

The Democratic Watchman.

BY T. GRAY NEEK.

JOE W. FURRY, Associate Editor. Terms, \$2 per Annum, in Advance. BELLEFONTE, PA. Friday Morning, June 17, 1870.

Editorial Convention.

We have been requested by several of our able editors in the West, to accept the responsibility of making a call upon the Democratic editors of the State, to meet in convention, and also to designate the time and place. We therefore recommend...

Armstrong for Bondholders.

Everybody knows the inequality of the system which exempts from taxation the money invested in government bonds—knows that it is simply fastening the taxes of the rich onto the shoulders of the poor, and building up a monied aristocracy that is to revel in luxury, while the toiling millions sweat and sweat to keep want and disease from their door.

A few days ago, in the lower house of Congress, a proposition to "lift these bonds as they became due, and issue in their place bonds that would be taxable, and interest payable in the currency of the country, was introduced.

First on the list to vote against taxing bonds was W. H. ARMSTRONG, the little cologne scented, and gloved—poor man despising, bigoted aristocrat from this district. By his vote on this bill, the hard fisted, sun burned laborer—the toiling, oppressed mechanic, the tax-cursed farmer, can see how well W. H. ARMSTRONG represents their interests.

They must build roads for bond holders to ride over!

Build school houses and employ teachers to educate his children!

Maintain courts to try his causes!

Pay his poor, State, county, borough, and all other taxes!

Pay his interest in gold, and receive no benefit whatever!

This is what ARMSTRONG'S vote had—this is what he favors.

Does it suit you laboring men of the 18th district? Is he representing your interest, when he votes to compel you to continue paying the taxes for the wealthy who have tied their money up in government bonds?

But a few days ago he voted to give to a lot of Bond Holders, JAY COOK & Co., eighty seven million acres of your land—now he votes against making JAY COOK & Co., and other Bond Holders pay any taxes. Will your interests be subserved by keeping such a representative in Congress? It is for you to say.

Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR, late Democratic candidate for President of the United States, is now the President of the American Dairymen Association, while his opponent, GRANT, sits in the Executive chair. Sharp job servers, who have seen them both in their official capacities, say that SEYMOUR brings more ability, presence and dignity to the discharge of his comparatively unimportant duties than GRANT does to the discharge of his most responsible and highly important trust. The reason is plain—the one has manhood, honor and brains; and the other hasn't.

The Lancaster Intelligencer thus speaks of the weather and the crops:

Vegetation under the influence of so much moisture and warmth, has advanced rapidly, and there is a rank growth almost everywhere. Corn and wheat, where they are at all heavy, are now considerably lodged and will hardly rise again before harvest. This will have a somewhat unfavorable effect on the yield of wheat. The young oats look well everywhere, and stand thickly upon the ground. Rye has started strongly and will turn out a good deal of straw. Many of the corn and potato fields are so thickly covered with young grass that they can hardly be seen. There has been but very little opportunity for cultivating thus far.

In voting to give to JAY COOK & Co., under pretext of building the Northern Pacific railroad, forty-one millions of acres of public lands, W. H. ARMSTRONG voted to give away to these government robbers more land that would have furnished a farm of a hundred acres to every voter in the five counties he mis-represents.

Geary as "Old Honesty."

Political, presumptuous, and glaringly selfish, as the document is, it is certainly a rough comment on the agency of our Radical legislators in Pennsylvania, when the Radical Government of the commonwealth issued a proclamation warning the people to be careful when they nominate for the Assembly next winter, as there is to be a grand attempt by that party to rob the State Treasury of a large portion of its deposits.

We say that it is a rough comment on the party of our Radical legislators—that such is the case, and it ought to convince the people that what we have all along told them is true, and reach them care and caution in the selection of the men who are to represent them at Harrisburg next winter.

We trust that the admonitions of the Governor, egotistical as they are, and designing as they are intended, may be heeded by the honest men of the radical party, and that they will throw aside their prejudices and help us choose honest, worthy, truly Democratic men who will never be charged with selfishness, people or pandering to selfish corporations, as the radical representatives have done, and as Governor GEARY himself has been guilty of doing.

