

The Democratic Watchman
BY P. GRAY WEEK
JOE W. FUREY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
Terms, \$2 per Annum, in Advance.
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Friday Morning, January 14, 1870.

The Contested Election Cases.

There are no less than four contested election cases before the present Legislature; in the Senate, DIAMOND, Democrat, contests the seat of WATT, Radical, and SCULL, Radical, the seat of FINDLEY, Democrat; in the House O'BRYEN, Radical, contests the seat of MOONEY, Democrat, and JOSEPH, Radical, the seat of FORSTYHE, Democrat. If the actions of the two last Legislatures are to be any guide for the present one it is a very easy matter to imagine which of the contesting parties will be successful; but if a strict observance of law, an honest and fair count and an impartial decision be made, then a very different result will be had. During the session of 1868 Mr. S. T. SHIGERT, who was elected as fairly as any senator ever was elected, was shamelessly deprived of his seat, and the people of the district outraged by the installation of JOHN J. ROBINSON, to the position for which they had chosen Mr. SHIGERT, simply because he was a Democrat and had not \$12,000 to pay to JOHN J. PATTERSON and his ring to cover the expenses they had been at in trying to defeat his election. Last winter upon the testimony of perjured witnesses, men who were brought and paid to come to Harrisburg and swear to a lie—a set of depraved villains as ever disgraced a prison or pleased the devil—DAVID J. WITMOR, a Democrat, was thrown from his seat and a Radical by name of BUNY placed in it. In both these cases, but the mere forms of law were gone through with, facts were thrown aside—Justice was spurned, and the will of the people trampled with contempt. So we believe it will be this winter. Of the one case that DIAMOND vs WATT, and it is a fair sample of the other three, the Philadelphia Post, one of the bitterest radical papers of that city, says:

The Legislature alone can decide whether Mr. Watt or Mr. Diamond was elected in the First Senate District. Contested election cases are submitted to special committees, not selected, we believe, but chosen by chance. The evidence is taken and the arguments made before the committee, and its decision is generally final.

We pointed out on Saturday the facts which makes this case a very grave one. We showed that while the returns gave Mr. W. Watt, the Republican candidate, a majority of 176 in the First district, the seven wards which compose that district gave Democratic majorities for all other officers voted for. Sellers's majority over Ashton is 281; Packer's majority over Gibson is 281. These figures do not lie, but they suggest lying. It is impossible for us to see any cause for this amazing difference in the vote of these wards. We thought we understood the canvass in this city too well, and knew the popular and unpopular candidates. But we discovered no enthusiasm for Mr. Watt, no objection to Mr. Diamond, sufficient to explain why the former should get a Republican majority of 176 in a Democratic district, which went against such a popular candidate as Mr. Ashton by 281 votes. If any can show us even a plausible explanation of this political miracle our obligations will be great.

But till good cause for Mr. Watt's astonishing and unexpected majority is shown, intelligent citizens of both parties will believe that the returns are fraudulent. The Legislature may decide against Mr. Diamond, but public opinion will declare that downright cheating has been committed to send a Republican to the Senate. That is our opinion now; we should be happy to have it changed, but have no hopes of that. As the figures stand, as the character of the contest is now understood, the return of Mr. Watt appears to be as palpable a fraud as ever was attempted in this city.

For the sake of the Republican party we are sorry that any Republican paper should attempt to deny the apparent evidence of cheating, and sneer at the just complaints of the Democracy as mere party clamor. This *The Press* with its habitual contempt of facts, did on Saturday. "We must make allowance," it said, "for exhibitions of that species which is attributable to defeat. As to the fraudulent counting of returns there was nothing to substantiate the charge except Democratic suspicions. These were of course strong just in proportion to the extent Democratic election officers are in the habit of indulging in that business." Nothing? A difference of 457 votes is nothing. Colonel Forney ought, by this time, to know that the Republican party on a better stand cheating in the ranks of its opponents, than rascality in its own. If Mr. Watt becomes a State Senator on the strength of this unexplained majority, the disgrace to our party will be infinitely more damaging than his vote be beneficial. Nothing could have been more fortunate for us than the prompt exposure of the fraud in the Thirtieth Legislative district, by which it was intended to defeat Mr. Forstythe, Democrat, and elect Mr. Geiss.

