

The Democratic Watchman.

BY P. GRAY MEEK. J. W. FUREY Associate Editor. Terms, \$2 per Annum, in Advance. BELLEFONTE, PA. Friday Morning, December 16, 1870.

Democratic Editorial Convention.

The members of the Democratic Editorial Association of Pennsylvania are requested to meet at the Bolton House, in Harrisburg on Wednesday the 10th day of January next at 10 o'clock A.M. Punctual attendance is requested.

Grant Bidding for the Irish Vote.

The present Chief Magistrate of the United States desires a reelection, and BENJAMIN F. BUTLER is his prophet. Hence, the great speech of the editor in favor of a war with England, the obnoxious cause of which was to be the Fishery and the Alabama Claims. GRANT desires the Irish vote in 1872 and hence sent BUTLER, as his great champion, to bed the public of the people in regard to a war with the Mother Country.

The Pennsylvania Rail Road.

We know that the members of the Watchman, interested in the construction of the Pennsylvania Rail Road, will be particularly pleased to know that the difficulties in Harris township have all been adjusted, and that there is now every prospect of the work being pushed to completion.

The Radical Party.

What has the radical party done to command itself to the continued support of the American People? It established negro suffrage. It disfranchised thousands of white citizens.

Late Publications.

THE LADY'S FRIEND for January, 1871. Deacon & Peterson, Philadelphia. \$2.50 per annum.

Eureka.

At last the Mission to England question has been settled. MOTLEY can now come home. GRANT has at last found a man to accept the appointment. This is indeed no less a personage than ROBERT C. SCHENCK.

The Duty of Congress.

The present disturbed state of Europe must occasion a general feeling of insecurity, not only in those countries that are engaged in the Franco Prussian war, but in those also which are liable to be involved at any moment in its calamities.

of Congress forever. For this, at least, we can thank God, even if his departure from the House of Representatives does not lead him over to England to disgrace us there. Farewell, Gen. SCHENCK! If the winds be favorable and the boiler don't bust, you will doubtless be wanted, in good time, to the shores of "Merrie England." There, may you do better than you did here, and if you don't, God help you, for you will become the laughing stock of British Statesmen. Try and be a man. Pull down your jacket and hold up your head, and stop talking nonsense. Forget, for the time being, that there is a nigger in the earth, and try and do some little good in the world before you die. This is all the harm we wish you, and we shall gladly rejoice at any manifestation of common sense that you may exhibit in your ministerial intercourse with the cunning diplomats of the Old World.

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delphia, one of the most remarkable works of the kind in the world. Sixteen sketches accompany the text, from the pencil of Thomas Moran—one of the first of American landscape artists. Prof. Wilder gossips about "Kings of the Art," his article being elegantly illustrated. Next comes "The Gabbler of the Ice, or Christmas at the North Pole," by Dr. Hayes, a story founded upon a quaint Greenland legend, and presenting some striking phases of life and adventure within the Arctic Circle. The story is splendidly illustrated, the picture of the Gabbler (page 218) by Mr. Bolles, being a real work of genius. Among the illustrated articles are "Ships," by S. T. Hoyle, and "Strasburg after the Surrender," with six pictures from photographs made expressly for the magazine. "Christmas Carol," accompanied by music, by George J. Huss. There is also a hitherto unpublished poem by N. P. White, to his sister, Fanny Fern. In the "Topics of Time," "Christmas," "The European Outlook," "Women and Wine," and "Social Taxes," are also done. "The Old Calendar" talks about the Bonapartid and Morays in Bonapartid, and "Our Friend the Present member" A new department is introduced, "Home and Safety," which includes "Holidays Shopping," "A Glance at the Fashions," "Christmas Trees," and "Eaton Balls." There are notices of books, and "Things as I See them." Miss Malloy on the Chinese Question.

