

The Democratic Watchman.

BY P. GRAY MEEK.

JOE W. FUREY, Associate Editor.

Terms, \$2 per Annum, in Advance.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Friday Morning, October 21, 1870.

Come at Last.

At length the day has dawned. The morn begins to appear. The golden rays of the sun already illuminate the hills of Democracy, and a glorious day seems about to be ushered in.

At least, such would seem to be the prophecy of the late election. From all quarters comes the cheering news of Democratic triumph, and Radical overthrow. The victory seems to be complete. Our enemies, astonished, have paused in their onward path, and are inquiring of themselves, anxiously, the why and wherefore. They do not seem to comprehend that it is the people that have done it all.

Such has been the result. We, who have so long put our faith in the people, trusting to them to right their own wrongs, have reason to be proud of it. For years, we have expressed our belief in the sober-second thought of the people, and our confidence has at last been vindicated. The good time was long coming, but, thank God, it is here at last, and gives promise that the future of the country shall be brighter than the past.

And now, let the people take heart. They have shown what they can do, and henceforth may rally confidently around the Democratic standard. In our congressional and legislative districts, and in our county, we have been gloriously successful, as have likewise our friends in other parts of the State. The news is all good. Nothing despondent or despairing. We have won the initiatory battle. Let our future victories end forever the reign of Radical corruption.

"If."

That seems to be the big word now, since the election. "If," says Mr. Radical, we had only made more vigorous efforts; if our votes had all been out; if the copperheads hadn't cheated; if we had organized a little closer; if the niggers hadn't voted so early in the morning; if, yes, if this, or if that, or if the other thing had not occurred, or if this or that had been done, the result would have been different. Very likely. But there are other ifs in the question. If the Radical party had fulfilled its pledges; if it had not violated every promise it made; if it had legislated for the laborer instead of the capitalist; if it had not wronged, and betrayed, and robbed, and oppressed, and disgraced, and outraged the white laboring masses of the country; if it had not crushed the hard-fisted toiler to the ground, that the college-scented, tax-exempted bondholder could revel in wealth and luxury; if, in a word, it had got the votes of the thousands of white men it lied to and deceived, the result would have been different.

It would be easier, we imagine, for defeated Radicalism to hide behind its own crimes and its niggers, than behind the little word "if."

The election in Indiana is another Democratic victory. The State has gone Democratic by about 2000 majority, and the Legislature will be in the Senate with a Democratic majority of right in the House. This result is what made Senator Montroy refuse to go to London as minister. He thought he had better hold on to his seat in the Senate, as it may be the last public position he will ever hold.

—The Harrisburg Patriot of yesterday, has despatches which state that terms of peace have been agreed on between Marshal Bazaine, on the part of France, and King William, of Prussia. These terms ignore the Republic entirely, and contemplate the restoration of the Bonaparte family to the throne of France in the person of Louis, the Prince Imperial, son of Napoleon III, with Bazaine as Regent during the Prince's minority. This startling intelligence is probably a canard, as it hardly seems likely

The French and Prussian War.

Owing to the excitement of the political campaign and the consequent monopolization of our columns by the events of the canvass, we have for some time said but little about the war now raging between Prussia and France. But that contest still goes on. Although the Emperor Napoleon is a prisoner in the hands of King William; although Marshal McMahon, the greatest of the French Generals, was compelled to surrender at Sedan; although the French armies were routed and demoralized, and France overrun by the German troops, the strife yet continues. Hundreds of thousands have watered the earth with their blood; women and children are weeping over their slain husbands, fathers, brothers and sons; the country is devastated with fire and sword, and all the land is in woe and desolation and ruin. But yet the demon of War continues to ravage and destroy. The Prussian armies are now before the walls of Paris, and the bombardment of the great and most beautiful city in the world has begun. Behind its massive walls are over 500,000 armed defenders, who swear never to yield. Before them stand 650,000 Prussian soldiers, ready to do the work of destruction and death.

This is the position in which affairs now stand. The Republic of France bidding defiance to a despotic monarchy. And still King William persists. Notwithstanding he declared, in the outset of the war, that he was not fighting France but Napoleon, he incessantly urges on the struggle after Napoleon is a prisoner and the Empire overthrown. Who can tell but that Providence has a hand in this for some purpose? Already there is a muttering of Republicanism in Germany. Revolutions are often sudden and unexpected. It may be that William and Bismarck are spinning a mine for their own destruction. Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad.

The spectacle of a republican people, behind the walls of their capital city, bidding defiance to the armed hosts of despotism in defence of their altars and firesides, is a grand one. Such is the spectacle presented by France today. The world looks on in wonder and admiration.

