

The Democratic Watchman

BY P. GRAY MEEK.

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Now and Then.

A few avaricious men are the moving powers in all ages. Avarice gave to these States the now exploded system of Negro Slavery, whose vestiges are scarcely out of view ere we have Avarice at work in another direction. The African slave importer and dealer, the Yankee ship master who slyly ran his vessel into the African inlets a hundred years or more ago, the Massachusetts capitalist who shipped to Lombony and Guinea the gaudy trumpery that paid for human beings, and who disposed of his savage cargo on its arrival on these shores—the slave dealer of yesterday—is the Coolie importer of to-day. His name is A. V. A. Rice, and his enterprise and energy are as great as the court paid him is humiliating to us as a people.

The old African slave dealer may have been known at his home in Massachusetts as AMINADAB STEEK OF HEZIKIAH DOMAINS, OF PARTICULAR POWERS, OR CONSORTANT DUBBS, and the new slave dealer, who offers to engage in the Mongolian human traffic, may be known here as "Colonel" KOURMANS CHAAR or F. H. CHOW CHOW, or by any other outlandish cognomen, to distinguish him from other rascals, still they are brothers in the same cause, laboring to accomplish the same end, and are all members of the great A. V. A. Rice family, whether Yankee, Chinese, or of other nationality.

Slavery, however, was an ugly word to the CONSIDERATE, PATIENTS, PARTICIPARS, AMINADABS and HEZIKIAS of New England, who descended from the original negro thieves who placed their infernal traffic in African humanity. These nasal twanging whelps never have objected to the act, but they are horrified at the term applied to the act of their fathers. The stealing of negroes on the coast of Africa, whom they picked upon the decks of their ships like sardines in sardine boxes, was no more disreputable than the delusions practiced at this day to import into this country a horde of ignorant, superstitious pagans to do the work which the negroes have done for two hundred years past. The act is felonious, and those who engage in the traffic are felons, none the less because they have found a term synonymous with, but less harsh, than Slavery. They propose to import Chinese laborers, to be sold out to contractors at a stipulation per annum. Who suspects that they will be anything less than perpetual slaves, and that, too, with none of the care and personal attention extended to the African, under the old "peculiar institution," when the slave had a price to command attention, care, and nursing sickness.

And yet the slave importer, those who purpose to engage in it, or are reted and feasted, committees of hoary-headed Abolitionists and sentimental, long eared asses, wait upon the "Col. Kourmans Chars" and F. H. Chows, and bow and scrape to them as if they had done some wonderful thing for civilization and the good of the human family, and look and act as if it were due to those Chinese slave speculators to kiss their feet and tongue their toes.

This is a touching picture of the hypocrisy of the leading Abolitionists themselves generally, the descendants of the African slave dealer of the East. Here we have them toasting a set of cunning rascals, whose aim is to fill the country with another inferior race at the cost of laborers' lives and health, a million and a half of whom are now out of employment in this country. What wondrous philanthropy, indeed! When the Mongolian is safely domiciled among us, and these Abolitionists and their new friends have amassed new wealth from their use in breaking down American labor, we may reasonably expect them to turn effective apostles for the Abolition of their *service* laborers, and to raise another moral standard by which the country will again be disrupted and its material interests destroyed. These Chinese coolies, or laborers, may then have the opportunity to live in illness like the African, and to draw their regular rations from a Coolie Freedman's Bureau, at the expense of the blood sweat of the people.

We see it stated that the numerous "Lo" family of the plains are disgusted past all measure at the want of decency in the pale face men at Washington, because the latter have sent against them a regiment of mounted niggers. The trouble lies in the fact

that it bothers the Indian to scalp a nigger—the hair is so short, and the Government agents have neglected to supply Mr. and Mrs. Lo with tweezers for that purpose. While the noble savage had white soldiers to contend with, he could get along pretty well, as he could easily enough get off the scalp by taking hold of the white man's long forelocks, but this nigger business is something new to him. Now, for the sake of decency, won't BEAUFORT or some other Yankee Aminidab Sleek take this matter in hand, raise the necessary funds, and have the Indians properly supplied with tweezers or other tools to aid him in scalping his new victim?