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and to realize that the right road to national prosperity and greatness is by the development of our own internal resources and industry, by opening new avenues of trade at home and abroad, and by the patient labor, the sober habits, the intelligence and the virtue of our people. In this connection we would like to have respectfully suggest to our politicians and legislators, whether this is not a good time for them to forego, at least for a short period, their petty differences, their sectional animosities, and selfish contentions, to give up their warring, their President-making, their project of personal advancement, and attend a little to the practical legislation of the country. Is there not some statesman in the land of grasp of mind, of views of economy policy, of national sentiment, sufficient to enable him to devise and carry forward some feasible plan for a reduction of taxation, a reform of the revenue, a resumption of specie payments, a retrenchment of the national expenditure, an improvement of the civil service, the recovery of our lost commerce upon the ocean, and the restoration of genuine, substantial peace and harmony throughout the whole land? If there be, he would, by accomplishing even a part of the measures mentioned, survive in the grateful memory of his countrymen, long after all the noisy demagogues, the partisans, the sectional politicians, and the needy Presidential aspirants, shall have forgotten their names upon the stage, passed away, and be forgotten. Summary Memorandum.

Unwilling to be Shot.

A CALIFORNIA EDITOR'S FAREWELL TO HIS MARRIED LADY FRIENDS.

Editorial meanness having been so often pleaded successfully by husbands in California in defense of shooting or killing suspected galleons, the San Francisco News Letter says: "All men's wives who have hitherto enjoyed the advantage of our acquaintance are hereby notified that this ceases to-day, never to be renewed. It is with deep regret that we disrupt the social relations which promised so much, but we feel impelled thereto by the first law of nature. Our lady friends who have the misfortune to be married to other and inferior men, will please stick like a leech to their legal protectors, and not recognize us on the street. We have taken considerable pleasure in their society—a pleasure which we flatter ourselves has been mutual—but this thing can no longer be permitted to go on.

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BOOTH AND LINCOLN.

What John H. Surratt Says About the Affair Between Them.

THE ABDUCTION PLOT—NO DESIGN OF KILLING THE PRESIDENT. AN INTERESTING CONFESSION OF ONE WHO WAS INTERESTED IN A SCHEME TO CARRY OFF LINCOLN.

John H. Surratt, whose name is familiar as having been connected with the Lincoln plot in 1865, is now lecturing and telling all he knows about it.

INTRODUCTION TO BOOTH.

In the fall of 1864, says Surratt, I was introduced to John Wilkes Booth, who, I was given to understand, wished to know something about the main avenues leading from Washington to the Potomac. We met several times, but as he seemed to be very reticent with regard to his purposes, and very anxious to get all the information out of me he could, I refused to tell him anything at all. At last I said to him, "It is useless for you, Mr. Booth, to seek any information from me until I know who you are and what are your intentions." He hesitated some time, but finally said he would make known his views to me provided I would promise secrecy. I replied, "I will do nothing of the kind. You know well I am a Southern man. If you cannot trust me we will separate." He then said, "I will confide my plans to you, but before doing so I will make known to you the motives that actuate me. In the Northern prisons are many thousands of our men whom the United States Government refuses to exchange. You know as well as I the efforts that have been made to bring about that much desired exchange. Aside from the great suffering they are compelled to undergo, we are sadly in need of them as soldiers. We cannot spare one man, whereas the United States Government is willing to let their own soldiers remain in our prisons because she has no need of them. I have a proposition to submit to you which, I think, if we can carry out, will bring about the desired change." There was a long omnibus silence, which I at last was compelled to break by asking, "Well, sir, what is your proposition?" He sat quiet for an instant, and then, before answering me, arose and looked

under the bed, into the wardrobe, in the doorway and the passage, and then said, "We will have to be careful—walls have ears." He then drew his chair close to me, and in a whisper said, "I intend to kidnap President Lincoln, and carry him off to Richmond!" "KIDNAP PRESIDENT LINCOLN?" I said. I confess that I stood aghast at the proposition, and looked upon it as a fool-hardy undertaking; to think of successfully seizing Mr. Lincoln in the Capital of the United States, surrounded by thousands of his soldiers, and carry him off to Richmond, looked to me like a foolish idea. I told him as much. We went on to talk of what facility he could be seized in various places in and about Washington. As, for example, in his various rides to and from the Soldiers' Home, his summer residence. He entered into the minute details of the proposed capture, and even the various parts to be performed by the actors in the performance. I was amazed, thunder-struck, and in fact I might also say frightened, at the unparalleled audacity of this scheme. After two days' reflection I told him I was willing to try it. I believed it practicable at that time, though I now regard it as a foolhardy undertaking. I hope you will not blame me for going thus far. I honestly thought an exchange of prisoners could be brought about could we have obtained possession of Mr. Lincoln's person.