That these facts will have any effect upon the committee if composed of the same kind of radical rascals, who acted as committee men in the SUGGESTION case, there is not the least probability. Watt will be declared duly elected, notwithstanding the fact that his certificate of election was obtained by the basest, boldest, basest villainy ever attempted to be perpetrated in a political contest. The radical rosters of that body need him—he is one of their kind, ready to vote for any outrage, wrong, thieving that offers a "clever" or promises emolument. He is one of the cheap kind—a tool, and for this reason the more expert rascals of the Senate will scruple at nothing, to continue him in the place in which his fraudulent returns and fraudulent certificate have temporarily placed him.

The attempt of SCULL to deprive FINDLEY of the seat to which he was elected honestly and fairly, is equally as villainous as that of WATT to take DIAMOND's place. FINDLEY was elected from the Bedford, Fulton and Somerset district, by a majority of some 33 votes, received the certificate of the board of return judges—and came to Harrisburg as duly entitled to be sworn in, as any Senator present. By some house poens, SCULL secured the signature of our return judge, to a certificate of election, and has the brazen effrontery to come up to contest FINDLEY's right to the place. Backed by speaking JOHN CHERRY and the brass, brass, baby WAITE of the 21st district, and needed by the lobby and corruptors of the Senate to vote in their behalf, of course, he will succeed, and the certificate of the one return judge, who was bought with a price, will deprive the people of the 20th district of their legally chosen Senator.

The contests in the House are from Philadelphia and almost similar to the WATT—DIAMOND case in the Senate. In reference to one of these, FORSTYHE vs JOSEPH—so palpable was the radical rascality, that a radical judge—ALFRED SOX—was compelled, when the case was before him, to denounce it as an "open attempt to recognize an illegal and fraudulent return for the purpose of depriving a legally elected representative, DIAMOND, occupying his seat."

Such is the villainy, the downright deep-seated villainy of Radical politicians, that when the effort is to stuff the ballot box, forge false returns, buy votes, hire "repeaters," and deprive honest men from depositing their ballots, all fail, to secure success for their scoundrels, they then resort to official perjury and publishing bribery, in the halls of legislation, to accomplish what they failed to accomplish at the polls. It is upon these that they now depend, and it successful SCULL will occupy the place to which the people elected FINDLEY, WATT will fill DIAMOND'S SEAT, JOSEPH take Forstythe's and O'BRYEN, MOONEY'S.

The Republican financiers are like a set of school boys. Among the whole batch of money doctors, no two apparently agree. In truth their differences are diametrically irreconcilable. "Contraction" and "expansion" alike offer the same or similar arguments to prove the infallible case of each. The latest proposition, and the one most reasonably correct is—if return is not made to specie payments, then a further increase in the volume of paper currency is proper, for as gold is no longer money, but a merchantable article, it is no aid to the volume of currency, but an *absorbent* of paper money, the real currency. In other words, gold being no longer used as money, but as a merchantable commodity, requires further capital to handle it. *Thompson's Bank Note Reporter*, on this hypothesis, therefore, urges a further increase of the volume of paper currency \$300,000,000, that prices may be sustained, and the value of values preserved. Bah! Let us have a dismissal of rascals from office, a retrenchment of about \$200,000 in the expenses of the Government per annum, less taxation and a return of honesty, and the money now in circulation is ample. Quack doctors will never cure this sick, patient country. We must have true medicine and true men to administer it, if we are to ride safely over the troubles which hang over us to warn and to alarm.

—There ought to be a day of thanksgiving throughout all the land outside of New York city, in commemoration of the completion of A. T. STEWART'S house. The public will now soon be freed from reading daily of that persistent bore for a time.

QUESTIONS FOR NEW ENGLAND PURITANS.—If, in 1716, it was "a merciful and divinely appointed thing to slave the Ethiopian, for the good of commerce and the Ethiopian's soul"—how could it be a "grate moral idea" to free the negro in 1865?

