

The Democratic Watchman.

BY P. GRAY MEEK.

JOE W. FURET, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

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Friday Morning, July 1, 1870.

The Address of the Democratic Senators and Representatives.

We commend to the perusal of all our readers the very sensible and timely address of the Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress, which will be found in another place. In this address the attention of the people is called to the importance of the elections that are to take place this year, and some very excellent suggestions are submitted. Our Senators and Representatives show that the various State Legislatures will choose nearly one-third of the United States Senators this winter and that nearly all of the members of the House will be elected this fall. So that, upon the coming elections depends the salvation of the final ruin, we may say, of our Republican form of Government. How responsible does the duty of the Democracy become, and how determined and earnest ought we to be in the effort to elect good men to our legislatures and to Congress.

The advice which this address gives to our brethren of the South, also, is wise and wholesome. They are earnestly exhorted not to throw away their opportunities for an idea, and we do most earnestly trust that they will square their actions to the line of conduct here marked out. Whatever may be said of the legality of the Fourteenth Amendment, it is certain that no person who is not able to come in under its provisions will be admitted to either House of Congress, and it would therefore be folly to elect that class of men. What the minority in both Houses now want is additional strength, and in order to give them that strength, we think it right that there should be no frittering away of time or opportunities. Elect good sound men to Congress, but don't insist on sending there men whom it is morally certain will not be admitted to seats. Get the power first, and then the Democracy will reorganize things on a basis that will suit white men and be a blessing to the white man's country.

Our Senators and Representatives have shown a proper appreciation of the situation of the country, and have done a good thing in issuing this address to the people. We sincerely trust that the latter will profit by it, and when the time comes for choosing legislatures and Congressmen show that they have treasured up its wise suggestions and taken advantage of the useful hints it has thrown out. Surely the people will now work for their country, not for party. Their hopes and dearest wishes have been disappointed by the Radicals, and we have every confidence that they are at length prepared to turn to the Democracy as the last and only hope of Constitutional liberty.

It is very evident that the movement of the people in favor of the WHITE MAN'S PARTY is anwhowing to the Radicals. They didn't expect things to take this turn exactly, and the fact that the Democracy are daily and hourly receiving converts from their party is very distressing to them. But so it is. The white people of the country have determined that no-much as nigger suffrage has been forced upon them against their will, they will take steps to prevent the entire degradation of the white race in this country. They want no mongrelized government, as in Mexico, and have resolved that pure Caucasian blood must rule in this land. Hence the formation of the WHITE MAN'S PARTY, a party that is bound to win, and thus save the Government which our patriotic forefathers instituted, from utter prostitution and ruin.

Last week the Republican had a long article favoring the wind bay at Harrisburg, GEARY for President in 1872. Some months ago it went for HUFF for State Treasurer, and a little while thereafter it went to him for \$500. Next, it went for ARMSTRONG; and in less than a week after the paper was out, the editor was after him for \$1000. Now it shouts for GEARY, and we'll bet our "bottom dollar" that in less than two weeks GEARY will be boned for a couple of hundred dollars. Its not because the Republican wants GEARY for President, but because it wants some money from him, as the reason of its decided preference, for him.

Democracy forever!

The Democratic Editorial Convention.

The Democratic Editorial Convention, which held its first annual session at Altoona, on Tuesday last, was a success. In point of numbers it exceeded any political editorial convention that has ever met in the State, nearly all the leading Democratic Journals being represented. Its actions were harmonious, and the good feeling enthusiasm and unanimity of sentiment that prevailed, augurs well for the success of the cause in the interest of which it was called. It met as a body of men who had a duty to perform—who knew what that duty was, and were determined to perform it fearlessly and faithfully. It usurped the prerogatives of no one—nor did it interfere with any of the rights or authorities of any organized body. It presented no windy address to send forth to the people nor clap trap resolutions to tickle the fancy of one or arouse the prejudices of another. It simply asserted the rights and recognized the duties of the Democratic press, and in a brief and pointed manner declared:

1st. That this association be recognized as the Democratic Editorial Association of Pennsylvania.

2d. The primary object of this association shall be unity of action among its members in the promotion of Democratic principles, the furtherance of the interests of the Democratic party, and the cultivation of more fraternal feeling among its members.