last time I ever was in Washington in, till brought there by the United States Government, a captive in iron, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The United States, as you remember, tried to prove my presence in Washington on the 15th of April, the day on which Mr. Lincoln met his death, the day on which Mr. Lincoln met his death. Upon arriving in New York, I called at Booth's house, and was told by the servant that he had left that morning suddenly on the ground of going to Boston to fulfill an engagement at the theater. In the evening of the same day I took the cars for Montreal, arriving there the next day. I put up at the St. Lawrence Hotel, registering myself as John Harrison, such being my first two names. Surratt was at Elmira, where my hotel, he first heard of the assassination of Lincoln and Seaward, and was so astounded that he thought I might be some time. He tells that the program of the news then mentioned my name, and says I approached the telegraph office in the main hall of the hotel for the purpose of ascertaining if J. Wilkes Booth was in New York. I picked up a blank and wrote, "J. Wilkes Booth," giving the number of the house. I hesitated a moment and then tore the paper up, and then wrote one, "J. W. B." with direction which I was led to do from the fact that being out whole connection of my name, and always in such a manner that no one could understand but our selves. I telegraphed Booth thus: "J. W. B." in New York. You are in New York, telegraph me. John Harrison, Elmira, New York." The operator, after looking over it, said, "It is J. W. B.," to which I replied, "Yes." He evidently wanted the whole name, and had scarcely finished telegraphing when a door near the office, and opening on the street, was picked open, and I heard some one say, "Yes, there are three or four brothers of them, John, James, Brutus, Edwin, and J. Wilkes Booth. The whole truth flashed on me in an instant, and I said to myself, "My God, what have I done?" The dispatch was still lying before me, and I reached over and took it up for the purpose of destroying it, but the operator stretched forth his hand, and said, "We must file all telegrams." My first impulse was to tear it up, but I pitched it back and walked off. The town was in the greatest uproar. Flags at half mast, bells tolling, &c. Still I did not think I was in danger, and determined to go immediately to Baltimore to find out the particulars of the tragedy. Surratt then obtains the way the evidence of the hotel registers, with his name on to prove an alibi, was spirited away, and says that, instead of going to Baltimore, he went to Canandaigua. On Monday, when I was leaving Canandaigua, I bought some New York papers, in looking over them my eye lit on the following paragraph which I have never forgotten, and don't think I ever will. It runs thus: "The assassin of Secretary Seward is said to be John H. Surratt, a notorious secessionist of Southern Maryland. His name, with that of J. Wilkes Booth, will forever lead the infamous roll of assassins." I could scarcely believe my senses. I gazed upon my name, the letters of which seemed sometimes to grow as large as mountains, and then to dwindle down to nothing. So much for my former connection with him, I thought. After fully realizing the state of the case, I concluded to change my course, and go direct to Canada. Surratt then particularizes about his hiding in Canada, and how difficult was keeping himself posted about what was going on, particularly in relation to his mother.

The Cost of War.

Professor Leone Levi has recently written a letter to the London newspapers, giving an estimate of the cost of the present war to France. He says that when the war was declared on July 15th, an expenditure of \$10,000,000 was voted, and three days afterwards another appropriation, amounting to \$100,000,000, was made. In August \$200,000,000 were appropriated, and then a national loan of \$175,000,000 was authorized, and finally a second loan of \$50,000,000 was negotiated in London. In addition to this the city of Paris has borrowed \$10,000,000, and many of the departments and cities of France have borrowed for local defenses. Large sums of money have also been taken from the Bank of France, of which no report has been made. The expenditures incurred for war armaments for the last three years, it is estimated, amount to \$200,000,000, so that if the war should cease now it is calculated that the actual expenditure would exceed seven hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The direct losses to France, caused by the waste and destruction of war, is estimated, would amount to as much as the large sum above stated. The indirect losses Professor Levi divides into two distinct items, to wit, loss of men and loss of industry. He calculates the capitalized loss of 150,000 men killed and wounded, with the loss of productive power, would amount to \$1,350,000,000, and that the loss of national production and trade would amount to 150,000,000. France, according to the above calculation, will lose by the war three thousand millions of dollars besides the indemnity of fifteen hundred millions of dollars she may have to pay to Germany. The Professor, Levi, places the loss caused by the civil war in the United States six thousand five hundred millions of dollars. He also says that elasticity of character and variety of resources may enable France to recover more speedily than another country could from the effects of this great war, yet nothing can make up for the destruction of her productive forces of the nation.—Ex.