The Mongrel Craft Doomed—Mutiny of the Crew.

The New York Day Book says the squelching out of the great paper money scheme of the desperate leaders of the Mongrel party, through the decision of the Supreme Court on the Legal Tender act, has raised a terrible mutiny. Where the crew mutinies, the craft is in danger, and there is at this moment a big row among officers and men, growing out of a decision the wire pullers did not want. "Back to a specie basis" will kill the Mongrel party dead as Caesar. But this is not all the trouble. The Senate snubbed Grant by refusing to ratify nominations. That gentleman took occasion to say to one of the Senators a day or two since, in a sarcastic tone, "You small men of the Senate Chamber do not seem to like my appointments. He was replied to: "We small men, or big men, Mr. President, will exercise an opinion upon the propriety of all nominations placed before us, as we have a right to do." "The Senate has gone back" on the Galena fanner, and he does not feel comfortable under this act. Then there is a split in the cabinet. The clear headed of the Mongrels are for reform; they are now ready for a purely revenue tariff only, and will not submit to be led by the stupid protectors, may shake the old white coat philosophy of the *Talons*. Here is another bit of a row.

The refusal of the Senate to make Hear a member of the Supreme Court, a pet scheme of Grant's, riled that high official to a great degree, and he growled for a week about it. All these matters indicate a serious mutiny of officers and crew of the rotten craft of Mongrelism, and she will be abandoned in 1872, or if not abandoned, will sink, water logged. In any event, this Mongrel craft without a crew, or the Mongrel crew without a craft, leads to the same results, the old Democratic tides, with peace and prosperity all over the land, and that light taxation which is ever the fruit of an honest and uncorrupt administration. Swing high your hats, boys, for the return of glorious old Democracy in 1872.

Pasters and Folders.

The *Patriot*, in reference to the work of the Leg.ature, says: "While the members have been busy the poor pasters and folders have a dull time of it in the basement of the capitol. They yawn and stretch their idle limbs on the pasting tables from a late hour in the morning until early in the afternoon. They send off no documents, and scarcely any newspapers except the *Patriot*, the pasting and folding of which latter, is to them very a disgusting work. They have grown so indolent that they can lift nothing now but their salaries. To them it is a matter of supreme indifference how eloquent or how dull the speeches may be in the House. It is a bliss for them that no *Rebels* containing the speeches are to be distributed and folded. In this case, it would be not, for' advise, how could they return home, like the common Greek, Hyus, and come back at the close of the session to draw their pay? Several propositions to discharge these idle fellows at the public crib have been negatived by the Legislature the Radical members of which expect some benefit to occur to themselves from this course in the future. What a shame it is that the money of the people is thus so recklessly and extravagantly squandered.

The sale of endpapers by venal Congressmen has stufed up quite a stink. The House is now investigating the matter, and it is laughable to see the prett del earnestness with which this body of Radical thieves and scoundrels are prying into the affairs of their political companions. Of course, nothing will come of it, the whole thing being simply a ruse to satisfy public expectation. The cunning Representatives thought they must do something to allay the excitement produced among the people by the cadet developments, and the appointment of a committee, with power to send for persons and papers, is simply the form which this pretense at tempt to bring certain rascals to justice, has taken. *Vive la humbug!*

The License Question.

The wisecracks who misrepresent the afflicted people of this commonwealth at Harrisburg, are just now bawling their brains over the liquor license question. Among the hundred and thirty three law makers, there are about one hundred and thirty three different opinions on the subject, and out of these some kind of a bill has been gotten up that is to put the whole matter before the people, and allow them to decide by ballot whether license to all intoxicating drinks within the various counties of the State, shall be granted or not. The bill as originally introduced, allowed the voters of each election district in the State, to say whether or not, license should be granted within their respective districts, but has been amended now so as to apply to counties in place of districts.