3d. When new issues arise, about which there is some doubt or difference of opinion as to the course the party ought to pursue, shall be the duty of the President of this association to call a meeting, to consider the same.

4th. In regard to present issues, we are in favor of that association of editors, declared that we denounce the manner in which the so-called Fifteenth Amendment was declared part of the Constitution and we will, for its repeal, being opposed to negro suffrage, especially to having it forced on States contrary to the will of the people thereof, and in opposition to the honest labor system, or anything that would place the dignity of white labor in opposition to corruption wherever it is found by whoever perpetrated.

With the exception of organizing a permanent association and the transaction of some business of a private character, this is all that was done. And it was enough. Enough to prove that the Democratic editors of this State intend waging war on Radicalism until the white men rule, until the ball lot is taken from the hands of niggerdom, or placed in it by the consent of the people of the State. Enough to prove that they will oppose any man or party that supports the new system that radicalism has inaugurated to debauch and cheapen the labor of the white men of our country, by importing coolie rat enters, from China, to crowd them from our factories and mines, and that they will not only not support, but will oppose any man, whether Democrat or Radical who is known to be corrupt or favoring any of the corrupt schemes that have so far ruined the country and completely enslaved the masses of its population.

Journalistic.

A new negro suffrage paper has just made its appearance at Scranton under the title of the Grand Army. It is supposed to be the mouth piece of that pretentious hen roost wench worshipping organization known as the Grand Army of the Republic. It will be a Grand Army of lies, licentiousness and debauchery weekly.

The Scranton Morning News has collapsed and gone up.

Death has been striking down some distinguished men during the past week. In Paris, France, ARMAND BARRAS, a politician and political writer, died on the 26th instant, aged 61 years. In London, on the 27th ult., the Earl of Clarendon, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, died, after an illness of but three days. Prof. SYKES, the distinguished surgeon, is also dead.

Hon. W. H. ARMSTRONG has sent us a copy of his speech on the increase of the currency. This is, we believe, the first document our member has consented to send us, for which, we suppose, he expects us to acknowledge our obligations. We have not yet read the speech, and hence have no opinion to offer this week.

We call attention to a communication from Mr. DONNELLY on "GRANT The Femians—Cuba—" on the third page of our paper. Mr. DONNELLY is an Irishman and may be supposed to take an Irish view of the situation.

The resignation of Attorney General Hoar has given rise to rumors that the whole cabinet is about to be reorganized. If such be the case, there is a remote chance that at least one able man may be able to slip in.

What the Democracy want is more Congressmen. The Legislative halls of the country is where our political regeneration must begin; An exchange says:

The prospects for gaining control of the next Congress are daily brightening. The New York Sun, in an ably written article on the probable complexion of the delegation from that State, admits that the Democracy will gain largely. At the recent election

the Democrats carried twenty-four of the thirty-one districts in that State. They may not accomplish quite so much in the fall, but the Sun, which is pretty good Republican authority, says "it will require a desperate effort for the Republicans to rescue more than five or six of the lost Districts out of the hands of the Democracy, thus leaving to that party a decided preponderance in the delegation from New York in the next Congress." That is cheering. A gain in Congress is what the Democracy should most earnestly strive for. They should put forward the best and purest men every where, and make a desperate effort to elect them. With a full pull of the Democratic vote in Pennsylvania, we can carry eleven out of the twenty-four districts. We carried nine districts at the last Congressional election—carried them all early on an honest vote, but three of the Democratic members were summarily turned out to make room for defeated Radicals. There will be great apathy in the Republican party this fall, and all that will be necessary for the Democrats to avoid falling into a similar condition. This must not be permitted. The rank and file of our party, the honest, working masses, everywhere must be aroused and stimulated to action. This done, success cannot fail to attend our efforts.

The Fall Elections - An Address to the Friends of Constitutional, Economic and Honest Government by the Democratic Senators and Representatives - Earnest Words, &c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, June 25

The Democratic Senators and members of Congress, in a meeting, held here in Indiana, but they will as surely come as the footprints of time continue to advance into the unknown years. There are some, perhaps, who desire the votes of this people. I do not. I would treat them in all kindness, as I ever have, but the white man of my own great race—great in all the world's history, great in war, great in science, letters, free government and Christian progress, can better control the destinies of this proud commonwealth, without their aid, and into their hands I cast my fate, and with a white man's party I will stand or fall.