Reform is needed at Harrisburg. A radical Governor asserts that a radical Legislature is not to be trusted, else why is he at such pains to warn the people. Let the radical masses ponder over this, and when the fall elections come round, vote for honest Democrats to represent them honestly, and to repair as far as possible the damages radical rascality has done.

In another place we publish the address of which we speak.

The use that W. H. ARMSTRONG, as his constituents was illustrated a few weeks ago by a visit made to Washington by our friend and fellow townsman, JOHN G. KURTZ, Esq. Mr. KURTZ carried with him, for examination by the Government, a cancelling stamp that is admitted, by all who have seen it, to be the best invention of the kind now extant, and has been so pronounced by many newspapers, by bankers and business men. Mr. KURTZ, of course, expected to see Mr. ARMSTRONG, who he thought would be the proper man to apply to first, in order to get the stamp into the notice of the Government. But Mr. ARMSTRONG, as usual, was absent from Washington, gone home, probably, because of some little rise in some little creek, or something else. At all events, Mr. KURTZ did not get to see him, and the result was that, having nobody to show him the ropes, or, in other words, to get around the red tape, he could get nothing done with the stamp, but even had the mortification to have it rejected by a board of ignoramuses, among whom, however, there were probably as many knaves as fools. Mr. KURTZ came home, disheartened and discouraged, having spent a good deal of money on the invention and considerable during his trip to Washington to have it adopted by the Government. Had ARMSTRONG been at his post, as he ought to have been, there is not the least doubt but that it would have been favorably reported on, and eventually adopted by the Government. So much for having W. H. ARMSTRONG as the ostensible representative of this district at Washington.

Senator HOWARD, it seems, is the only man in the Senate whom GRANT'S message has influenced to vote for the San Domingo job. Some ill-natured people are odious enough to insinuate that other arguments besides those contained in the President's message were brought to bear upon the venacious Senator, but then people will talk, you know. Some folks can't see a man's fingers full of greenbacks without telling all sorts of stories about it. It's real mean, so it is.

Having lost his voice, it is said PARSON BROWNLOW has quit swearing. Such being the case, there may yet be a chance for his future salvation. We are told that the way to get rid of evil thoughts is to cease giving utterance to them, and if this be so, the swearing PARSON seems likely to be forced into a comparatively decent state of mind. At all events, the world can not much regret the circumstance that has deprived BROWNLOW of his power to utter curses.

Plain Words makes a stagger at explaining how he can oppose ARMSTRONG and support Congress at the same time, in view of the fact that ARMSTRONG has favored the Radical policy in everything. It is a very poor stagger, though, and looks as though Plain Words's brain is very much muddled.

The Democratic Editorial State Convention.

The Philadelphia Sunday Mercury in the following article in favor of the Democratic Editorial Convention, makes a mistake in locating it at Harrisburg. The Convention is called at Allentown, and the Mercury man better find this out before he leaves home. The Mercury says:

We speak the sentiments of the honest Democratic Editor of the Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, who in a recent issue of his paper, has called for a meeting to take place this month at Harrisburg, of the Editors of the Democratic papers in this State. The meeting is to be held at Allentown, and the Mercury man better find this out before he leaves home. The Mercury says:

The following truth was brought out by the discussion: The Sabbath School is not to be the duties of parents but to add to it, it is to be the instrumentality by which religious truth is brought into many a family. It is essential to the existence of the family relation. After singing, the second subject was taken up and discussed by Messrs. Harvey, Kurtz, Beaver, and others. The truth brought out was—order and method essential to success. Teacher and officer responsible for disorder.