While we are proud to acknowledge that our feelings, sympathies, best wishes and aid, are all with the temperance men of the State, yet we are at a loss to conceive how, when or where, the cause is to be benefited by legislation of any kind, much less by the enactment of a law, such as the one now proposed. Of course, upon its face, at first glance there is every appearance of Right, Justice and Popularity. It leaves the question to the voice of the people, and the popular idea of the minority ruling is to the fullest extent carried out by its provisions. That this is right, nine tenths of our people do doubt believe, but the same doctrine applied to other questions upon which men differ, would make our government a farce, and our republican institutions a mockery.

In our church organizations there are thousands of thousands of members belonging to various denominations, who believe that their peculiar belief and form of worship are the only correct and acceptable ones, and that those who do not believe and worship just as they do, stand a very poor chance, if any at all, of final salvation. Suppose for instance one of these denominations, believing all others wrong but themselves, should deem it their duty, in order to save the souls of men, and elevate the standard of christianity, to ask for the passage of an act leaving it to a vote of the people to say whether their peculiar faith should be the only one practiced. Does any one for a moment suppose that such an act would be proper, or in accordance with the spirit of a Republican form of government, or would in any way advance the cause of christianity?

The question of temperance is one belonging entirely to that class of citizens who teach public and private morality, it belongs to the church and the christian community, and it is only through their teachings by the advancement of the elevating and knobbling influences of christianity, that it will prosper. We may legislate from now till doomsday and not will make a single sober man out of a drunkard in the State. It is *reason not law* that will save us from the heathly practices of intoxication, and the sooner the friends of temperance acknowledge this fact, and cease trittering away their time and energies in trying to legislate morals into that class of men whom they would save, the sooner we may expect beneficial results from their efforts to stay the increase of drunkenness.

Give Them a Stick.

While at Harrisburg a few days since, we took a cursory glance at the Senate and House of Representatives, and found members, as well as matters, looking awfully doleful. Many of them had nothing to do, their constituents do not care about legislation, and they have not energy or ability enough to participate in the general legislation that is to effect the people of the entire Commonwealth. Herefore they could pass an hour or two each day addressing *Rebels*, *merazors*, or some such like idly, interesting and important (?) documents to their constituents, but "reform" has abolished these and now?

Chello's occupation gone.

With level and back on a level, they lay in their beds, or constantly looking for a "davy" to pass around and anxiously waiting to the time when presents of watches, canes and chin-wares, with the sickening scenes of the mutual admiration proceedings of adjournment day, allows them to return to their constance and obscurity, with their *pro diem* mileage and postage stamps. From their looks we know they are anxious for something to do—its thing to pass away the time, and do of christian charity we would suggest the appropriation of sufficient money from the State Treasury, to furnish each of these unoccupied members with a pine stick, every morning, that they may sit and whittle away until the hour of adjournment.

Journalistic.

The history of the Squoppra tragedy is about to be issued in book form by the *Carlisle Herald*, at 25 cents per copy.

The Lewistown *Gazette* sends us a copy of its issue of this week, in which we find the following luminous item.

We have been wondering for some time who has been staying a *Gazette* at Bellefonte, and from a statement in the last Watchdog that its editor could find no news in the *Gazette*, we opine that it is either Meek or Kurey, as that paper has not been on our exchange list for some years.

Exploratory of how we happened to see the copy of the *Gazette* alluded to, we may properly state that our devil found it in a smoke house.

The *Educational Gazette* is the name of a handsome new paper that has just made its appearance in our sanctum. It is a monthly publication of 48 columns, and is issued by C. H. TRINER & Co., 607 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, at the low price of \$1.00 per year. It promises to be an entertaining journal.

Spawls from the Keystone.

Tyone is inunpy.

Martinburg has a new barber pole. Altoona is going to indulge herself with a military company.

Somersot is to have a railroad. We hope there will be no somersets upon it. The sheriff of Bedford county treats editors and lawyers to a good dinner once a year.

The Pennsylvania railroad company are erecting an iron bridge across the Juniata river at Tyone.

Rodway has an inventor in the person of Dr. Henry Krumme, who has invented a life preserver.

Simon Snyder, a miner, was killed near Mount Union, on the 16th instant, by a large rock falling upon him.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Huntingdon had a supper the other night which realized the snug sum of \$114.

Little Alle Whipple, of Pennville, Clearfield county, met death by falling into a bucket of scalding water, on the 15th instant.