The Findley—Scull Case.

In order that our readers may fully understand the outrageous attempt of the radical scoundrel in the Senate, to prevent a duly elected Senator from taking his seat in that body, we give in full, the report of Senator DAVIS, a member of the committee, appointed to examine the papers and report, as to the *prima facie* right of FINDLEY, to be sworn in, as senator from the 20th district. It will be seen that Mr. FINDLEY has his claims to the seat on the certificate of his election in Somerset county, signed by three return judges and the clerks, and including a full count of the vote of every township in the county. Mr. SCULL presented, in his behalf, a certificate of election signed by one return judge, and excluding the vote of the township of Allegheny. Notwithstanding these facts, the Radicals attempted to give the seat to Mr. SCULL. The efforts of Mr. LOWRY, however, who seems to be somewhat conscientious, for a Radical Senator, with the strong opinion of ex Attorney, General BREWSTER in Mr. FINDLEY'S favor, and the powerful arguments of Senator WALLACE and other gallant democrats, have resulted in the vindication of Mr. FINDLEY'S right to the seat, and that seat will consequently occupy it. If Mr. SCULL now wants it he will have to become the contestant a position in which he and his friends have, so persistently endeavored to place Mr. FINDLEY. In case he does make up his mind to contest, he will be obliged to face a battery of the most powerful arguments from members of his own party, like Senator LOWRY, and will no doubt find himself in a peculiarly embarrassing situation.

Mr. DAVIS, in his able report, says: Under the terms of the resolution creating our Committee, our duty was performed when we ascertained from the papers submitted to us, who had a majority of the whole vote cast in the Twentieth District. Three counties compose the district. A district board consisting of a return judge from each county met at Bedford on the proper day and regularly organized by electing a president and two clerks. Mr. HICKS, as return judge from Somerset county, participated in the organization, both the clerks then and there appointed, attesting one of the certificates before the Senate. A majority of that board consisted of two of its members, and their return was binding upon us and conclusive of the *prima facie* right. One of the returns before the Senate gives the full vote of the district. The authority and power of two of the judges signing that return was undisputed; they constituted the board under the law; their return elects Findley, and this, in the opinion of the undersigned, is conclusive of the *prima facie* case, and our duties are performed by reporting, as we now do, that Hiram Findley is entitled to the seat and should be sworn.

Two certificates coming to the Senate from the Twentieth district through the regular channel, one signed by two qualified legal return judges and the other signed by one, the first, properly attested returning the larger number of votes, to wit, the votes cast in the whole of the district and electing Mr. Findley, and the other not attested, returning a smaller number of votes, to wit, the vote of the district, omitting the township of Allegheny, in Somerset county, and electing Mr. Scull. The undersigned believes that under the law laid down in 1st Brewster, and according to precedents already established, it is the duty of the Senate to bind the two certificates, and taking the larger number of votes, a but the *prima facie* right to a seat of the person who by such larger number of votes appears to have been elected, which in this case is Hiram Findley. Our duty under this state of facts is already pointed out by Judge Allison in the case of Thompson vs. Ewing, 1st Brewster's Reports, in which there were also two certificates, one ousting the army vote and thus electing John Thompson by a majority of forty-six votes, and electing Robert Ewing by a majority of seven hundred and forty seven. Judge Allison in his opinion, says "the direction of the law looks to one return or certificate of election based upon the computation of votes, and not two or more different returns of election to the same office, for the law contemplated the election of but one person, who shall have received the highest number of votes for the office designated. We are therefore required to regard the two papers as one. If there are contradictions, we must reconcile them if we can." In conclusion he says "we are therefore required to hold that the papers called returns are in fact but one return, and as they can show that Robert Ewing had the highest number of votes, his *prima facie* right is established, for we are to look at the substance of these papers rather than at their form.

This being the law, our duty is discharged by ascertaining from the papers as a whole who has the "highest number of votes" cast in the district as certified by a majority of the judges, and Hiram Findley having the highest number he is *prima facie* entitled to the seat.

