

The Democratic Watchman

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Dawes.

The cohesive power of public plunder certainly cements the Radical party together. Not long ago a member of that party, a man in whom we thought we could place some confidence, exposed the villainies of Radism on the floor of the House, much to the consternation of his associates. In a bold, powerful and truthful speech, he laid bare their rascalities, and showed up the wretched schemes whereby his party expected to enrich itself and perpetuate its power by the use of the public funds. This he did, it would now appear, in a fit of honesty—a spasm that seldom seizes upon Radical totals—but the attack seems to have worn off, and, like the washed sow that returned to her wallowing in the mire, this man (Mr. Dawes) has gone back to his old haunts and his old associations. Scared by the noise of his own gun and kicked over by the same rebound that upturned his companions, he has sworn to let the peck go along after this, and leave to the Democrats the task of firing off the heavy charges. Away up at New Hampshire, Mr. Dawes was lately engaged in trying to mislay the things he said in Congress, and to convince the Radicals of that State that he meant nothing by the array of facts and figures he there set up against the Radical Administration.

It is barely possible that Mr. Dawes may be honest, but it is absolutely certain that he is an arrant coward. Else why should he heed the party lash that whips him back into the ranks of the thieves and robbers he exposed? Fear of being read out of the Radical party made him take back all he said, and sent him off to New Hampshire to canvass that State in the interest of his Radical masters. What a poor, miserable, insignificant, contemptible position for a man who aspired to be a great leader and champion of the people, and what a re-association for a man who once grasped the skirts of honesty and attempted to soar above and beyond the threshold of party servility!

What Radical shall we trust after this? Alas, none. But though Dawes be gone—though he be lost to honor and truthfulness forever, his facts and figures remain. Those he cannot gainsay, and they alone are sufficient to damn to everlasting infamy the party to which he belongs, and which has frightened him from the straight and narrow way into the broad and flowery path that leadeth to destruction. Poor Dawes! He had the disposition to be honest, but he lacked the nerve. His devotion to principle was less than his fear of his party, and to-day the fingers of both parties are pointed at him—that of his own in denunciation, that of the Democracy in scorn. Unhappy Dawes! Let his fate be a warning to all nerve less men.

Shame on Him.

One of the smallest cases of small men's record, is that of Minister Washburn's "sparring" with the French capitalists against taking stock in the Memphis and El Paso Pacific railroad. It would seem that our Ministers abroad are the worst enemies our people have to their property at home. They throw their whole weight (which is not overmuch) against every project looking toward the building up of the waste places. The South is to be greatly benefited by this El Paso railroad—the whole country is to be blessed and helped by this proposed artery of commerce and communication, and notwithstanding the corporation asks nothing from Congress except the right of way—no bonds or franchises, still there is a party of rascals who see nothing in it to feather their nests and hence oppose and attempt to cripple it. But it will be built. It will go through. And because, chiefly, it is started on a right principle. It starts out as a private enterprise—does not propose to tax the people for subsidies like the Erie thieving road we now have called the Union Pacific. But it is a route that is snowbound no time in the year—can always be in running order—will be built by private capital despite all the Minister Washburns and other pups from this bedeviled country now abroad—and will go on to victory all in the service of civilization. Washburn says he only wanted foreign capitalists against it. The contemptible scamp. He only tried to arrest one of the wheels of progress and it will yet drive over the rotten carcasses of a thousand Washburns.

Stand Firm! No Wavering!

We cannot agree with the editor of a Missouri Democratic paper, who advises the party to take no part in the canvass in that State this year. Although he gives this advice on the ground that the whole of the elective machinery of that State is now in the hands of the Radicals, and that half the Democratic vote would be thrown out by Radical manipulations, we nevertheless think the policy of inaction a bad one. We judge that organized resistance at the polls, even if unsuccessful, is better than no resistance at all, and calculated to put the party in much better trim for future and more hopeful contests. Our advice is to stand firm. Make the party nominations, and support them with all the strength that the Missouri Democracy possess. The editor's idea that the Radicals, seeing no opposition, would soon fall to pieces through their own wranglings, while it may be correct in part, is not a safe platform to stand on. Experience has proved that the Radical party fits together as soon as danger approaches, and it would not be wise for the Democracy to "sneak" upon their backs, hugging the delusive phantom of hope, until their enemies have bound them hand and foot.

