

BY P. GRAY MEEK.

JOE W. FUREY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR

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A Negro for Senator.

A negro is out for the Senatorship in the first district to succeed Mr. WATT, on the Radical side. The colored element of that party feel that one of their number ought to sit in the Senate chamber of Pennsylvania, and hence they are urging the claims of one OCTAVUS V. CATO. This chap is a full-blooded darkey, and his chance for the Radical nomination is better, perhaps, than many of the white aspirants who make the doctrines of Radicalism the light by which their feet are guided.

If a Radical Senator can be elected from the first district at all, which is somewhat doubtful, he must be elected by negro votes. On these he is dependent, and without them there is no hope for him. Thus, the negroes of the district know as well as anybody else, and hence embrace the present opportunity to put forward a candidate of their own race and color. And the Radicals will be compelled to recognize their claim in some way, for without the help of their black allies their defeat is beyond the possibility of a doubt. A negro candidate would make the darkey vote a unit, and although there might be a little grumbling among some of the more decent white Radicals, the number of those that would refuse to vote for him would be very insignificant indeed. For, be it remembered, Radicalism has lost all shame. It is mongrel in its nature and tendencies. Its hosts are made up of the scum and duff raff of creation, and its motto and principle is to vote for anybody or anything rather than suffer a defeat.

So that it is not only possible, but entirely probable, that we may have a negro candidate, representing the principles of Radicalism, for State Senator. To this condition have we come at last. The Radicals have been reduced to this extremity in other States, and why not in Pennsylvania? Sooner or later they must swallow the dose, and their bigger allies have made up their minds to give them the first portion of it now. The best thing they can do is to take it resigningly, for if they make any fuss about it or rebel against it, their whole senatorial cake will be the worst mess of badly kneaded dough that ever went into the political oven.

A negro in the Senate of Pennsylvania? Such may be the consequence of a Radical triumph in the first district, for they will not hesitate to nominate CATO after they have once been convinced that they can succeed better with him than with a white candidate. The Rads will not run the risk of losing their majority of one in the Senate for the sake of nominating a white man, if they think they can save themselves by putting in a nigger. Honor or decency is not the question with them. It is plunder and power.

The State Treasurer.

Under the caption "Drive in the Wedge," our very able and sprightly contemporary, the Chambersburg Falley Spirit, urges very earnestly upon the Democrats of the coming Legislature, the importance and policy of repeating their action of last winter, in the election of State Treasurer. It is a very peculiar kind of doctrine that the Spirit advances in support of its idea, "that it would be treason for six Radicals to vote for a Democratic candidate and not treason for sixty-one Democrats to vote for a Radical candidate." We confess, as ARTEMUS would have said, "we cannot see it in those lamps."

The Democratic members will have a Democratic Caucus Candidate beyond any doubt. The disaffected Radicals, in all probability, will refuse to go into a caucus, and consequently will not be bound by any caucus proceedings. The Democrats will be. They will be under as binding obligations to support this Caucus nominee as if they were in the majority. The number of votes they may control—the results of a different course—or any promised party successes cannot be taken into consideration. A Caucus nomination morally binds every one taking part in that caucus to support its nominee as long as he permits his name to be used. There is no denying this fact. If a caucus nomination is binding when the party making it is in the majority, why is it not binding when the party making it is in the minority? And if binding at all, how can the Democratic

members disregard it and go for any Tom, Dick or Harry, the Radical sorer-heads may demand?

Another argument of the Spirit is that as the Democracy are in the "minority they are not responsible for any legislation." Suppose eight or ten thriving, speculating Radicals should concoct some scheme of public plunder, and the Democratic members as a body vote for it and pass it? Would they not be responsible? And would they be any the less responsible, were they to combine with a few Radicals and elect some speculating Treasurer who would use the money of the people for his own use, and the use of his personal and political friends? It would be their votes that elected him, and for their votes they are responsible.

Only Six Millions!

Only six millions! Six millions of dollars of the people's money, the earnings of the toiling, sweating, tax payers, taken from their treasury and used to enrich the loyal supporters of CASSIUS GRANT and organized radicalism!

In response to a resolution passed by the House of Representatives on the 21st of March, 1870, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the House a statement of balances due them from collectors of internal revenue, not only in office, etc., Mr. BOYD was rejoiced, and his reply will be found in Document 267—that there were three hundred and forty of such delinquents, and their names, and the several amounts which they had accumulated, were given. This list occupies eight solid pages of the document in question, and from it we extract the following ten names, and the amount stolen by each "truly loyal" patriot.