It was admitted by Mr. SCULL in his statement made to the committee that the vote of Allegheny township, in Somerset county, was omitted in the return signed by Hicks, and that township gave Findley a majority of forty votes. These forty votes are precisely the difference between the two returns, and thus it appears that the returns signed by one return judge disfranch-

see the voters of Allegheny township, while the returns signed by three return judges embrace the whole vote and to justice to the whole people of the county. These omitted votes explain the discrepancy in the returns, and it being our duty to reconcile, and to give representation to all qualified citizens, it is clear that the return showing the highest number of votes should be accepted as giving the *prima facie* right to Hiram Findley.

The undersigned, believing that it was the duty of the committee to decide from the face of the returns sent from the district, opposed the admission of any evidence, but proof having been admitted to show who was the regular return judge from Somerset county, and some matters that occurred at the meeting of the district board, a witness was offered to prove all that was said and done at such meeting of the district board, substantially as follows: W. C. HICKS and John Mowry appeared at said meeting with returns from Somerset county. Each was asked whether his return embraced Allegheny township. Mowry replied that his did, and Hicks that his did not. The other return judges, to wit: the judges from Bedford and Fulton counties, then took both the returns from Somerset and counted the votes, which elected Mr. Findley. When the result was announced, Mr. Hicks refused to sign it, stating that he was instructed not to sign a certificate that included Allegheny township in the county. That Mr. Points, one of the clerks of the district board, appointed at the suggestion of Mr. Hicks, then remarked that he (Hicks) ought to sign Findley's certificate. That it would be to the credit of the party to do so, as it was very plain to be seen that Mr. Findley was elected, and that he, as a clerk and a Republican was in duty bound to sign it and would do so. To which Mr. Hicks replied that he could do as he pleased. Hicks was then asked whether he considered the returns from Allegheny a fraud. He answered that he did not, but as there was informally he was instructed not to sign and he would not.

This offer was not admitted. Under all the facts therefore, in the case, and under the law as laid down by our courts, and bearing in mind that Findley unquestionably had the highest number of votes cast in the district—a fact which is not denied even by his political opponents—the undersigned is most clearly of the opinion that justice and equity imperatively demand that we admit the *prima facie* right of said Hiram Findley to his seat as sitting member from the Twentieth senatorial district, with leave to Mr. Scull to contest in the manner provided by law, and he so reports.

Respectfully submitted,
J. N. DAVIS.

Journalistic.

- Geo. D. Poston, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, is out and at his desk again.
- The Altoona Vindicator, has been changed to the Altoona Star, and a daily paper is to be issued by its proprietors, D. W. Moore & Son.
- The office of the American Lutheran has been removed from Spring-grove to Milton.
- The Williamsport Daily Standard has ceased to exist.
- The Lock Haven Independent has been coming to us since Monday last on the "half shell."
- W. P. Furey, esq., late of the Carbon Democrat, purposes starting a new paper at Mauch Chunk to be called the Tones.
- C. W. Gutlin, late foreman of this office, has been associated with Mr. Romanovsky, in editorial harness, and is now publishing the Democratic Guard, at Sunbury. Success to you, Cal.
- The Milton Herald has been removed to Milton after a brief existence of one year in the former place.
- Geo. R. Prussinger, has taken his father's place as publisher of the Lewistown Gazette.
- The Lancaster Intelligencer, one of the spiritiest, sanest, ablest, truest, boldest and best Democratic papers in the State, has donned a new dress, and is now unexcelled in the State in other appearance or pluck.
- The Perry county Democrat came to us last week, dressed up as nice and new as some fellow who had been at a fire.
- Another precious Republican official—appointee of GRANT or LINCOLN—a perfect pink of loyal propriety—Vice Consul to Glasgow, Scotland—representative of this country abroad—has met with a little mishap. The name of the precious cuss is WILLIAM COOK, and he was U. S. Vice Consul. The mishap is a trivial one. It is this: A Scotch criminal court, before which he had a fair trial on the charge of forgery, has just sent him to a British penitentiary for seven years! His friends will regret the accident, but many of them will feel happier in the thought that it might have been thus with them, had justice always been meted out. Cook, however, is no exception. We have had numbers of loyal chaps abroad meet with a like fate, and many more have escaped it by extraordinary caution. Minister HAILE came near getting into worse scrape than conviction for forgery. He was Minister of this country and was at the same time engaged in smuggling. What a precious set of rascals. Penitentiary birds for foreign representatives! The Lord de-

How Loyalty is Built Up.

