

The Democratic Watchman.

BY P. GRAY MEEK.

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BELLEFONTE, PA.

Friday Morning, August, 26, 1870.

WHITE-MAN'S TICKET.

- FOR CONGRESS: L. A. MACKAY, of LOCK HAVEN, (Subject to the decision of the Democratic Congressional Conference) FOR SENATOR: C. T. ALEXANDER, of SPRING TWP., (Subject to the decision of the Democratic Senatorial Conference) FOR ASSEMBLY: P. GRAY MEEK, of BELLEFONTE, FOR COMMISSIONER: JOHN G. SANKEY, of GREGG, FOR JURY COMMISSIONER: Wm. BURCHFIELD, of HARRIS. FOR AUDITOR: DR. J. M. RUSH, of PATTON

The Ticket Niggers will Vote.

- For Congress—W. H. ARMSTRONG, For Senate—W. P. WILSON, For Assembly—E. H. DUNNAN, For Commissioner—DANIEL MALONE, For Jury Commissioner—JAMES McLAVER, For Auditor—JOHN L. THOMPSON.

Democratic County Committee.

- The following are the names of the gentlemen appointed as members of the Democratic County Committee for the ensuing year: Bellefonte Boro.—S. Ward—D. Z. Kline, 8 Ward—Wm. Furey, 8 Ward—S. A. McQuistoun, Howard Boro.—J. W. Gardner, Millburg Boro.—Col. Joe P. Weaver, Philadelphia Boro.—Chester Munson, Unionville Boro.—T. J. Geary, Banner Twp.—H. L. Harvey, Boggs Twp.—Jos. L. Neff, Burnside Twp.—Joseph Vestheffer, Curtin Twp.—Joseph McCluskey, Ferguson Twp.—D. G. Meek, Gregg Twp.—George Jamison, Haines Twp.—J. E. Meyer, Half Moon Twp.—John Miller, Harris Twp.—Daniel Wheland, Howard Twp.—Samuel Leathers, Huston Twp.—Thos. Q. Miles, Liberty Twp.—Thomas Single, Marion Twp.—P. W. Mellowell, Miles Twp.—Dr. D. J. Hilliswell, Patton Twp.—P. A. Sellers, Penn Twp.—John E. Shiner, Potter Twp.—W. A. Kerr, Rush Twp.—G. W. McLaughry, Shaw Twp.—J. H. Holt, Spring Twp.—John H. Green, Taylor Twp.—Wm. E. Caldwell, Union Twp.—Joseph Alexander, Walker Twp.—A. J. Gary, Worth Twp.—E. H. Jones, Chairman

Exactly Right.

The gallant Democracy of "Old Northampton" county have no idea of being misrepresented or of allowing their representatives who have failed to do their duty to get a party endorsement, through personal favoritism. From a notice of the proceedings of the Democratic Convention of that county, given by the Easton Argus, we get the following:

A scene was enacted in the committee room which, as a matter of news, we do not improve in relating. Among the resolutions presented by the Chairman of the committee, Mr. Mitchell, was one endorsing the course of the Hon. Daniel M. Van Auken, our present representative in Congress. A motion to strike out this resolution was advocated by Col. Hutter, Judge Landis, S. C. Shiner, Dr. Amor Sup, and others. These gentlemen took the ground that Mr. Van Auken had grossly neglected his duties, having been absent from his seat 72 out of the 90 days during the late session of Congress, and that when he was there he voted for improper and objectionable measures, including the income tax and the so-called "land grab" bills, voting away millions of acres of public lands to mammoth railroad corporations. They concluded that there was plenty of work for Democratic representatives in Congress to do, and that it was the duty of every man sent to Washington by the Democracy, to stay there and fight the infamous schemes of the Black Republicans with all their talent and all their energy.

Mr. Mitchell defended Mr. Van Auken. After thorough discussion the motion to strike it was unanimously adopted. To this action, we would respectfully call the attention of our radical readers. Here was a Democratic representative who failed to do his duty—who imbued with the spirit that governs speculating officials, voted away the lands of the laboring men of the country to thieving monopolies—left his seat in the House when he should have been there, and in other ways misrepresented his people and failed to care for their interests as a faithful member should. Returning home he sought an endorsement at the hands of his Democratic constituents and that endorsement was unanimously stricken out. The Democracy of his home refused to stultify themselves by endorsing his course when they knew it to be wrong.

How unlike Radicalism this is! Had any one ever heard of a radical constituency refusing to endorse an office holder, because he had done wrong? Where, or when was it?