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes Frank South, Sheridan Cook, Alexander Spaulding, M.B. Field, Lewis Collins, John A. Bryant, W.C. Packer, W.L. Cunningham, D.B. Bonafely, F.H. Hunt.

Lost by ten defaulters \$5,923,113. Here is a nice little footing up for our lot of three hundred and forty "soil thieves."

A nice record for radical honesty, integrity and official worth! Count it up, ye toiling millions! Look at the figures, ye aching, backed working men! You paid the amount into the public treasury to liquidate public debts. Radical thieves have stolen it, and are now reveling in luxury, while you are toiling on, only to be taxed more.

Is it not encouraging? Six millions, stolen by ten officials and not one of the ten brought to justice! Three hundred and thirty other thieves, with pockets well lined with living like nabobs, on money they have stolen from you.

Not one of them arrested! Will you ask your radical neighbor—the supporter of GRANT, to tell you why some effort is not made to bring some of these villains to justice?—why some means are not resorted to to secure some of the many millions these "three hundred and forty thieves have stolen from you?"

We would like to know. Will some one tell us?

The Mauch Chunk Times is anxious that the election for Senator in the first district to supply the place left vacant by the death of Hon. W. W. WATT, should be attended to vigorously and at once. It thinks that the Democratic State Central Committee should take a hand in the matter and assist the Democrats of that district to prevent it being carried by the Radicals. This sounds like good advice, and we think it ought to be heeded. The Times says:

We most respectfully hint to the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, that an important election equal in magnitude of results to the State caucus, is now to occur in the First Senatorial District. It is to be held that the Chairman of that committee will fully acquit the necessity of electing the Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. WATT. That the district was fairly carried by the Democratic candidate, Mr. Diamond, two years ago, there is not the remotest doubt. In the contest instituted by the Radical managers to oust Mr. Diamond, it was understood from the start that no attention was to be paid to the facts or justice of the case, but right or wrong, WATT was to be made Senator. At that time there was an undoubted Democratic majority in the district, whether it is so still since the addition of the negro vote to the former Radical strength, is very doubtful. Therefore, to carry the District, it will require a thorough canvass and the assistance of the State Central Committee promptly and efficiently rendered. Let the victory of the 11th of October in the State at large, be repeated in the First Senatorial District, at the special election to be held within the next thirty days.

From all appearances the San Domingo job is to be again pressed upon the Senate this winter, and as one reason why Congress will be urged to buy it, it is told that Prussia is attempting to purchase it. People who profess to know say that this is only a nice little game of GRANT's to get his pet scheme through, and we shouldn't wonder if such was the case. The President is backed by the lobby and a lot of greedy speculators, and they have all been maturing their plans for a long time.

A Bear Growleth.

But lately another speck of war loomed up on the horizon. The Russian Bear began to growl, about the treaty of Paris, which excluded vessels of war from the Black sea, and threatened to abrogate the whole affair on his own individual account. At this England, Austria, Turkey and Italy took alarm, and laid their heads together in consultation, swearing that they would raise the biggest kind of a rumpus if Russia dared to do so and so. Old GORTSCHAKOFF, however, kept his temper, and politely told these powers that that treaty must be revised, or else Russia would consider it void and of no account, as it had been violated before, and was simply a dead cock in the pot. At this, our English, Austrian, Italian and Turkish friends lowered their tone, and made up their minds that as the Bear was a pretty rough customer to handle and might claw the British Lion fearfully and pull all the tail feathers out of the Austrian Eagle, to say nothing of the damage he might inflict on poor old Turkey, it would be better to settle the matter peacefully. So a convention was determined on, in which the question will be discussed, and a satisfactory conclusion no doubt arrived at.

Therefore, there will not be any war between these powers. Russia has carried her point without a fight, which is of immense advantage to her. But poor England is very mad about it. She don't want the Black Sea opened to Russian war vessels but just now she is not in a condition to prevent it. Were France in a condition to help her, she might talk sense, but France is going through a fearful crisis and has as much as she can do to help herself. So Russia will have to be indulged in her desire for a revision of the treaty, because, if she isn't, she threatens to break things. And that's what's the matter.

Newspaporial.

GEORGE O. MORRIS, editor of the Chambersburg Republican, has retired from that paper, and been succeeded by Y. H. PATRICK, Esq. Mr. MORRIS found it up hill business to print a Radical paper in Clarion.

The Daily Gaslight has burned itself out at Pleasantville and been removed to Rouseville, where it is now published under the title of the Rouseville Evening Bulletin.