The Indiana Democrat is very much attracted by the Democratic Editorial State Convention, shortly to assemble at Allentown, should attempt to take the management of the party out of the hands of the State Committee. We all the Editor of that paper not to be alarmed. The Democratic editors of Pennsylvania are presumed to be men of sense, and will do nothing to impair our prospects in the future. They will, however, we have no doubt, wake up that sleepy headed concern to the importance of doing its duty, and the necessity of the issues that hang upon the next general State election. They will put some life into its languid bones, and indicate to how glorious victories may be won. They will set it an example, we hope, of vigorous energy, and instill into it something of the courage, hope and animation that possess the minds of a majority of the Democratic editors of Pennsylvania. To this, we flatter ourself, even the editor of the Indiana Democrat did not object—nay, more, we believe that, if he were as he seems to be, he would answer it all.

Journalistic.

The Lehigh Valley Journal has lately been improved by its enterprising publisher, Mr. McGINLEY, and in place of being dead as many supposed, it is now in a more flourishing condition than ever.

Easton is to have a semi-weekly paper. Particulars we know not.

London is to be blessed with a new journal entitled Metropolitan News, to contain nothing but notices of marriages.

A new paper that will howl for HARRY WHITE, for Governor, is about to be established in Greensburg. It will be about the only one of the kind in the State.

The Editor of the Lebanon Courier is suffering from a stroke of paralysis.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Express, following after the mongrel party of that State, has gone "where the wild-bird twined," or "legal out." No one has regretted to express over its early demise.

The white men of Lexington, Missouri, hung a black devil out there the other day for outraging a little white girl, six years of age, and the mongrel administration intend spending another million of dollars to give Missouri an additional taste of reconstruction, in consequence thereof.

The worst man in the country is said to have been captured. For seven years he has been regularly writing his charge letters, and he is now in the penitentiary. He is said to be a very bad man.

Two Times should have told the balance—that he was a native of Selingsgrove, born, brought up, and educated there, and only moved up into this section ten days before he discovered his clock was an "eight-day one." It had stood in Selingsgrove, he'd been winding that clock yet, nightly.

CENTRAL COUNTY SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION.—The second annual convention of the Sabbath School Association convened in the Reformed church of Centre Hall, at 10 o'clock, a. m. on Thursday, the 7th inst. The President of the association, General Beaver, in the chair, opened with devotional exercises. On motion of the convention, the President appointed a committee of five to prepare business for the convention, which consisted of Messrs. Harvey, Rev. Wylie, Shannon, Alexander and Salm.

After singing and prayer, convention adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock p. m. Second session.—Tuesday afternoon. Convention met at 2 p. m. General Beaver in the chair, opened with singing, reading a portion of scripture, and prayer by Rev. Miller. On motion, T. H. E. Salm was elected secretary pro tem. The President announced that the committee had prepared the following work for the afternoon session:

1. The relation of the Sunday School to the family. 2. Order in Sunday School. 3. Apathy—its cause and cure. The first topic was taken and opened by Rev. J. K. Miller, followed by Messrs. Beaver, W. White, Harvey and Salm.

The following truth was brought out by the discussion: The Sabbath School is not to be the duties of parents but to add to it, it is to be the instrumentality by which religious truth is brought into many a family. It is essential to the existence of the family relation. After singing, the second subject was taken up and discussed by Messrs. Harvey, Kurtz, Beaver, and others. The truth brought out was—order and method essential to success. Teacher and officer responsible for disorder.

After singing and prayer by John Shannon, Esq. Adjourned to meet at 7 p. m. Third session.—Thursday evening. Hon. J. K. Miller in the chair, opened with music by the choir, reading scripture and prayer. The President announced the following program for the evening session:

1. The teacher's example and the influence of his personal habits. 2. Importance of Sunday schools to the safety and prosperity of our country. 3. What is the duty of parents to the Sunday school.

The first topic was discussed by Rev. Miller, Messrs. Beaver, Miller and Salm. The truth brought out by the discussion, was that teachers must love what they teach. We must live for Jesus, to lead others to Jesus.

After singing a hymn, the second question, Importance of Sunday schools to the safety and prosperity of our country, was opened by Hon. J. K. Miller, and the discussion continued by Prof. G. W. Leisher and others. The safety of our government depends upon the intelligence and morality of its citizens. It is our duty to be religious, to be patriotic, to be true to the principles of the Constitution.