The Democracy of Northampton county refused to endorse VAN AUKEN, because he had been absent when it was his duty to be in Congress, and because he voted for the infamous "land grab" schemes of that body. Every body will say they were right. What then must be the verdict of the people on the proceedings of the radical conventions of this district, which not only refused to condemn W. H. ARMSTRONG for being absent, for voting for the "land grab" for coolie importation and every robbing scheme that was introduced in Congress, but actually endorsed him. Is that a way to get honest representatives? Let the radical

party do as the Democratic party does—reputate their representatives when they do wrong, and the men who are in office will be compelled to do right or lose their positions. When Radicalism gets more particular in what it undertakes, it will have representatives more particular in what they do.

Let the people judge between the action of the Democrats of the Northampton district and the radicals of this, and say which is right.

During the last hours of the late session of Congress, when an objection to a bill was fatal, Hon. Samuel J. Randall, and a few other Democrats, who were skilled in parliamentary usage, took their stand in front of the Speaker's desk, and by the peremptory declaration, "I object," stopped the passage of many schemes of robbery which would have cost a tax ridden people immense sums of money if they had been allowed to go through.—Exchange.

Thus the people may see that the Democratic members, although in a minority so insignificant as to be powerless, nevertheless did what they could to stop the wild and corrupt legislation of the Radical party. We fancy we can see that small but determined body of men in front of the Speaker's desk, saying, "I object," whenever a Radical robbery was attempted to be smuggled through. There is no telling how much these men have saved the country, and the thanks of the people are due them for this bold and conscientious discharge of their duty.

It is just such men as these that the Democracy propose to return to Congress this fall, and this is why we ask the people to support our nominees. We want to remodel our national council and fashion it after those legislative bodies of former days, to be a member of which was accounted one of the highest honors to which a man might attain. If the people will support us—if they will for once lay aside their party prejudices and help us to elect good, honest men to Congress—men like RANDALL and WOODWARD, and those other noble spirits who stood up in front of the Speaker's desk in the face of all the frowning, scowling Radicalism of the late Congress, and objected to the pet measures of Radical pirates when such objection was sure death to such measures, a better, brighter and happier day will dawn for the country and the people, who have so long been groping, blundering, and falling in the Egyptian darkness of Radical misrule.

The Republican of last week attempts to create a mountain out of a mole hill, taking for a text the failure of our respected friend, Mr. SAMUEL FOSTER, to receive the nomination for County Commissioner, at the hands of the Democratic convention. Brown, no doubt, thinks that he can make Mr. FOSTER believe he is a very greatly abused man, an undertaking that will, we think, prove too heavy for that editor's calibre. Mr. FOSTER is too good a Democrat and has too much good sense to allow the silly babblings of a man like Brown, to alienate his affections from the party of his choice, simply because he did not receive a nomination for an office that he did not care two cents whether he got or not. As far as we have been able to learn, our friend FOSTER does not consider himself "slaughtered" in the least, as Brown's bloodily terms it, but, on the contrary, is well pleased with Mr. SANKEY's nomination, and expresses his belief that not only that gentleman, but the whole Democratic ticket will be triumphantly elected. There is one great difference between Radicalism and Democracy which Brown, in his incoherent ravings, seems to have overlooked, that is, that candidates before Democratic conventions always make up their minds to abide by the result, be it what it may. Consequently, they never stir up a rum-puss afterwards, as is generally the case with Brown and his party. Mr. FOSTER cares more for the Democratic party than for himself, and hence his avowed determination to support all its nominees. On him, therefore, the SHAKESPEARIAN quotations of the Republican's gilly editor will have no effect whatever.

The last Bellefonte Watchman contains two separate statements to the effect that the Williamsport Bulletin says that Hon. W. H. Armstrong can not be elected in this district.—Clinton Republican.

And the Bellefonte Watchman is also of the opinion that the editor of the Republican would say the same thing, were it not for the fact that ARMSTRONG paid him fifty dollars to say something else. Ain't we right, brother BOWMAN?

Rail Road Matters.

From the office of the L. C. & S. C. railroad company we have received the following note and resolution.

Philadelphia, Aug. 18, 1870. P. G. MEER, Esq., Dear Sir—I enclose to you a copy of a resolution just passed by the board of the L. C. & S. C. R. R. It means work. As it is now of the utmost importance that the grading be commenced this fall, you cannot too strongly urge upon the people to hurry up their subscriptions, as well as to give liberally to meet the increased cost of work.

Resolved, That the President, as soon as he deems it expedient, be authorized to place a corps of Engineers to examine, with a view to locate, the road west of Millburg to the Western Terminus, or such parts thereof as he may deem proper under the circumstances.