We trust, therefore, that our Missouri friends will preserve their organization intact. Let every man be in his place in the ranks, and let all be "active, vigilant and brave." Place none but Democrats on guard, and let Heaven's sake be not deceived into voting for one Radical in preference to another, on the plea that he is more conservative. Don't touch any of them. They are all tarred with the same stick, and whenever one jumps over the fence there isn't another in their accursed party that would hesitate to follow him. Like sheep, they treat in the tracks of the one that wears the bell, and it is the unwise thing in the world to put faith in anything that wears Radical wool.

But this advice applies not alone to the State of Missouri. It applies to every State in the Union, and is the only security for our existence as a party. Let us once refuse to go to the polls and begin to choose between greater or less grades of Radicalism, and our power for good is gone, and we can hang our harps upon the willows. Vote for your own men, Democrats, and always be sure to have men of your own to vote for. To the deuce with this truckling, timid, half-way policy that would surrender us completely into the power of our enemies.

Hon. J. G. Meyer.

In this week's issue of the Republican a contemptible attack is made upon Hon. J. G. Meyer, the firmness of which makes it almost beneath our notice. The attack is made in the shape of a correspondence, signed "A Disgraced Democrat," and may do to amuse middle-headed Radicals, but can never create any other feeling in the hearts of Democrats save contempt for the brazen, unscrupulous wretch who writes it. The conduct of our Representative at Harrisburg has been so far above reproach that no charges of dishonesty or corruption can be made against him, and hence the maliciousness of his political enemies break out into an assault upon him because he chose to eat dinner with a friend at a private house, rather than at a hotel, during a visit home. From such charges as these, Mr. Meyer need fear nothing. "Disgraced Democrats" are general ly brevet thieves and robbers, and are always found in the Radical ranks. We have not only this case with the Republican's correspondent.

Wake up, Democrats, if you would save the country. Radicalism is tearing the very vitals out of the Republic, and unless its ravages are checked, ere long the great American Union will be a thing of the past. Arouse, buckle on your armor and vow a vow that "the constitution must and shall be preserved."

The British naval Court of Inquiry, called at Yokohama, Japan, to investigate the charges against Captain Eyre, in reference to the Onieda disaster, recommend his suspension from service for six months! This is British humanity and justice.

The Lewistown Gazette records the occurrence of a sad affair at Greenwood Furnace, wherein a little son of J. Gregg killed his little five months-old sister by striking her on the head with a hammer. No one was present at the time. It is thought the little fellow struck the babe accidentally.

Mr. Geo. Mitchell, an employee of the Huntingdon Manufacturing Company, having an idea that his fingers were the best stuff, tried them on the edge of a saw, the other day. On his right hand now only two fingers keep his thumb company.

Fashions for Men.

The N. Y. World gives a resume of the new-old or old-new fashions soon to take possession of the Modern Man, and to transform him from a bob-tailed, tight-legged biped into a half split stick of candy a la revolution. The old new man soon to be "born again" by and through the aid of the Parisian tailor, is to be habited in a suit of blue or gray, gold-laced, and knee-buckled a la Washington! Think of it!—the bandy-shanked, flat backed, drumstick-legged, shad-stomached long and short of this generation to bloom out some bright May day as Washingtons, Lafayettes, and revolutionary patri-archs! It's too much for a stoic. Then, we suppose, those big knotty heads of our Pennsylvania mountaineers, the hair of some of whom may not have been combed since they were weaned are to be elaborately powdered! Spirit of the great Tonsor! Slaters and lathers!—won't that be a mess!