Another Resignation.

General Cox, the only really respectable man, in point of ability, in Grant's Cabinet, has resigned. This was caused by the President's interference with his department in the matter of the appointment of clerks, &c., and also by Mr. Cox's refusal to allow his clerks to be "bled" for electioneering purposes. It seems that Mr. Cox claimed the right to manage his own affairs, which the President, urged on by Radical politicians who had friends asking them for clerkships, was not disposed to allow. Hence, a rupture and a resignation, and a new Secretary—shortly.

This is the way it goes. To save him, Grant can't keep a good man in his political family. Death snatched Rawlins away to save him the disgrace of such an association, and now Cox follows, of his own volition. Who will be the successor of Mr. Cox, no living man can tell. We don't look for anybody with a good reputation. Gentlemen who have that, are anxious to keep out of Grant's Cabinet. Membership there is sure death to good character. Hence, Cox's resignation and Grant's lamentable failure in the President's business.

Over Three Votes.—The colored citizens of this place, at the recent election cast their votes in a body for the Republican nominee. Hereafter it must be expected that their votes will be more divided between the two political parties.—Republican.

Thank you—but you can keep your negroes. The Democracy don't want, nor won't have them. Evidently you are waking up to the fact that the darkies are a drawback to you, and how want to shift a portion of them onto us. But we can't see it. Keep your darkies. Your's is the party that gave them the suffrage, and of course your's is the party they ought to vote for. None of the "cullud breddern" are wanted in our camp. Our's is a White Man's Party, and Brown, you'll have to keep the niggers on your side of the house.

—The Harrisburg Patriot of yesterday, has despatches which state that terms of peace have been agreed on between Marshal Bazaine, on the part of France, and King William, of Prussia. These terms ignore the Republic entirely, and contemplate the restoration of the Bonaparte family to the throne of France in the person of Louis, the Prince Imperial, son of Napoleon III, with Bazaine as Regent during the Prince's minority. This startling intelligence is probably a canard, as it hardly seems likely

that such an arrangement could be effected. The Republican spirit is alive in France now, and the attempt to re-establish kinglycraft there would undoubtedly be followed by civil war. Nevertheless, the people may be so tired out and wretched with continued fighting and disaster, that they will acceptence, pro tempore, at any price.

Will They Interfere?

The programme of Federal interference with elections, so extensively carried on in the South, and attempted the other day in Philadelphia, is also about to be followed out in New York. At least, such is the design now, and preparations are already being made by the Radicals to have United States troops and marines in close proximity to the polls.

In view of this, we call upon Governor Hoffman to enforce the laws of his State and prevent any interference with the rights of voters. Already we learn that he has issued a proclamation to the effect that he will tolerate no interference anywhere and that he will have the militia ready to repel any attempt of United States marshals or officers to place soldiers or marines in the neighborhood of any voting precinct. If this be so, we commend the Governor for it. He is bound to sustain the laws of the State of New York, and the rights of his people, and also the constitution of the United States, which expressly and positively prohibits the stationing of any bodies of troops, for any purpose whatever, near or in the neighborhoods of election places.

Gov. Hoffman is himself the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York. By his conduct in these premises he will prove whether he is entitled to the confidence of a free people. If he allows federal troops to overawe them at the polls, as has been done in some of the Southern States, he is not worthy to be reelected.

But we know that the Governor of New York will tolerate no insults to his State or people. He is made of sterner stuff than that, and if Federal officials, with their paid soldiery, attempt to deprive the people of a fair election, for the purpose of benefitting the Radical party and the administration at Washington, there will be trouble. New York's executive is resolved to maintain the supremacy of the law and to vindicate the sovereignty of the people of the great Empire State.

We look for a great Democratic victory in New York. The election takes place in November, and the result will be a mighty blow at Radicalism.

Philadelphia Under Negro Rule.

Myers & Kelley, Radicals, have been re-elected to Congress from the third and fourth districts in Philadelphia, by increased majorities. The Press attributes this increase to the protective principles of its candidates. Every body knows that this is not true. The Press knows very well that had it not been for the black vote the city of Philadelphia would have almost without exception elected the Democratic ticket. It was the negro vote which gave success to the "protectionists," and they have about as much of an idea of free trade or protection as darkness has communication with light. The Evening Star, a Radical city paper, says: "The Republicans have to thank their colored allies for success. But for the four thousand negro votes, our runners can plainly see where the Republican candidates would have been. With the exception, perhaps, of Judge Parsons, not one of the city ticket could have been elected."