We hope that this resolution will be made to mean just what Mr. BAYRES says it does—"work." Work is just what is needed on the Pennsylvania road—and not only by the people along the line, but by the President and officers of the company. There is no reason why the grading should not be commenced this fall. We have not the least doubt but every township in this county—Harris excepted—would have its stock guaranteed inside of two weeks, were the President to give them the assurance that engineers would be put to work at once. We cannot see the necessity of Centre county waiting until the road is completed to Millburg, before work is commenced here, and what our people want is that the whole road be pushed along immediately. Ferguson township has, we are credibly informed, as good as raised its amount, the people in Huntingdon are ready to guarantee the amount required of them, and what is needed is the work to be begun on the upper end as well as the lower end.

Let the grading be commenced at Tyrono or Spruce Creek at the same time that it is to be at Lewisburg, and we will find that the people along the entire route will do their duty. Gregg township is ready to go to engineers any day. Let them be sent there at once, and before they get the line located within its limits, either Penn or Potter will be ready for them, and by the time they get through there, the next township will be ready.

The only township in the county, we believe, in which there is any trouble is Harris, and to the credit of a large majority of her citizens, be it said that they are ready and willing to do all that is asked of them, but a few individuals—jealous of personal interest—caring nothing for the public good, or the development of our country, have set up opposition to the enterprise, because of some little local interests or personal advantages. Now we do hope that such narrow mindedness will be abandoned. It must be built where it can be built cheapest and to the best advantage, and whether it runs here or there—on this side of a town or on that—should be no question in the matter. It must be built, and we hope that the people of Harris township will endeavor to do their part in the matter so as to secure, as speedily as possible, the location of the road, as indicated in the resolution. Do not let any slight misunderstandings or poisonous jealousies, at the last moment, the success of this all important enterprise, but let every man put his shoulder to the wheel and push on to final completion this road which it is the interest of every man in the county to see finished at as early a day as possible.

We hear it rumored that engineers are engaged on the upper end of the L. C. & S. C. railroad, but whether the report is correct, we have no means of ascertaining.

Mr. Alexander, of Centre, is a gentleman of unquestioned ability and popularity with the democracy of Centre, and I do not doubt that he can cordially unite our party there, but neither he nor his friends, so far as we can learn, claim for him the power to poll a large proportion of republican votes, and in such a county as Centre this is peculiarly a hard task. Haldaysburg Cor. Patriot.

We publish the above simply to correct the correspondent of the Patriot, in the statement that Mr. ALEXANDER's friends "do not claim for him the power to poll a large proportion of republican votes." Now this is just what Mr. ALEXANDER's friends do claim. If there is a man anywhere who can poll a proportion of the republican vote of Centre county, that man is Mr. ALEXANDER. With all classes of our people he is popular. Talented, honest, vigorous and whole souled, there is no one—even the most sanguine radical—but will admit that he is one of the strongest men that could be placed upon the Senatorial ticket, and that his nomination would be the certain precursor of a glorious victory.

A better opportunity to whip the Radicals—to smite them hip and thigh—has not presented itself to the Democracy for a long time than will be presented this fall. Only let us be well organized and every man at his post, and our triumph is certain.

Lame Ducks.

The speeches at the Radical meeting on Wednesday evening were probably about as weak as any ever delivered in the Court House. ARMSTRONG labored and blundered through the tariff question, as though the weight of his record on it was too great for him to bear, and left his hearers as much in the dark, as to his reasons for absenting himself from Washington when the vote on the duty on pig iron came up, as they were before. On the nigger question he repeated the same stale arguments about the Ku-Klux that we read every day in the Radical newspapers, and avowed himself the firm friend of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments—something which all who knew him have never for an instant doubted. He said he voted for the income tax, but at the same time believed it was an unwise and unjust measure. We leave to his friends the task of reconciling his action and his words on this subject, confessing it to be out of our power. The Coolie question he touched very gingerly, telling the people he was both in favor of Chinese emigration here and against it—that he believed in making them regular citizens of the United States Government, but thought that perhaps, the contract system under which they come here to work, might possibly be, in some respects, injurious to our working white men. He made this admission very reluctantly, however, and it was evident that he would much rather not have done it.

The congressional gentleman also played the game of bluff a little. He boldly avowed, in the face of all the friends of Gen. BEAVER, that he had no apologies to offer for his course in Congress nor for the appointments he had made in this district. It is evident that he feels sure of his election—else he would not have insulted the men who went to hear him by thus openly avowing his own satisfaction with his course in removing the one legged and one armed postmasters of this county.