Already it is loudly announced that I am again a candidate. It will be for the laborers of the State—the white men who till the soil, the mechanics in the shops—to determine whether they desire this population in their midst. It will be for the oppressed workmen of every avocation and calling, who have nothing left save civil rights of citizenship, to decide whether they wish to share them equally with the African. I will appeal to them whether Indiana, a border State, shall be overrun with the refuse black elements of the South. I will appeal to them whether they will encourage the presence of those elements in their fields, their workshops, and at their fireplaces. Nor do I fear the result.

The people will be true to the rights of their State, true to the wise and safe traditions of their fathers, true to their own lofty blood and history, true to the purity of their industrial pursuits and social organization, and true to their highest type of civilization which springs from a separation of races. And if bad, designing men are flooding Indiana with a negro population which of right does not belong here—if this notorious scheme is at work to carry elections, I warn and implore the agents of this outrage to desist.

son, Minn.; James S. Smith, Oregon; James A. Johnston, Cal.; Anthony A. C. Rodgers, Ark.; John C. Conier, Texas; P. M. B. Young, Ga.; not selected, Ala.; Adolfe Bailey, La.; A. G. Burr, Ill. "

That's the Talk.

The following is an extract from a speech recently delivered in Indianapolis, by Congressman Daniel W. Voorhees, on the question of negro suffrage. These outspoken sentiments, coming from so noble and fearless a champion of Democracy, will be read with interest by all those who cling to a White Man's Party:

"I believe, as I have always believed, that the admixture of the races is ever fraught with evils and errors to both and with blessings to none. All history tells this sad, calamitous story, and sustained Gov. Morton when he occupied the same position as I do now. There is not a spot of earth beneath the sun where the experiment has been tried that has not been blighted with ashes and blood, and always with a deterioration of both races, and acceleration of all the vices of civilization. Nor will we in the future years escape this revolting doom if we persist in the attempt to absorb in the body politic three millions of a degraded and inferior race.

The wretched results may come slowly here in Indiana, but they will as surely come as the footprints of time continue to advance into the unknown years. There are some, perhaps, who desire the votes of this people. I do not. I would treat them in all kindness, as I ever have, but the white man of my own great race—great in all the world's history, great in war, great in science, letters, free government and Christian progress, can better control the destinies of this proud commonwealth, without their aid, and into their hands I cast my fate, and with a white man's party I will stand or fall.

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AN ACT TO PROTECT TIMBER LANDS.

The following bill for the better protection of timber lands in this Commonwealth, passed both branches of the late Legislature and is now a law. The act is a timely one, as the destruction of timber by fires through carelessness annually amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

WHEREAS, It is important to the people of the State that timberlands should be protected from fire, which owing to malicious conduct and carelessness of individuals, is causing vast havoc to the young and growing timber, especially upon our mountains. Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c., that it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the several counties of this Commonwealth to appoint persons under oath whose duty it shall be to ferret out and bring to punishment all persons who either wilfully or otherwise cause the burning of timberlands, and to take measures to have such fires extinguished where it can be done, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the county treasury, the increased land tax to be first applied to such expenses.

Sec. 2. That the provisions of the act of ninth of April, 1863, entitled "an Act to prevent the firing of mountains and other wild lands in the county of Union," be and the same is hereby extended to all the counties of this Commonwealth.

IS THERE CORRUPTION IN CONGRESS?