The Morning Post, says: "The colored vote was solidly thrown for the Republican ticket, and in the distribution of honors they must be remembered. The colored citizens have strolled our majority, and should be represented in the city offices."

Here, then, we have a plain and humiliating confession, that negroes vote saved the Radicals from defeat, and that they must be remembered in the distribution of offices. They must be represented, on the police staff and preside over election boards. They must sit in the council and help to domineer over a humiliated and degraded people. We have no sympathy for the citizens of the once proud city of brotherly love. They have themselves to blame for bringing about this social and political dishonor and shame. Let them drink the cup of degradation, and profit by it in the future.

In Harrisburg, the white people were determined to hurl back the tide of negro rule and power, and they elected their Mayor and City Treasurer by handsome majorities. In our own county the negro had a salutary effect upon the white man's ticket. Instead of the usual majority of two or three hundred, it gave the white man's ticket nearly eight hundred. Philadelphia might have profited by the same lesson, but her citizens preferred to have the chains of subordination to negro rule riveted upon them, and they have their reward.

What a spectacle to present to the

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF CENTRE COUNTY, FOR 1870.

Table with columns: Honorary, AND, Townships, Cong., Senators, Assembly, Com., Jury O., Auditor. Lists names and counts for various townships like Bellefonte, Mifflinburg, etc.

The Result—The Legislature and Congress.