Dr. THANE's remarks were silly in the extreme, and disgusted every sensible, reasoning man in the House. He aspires to the position of a great wit, but can with much more propriety be pronounced a great fool.

A few weeks since we gave an account of the stopping of a distillery over in Huntingdon county, by the revenue officers, whose presence in a body made the proprietor think that again all of them got a living out of the earnings of his little still, that it would be a very little bit that would be left for him. We had the party's name as Mr. PETER BEAR, of Mount Union. Since that we have learned that our informant was mistaken. Mr. BEAR is still running his still, and it is said manufactures the purest old rye that is to be found in that section. The account we gave was literally true, except the name—a Mr. HAGERY, of Shade Gap, being the distiller upon whom the revenue officers raided—captured his apple jack, and put it in possession of officer SHIVER, of Mt. Union, who, when the matter was compromised, delivered up the keg, from which most of the apple jack "had leaked or evaporated," as he explained to Mr. HAGERY.

The Democrats of Clarion County, in this State, have blazoned the following political creed upon their banner: "We believe this to be a white man's government, formed by white men for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever; and so believing, we are opposed to the Fifteenth Amendment, which was conceived in iniquity and adopted by force at the point of the bayonet, in opposition to the wishes of the people and in violation of the Constitution, not only of the State of Pennsylvania, but of the United States."

It is rumored that JAMES P. COBURN will not support the Radical ticket this fall. JAMES has undoubtedly got his eyes open, and is now seeing more than ever he saw in all the days of his life. Well, well—strange things do happen once in a while, and we are glad that our friend COBURN has come out from among the wicked. Come with us, JAMES, and we will do thee good.

The Empress EUGENIE is described as being sadly worn and changed by the troubles and anxieties of the past few weeks. It may be truly said in her case, as well as in that of her husband— "Careless flow the head, That wears a crown"

R. MILTON SPER, Esq., is likely to be presented as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Huntingdon district. Mr. SPER is a good lawyer, and will make a faithful representative.

Radical Coolieism!

We have yet to receive the first radical paper that opposes the importation of Chinese Coolies, and the consequent reduction of the wages of the laboring men to 30 cents per day.

In place of opposing the infamous pig tail enterprise, the ones that have anything at all to say about it attempt to prove that it will result in great benefit to the country.

The Philadelphia Press, the leading radical organ of the State, over a year ago came out fairly and squarely in favor of it. The Tyrone Herald, the organ of the radicals of Blair county, cries, "let the Chinamen come, they are needed," and in almost every county in the State, radical papers are trying to induce their readers to believe that there is nothing to fear from these Pagan pig-tails.

They have covered up their actions and intents, until now they have almost a million of these rat-eating, 30 cent per day laborers, imported into this country—crowding out of employment that many frugal, hard-fisted, white filibers. Then Congress refused to prohibit the outrageous traffic, and the work of coaxing coolies from China, and making them in the territories, mines, on our railroads, to take the places of deserving, down-trodden white men, still goes on.

It is you, laboring men of Pennsylvania, of Centre county, who are to suffer, if this doctrine and work of Radicalism is allowed to go on. Your wages will be reduced to that which the rat-eating, gut-guzzling, pig-tail Chinaman is willing to work for—30 cents a day. That will be the amount you will get, or there will be no work for you. Mr. Pig-tail will do it for that, and the men who make their money out of your labor, will give you no more.

We warned you once that negro sabotage would be fastened upon you. Now we warn you now that this radical doctrine of Coolie labor, will bring your wages down to Coolie prices—30 cents per day—Will you heed our warning?

Armstrong's Explanations.

On Wednesday night last, in the presence of about fifty radicals, black, and white—four fifths of whom were revenue officers, post masters and suckers of the Government teats—who composed the radical ratification meeting, Judge ARMSTRONG attempted to explain a few of his many short comings as a member of Congress. When we assert that we failed to convince any one that he had made a faithful representative, we say simply what every honest man who heard him will admit. The reason for not being present to vote on the tariff question, was because he was away when it came up, nothing more, nothing less, away attending to his own private business. His reason for voting for negro sabotage, contrary to his promises and pledges, was, as he said "because they made such good, brave, reliable soldiers." He gave no reason for voting for the "land grab" schemes of Congress, by which the lands belonging to the people of the country were voted away to thieving monopolies, nor did he attempt to explain why he voted against stopping the importation of the pig-tailed coolies, who are cutting the wages of our working men down to 30 cents per day.

Now, as the radical organ in this place will come out next week, belching tariff and "protection to American labor," as ARMSTRONG did, we want it to tell us—Why its party, with a two thirds majority in Congress, refused to pass a tariff bill such as it now pretends to favor?