And yet it is the only means at hand by which the "one idea" of the man and brother party can be fully carried out. It a nigger and a white man, like the lion and lamb, are to lie down together, they ought to be liberally sprinkled with some whitening substance—powder them well, and apply a-s-a-t-a-l-a in such quantities as to de-colorize the coloriferous curls from Africa, and we see no reason why a good Radical, male or female, is not a mere bob-tailed nigger.

We favor the new change of dress. The fact is, we have advanced so far backward, that we have not only passed the epoch of Washington and Lafayette, but got far beyond. We have advanced into the dark ages, and a change of dress ought to be made to correspond with the other changes. We are now almost on the main monkey platform, that broad ground, where men and beasts may stand on a dead level and view the lights from which they have fallen. No clothes at all would be more in consonance with the ideas now in fashion, and but for the severity of the seasons would no doubt become popular with white and black skinned niggers.

Journalistic.

We learn that a new Radical paper is to be started at Franklin. What have that people done that they should be thus afflicted?

We see it stated that the Williamsburg Temperance Vindicator has been sold by the Sheriff. Nasty Sheriff! Probably he stopped it because it was trying to stop his "bad."

The Standard Standard man lately received two gold dollars for subscription. The shock to this editor's nervous system was great, but we are happy to say, he will live.

That handsome and interesting sheet, the Albion Tribune, has extended upon its fourteenth volume. The Publishers Circular for March is out with an entire new design for first page of cover, enlarged to fifty-two pages, and otherwise improved. It is now one of the neatest as well as one of the most interesting and worthy publications in the State.

H. Miller of the Mercer Dispatch, has withdrawn from that paper and is succeeded by F. H. Braggins. MILLER was good for his kind, but if there is anything in bragging the Dispatch can hardly fail to improve.

Women's Rights.

In Wyoming Territory, by a recent act of the Legislature, the women were admitted to the right to vote. On a murder trial out there the other week the jury was composed mostly of women, and they were locked up four nights by the Judge before they were able to agree. At last they brought the criminal in guilty of man slaughter, and were discharged. Accounts from the Territory say that the ladies were very much fatigued, and looked pale and careworn. This is the first instance of a female jury known in this country, or anywhere else, that we are aware of. How delightful it must have been for lovers whose sweethearts were on that jury, or husbands whose wives were on it, to have their darlings locked up for four nights in a lone jury room with strange men whom they had probably never seen before. But then this is one of the results of the women's rights movement.

The Huntingdon Globe says: As some may be curious to know what disposition has been made of the bodies of Bohner and Bodenberg, we relate. On Wednesday Sheriff Neely had appointed two colored men to bury them. They took the bodies to an open lot in the northeast portion of the town in the evening; but both the grave-diggers got drunk and left the job before it was completed, and neither of the bodies were buried. On Thursday morning the Sheriff appointed another party to finish it, but while doing so the borough authorities interfered and would not al-

low them to be buried within the borough limits. The bodies were then taken to a field a short distance from town, where they were interred, with nothing but the mould to mark the spot.

The Democracy and Negro Suffrage.

The time for discussing negro suffrage has passed— it will not be long before Mr Grant will proclaim the Fifteenth Amendment adopted.

The question as to the validity of the amendment will then come before the judiciary, and there discussion and argument may avail.

To the people, however, whether they are in favor or opposed to negro suffrage is no longer a question; for them, the simple question is, are they willing to permit a corrupt and tyrannical minority through their representatives in Congress, to trample upon their rights and liberties; destroy their government and rear upon its ruins a purple despotism? If they are, then the following advice of the N. Y. World taken from its issue of Tuesday last should be commended to them:

The chance of successfully resisting the operation of the amendment after it is declared to be valid is very slight. For this reason it is not to be thought of. If the validity of the amendment is contested in the courts, the prospect seems quite hopeless in view of the fact that when the vacancies of the Supreme Court are filled the Republicans will have seven of the nine judges. It is better to be the miserable agonizer over the negro and his vote than to apply it with further alacrity to the white man, which would not only give the latter the advantage of another triumph, but also to them to nullify all the newly made votes in their ranks. If there is any method of successfully defeating the fifteenth amendment, we hope it will be promptly pointed out and well supported by the Democracy, but if no such method can be stated and put in a convincing light, it is better to provide Congress to pass appropriate and interfering election laws, and to resist the opposition which will then be the whole negro vote against us.