We see it stated that a new Republican paper has been started at Louisville, Ky., on the joint stock plan, with a capital of \$25,000. This sum is all raised on paper and the wise heads of the Jacobin element have got together, and the thing is born. But hereby hangs a tale. It will live a certain number of days only. As we have said the capital is \$25,000—on paper; that is, we the undersigned a fee to take stock to the amounts set opposite our names to be paid up when we succeed in getting our appointments as consultants, etc., but not otherwise. And so to get the means necessary to get out the paper, the leaders levied a tax on each Federal office holder in the State. The price for a cross road's post master, as we learn from the tart letter of one who declines the honor of "sustaining so important an undertaking," is only \$5. How much they have succeeded in raising will ultimately be known in the composing room and at the paper makers. But ULYSES may keep the thing along. No doubt he will, as he is the real editor of it, notwithstanding a country lawyer claims the honor. This thing of men publishing news papers without anything of the business and having no experience, has long since been tested. No money, no ability, no adaptation—no nothing is the result. The Government has tried its hand and failed in establishing Jacobin papers in the South. Without a party, and also without any sure capital, it will take no very wise newspaper man to figure out the days of its life. But Pennsylvania, we give this information to you, because it interests you more than you perhaps think. While that paper lives the many others that have elsewhere been attempted by the Jacobin plunderers, you will have to pay a part of its expense. Each farmer of Centre is a member of that Joint Stock Company, and must "ante" up for the dissemination of Jacobin literature.

A Bald-Headed Lie.

The New York Tribune publishes the statement that one Mrs. Caroline Tuller, of West Point, was lately threatened and ordered from the State by the Ku Klux, for teaching niggers how to read and write. This is news to the Kentuckians, who have heard nothing whatever of it, either Democratic or Republican. In fact, it is pronounced by a paper published there to be a lie in all respects. Poor old Horace has permitted himself to be imposed upon. This noise and nonsense about Ku Klux has long since been utterly played out. To have effect, the Jacobins ought to get up something new in the way of imaginary terror. Let them set about some new "order" or thing, for they are badly mistaken if they expect to scare any body now by the Ku Kluxing themselves. The Ku Klux never did exist, except in the brains of crazy Jacobin editors and lawless Federal stragglers at the South, the one to be abated, the other as a cloak to steal with. There is no Mrs. Caroline Tuller, no white female nigger school teacher, no Ku Klux, and no truth in the Tribune's statement. What a pay for Jacobin editors!

"NOW YOU SEE IT, AND NOW YOU DON'T"—"Gen." T. M. Hite, a carpet bagger belonging to New York, Missouri, and several other States, at a political meeting which we attended, likened the Democratic Platform to a dog which, on the south side of the Potomac, would walk on its hind legs; and north of that stream, on its fore legs. Even if this simile held good, it would not be as wonderful and trite, an exemplification of Radical consistency as the avowal of another Radical at the meeting, that "there is difference between the s e.) of a northern and southern nigger!"

Some crazy Jacobin correspondent writes to a Radical journal that "barbarism reigns supreme at Bayou Real, Ark.," and "that the bowie knife and pistol are its profits." He only means to lie. As there is no such place anywhere on earth as Bayou Real (a very unreal name) an intended lie only turns out to be a fiction. That poor fellow has been somewhere down there and has got drunk on Arkansas rot gut—poor unreal wretch!

The ingredients which go to make up "the best" Radical government under the sun," are as follows, to wit: Official corruption and imbecility; increasing taxation; nigger supremacy at the South; a down-trodden Southern people; New England agrardizement at the expense of the tax payers; a daily increasing "National" Debt; impending commercial panics and crises; and the grinding of the masses for the benefit of the rich. Selah.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW FIRM!
NEW GOODS AND PAIRIC PRICES!
R. H. FOSTER.