The third topic, duty of parents to the Sunday school, was discussed by Messrs. Beaver, Miller and Leisher. Parents should accompany their children to Sabbath school, never say that they should prepare them for school examine them when they return, compare their progress for their support.

Class A with singing and prayer. Fourth session.—Wednesday morning, Rev. J. K. Miller in the chair, opened with devotional exercises. The following subjects were announced for discussion in the morning session:

1. What is the duty of parents to the Sunday school? 2. How to conduct an infant class. 3. What is effective teaching.

The first topic was opened by General Beaver, who pointed to Bethany Sabbath school, Philadelphia, established in one of the most wicked parts of that city. Commenced in the year 1841, with 12 pupils, sitting on a few rough boards. Now they have one of the finest Sabbath school rooms in the city, with 1750 pupils on the roll. A complete change has been wrought in that part of the city, order and quiet, now reigns where disorder and riot reigned. Hundreds of other such instances could be pointed out, as the work of the Sunday school. The discussion of the subject was continued with interest by Rev. Hackenberg, Messrs. Meyer, Buchanan, Shannon and others.

After singing a hymn, the second subject was opened by W. Leisher, who stated that there were two methods of conducting an infant school, 1st, having all the children in one class, 2d, in separate classes. Both methods ought to be joined. In singing, unite them. In teaching, make the classes small, teach bible truth, the old method of learning scripture verses ought not to be abandoned. Teachers should believe what they teach—be lively and cheerful, downward to particulars.

The further discussion of this subject was continued by General Beaver and Rev. Miller. The third subject, what is effective teaching, was discussed by Rev. Hackenberg and Forney and others. After singing and prayer, adjourned to meet at 2 p. m.

Fifth session.—Wednesday afternoon. Rev. Wylie in the chair, opened with devotional exercises. The following program was announced: 1. Best method of opening and closing Sabbath schools. 2. Best general order of Sunday school exercises. 3. Qualifications and duties of Superintendent.

The first question was ably discussed by H. Stitzer, who would open school with singing, prayer, reading the lesson for the day, prayer, having superintendent and school read a verse alternately—would close with a doxology and benediction if a minister be present the exercises would be short. After singing a hymn, the second subject was discussed by Messrs. Yocum, Beaver and others.

Election.—The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President—Gen. James A. Beaver. Corresponding Sec.—C. J. F. Weaver. Recording Sec.—T. H. E. Salm. Treasurer—Wm. Wolf.

The following Vice Presidents were chosen by the delegates from the respective townships: Bellefonte, H. Y. Stitzer; Ferguson, John Gordon; Half Moon, J. H. Laver; Harris, Prof. G. W. Leisher; Miles, Samuel Grady; Penn, Jacob Ebenhoop; Snow Shoe, J. S. Somerville; Unionville, Dr. J. M. Blain; Beaver, H. H. Harvey; Greengrove, Gen. Geo. Buchanan; Harrisburg, P. J. Farber; Marion, John Roy; Millburg, J. J. Davis; Potter, Joseph C. Carson; Spring, Wm. J. Dale; Walker, J. P. Gephart.

The ex-committee was empowered to fill all vacancies in the board of Vice Presidents. After singing, the third subject was taken up, and discussed by Messrs. Forney, Rev. Hackenberg and others. A Superintendent general, good natured, self possessed, but not dogmatic, able, progressive, prompt, energetic, symmetrical in mind and character, social, of good judgment, and of devoted piety.

The following answers were given to questions proposed: 1. About 80 Sunday schools in the county. 2. None but good men and women should be employed as teachers. 3. Rewards may be offered if found necessary to receive interest and attendance.

Women should be permitted to speak at Sunday school conventions, if they wish to improve them to speak, comfort them by sympathy. Closed with music by the choir and prayer by Rev. Grop. Sixth session.—Thursday evening, Rev. Hackenberg in the chair, opened with devotional exercises.

The annual report was read by the Secretary, which was replete with valuable statistical information. From the report we gather the following statistics: No. of scholars in the County 1276. Male teachers 123. Female teachers 175. Schools holding a teachers meeting 18. Schools reporting 18. Estimated No. of scholars in the County 1276.