If, on the other hand, they are unwilling quietly and tamely to submit to the total destruction of their government and the loss of their rights and liberties, it behooves them to turn a deaf ear to this counsel of the World, and whilst they hope for the best—prepare for the worst.

The Judiciary will next have to pass upon the question, but says the World, "the validity of the amendment—contested in the Courts, the prospect seems quite hopeless in view of the fact that when the vacancies in the Supreme Court are filled, the Republicans will have seven of the nine judges." It seems to think that there will be found five men upon that Bench, who will have so little regard for their oaths, so little love for their country, and with the reverse of honor so abundant as to commit that perjury and assist in their country's ruin. The following, among many other questions, will be presented to that Court for its decision:

1. Would this, if adopted, be an amendment of the Constitution of the United States?

2. An amendment has been defined to be "an alteration to an instrument by adding, changing or admitting, so there be no inconsistency or repugnancy between the purposes of the instrument as amended, and the original." Is this, now, an amendment, or is it such a radical, fundamental change as is totally inconsistent with and repugnant to the Federal Constitution?

3. Did the amendments of an amendment, legally and constitutionally pass the United States Senate?

4. Are the ratifications of those States, which were driven out of the Union by the Congress valid?

5. Are the ratifications of those States which were ratified at the point of the bayonet valid?

We are very loath to believe with the World, that these and the many other questions that will be presented, will all be decided affirmatively by the Supreme Court. At the same time we are willing to admit that there is a possibility that they may be so decided and consequently our advice to the Democracy would be the reverse of that given by the World. The World says "Forceful resistance is not to be thought of." We say Forceful resistance should and must be thought of, if we wish to preserve our liberties and institutions.

If the Supreme Court is willing and able to dam back the current of despotism which now threatens to overwhelm us, so much the better; for then forcible resistance happily becomes unnecessary; but should it be unable or unwilling, should it voluntarily join the conspiracy against the people and their institutions, then forcible resistance becomes an absolute necessity for our own preservation. We do not advocate forcible resistance except as a last resort; but in view of the history of the past few years, we do advocate preparation for forcible resistance, so that there may be concert of action should it ever become necessary.

We greatly regret the course of the World in this matter. A paper, edited as it is, with great ability and with an immense circulation, its influence if wrongly directed may result in great detriment to the party which sustained it. In nothing has its influence been calculated to more harm, than its advice to the Democracy "to accept the situation," as it is commonly called, upon the question of negro suffrage. We hope that upon more mature consideration it may retract its steps. It

is such advice as it has given, and such speeches as have been made of late before the Democratic Association of Philadelphia, that cause one daily to hear from the best men of the country expressions such as this, "Well, I believe I have done voting, the country has gone to the dogs and nothing can save it." It destroys every ray of hope.

The World should be the last paper in the country to give such advice, published, as it is, in a State largely Democratic; with a Democratic Governor, superior, in point of ability to that of any other State, and with a legislature Democratic in both branches. It should be the very last in the country to raise the white flag and pass under the radical yoke. It should place itself in the lead, advocating resistance—forceful resistance, if need be, to tyranny and oppression, making the Empire State the rallying point for all lovers of their country and all haters of tyrants.

To talk of "any method of successfully thwarting the fifteenth amendment well supported by argument," is simply to make one's self ridiculous. Was not every inconspicuous and tyrannical measure of the party in power, opposed "and well supported by argument?" And of what avail? Was there not resistance to the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments; to the military rule and illegal imprisonments, and to the reconstruction acts "well supported by arguments?" and of what avail?