SENATE. 1 W. W. Watt, R; 2 A. W. Henshaw, R; 3 R. A. Nagle, D; 4 Geo. Connel, R; 5 J. Brooks, R; 6 Henry S. Evans, R; 7 E. L. Albright, D; 8 J. W. Taylor, D; 9 W. M. Randall, D; 10 A. G. Rothend, R; 11 P. M. Osterhout, R; 12 J. S. Palmer, R; 13 A. G. Olmsted, R; 14 A. R. Hill, D; 15 C. R. Hunkeler, D; 16 David Mumma, R; 17 E. Billingsfeld, R; 18 J. B. Warfel, R; 19 G. M. Munson, R; 20 Hiram R. Dyer, D; 21 R. H. Pettikin, D; 22 H. Crawford, D; 23 Harry White, R; 24 J. S. Kirtland, R; 25 A. A. Purman, D; 26 Thos. Howard, R; 27 G. H. Anderson, R; 28 J. S. Kirtland, R; 29 Harrison Allen, R; 30 G. B. Delamater, R.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. 1 Philadelphia—1st, S. P. Thompson, R; 2d, G. A. G. Brown, D; 3d, Samuel Joseph, R; 4th, William Elliott, R; 5th, William Duffy, R; 6th, John P. Mooney, D; 7th, R. Johnston, R; 8th, W. L. Marshall, R; 9th, Geo. A. Quigley, D; 10th, J. E. Reynolds, R; 11th, S. M. Singer, R; 12th, J. M. Brown, R; 13th, J. H. Pritchard, R; 14th, John Cloud, R; 15th, A. Albright, R; 16th, Wm F. Smith, R; 17th, Jos. A. Campbell, D; 18th, James Miller, R; Adams, Isaac Horner, D; Allegheny, D. N. White, R; John H. Kerr, R; Henry Wagner, R; John S. Rupp, R; M. S. Humphreys, R; James Taylor, R; Armstrong, G. S. Putney, D; Berks, John A. Conrad, D; A. T. C. Keffer, D; H. A. Schwartz, R; Bucks, Samuel Darragh, D; S. C. Pirell, R; Bradford and Sullivan, James H. Webb, R; Berks, R. Buck, R; Blair, J. B. Hewitt, R; Carbon, W. Horace Rose, D; Carbon and Monroe, W. B. Leonard, D; Centre, P. Gray Meek, D; Carbon and Jefferson, Edmund English, D; Carbon and Forest, Ed. John G. Hall, R; Clinton, Cameron and M'Kean, A. C. Noyes, D; Chester, Levi Pitzer, R; Joseph C. Keech, R; S. Samuel H. Hooper, R; Crawford, D. D. Williams, R; J. H. Gray, R; Columbia and Monroe, Thos. Chalfant, R; Cumberland—John B. Leight, D; Dauphin—A. C. Smith, R; John E. Parsons, R; Delaware—Tyson Lewis, D; Erie—George W. Starr, R; I. Newton Miller, R; Fayette—Thomas B. Schnatterly, D; Greene—Robert A. McConnell, D; Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata—Abraham Rohrer, D; H. J. M'Atter, D; Indiana and Westmoreland—Daniel Ramey, D; Thomas McMillen, R; Hannibal K. Sloan, D; Lancaster—George Whitson, R; John E. Wiloy, R; A. G. Reinhold, R; H. M. Engle, R; Lebanon—Jonathan Zerbe, R; Lehigh—Adam Woolover, D; Herman M. Peltzer, R; Luzerne, Union and Snyder—Samuel Wilson, D; John Cummings, D; William Young, D; Luzerne—George Coray, R; John F. McMahon, R; S. W. Keene, D; Mifflin, Lawrence and Butler—Alexander P. Moore, R; Samuel D. Clarke, R; G. W. Fleeger, R; E. W. Wheeler, R; Montgomery—John J. C. Harvey, D; Oliver G. M'Atter, D; Northampton—Samuel Bollens, D; David D. Englemann, D; Northumberland—William Montgomery, D; Perry and Franklin—D. B. Milliken, D; George W. Schaeffer, R; Schuylkill—James Ellis, D; J. Irwin Steele, D; Francis M'Keon, D; Somerset, Bedford and Fulton—William H. Schaeffer, R; Samuel P. Wheeler, R; Susquehanna and Wyoming—Edward B. Heardslee, R; A. B. Walker, R; Tioga and Potter—B. H. Straug, R; John S. Venzio and Warren—J. D. M'Jinnin, R; C. W. Stone, R; Washington and Beaver—D. M. Letherman, R; William A. Alcock, R; William S. Shurtzoff, R; Wayne and Pike—David A. Wells, D; York—Lemuel Ross, R; Frank J. M'Gee, D; Democratic gain, R; Radical gain, R.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—The November number of this, the cheapest of the lady's books, is running over with original stories and poetry, to say nothing of engravings, fashion-plates, patterns in embroidery, &c., &c. A powerful story by Frank Lee Benedict, called "Far From Home," illustrates one of the most touching and beautiful steel plates we have ever seen. The colored fashion plate is superb. In a word, everything in the issue is first-rate. The Prospectus for 1871 is just out, with great inducements to subscribers. The price of "Peterson's" is only two dollars a year to single subscribers, while other magazines of its class are three or four. To clubs the terms are lower still, viz: five copies for \$3, or eight copies for \$12. Every person getting up either of these clubs will receive the magazine for 1871 gratis, and also a splendid copy-right engraving, (24 inches by 20), "Washington at the Battle of Trenton." Now is the time to get up clubs. Specimens of the magazine sent gratis if written for. Address CHAS. J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE AMERICAN BASTILE.—A History of the Illegal Arrests and Imprisonments of American Citizens during the late Civil War; by John A. Marshall, Philadelphia. Thomas W. Hartley, 819 and 821 Market street, Philadelphia. This work contains an authentic account of the arrest, imprisonment and terrible sufferings of those American citizens, who were incarcerated as prisoners of State, during the late civil war. The horrors of prison life in Forts Lafayette, Warren, McHenry, Delaware, Mifflin, Old Capitol Prison, Penitentiaries, and Military Camps are truthfully and graphically delineated, and combine to render the volume one of great interest to all classes of readers. At a meeting of "Prisoners of State," held in New York, Mr. Marshall was selected historian of the Association, and the book is the result of his labors. This volume contains an account of the arrest, imprisonment and sufferings of citizens made prisoners during the reign of terror under the "little hell" policy. The book also contains a copy of the Magna Charta, the Constitution of the United States, the orders and proclamations issued by Lincoln and his Secretaries in regard to the illegal arrests and imprisonment of citizens, and other interesting matter. Pennsylvania is represented by an account of the arrest of twenty-three of her citizens. The work contains the narratives of nearly eighty different persons, and has been prepared with great skill and labor. It is illustrated by a number of excellent engravings, is well printed, and contains over 728 pages. Price, \$4.00. The agent for this county will canvass it soon.

Table with columns: Senate, House, Joint Ballot. Rows for Radicals and Democrats, showing counts for last year and next year.

INDIANA. In Indiana the Democrats have elected their entire State ticket, a majority of the Legislature, and a median gain of one member of Congress. 1—Sam J. Randall, D; 2—U. Mercer, R; 3—John V. Greely, D; 4—R. Packer, R; 5—Leonard Myers, R; 6—R. J. Hatfield, D; 7—Wm D. Kelley, R; 8—H. Foyers, D; 9—C. H. Hunter, R; 10—H. M. Spier, D; 11—E. H. Bunker, D; 12—W. T. Townsend, R; 13—G. W. Schofield, R; 14—J. L. Getz, D; 15—J. D. Foster, D; 16—J. H. Sawyer, R; 17—S. S. Ogden, R; 18—J. W. Starn, D; 19—E. McJinnin, R; 20—L. D. Shumaker, R; 21—W. McClelland, R; Democratic gain 6, Radical gain 1.