We are in receipt of the Liverpool Advertiser, published in Liverpool, Nova Scotia, by S. W. BRYDEN. It is a 24 column paper and gotten up a little different from the style at present in vogue in "the States." It is a plain matter of fact affair, and does not indulge in the least "hifalutin." We put it on our exchange list as a kind of curiosity.

Rev. B. P. STONE, D. D., formerly editor of the Congregational Journal and the Christian Reporter, died suddenly of heart disease at Concord, New Hampshire, on the 26th ultimo. At the time of his death, he was treasurer of the New Hampshire Bible and Missionary Society.

The Commercial Traveller is the name of a new paper just started in Philadelphia, in the interest of the business men. ROBERT W. RENSNAW & Co., are the publishers. \$1.00 per annum in advance.

We are in receipt of the New Jersey Mechanic, a paper just in the sixth week of its existence, published at Smithville, New Jersey, and edited by H. HARRISON. It is devoted to "working men's interests and mechanics' arts," and is a handsome and well printed paper of eight pages.

One of the ablest and best edited papers that comes to our sanctum is the Baltimore Sunday Telegram. It is beautifully printed, and its editorials are comprehensive, polished and learned. It is a fearless advocate of Democratic principles, and an earnest conservator of truth and right. Its weekly coming is gladly welcomed.

We see it stated that Hon. JOHN W. GEARY is to come to Tyrone shortly to have a grand hunt in the mountains. We thought the Governor's legs were so full of bullets that he couldn't dance. How, then, does he expect to rough it through the woods after game?

We notice that the Tyrone Herald editor is waiting very anxiously for GEARY's arrival, in hope that he may get an invitation to accompany him. But if GEARY knows what is good for his wholesome he will let that alone. The Herald man is an expensive luxury, and should be done without as much as possible. A word to the wise is sufficient.

An old gentleman who resides near Bough never has green peas for dinner without remembering the poor, by sending the pods to the orphan asylum.

"Influential."

It is said that the combination which elected Mr. Irwin, State Treasurer last winter, did the Democratic party no good. Where is the warrant for this assertion? One thing is certain. The Radical majority is reduced in the Legislature, and the State has been carried by the Democrats at the recent election. We are certainly getting along better than we have been of late years.—Falley Spirit.

There is no doubt that we are "getting along better than we have for years"—no doubt that we are gaining strength every day, but the inference the Falley Spirit would have drawn from its way of putting things we think is very unjust to the Democracy. It was not through Treasurer Irwin or his friends that the Radical majority has been reduced. He voted the full Radical ticket and so did every man he had about him. His money was spent for the success of Radicalism, wherever it was spent at all, and so far as he is concerned, the Democracy don't owe him a continental cent. It was the honest portion of the Radical party who are not seeking office, but want to see our public offices in the hands of honest men, to whom the credit of reducing the Radical majority belongs. He had nothing to do with it. The Radical majority were reduced in almost every State where elections were held, reduced in hundreds of places. It was never heard of, and he deserves no more credit for the political changes in Pennsylvania than he does for the same in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Alabama or West Virginia. It is the Spirit intimates, the success of the Democracy are due to Irwin's election last spring, then his election was the most important event that has transpired in this country for many, many years.

The Treasurer.

Gen. CAMERON is reported to have said that MCKEY should be elected State Treasurer this winter if it took the whole power of the Federal Administration to do it. This is equal to a boast that CAMERON controls the Administration, and we guess he does. What a pity that Gov. CURTIS is away off in Russia, or else we might have the pleasure of witnessing a regular political squabble between these two leaders of Pennsylvania Radicalism. CURTIS is about the only man in the State that CAMERON can't whip, and it were here the latter's boast in regard to MCKEY's election would, in all probability, be completely falsified.

But CAMERON being the greatest political thief and robber in the State, some great scheme of corruption must be on the tapis that he is so anxious for MCKEY's election. We hope a rebuke will be administered to him by the Legislature that he will feel, in the shape of the ignominious defeat of his tool, and the election of some man who can lay some little claim to honesty and decency. If we can't have an honest man for Treasurer, at least don't give us the greatest villain in the Commonwealth.

Notwithstanding the majority for LISVAY, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Alabama, is one thousand four hundred and twenty-nine, and notwithstanding he has been sworn into office by the Speaker of the House, the Radical candidate, SMITH, who has been the Governor, refuses to vacate the office, and has had Government troops stationed before the Executive room and the Treasurer's office to protect him in his illegal assumption of the gubernatorial honors. This has created the greatest excitement throughout the State, and the Legislature has instituted an inquiry into the matter. Thus do the Radicals conduct themselves when in power. How long will the people give countenance or support to such an infamous and outrageous organization?