No. of children in the County 1000. Percentage of persons under 21 years, in Sunday school 18. Much is what it ought to be, was discussed by Messrs. Beaver, Meyer, Stitzer, and others. Closed with singing and prayer.

Seventh session.—Thursday morning, H. L. Harvey in the chair, opened with devotional exercises. At what period and under what circumstances is it desirable that young persons be removed from the senior class to become teachers? Discussed by Rev. Aurnell, Potter and Rev. Hackenberg.

Is it desirable to hold teachers meetings? If so, how shall we secure attendance and interest. Discussed by Prof. R. M. Magee and others. Prof. Magee, of Agricultural College, inquired if uniform lessons were of any advantage to teachers. Meetings were held, it was determined to hold them. The best time could be used most advantageously, a leading thought in the lesson could be taken as a theme. Hymns, prayers, etc., bear on the subject. Absence of teachers, better remedied by putting classes together—singing. Third topic, character of our Sunday school literature, was opened by Rev. Williams, who stated that Sabbath school literature should be simple, impressive, interesting, a true and not a contrived divine truth—have a tendency to lead children to Jesus.

Dr. Vanhook seemed to favor old established books, such as Baxter's Call, Fletch's Method of Grace, &c. For many of our books of a light trifling nature, tend to create a taste for novel reading, God has not promised to bestow such means. Rev. Miller took a more favorable view of Sunday school literature, though most of the books had a moral truth to inculcate. They must be of such a nature, as to interest children. The discussion was continued with great interest by Rev. Hackenberg, Beaver and others.

Bellefonte was selected as the place and the 1st Tuesday of June as the time of holding the next annual convention. It was resolved to hold three special institutes during the year. Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Allentown, were chosen as the places of holding said institutes. The ex-committee was empowered to call a fourth meeting if deemed proper. Rev. Claver, Hackenberg, Wylie and H. L. Harvey, were chosen as members of the executive committee.

Eighth session.—Thursday afternoon, Gen. Beaver in the chair, opened with singing and prayer. Dr. Vanhook offered the following Resolved, that this convention cordially recommend to the friends of Sabbath schools in the different townships and boroughs of the County, the propriety of making an effort to establish township and district associations in their several localities.

At which a children's meeting was held. A large and interesting number of children were present. They were addressed by Gen. Beaver and Rev. Hackenberg. The thanks of the convention were tendered to the citizens of Centre Hall, for their hospitality.

Conventions adjourned to meet at Bellefonte on the first Tuesday of June, 1871. T. H. E. Salm, Sec. Secretary.

Address of Gov. Geary.

To the Fifteen of Pennsylvania. FELLOW CITIZENS:—In receiving the various testimonials of confidence which have been conferred upon me by the people of my native State, I am deeply sensible of the circumstances under which they have been bestowed, and of the corresponding duties and responsibilities imposed upon me during the fulfillment of my term of the Chief Executive office in your State government. Notwithstanding a heart animated with pure and upright intentions toward the welfare of the commonwealth, and with all the faculties allotted to me unceasingly devoted to its service, I feel deeply conscious that I stand in need of your indulgence, while I thus exercise one of the prerogatives of the position of Governor—address the people when in his opinion he is justified by circumstances affecting their welfare and interests; and to expect from them an honest, candid and liberal support in return.

With such circumstances now before the people of Pennsylvania, I feel that I would be recreant to my duty, ungrateful to a generous people, and untrue to myself, if I should fail to express to you my opinion upon a subject of public concern which demands from you immediate attention, and prompt, intelligent and independent action.

The inviolability of the Sinking Fund, by which your public debt is to be reduced and finally extinguished, must be maintained against all attacks upon it whether open or secret! A public debt is not a blessing but an evil—an evil not to be measured by

the amount of the direct pecuniary burden it imposes upon the people, but by its whole effect—the entire amount of all its consequences. These consequences have been pointed out so fully by the fathers of the republic, and by the most reliable writers upon political economy; and a conviction of them is so deeply impressed on the minds of all reflecting men, that I need not recapitulate them, nor insist even upon their existence.