Why, if its party believes the importation of the coolies wrong, it refused to pass Coker's resolution prohibiting it?

Why, if its party is the friend of the laboring man, it voted away almost a hundred millions of acres of public lands belonging to the laboring men, to railroad monopolies?

Why, if its party is the friend of the poor man, it compels him to pay the taxes of the bondholder?

Why, if its party is in favor of more money, and consequently better times, it has refused to furnish the country with it?

When BROWN answers these—ARMSTRONG couldn't—we will have some more to ask him.

The thousands of Coolies, daily arriving in our country from China, in the interest of a monopoly that has undertaken to supply all the demand for labor in the country, threaten, at no distant day, to produce a famine and consequent riot and revolution in the ranks of our laboring men. When it is generally understood that labor will not command more than 30 or 40 or 50 cents a day, as will certainly be the case of this outrageous emigration from

the Chinese shores be permitted to continue, we shall have bread riots as they have in Ireland, and such a time generally as none of us desire to see. Laboring men, will you not unite in the effort to stop this influx of the Chinese rat-eaters? The Democratic Party offers you the opportunity to maintain your rights. Will you accept it? We shall see.

Judge WOODWARD says an exchange, "will most likely be renominated for Congress from the Luzerne district." We hope so. Why should that district change, if the Judge will accept a nomination again? His great talent and eminent legal ability are responsible to the country and to the Democracy in the present crisis, and we do most earnestly hope that he may be renominated. It is very true that the Judge may not feel at home in the company of such a set of Radical thieves and robbers as composed the last house, but we trust that he, and the few other Democratic members, will "grin and bear it" until the Democracy have a chance to send him and them a reinforcement of good men and true, when we may expect to see a different aspect put upon the legislation of the country. No Judge Woodward must not decline. The country cannot afford it, nor can the Democratic party accept it. He is as much as a tell-tale as a physical giant, and from such as he must come the blows that are to demolish the monopoly, cross and infamous enemy that threatens the liberties of a free people.

In view of the fact that the negroes in our large towns are daily becoming more and more impudent, pressing on the political equality which they have been lately fitted by the Rad Party, would it not be advisable to white men to pause and ask the noble where all it is going to lead to, how long it will be till white women and children will be afraid to walk the streets unattended? We trust the people will understand this matter fully and I realize the danger to which they are exposing their wives and daughters, before they consent to let a colored man in possession of a party that he is given and proposed to give the dangerous license to do whatever they see fit.

The European War and Its American Aspect.

In the terrible conflict of a war now being waged in Europe, Americans should be expected to have sympathies for either party. Experience has shown that, indeed, even our sympathies for one or the other side, and there is naturally a tendency and a desire to give their expression. But there is always danger of our sympathies being too far. The world and best part of this or any other country, is a man who framed the beautiful, grand and symmetrical table of good and evil, frequently warned their countrymen against the danger of forming alliances, and trying to dip upon the duty of a citizen, friendly relations with all nations and people. And the school of modern demagogues, who for base political purposes seek to flatter the national pride of one class, and inflame the passions of all prejudices of another, do not only their worst enemies, but to worst enemies of their country and the human race.

It is well for our foreign-born citizens, whether they sympathize with Germany or France, to remember that they have paramount obligations to discharge to the United States. They have fore-worn all allegiance to European Kaisers, Kings and Dukes, and adopted the President and the new nation, and are committed to the American policy, to preserve our neutrality, to keep the peace with all nations, and to offer no just cause of offence to those with whom we are at amity.

The most commendable spirit to have seen manifested in this country since the European war commenced, was exhibited by an account given of a journey in a laborer's procession on some picnic or excursion occasion a few days since in New York City. There the colors of both nations, German and French, were seen in the same procession, and the members of the association, sympathizing with both nations, enjoyed the festivities and discussed the events of the war with moderation and forbearance, without allowing their prejudices and passions to control their judgment. This is as it should be. The adopted and naturalized citizens of the United States should not consider themselves as Germans or French men, or Englishmen, but American, and as we are one nation formed by the union of many States, so may we be one people of many nationalities. Many of our foreign born citizens came to this country through their love of its free institutions, and because the sovereignty of man was recognized and the divine right of Kings repudiated, and to escape from the odious rule of arbitrary power and the oppressions of military despotism; therefore, let them all unite in sustaining and perpetuating these great birth rights of man as recognized in the Government; let them down every attempt to engender strife and divisions by arraying one class or section of our people against another.—Pittsburg Standard.

Hot the weather.