The Harrisburg Topic, Gov. Geary's organ asked the above question, and then proceeds to answer it as follows:

"The acrimony displayed in Congress during the debate on the Cuba question, and particularly the bitterness manifested between John A. Logan and Ben. Butler, affords the evidence to men who choose to ponder it in all its bearings, that there is a reckless corruption practiced in Congress, which puts to shame all the debasement of the same kind usually practiced in our State Legislatures. Gen. Logan was quite emphatic in the insinuation that Gen. Butler had been bought by Spanish gold, while Butler in response, seriously declared that Cuba had had a great deal to do with the sympathy manifested in Congress for the struggle to make the Island free. Retorting to this, Logan proclaimed that the object was to get our government to purchase Cuba from Spain,

which could only be effected by preventing all recognition of war in that island. Here is a reflex of a debate in Congress. What do the people think of it? In what light do Logan and Butler stand? How do their criminal reflections on the honor of our Representatives? It is not possible to reply to the questions without exposing the fact that the corruptions now practiced in Congress are of the most frightful character; this is now irresistible. Congress have themselves to blame. The popular opinion is fast gaining ground that money is freely used to secure the action of Congress on all subjects, for which John A. Logan and B. F. Butler are entitled to the credit. In their speeches, these men give the people cause to believe this to be true. In a little while honorable men will shrink from going to Congress.

Such a confession of Radical corruption, from such a source, ought to produce some impression on the minds of honest Republicans.

A Cargo of Coolies in Massachusetts.

The shoe manufacturers of New England, not content with the profits they make on their wares, and the low wages they pay to their workmen, have resolved to import Chinamen on speculation. The first cargo of seventy five lately arrived at Boston from San Francisco, and are quartered in a shed arranged for them as though they were a species of animals—a considerable way below human beings, and not far above the beasts of the field. The shoe dealers made their contracts with the company who import and to all imports and purposes, own the coolies. It is not known what the wages are, but whatever they are, the money all goes to the company by whom the poor creatures are paid. Of course, if first the Chinamen will not be worth much in manufacturing shoes, and their wages will hardly amount to more than the value of the little bit of rice they consume and the cheap cotton clothes they wear. It will not be long, however, skilled as they are at imitating, and subdivided so much as the shoe business has become, before the Chinese will be able to compete successfully with native workmen in the quantity and quality of their work.

This cargo of seventy five Chinese will soon be followed by other cargoes, and coolie labor should be found satisfactory to employers, as it has on the Pacific slope, no doubt white labor will soon, in a great measure, be superseded by the yellow race. This is by no means a pleasant prospect for the workmen of the New England States. The workmen of Alabama have already found themselves reduced to poverty and the borders of starvation by the hordes of Chinese that have been brought in by companies of speculators, and they are forced, by the instinct of self-preservation, to take measures to prevent further importations. The coolies are in reality slaves. They are bought up in China, and brought to this country and hired out by an agent of the company by whom all the earnings are collected. For a period of years they can have no control over their services, they are the chattels of the company of speculators.

Of course the white workmen of California are justified in their hostility to such an outrageous business, but, instead of manifesting their hostility toward the yellow barbarians, as in too many instances they do, they should rather catch and hang the infernal traffickers in coolies or compel the State officials, *salus populi*, to stop every cargo of Chinamen at the Golden Gate, and, with shotted batteries, force them to about ship and return to the Celestial Empire. There should be no more temporizing with this question. China has a population as numerous as the vermin that roll in a decayed carcass, and scarcely more valuable. Millions of these groveling creatures may from the seething mass be precipitated in a very short space of time upon this western hemisphere. It needs only the stimulus of a dollar or two of profit a head and every sea hulk in Yankee land, from a three decker down to an oyster panga, will be rushed into service. The descendants of those who up to the fear of God stole niggers from Africa and Indians from their own soil and sold them in the West Indies for rum, which they applied between prayers, are capable of importing coolies into this country, even though it should bring starvation and death to half the working native population.

It is high time for the working people of not only New England but of Pennsylvania to meet the question with a definite policy and determined action. Let the fiat at once go forth—There shall be no further importation of coolies or other barbarians, and, with this as a watchword, compel every man sent to Congress and the Legislature, whether Democrat or Radical, to pledge himself in the most solemn manner to legislate the infernal traffic out of existence. No time must be lost. The evil has been coming in at the back door of our country for only a year or two, yet see the condition to which the working people of the Pacific coast are already reduced. Let the cries that come from them be heeded at once, for with the advent of Chinese must come starvation wages and the "social evil" in a form more loathsome and beastly than t6gue can tell.

—Butterfield Standard.