Jonathan Shaffer of Huntingdon lost a whole hog the other night by some thieves, who had a taste for bacon, entering his smoke house.

Hiram Ross, living in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, killed a bear and captured two cubs in a hand to hand encounter on the 7th instant.

Possibly, the greatest humbug in Pennsylvania, is J. P. Wickersham, the State superintendent of Common schools. He has an eye congressionally.

A young lady in Bedford, while making her toilet a few evenings ago, set her hair on fire and was seriously burned. Now she ridicules the idea of hair-breadth escapes.

Hon. Gabisha A. Grow has located in Philadelphia, and is engaged in the manufacturing business. We are glad to see that Gabisha has at last got into some thing honest.

Some polite individuals entered the house of Mr. Hems of Morristown, by means of a *Walsky*, the other night, and borrowed her \$160 gold watch and some other trading articles.

William Wilson, of Boggs town ship, Clearfield co., was killed on a log job at Andersons creek, one day last week, by being struck on the temple by a falling limb, which broke his skull.

A woman named Bridget Clark, while under the influence of some very bad whiskey the other day, fell into a creek near Lewisburg, with a child in her arms. The result was an immediate order for two coffins.

The editor of the *Alleghenian* takes the credit of having discovered a petreified snake embedded in a door step in Ebensburg. If that editor begins to see the kind of things we advise him to advocate the formation of a temperance society.

Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Uniontown has erected in that place 157 dwelling houses, 7 saw mills, 4 grist mills, 1 furnace, 1 glass works, 1 college, and a building now used for a soldiers' hospital and home. Will done, Mr Stewart.

Henry May *attax* Charles W. Knocks, tried at the late term of court in Doylestown for the murder of Charles Budd Bennett, has been found guilty in the second degree and sentenced to an imprisonment of 11 years and six months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

At the annual meeting of the directors of the Pennsylvania Rail Road, held in Philadelphia, on Tuesday week, a report was submitted, showing the gross earnings for the year to be \$17,250,000, expenses over \$12,000,000, and the net earnings \$5,017,000, which exceed those of 1868 by \$17,314.

A sow belonging to Isaac K. Rathford, of Warrington, says the Doylestown Democrat, had a litter of eight pigs, one of which, with the exception of the head and shoulders, was double, it had two bodies, two fore feet, four hind feet and two tails. The bodies were separated from the shoulders to the rump, and perfect in shape.

The Personal Income Tax.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Mercury* discourses sensibly after the following style. Would it not be well to heed its suggestions? It says, in reference to the tax on personal incomes:

The tax upon private incomes was a war tax. It was justified at the time upon that ground. As it was not otherwise defensible, and would not otherwise, in all probability, have been tolerated, the tax, in all reason and justice, as well as policy, should cease with the occasion which gave rise to it. Like many other extraordinary stretches of Legislative power which the war occasioned, we deemed the tax dangerous for no reason, if no other, namely that if once allowed by the people, it would be likely to grow by use from accidental and temporary, into a customary and established imposition. There certainly seems to be a disposition at Washington to perpetuate it indefinitely. It should be abolished, however, because it is unnecessary, has outlived its origin, has become injurious to the industry of the people, is peculiarly vexatious in its often vexatious inquisition into their private business of affairs, is practically unequal in its bearing upon the rich and the poor, is promotive of fraud and perjury, and is easily evaded in its collection by those who are able to bear it. Congress should, therefore, in spite of all plausible argument in its favor, sweep it out of our national tax system. It is the obvious policy of the Administration to reduce taxation as rapidly as possible, and it should begin the process with the least needful and most obnoxious taxes. This income tax is at the head of the list. Let it go. "When," writes a philosophical historian and statesman, "when anybody asks us in future what was the cause of the French revolution, we need not waste time to discuss the writings of Voltaire, or the unbelief of the clergy, or the immorality of the nobles. We must answer at once by naming the one great cause by which all revolutions are produced—over taxation. The French peasantry, fighting for liberty, had no higher object than to escape from the intolerable burden of his payments. He cared as much for the rights of man or the happiness of the human race, than for the quarrels of Achilles and Agamemnon. He wanted to get rid of the 'talle' the 'Corvee', and twenty other imposts, which robbed him of his last penny. If he had had a chicken in his pot, and could have done as he liked with his own spade and pick axe, he never would have troubled his head about cob and castings. \* \* \* The wretched millions were starving, toiling, despairing and the thousands were rising in exasperation and blood."

