and patriotic heart, the fearful yet merited sentence, "thou art weighed in the balance and found wanting.'

Are You Registered?

Under the new Registry Law all citizens who desire to vote in October must have their names on the Registry List of their district. These Registry Lists are now made out in book form. and are hung up at the different voting places in heach boroug and township. As this registry is a new thing, we advise all Democratic voters, whether old residents or new comers in their districts, to call at the place of voting fortwith, examine the Registry Lists, and see whether their names are on it. If they are on-all right. If the name of any man is missing, call on the As sessor of the district and have the missing name registered at once. This will save not only much trouble at the polls, but in many cases it will save the loss of a vote on the day of the elec-

Registry Lists may be corrected, and names added up to within ten days of the election, and the Assessor is bound to make such addition or correction on the list. The election takes place this year on Tuesday, October 12. Friday, Oct., 1, is therefore the last day that names can be legally added to the Registry Liet. Committees of the several districts should see to it that the name of every Democratic voter in their districts respectively, is registered before that time. Voters then selves should also be sure, by personal examination, that their names are on the List. Remember, the Law save that "No man shall be permitted to vote on election day whose name is not on the list,' unless he shall make proof of his right to vote by at least one qualified elector of the district in which he resides, and by making oath, in his own behalf, that he is a legal and duly qualified voter of the district in which he claims to vote, and in no other."

Naturalized citizens, unless they have been voting in the district for five consecutive years, must present their certificates of naturalization to the Asseasor when application is made for registration.— Exchange.

The Interest on the State Debt.

"During the years of Democratic rule 'n Pennsylvania," says one of our cotemporaries, "the Commonwealth paid 44 and 5 per cent. interest on its loans. These rates were maintained until 1867, when, on the recommendation of Gov. Geary and State Treasurer Kemble, a new loan was negotiated to replace the old, and this new loan was made at 6 per cent, interest. Now. there was no necessity for this move ment; none in the world except that of the pockets of the State Treasurer and other radical officials. The old loans sane pleasure in committing these could have been continued, without depredations upon the chastity of white any difficulty, at the old rates of interfemales, and indicate by their actions of. But the placing of the new loan offered an opportunity to plunder the days ago we read of a case in which a lenable the State Treasurer to keep on he could loan out to his favorites, to a corruption fund to elect United right murder often follows in the wake | States Senators and State Treasurers, and to re elect Gov. Geary. Hence the scheme was put through; twenty-three millions were borrowed at aix per cent. and at a cost of placing the loan of **\$**90.000.

> We now have the effect of this admirable stroke of radical financeering. In 1867 the Commonwealth paid \$94. 663 more interest than in 1866, and in 1868 it paid \$172,554 more than in 1866. Here is shown a loss to the people, by the operation of this new radical loan, of \$266,618 in two years! A vote for Geary and the Radical candidates for the legislature, is a vote to endorse and encourage such frauds u pon the people."

> --- In the correspondence of the Columbia Herald, written by one of the editors of that paper from the McElhattan camp ground, we find the following in reference to an individual who occupied the position of chief of

Mr. Kress is also Chief of Police, and far better it would have been for the Board to have assigned him to agme position where his administrative qualities would have shown pre eminent, instead-of placing him where his well-known vanity could have full soope. He put on more airs than a copporal in the army, and for officious meddiling and insolent bearing is entitled to the premium. Grey-haired men and women, as well as the pratting infant, did not essape his little brief authority. Next season he ought so be placed in command of the corps of walters in one of the boarding tents.

Why. Wysman what have you have here

Why, Wilson, what have you been about? We had a better opinion of you. .

The Chinese Question

The extraordinary influx of the Chinese to our shores, is attracting a great deal of attention just now, and speculation is rife as to what is to be their future and what the effect which the precipitation of so great an avalance of Mongolian incivilization upon our shores, may have upon our free institutions. The papers are full of this quastion, and varied opinions are expressed. Among the ablest articles we have seen on the subject, the following, from the Cincinnati Commoner, will command general interest. We publish it, for the present leaving our readers to draw their own inferences:

THE CHINESE INVASION.