The State debt must be paid, not honestly and to the utmost farthing, and as soon as it can reasonably be done—to this doctrine I am irreversibly pledged in every possible manner, and the credit of the State may be kept up to its highest point, in order that this important object may be most readily accomplished. No hesitancy or suspicion of bad faith or of profligacy, on our part, should be permitted to get abroad or to demand the slightest support or countenance from the conduct of our Government in any of its branches. It should be understood everywhere that we have an incorruptible and faithful judiciary, a Legislature and an Executive disposed to work together, and to cooperate heartily in maintaining the honor of the commonwealth.

The operation of the Sinking Fund was temporarily interrupted, or rather weakened, by the recent war, but by the blessing of heaven upon the patriotic efforts of the nation the debt of our people has returned. There can be no excuse for allowing that debt to find any of the means pledged to it by the constitution and the laws, or for tampering in any manner with its regular administration.

But it is known to you that a bill and during attempt was made in the legislature during its last session, to invade the Treasury and seize the proceeds of the sale of the public works of the State, deposited there, in the sinking fund, for the use of certain artificial corporations of this Commonwealth, and that that attempt was defeated only by the intervention of the Executive veto. This was to me an avowed and unpleasant task to see the majority in the legislature chosen by you, under the regular forms of the Constitution, presuming for their intelligence and integrity, that it was inexpedient, perhaps, as a question of personal interest and ease, I should incur the hostility of so many of our fellow citizens by the course adopted. But I saw before me the open path of duty, pointed out by the clear voice of the Constitution and by my own conscience, and I did not hesitate to exercise it with the firmness and courage which the urgency of the case required.

The bill to distribute the proceeds of the sinking fund among several artificially incorporated railroad companies, and to substitute for them very many, if not utterly worthless obligations, was sent to me only on the day preceding the final adjournment of the legislature, although it had passed both houses about two weeks before. Borrowing time from the usual course of rest, I was enabled the next morning to return the bill with my objections to the House, in which it originated. There its further consideration was postponed, and no judgment upon it was pronounced. It stands now among the open questions which may be revived at a future session. It may again be introduced, and passed next winter or at a subsequent time, without embarrassment from any prior decision of either House against it. And if the membership of both houses shall be made up at any time that a two-thirds vote for the measure can be obtained in each, its enactment into a law will become certain, and the burden of its taxes will be inevitably increased and prolonged.

An executive veto is in the nature of an appeal to the people, to enable them to pass upon controverted questions of public policy or safety. Upon a question of this kind, in which every man, woman and child, in the commonwealth is interested, this great prerogative of the Executive, conferred by the Constitution, should be fearlessly exercised. Is not this such an occasion? Is not the subject to be considered vitally important? Is it not urgent that you should determine for yourselves, in the selection of me to represent you in the legislature of 1871?

Be this as it may, this question is a fact submitted for your judgment. The issue upon it was distinctly and openly made at the last session between the legislature and the Executive, and that issue is now before you for your arbitration, and you should instruct your representatives, in each and every county in accordance with your wishes and determination upon this important subject.

Should you, by your indifference to the question, or by a careless and uncalculating choice of the persons to represent you in the legislature, encourage and strengthen the combination of men who desire and threaten to invade your treasury, rest assured that the vast fund now securely deposited to the payment of the public debt will be seized and carried off. The nine and a half millions of dollars of securities in that fund, with all the interest to accrue thereon, will be voted away from the people's treasury, the State credit will be prostrated, your taxes will be increased, and your Executive will be impotent to help you. If, on the contrary, alive to your interests and honor, you sustain the appeals sent to you from the Executive Chamber, and you are now about to select your candidates for representatives, you should determine to reaffirm, with emphasis, the command of the Constitution, that "no part of said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in the extinguishment of the public debt," you will strike a just, severe and timely blow against corruption and protect yourselves against grievous pecuniary loss.