—A little boy at Ripley, Indiana, burnt up \$2000 worth of bonds, the other day. He wanted to decrease the national debt. —This line fills the column.

CONGRESS.—The following are the official majorities in this Congressional District:

Table with columns: Sherwood-Armstrong, Centre (official), Gilliam, Lycoming, Tioga, Potter, Sherwoods Mq., and counts.

SENATORIAL.—The following is the official vote in this Senatorial District:

Table with columns: Pettikin, Crawford, Wilton, Woods, Centre, Juniata, Mifflin, Blair, Perry, and counts.

Alabama to be Carried at the Point of the Bayonet.

An election takes place in the State of Alabama on the eighth day of November, at which are to be chosen a Governor and State officers, members of Congress, and the lower house of legislature. One of the issues in the canvass is the repeal of the act by which some twenty-five millions of money is appropriated for State aid to railroads. Under this act the State debt is rapidly swelling and the burdens of the people are largely increased.

A coalition has been formed between the Alabama railroad ring and the Radicals, for the campaign, and their candidate for Governor has pledged himself not to sign any bill repealing the State and railroad law, and to sign any measures which the railroads may want in the future. The people of the State are aroused, incensed and alarmed at the rapidity with which their State debt is increasing and the way their property is taxed for the benefit of a combined clique of monopolists and corporations. The manifestations of disapprobation have been so marked on the part of the people in all parts of the State that the Radicals fear an overwhelming defeat. In this emergency the leading spirits of the railroad ring, with General Crawford and the carpet-bag United States Senator, Mr. Warner, came North, and were several days at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York city, concocting schemes for getting President Grant to interfere and send the military to Alabama to aid them.

They have, according to our reports from Washington, succeeded in inducing Grant to make Alabama a separate military district, placing General Crawford, who has become a tool of the ring in full command, with an additional number of troops to be sent there for this special occasion. It is by these means, and these alone, that they hope to carry the State. Of course General Crawford, having been one of the foremost in the intrigues to obtain orders for military interference, will do anything that the ring of carpet-baggers and railroad men ask.

The whole scheme is to be a repetition of the affair in North Carolina, only worse. One of the clique of worthies engaged in getting Grant to take part remarked, on leaving the Fifth Avenue Hotel: "If the President will do what we want, we will have whomsoever we wish counted in, no matter how large the majority may be against him."—Eric Overser.

—Superintendent JORDAN, of the New York police, said to be the greatest of American detectives, died on the 10th instant.

GARMAN'S HOTEL—DANIEL GARMAN, Proprietor.

This long-established and well-known hotel, situated on the corner of the Diamond, opposite the Courthouse, having been purchased by Daniel Garman, he announces to the former patrons of this establishment and to the traveling public generally, that he has thoroughly refitted his house, and prepared to render the most satisfactory accommodation to all who may favor him with their patronage. No pains will be spared on his part to add to the convenience and comfort of his guests. All who stop with him will find his table abundantly supplied with the most sumptuous fare the market will afford, done up in style by the most experienced cooks. His bar will always contain the choicest liquors. His Stabling is the best in town, and will always be attended by the most trustworthy and attentive hostlers. Give him a call, once and all, and he feels confident that all will be satisfied with their accommodation. An excellent Livory is attached to this establishment, which strangers from abroad will find greatly to their advantage.

BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PENNA.

This elegant hotel, having come under the supervision of the proprietor, would respectfully announce to the public that he is prepared to accommodate them after the style of the best houses in the cities. The Bush House is a magnificent building, splendidly furnished, and capable of comfortably accommodating THREE HUNDRED GUESTS.

It is situated near the depot, and convenient to all places of business, and is the best hotel in central Pennsylvania. Its waters are obnoxious, polite and attentive; its tables are supplied with every luxury in the market; its stables are first-class, with attentive and humane hostlers, and its bar supplied with the best of liquors. For guests from the cities to spend the summer it is just the place! The proprietor will be happy to receive the public as often as they wish to call. T. HOWELL, Proprietor.

CUMMINGS HOUSE, BELLEFONTE PENNA.

The undersigned, having assumed control of this fine hotel, would respectfully ask the patronage of the public. He is prepared to accommodate guests in the best of style, and will take care that his tables are supplied with the best in the market. Good stables attached to the hotel, with careful and attentive servants. The traveling public are invited to give the Cummings House a call.

J. P. GEPHART, with ORVIS & ALEXANDER.

PRINTING IN COLORS A SPECIALTY AT 7018