Outside the Supreme Court, the time for argument has passed. Every step the Radical party has made has been towards anarchy or despotism; like all revolutionary bodies—they have taken no steps backward. If we desire to preserve our Republic, we must resist their encroachments upon our rights and liberties, peacefully if we can—forcefully if we must. Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God.

President Lincoln in his first inaugural stated the following doctrine:—"It is the mere force of numbers, a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might in a moral point of view justify revolution, it certainly would if such a right were a vital one."

Was not the protection of the right of self government the main purpose for which our Constitution and our Government was formed. And is not this "clearly written Constitutional right" a vital one?

Principles never change, and if they were worth fighting for in 1776 they are worth sustaining in 1870.

The father of our party warned us "that eternal vigilance was the price of liberty." Let us now remember and heed this warning, or we may regret it when it is too late.—West Chester Jeffersonian

Cause of the Decline in Gold.

Why has gold fallen so of late? They tell us it is because Grant's administration is such a splendid success. But Grant's administration has nothing to do with gold. The reason is simply this—as we stated last June it would be, when pointing ahead to the finances of the country, and telling the people that gold would be only ten per cent. premium before July 1, 1870.

Gold is not the circulating medium of the country, it has not been for years. Its use now is simply—to pay interest on gold bearing evidences of indebtedness, or United States bonds; to pay for goods imported in excess of our exports.

When we had no cotton to send abroad, we were obliged to send gold to pay for foreign goods. And when our people had plenty of money they bought in shoddy style, largely of imported goods.

Congress shortened the volume of our national currency. Then came hard times, and a necessity for economy. Our people have been obliged to purchase sparingly of foreign and home made goods. This has lessened our imports by the millions, and has lessened our manufacturing in like proportion. And so the demand for foreign goods made up, and foreign material to manufacture, has been for three years steadily falling off.

Then came increasing cotton crops. This crop has found large market abroad, serving to pay for the foreign goods consumed by us.

Now the value of our imports and exports are nearly equal. Cotton is again king!

Foreseeing this, we long since advised the people of the South to hold and sell their principal production at a gold basis.

Next year gold will be at par—worth less than now, for the increasing cotton-crop will pay our foreign indebtedness for goods, and gold will only be needed to pay interest on United States bonds.

And so, from natural causes following administrative ignorance, do the pet schemes of Grant and his financial backers fall tumbling to the earth.

And again: In ten years from to-day—twenty years from the commencement of the war, the South will again be our salvation—will be the most prosperous portion of the Union. Her staples will go abroad bringing gold in return.

And as her crop increases, so will she regain power here, and influence abroad, and the young men of the now outraged section will be independent, and will hold a giant voice in the management of national affairs, in sympathy with the West. As the administration, the Republican party is managing, by refusing to extend the currency of the country, so is that party working injury to the North and the West. This shortening the volume of currency is working steady and lasting injury to the West, where the products of that section are far removed from the seaboard, and cannot be sent abroad except at such ruinous for transportation to pay Eastern monopolists owning Western reaping railroads as to rob Western farmers of their profits. And so Congress would, to benefit the

East, and the untaxed security-holders of the East, keep the South in subjection—keep the enterprising young men of the West short of currency to use in enlarging business—keep the people of the West and South from making money to expend for goods made in New England—and all this damage to working, enterprising men everywhere, solely for the benefit of bondholders and untaxed holders of notes the producers of the West and South must in time pay or repudiate.

Will the young Democrats—the workmen of the country—make a remembering note of the argument of the facts above given, and then compel our law-makers to apply the remedy and exchange currency for bonds?—New York Democrat.

Our Legislature has passed a bill making it a penal offence for persons who sell milk to adulterate the same with water. A person that does so, shall be barred from any right to recover for the same. Any person convicted of selling impure, adulterated or unwholesome milk shall pay a fine of not less than fifty dollars or thirty days imprisonment or not less than thirty days, or both.

—Mifflin had a \$100 fire last week. A big thing for the Mifflin editors.

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