WHAT CONKLING AND PORTER THINK OF NEGRO CADETS.—The Sun's report regarding the examination at West Point, says:—

Senator Conkling sent for the colored cadets yesterday, and questioned them concerning their treatment there. The boys represented their treatment by the professors as kind, but unkind by the cadets. After the Senator had asked him the following questions:—

What do you think of the colored boys, Senator?

Senator Conkling—They are not representative boys at all. They do not represent any race. Howard represents very poorly the bleached African, while Smith represents no race at all, being neither white nor black—a kind of speckled Mongolian.

Correspondent—What will result from their appointment?

Senator—The whole thing is a farce and a great calamity to West Point, sir. They will only fail in examination, and the whole turmoil will have been for nothing, except that these boys will have been slaughtered for runners of a great reformation—a reformation that gives representation to four millions of new citizens. Why Judge Hoge and Mr. Pierce did not send representative Africans is a mystery to me.

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WHAT ADMIRAL PORTER THINKS.

What do you think? said your correspondent, as Admiral Porter, in a re-plendent uniform, was looking off over the campus this morning at the drilling of the colored boys.

Admiral—Why, darkeys are good enough in their places, very good, very good, but I had one now to clean my boots!

How was an end, Admiral?

Admiral—No place for them here, sir. No place for them. I'm afraid our naval boys would drop them overboard on the first cruise. Bad, sir, but you know boys will be boys, and if there should be a darkey missing, why, why is no place for darkeys, anyway, sir.

Late Publications.

A Constitution of the Late War Between the States, its causes, character, and result, by ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, 2d National Publishing Company, Philad.

All who have read the first volume will be pleased to know that a few days will suffice to place the second volume before an anxious public. The immense sale of the first volume is an evidence that the people of the country recognize in Mr. Stephens a man of brilliant abilities, and there is no doubt that the work will be regarded as a standard authority upon those vital principles whose perpetuity or overthrow will either make us a people more prosperous and happy, or sink us to those depths where despotism of the worst sort will spread its baleful influence over the whole land, and Constitutional Liberty will receive its death blow. Mr. Stephens' tears to shield the miserable sophistries advanced by the Radical demagogues of this country, until there is not a greasy spot left on them. *Carlisle Volunteer.*

The book is handsomely illustrated and is issued in the style. It is full of interest to every one, for, besides its historical nature, and its mass of sound information, it goes deep into the mysteries and crimes of Mormonism. The chapters devoted to the religion, are brilliant and startling, and will be read with the greatest interest and we are very certain that the account of the strange rites by which converts are initiated into the Mormon faith, is not exceeded in interest by anything we have yet seen. It shows how obscene and disgusting those rites are, and how heinousness—taught as a part of their religious creed with odd sketches of the Devil, showing the Mormon idea of Mother's temptation.

Every man owes it as a duty to his country, to inform himself upon this great question which must be met and settled at no distant day, and no better opportunity could be offered than this book presents. It is for sale by subscription only, and agents are wanted in every county. *Review.*

Religion and the Government.

The New York Independent says:—

"It is an error of judgment in the President, the Vice President, and the Secretary of the State to have appended their official signatures to the following document."

"WASHINGTON, May 10.—Having heard of the intended general conference of eminent divines, learned professors and others, from foreign countries and our own, to be held in New York in September next, under auspices of the Evangelical Alliance, we have great pleasure in expressing our interest in that important assemblage of great and good men, our approval of the objects contemplated by it, and the hope that its deliberations may tend to the advancement of civil and religious liberty and the promotion of peace and good will among men.

U. S. Grant, President of the United States.

Schuyler Colfax, Vice President.

Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

"If the above paper had been signed by these three public officers, not in their official, but in their individual capacity, nobody could have a right to object. But when the President, Vice President and the Secretary of State unite to lend their official names to a document, which construe it as liberally as we may, is nevertheless, a sectarian confession of faith, we point to the precedent as ill-judged, dangerous and reprehensible."

We cordially endorse these sentiments. We have no objections to this meeting of supporters of orthodox Protestantism, but we do object to official endorsement of its views by the political heads of our nation. What have the President, the Vice President and the Secretary of the United States to do with sectarian questions? As private individuals, they of course have a right to support at all times

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