We Americans do not care about "codes and constitutions," however, and are for that very reason more potent of wrong and oppression than were the French in 1793. But this very city and nation which endures so much for the sake of an order, should be a strong argument with statesmen to lift all unusual and unnecessary burdens from the people. Whether our people could or could not be pushed into revolt by excessive taxation long ago, that is at least is certain, that the relief that is conceded by justice, is always better than that which is wrung from fear.

Already the eager usurpers at Washington are preparing to take advantage of their criminal opportunity. Anticipating the announcement of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, a bill has been framed and offered which gives the submissive people of this land to understand that Congress is their master and owner, and that the little finger of its power is heavier and stronger than the whole lot of us and body of the Federal Government of ten years ago! It provides for the regulation and manipulation of the vast election machinery of this country, from the county precinct to the legislative ballot of the United States. It literally requires that the negro shall vote as a white man, and if any qualification is to be exacted of electors in any State, it shall apply only to the white and not to the black men, for his color is the guarantee of his right to vote. States may require the white voter to be able to read and write, it may require that he shall own property or that he shall pay taxes before he can exercise the prerogative of citizenship, but none of these can be applied to the favored negro—it is only the degraded white man whose rights are held by so frail a tenure that they can be violated or curtailed with impunity. To carry out this discrimination to the fullest extent, another measure has been offered in the House to modify and amend the naturalization laws, placing all power over this subject in the hands of the Federal Courts and taking it away from the State courts, that thus Congress may be enabled to manage the foreign vote and prevent the white emigrant from becoming the political equal of the negro. These bills being passed, and the national police force contemplated by Mr. Abbott's resolution, being appointed and commissioned, the ballot box will be but the playing of the ignorant and slavish African and the lives, property, rights and liberties of the American people at the mercy and under the absolute will and caprice of a perpetual radical despotism.

Is not this a picture worthy a free people's serious consideration and criticism? Will they longer close their eyes to the fearful inroads an unscrupulous and rapacious usurpation is making upon all that is left them of the semblance of free government? We call upon the Democratic States and people of this Union to see to it that these monstrous, odious and atrocious villanies are not fastened upon them until every means which law, justice, nature and God has given them is exhausted in intellectual resistance to their enforcement.

The glorious traditions, the geographical position, and patriotic sentiment and the tenacious affection of our people and State for the constitution of our fathers and the republican institutions they formed, all point to Maryland as the proper State to take the initiative step toward repelling this onslaught upon all that freemen and Americans hold dear and valuable. It is her duty and should be her pride to lead in this holy task. Her Legislature is in session, and we will call upon its members to appropriate the means for having these questions, when they arise fully and thoroughly tested before the highest tribunal in this land. They will be recant to their trusts and false and treacherous to the wishes of their constituents, if they fail to provide for the employment of the ablest counsel in the land to test this nefarious assumption to the last resort. There is not a true hearted man in this State who would not consent, nay, who would not rejoice to be taxed in such a cause, and the General Assembly should see to it that ample means are placed at the Governor's disposal to resist this unrighteous and criminal onslaught.

Further the General Assembly should make full and liberal provision in support of our militia, make the organization as popular and efficient as possible, that the civil authorities of the State may be sustained in any emergency which the turbulence and lawlessness of the unscrupulous and misguided elements among us may be induced to provoke. Lastly, let the Governor of the State at once communicate with the executives of New York, New Jersey, Delaware and other conservative States, let there be concert of action, uniformity of measures, and if the Supreme Court is so timid or corrupt that it will not interpose its moral, if not its physical force, to check this flood of despotism with which we are threatened, then let the appeal go forth to the stout hearts and sturdy arms of the lovers of the republic and its Constitution, to rally once more in behalf of civil liberty, and strike one blow either for victory or revenge before we become helots and slaves forever.

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