We have no present adequate con-ception of the capacity of that vast hiveofpopulation in China to overflow, nor of the prodigious power of united capital, cupidity and organization in directing the current upon our shores It is an event which we are inviting, as wedo so many thing upon a superfi-cial view of the subject. The popular idea, especially at the South, where there will be, of course, the most im-mediate profit from Chinese labor, is, that the old style of living without manual white labor can be continued, and Southern prosperity remain, as it was only possible for it to do with negroes for workers. If the negro can not be set his task by private or by public authority, and compelled to perform it, he will soon degenerate into nothing and disappear. It will take time, by white race has the power to compel that result, no matter what schemes of negro education, and negro ballots, and negro endowment in goods and lands nor what amount of white suffering and destitution and confiscation may be hatched in the future. As the Consti tution is the higher law, so are the organic laws of nature stronger than any arbitrary enactments of so-called hu man wisdom. In the long run, the position of men is determined by their qualities, and it is as wise to fight against gravitation, which fixes the relation of every atom to the rest, as against the relative merits of races and individuals. We may deny the inferi ority of the negro till we turn black in the face but we can not after the fact.
China and Japan are but beginning

to pour out their hordes of natives upon

They are eeeking a better subsistence, and they honestly earn their bread by labor, and by habits of saving as well as industry. They are sure to thrive, and employers find their pe cuniary account in accepting their ervices, no doubt, without the least idea that we endanger our liberty, and the validity of all its safeguards. At present, it is true that the Chinaman who does housework and work out of doors in California has held his head down to his task, without looking from the dead level of daily labor up to any dange of political or social condition But how long is that to continue, and when to change altogether? Not longer, certainly, than the superstition against burial of the dead in foreign ands, or than our own native schemes for power and money will Abstain from attempting to give the Chinese their ballots, and afterwards from endeavoring to use them as an office-bringing el As soon as, and sooner than the Chinese emigration shall become ery numeroue, their rights will be in nisted on by a new set of carpet baggers and scalawage at first, but very soon by one of the great parties, and immediately by the other. Whenever the people of Ohio, and the people of our Interior States can be degraded to the vulgar level of adulterating the white auffrage with yellow, red or black race infusion, the signal for a death struggle on the Pacific for Chinese as sendancy will begin. opposition of the Irish and German laborers to the employment of the Chinere in competition with them is only the lightest part of the question. danger of our whole avatem of Govern ment impends from the moment tha the Fifteenth so-called Amendment of frage. We must take our stand togeth er, and shoulder to shoulder stretched idly across the continent for the white man's Government or we must consen to a speedy political revolution under such an ambitious aspirant of such a family as the Ewing family for example, and as General Sherman for in stance. He rode rough shed with sword and torch over the grass and corn and at the head of the enemies of his ruined country to lead Africans, Indians, Astatics,—a motly crew, strengthened by every vicious native subsidy, and officered and diciplined by all the uneasy and corrupt apirits generated by the war, to rush through the North with fire and claughter. With the average of our white agri-

culturists, his chances would be slim, if they had none of these pagan aliens strangers to resist in addition to our imperial class. And this leads us to say that we are for meeting this Chinese calamity by encouraging, in every State of the West and South, the Caucasian emigration from Europe. Let an organized effort be made to in vite the Irish and Germans to the United States. We have taken the chances with them, and we have made bad work of it, but a menace of the most tremendous character overhangs our destiny. It has to be met, as men meet the deadliest foe, foot to foot and eye to eye, by every one of our own cit-izers who feels the emergency, and who is capable of a change of habits even; and, in addition to that domestic preparation, let us have an organized syn tem for the introduction of Europeans directly to the Interior of the United States, more especially by the port of Norfolk, with easy and cheap radiation to every portion of the Mississippi Val-ley. The South will rue the day when she orientalizes her society by giving the Mongolian the possession, as hired