Speech of Gov. Hoffman.

Gov. Hoffman, of New York, was serenaded in Albany, on the evening of the 16th, and made a speech, of which the following is the essential portion. It contains some ideas that are well worthy the careful attention of our party friends:

Notwithstanding all the efforts of the Federal authorities, the City of New York gave the largest Democratic majority ever given at a State election. [Great applause.] Had it not been for a combination made there between certain Democrats, who sought to accomplish local objects, and the Republican leaders, by which at least ten thousand Democratic votes were lost to the State ticket, our majority there would have been greater than it was at the Presidential election of 1868. It would have been more than 70,000. But it is large enough as it is, for it answers once and forever the charge of fraud, and rebukes in thunder tones the unwarrantable Federal interference with State affairs.

The uniform gains to the Democratic ticket in nearly every part of this State tell their own story. They indicate what is to come in the near future, just as the first falling snow flakes indicate the storm that is to follow, or the first rustling of the breeze precedes

the gale and the whirlwind. The political revolution, as commenced in other States and here, and it will go on, until the party now in power at Washington, which has been false to every principle of constitutional government and to the great interests of the masses of the people, shall be swept out of existence. The people of this State and of other States care nothing for the "State rights" in the offensive sense in which those words were by many construed, but they do not care for and they will have what by the Constitution of the country belongs to them. It is their right to manage and regulate their own local affairs, and to control their own elections, and they mean to exercise it.

But I must not detain you any longer. It is the duty of wise men so to school themselves that they shall not be too much elated by victory or depressed by defeat. Defeat often brings with it a blessing, in disguise, but victory is attended by responsibilities which cannot be concealed. The Democracy, in its long triumph, should realize this truth, and should so shape its policy and conduct its affairs as to command the increased confidence of the people.

As we bury our dead out of sight, whether they be friends or foes, so it behooves a great party to bury dead issues, and to direct the whole force of its energy to dealing with the living facts and questions of the day. They will crowd upon us fast enough—questions which relate to finance and taxation, to reduction of expenditures and taxes under the Federal Government, and the State, to free elections, and to the assertion and maintenance, in every way, of the rights of American citizens everywhere, and of a free people in the free States to the blessings of a free constitutional government in the free States. Upon these questions we shall be prepared to meet our opponents.

They who have hitherto failed and still do fail to give us a sound and sturdy or a wise financial policy; they who favor high tolls upon the canals, which embarrass the internal commerce of this State or of other States, and a high tariff, which, extending special favor and protection to the privileged few, makes them rich, while it rots the masses of the people and makes them poor; they who, losing sight of the fundamental principles upon which the Union was formed and the advocates of what they call a strong government, which the experience of the past and the observation of the present shows to mean a weak people; they who would have of the country a great central power which should regulate and control all the internal affairs of the State, and hold within its grasp the rights and liberties of the people.

The war which separated States and people and parties has passed; the passion and animosities which it excited are fast subsiding. With peace comes the duty of cultivating brotherly feeling, charity, and harmonious relations among fellow-citizens. Let us usher in with the coming year an era of good feeling. The task will not be difficult to us who are the victors, for the proverb tells us that those may laugh who win. Nor should it be difficult to our political opponents who control so large a share of the Government.

The Next President A Democrat.

The New York Herald, which will not be accused of sympathy with the Democratic party, gives a table of the result of the recent elections throughout the country, showing that the Democrats are in a majority in eight of the States and the Republicans in seven, being a clear gain to the Democracy of ten States since the election for President in 1868. The only States in the list which have not voted directly are Georgia, which gave fifty thousand majority for Seymour, and New Hampshire, which gave seven thousand for Grant. There is hardly any chance that another presidential election would show any different result in these States. The Herald's table figures up as follows:

Democratic States.—Alabama 8, Arkansas 5, California 5, Connecticut 6, Delaware 3, Florida 3, Georgia 9, Indiana 13, Kentucky 11, Maryland 7, Missouri 11, Nevada 3, New York 33, North Carolina 9, Oregon 3, Tennessee 10, Virginia 10, West Virginia 5, Total 154.

Republican States.—Illinois 10, Iowa 3, Kansas 3, Louisiana 7, Maine 7, Massachusetts 12, Michigan 8, Minnesota 4, Nebraska 3, New Hampshire 6, New Jersey 7, Ohio 21, Pennsylvania 27, Rhode Island 4, South Carolina 8, Vermont 5, Wisconsin 6, Total 143.