Having purchased the extensive store of Howell, Gilliland & Co. Nos. 1 and 2 Bush's Alley, and added to them at panic prices, a large assortment of
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS,
NEW GOODS

He is enabled to sell at

OLD FASHIONED PRICES!

A large variety of Ladies' Dress Goods, Ladies' Dress Trunks, Ladies' Dress Hoods.

Great Bargains in Muslins and Calicoes, Mullins and Calicoes, Muslins and Calicoes.

Ready-made Clothing, Ready-made Clothing, Ready-made Clothing. Warranted to suit.

Our Cloths and Cassimeres, Our Cloths and Cassimeres, Our Cloths and Cassimeres. Cut to order.

THE GROCERY DEPARTMENT.

Arranging every one in assortment and low prices.
Ryep, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Canned Fruits, Jelly, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Almonds and Peaches of all kinds, and every other article belonging to the Grocery Department.

THE WHOLESALES AT PHILADELPHIA.

22-Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers look to your interest. One dollar and seven cents is all you need to get a dollar's worth of goods at a remarkably low price.

R. H. FOSTER

Is selling his Dry Goods and Groceries.

22-No trouble to show Goods.

If they are not as represented, we will pay you for your trouble.
Don't forget the place.

22-BUSH ARCADE.

Room No. 1.

DR. W. H. WITMOR.

Has been successful practice for a number of years, with the exception of the difference in the Hospital, etc. during the late American war, continues to attend to all professional cases at his office.

No 928 Filbert St. Philadelphia.

No Patent Medicines are used or recommended, the remedies administered are those which will not break down the constitution, but renovate the system from all injuries it has sustained from natural causes and leave the system in a healthy and perfectly cured condition.

DYSPEPSIA.

This distressing disease, and fell destroyer of health, and is a warning of the constitution and yearly carrying thousands to untimely graves, can most emphatically be cured.

MELANCHOLY, ABERRATION.

That state of abnormal and weakness of the mind which renders persons incapable of enjoying the pleasures of performing the duties of life.

RHEUMATISM.

In any form or condition, chronic or acute warranted curable.

EPILEPSY.

or falling sickness, all chronic or stubborn cases of

FEMALE DISEASES.

radically removed. Salt Rheum and every description of ulcerations, Piles and scrofulous diseases which have baffled all previous medical skill can be cured by my treatment and I cure all diseases (you Consumption) can be cured by wearing my Medicated Jacket, which is a protection to the lungs against all changes of weather in all climates—having in it restorative for years the cause and character of intermittents (fever and ague) in all parts of the United States, will cure permanently all chronic or acute cases of ague and nervous disease in a few days.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE, OR DRAWING BLOOD.

Tap Worm that dread to the human family for years, can be removed with two or three doses (my newly discovered remedy, warranted in all cases. Consultation in the English or German languages. Will make visits any distance if desired. Will be addressed by letter (confidentially) to any part of the country.

Office, No. 928 Filbert St. Philadelphia.

A SCHOOL IN THE MOUNTAINS

AT BELLEFONTE, PA.
FOR 30 BOARDERS.
TERMS \$300 PER YEAR.

House thoroughly carpeted, heated and lighted with gas.
Rooms well furnished for two boys each. Gymnasium convenient. Tried and capable teachers in all the departments. No extra charge for instruction in vocal music.
Parents wishing to send their sons where there will be no necessity for change until they have completed their education, are desired to visit this institution.

Session re-opens, Monday, January, 1870.

P. F. HUGHES, Principal.

EPICURIUS.

In the room formerly the Central Free office, next the public square, and in connection with the Bellefonte Bowling Hall, Robert H. Irwin serves none but superior shell Oysters, Roasted Steaks, Fried, Broiled and Baked to order. No state, warmed up dishes sent he serves upon any one there. Mark the place.

J. P. GEPHART,

ORVIS & ALEXANDER, attends to collections and practice in the Orphans' Court.