The foregoing represents the votes of thirty-five States. The two remaining States not included are Mississippi, with seven electoral votes—which, by reason of the preponderance of the negroes, will probably be carried by the Radicals—and Texas, with six electoral votes, which will certainly be given to the Democracy. Thus, says the Herald, with the States that are now Democratic, and Texas added, the Democrats have 160 electoral votes, and the Republicans, with Mississippi added have 165 giving the Democrats a clear majority of five throughout the country. In the tier of States in the Democratic list which the Republicans are likely to carry in the Presidential election Connecticut is the only one; but the loss of her six votes would be more than counterbalanced by the loss to the Republicans of the seven votes of New Jersey, which would certainly be cast for the Democratic candidate.

The Herald places Pennsylvania in the Republican column, when it clearly belongs to the other side. We carried it on the popular vote at the recent election, and we have no reason to believe that the Republican party can do as well at any time within the next five years as they did last October. They made all the capital they could out of the tariff at the recent Congressional election, and they must lose it

more as that and other issues are more fully discussed and more perfectly understood by the people of Pennsylvania. Adding the Keystone State, we have 186 electoral votes for the Democratic candidate and 129 votes for the Republican—a Democratic majority of 57. If our party is prudent in its nominees and declaration of principles, abandoning dead issues and taking up acceptable men, nothing is more certain than that we will elect the next President and Vice President. After recounting the result above referred to the Herald concludes:

"Thus it will be seen that the Democrats at this moment have actually—with the big State of New York as a sure rallying point—the inside track for a sweeping triumph at the next Presidential election—a triumph that cannot possibly be averted except by the restoration of calmness and moderation and wisdom to the councils of the Republican party."—Falley Spirit.

Why We Do Not Have Specie Payments.

The chief obstacles to the resumption of specie payments may be briefly stated as consisting in the ignorance and imbecility of the Government and the people. The latter are content to drift along under financial difficulties that could be dissipated by an energetic expression of public opinion. It is not that they are indifferent to the subject. Among all classes in all parts of the country the prevailing sentiment is in favor of resumption. But the people naturally look to Congress and the Administration to take the matter in the matter. The obvious inability of their representatives to deal with the question inspires a distrust that leads merchants and business men to prefer existing evils to the risk of encountering others that they know not of. People instinctively feel that Messrs. BART WELLS, BUTLER, SHERMAN & Co. are the very last persons in the world to be trusted with a reform of this kind, and so they struggle on toward the Revenue Reformers and the Democrats, for whom the great work of resumption is undoubtedly reserved at last.

Specie payments could be safely resumed on next New Year's day if our representatives in Congress and the Administration possessed financial ability adequate to the occasion. They do not know how to employ the means that are at their disposal for this purpose. With inconceivable blindness and stupidity, they lock up in the Treasury vaults the capital which should be employed in disseminating life and activity through every branch of business. There is more coin now lying idle than is usually possessed by the Bank of England. On November 1, the United States held \$103,131,071 in gold, and the bullion of the Bank of England amounted to \$105,546,109. This is a very large amount. Usually the Bank of England's specie reserve ranges from \$70,000,000 to \$80,000,000. But the continental war has led to an accumulation of capital in London.

We find the Bank of England maintaining specie payments with less gold than is always held by our own Government. We have coin enough and resources enough to sustain specie payments. It is true the Government does not absolutely own all the coin in the Treasury. A portion is due to depositors, and a portion due as interest to bondholders. But, nevertheless, it could be utilized.

There are two great obstacles to resumption. The first is the idea that the currency should be contracted, and the other is that a dollar in gold must be held in the Treasury for every dollar of currency. Both of the notions are fallacious. If contraction is ever made a condition of specie payment, it will lead to wide-spread ruin. As for the coin resources necessary for redemption, experience shows that fifteen per cent. is ample. It is a mistake to suppose that every holder of a greenback will rush with it to the Treasury to obtain gold. During the first novelty a great many persons will doubt convert notes into coin. But this will soon pass away, and the specie will soon drift back again. The Government possesses gold enough, and more than enough, to redeem all the greenbacks that are likely to be presented. Besides, the greenbacks are scattered throughout the entire country, and it would not be possible to collect them for redemption in two years.

Specie payments is the one thing necessary to restore industrial prosperity. There can be no confidence or solid activity in business until we possess a sound, redeemable currency, and it is the great and pressing want of the day.—New York Democrat.

"THE GOVERNMENT."—When the criminal indictment drawn against Gen. Grant, by the Chicago Tribune and Cincinnati Commercial, both Radical journals, is considered, the articles of impeachment on which President Johnson was tried, read like a series of calumnious resolutions. The allegations against President Johnson only touched his personal character. Those printed at General Grant begin his personal character.