

Ink Slings.

Congress is still in session. It holds on like grim death to a dead nigger.

The Evening Leader, published in New York, by JOHN H. Wynn & Co., is one of our best exchanges. It is able and spicy.

The country appeals to the Democracy for protection from the insults and outrages of Radicalism, and the Democracy will respond ere long.

The President, accompanied by Gen. PORTER, left Washington on Wednesday evening for St. Louis. We suppose they are going to swing around the circle.

After all, the joint High Commission for the settlement of the Alabama and other claims difficulties with England, is not so near agreeing as was supposed. We might have a smell of war yet.

A number of Republican Senators and Representatives—the decent men of the party—voted with the Democrats against the Ku Klux bill, as reported by the conference committee. We say to them, "well done, good and faithful servants."

Col. JOHN C. EVERETT, of Blair county, withdraws his name from the list of those supposed to be candidates for Auditor and Surveyor General. Col. EVERETT is a man of brains and ability, but says his business engagements will prevent him from being a candidate.

In Philadelphia, a man refused to sit on a jury which was in part composed of negroes. He said he would not sit in jail first. He was sent there for contempt of court and fined \$200. He paid the money and was released. We admire his spunk, and commend his example to all who are able to follow it.

As the time draws near for the holding of the Democratic State Convention, some anxiety begins to manifest itself among the people as to who will be our nominees. Of course, we cannot now tell them this, but we think we can assure them that good men will be put in the harness. There are a number of gentlemen mentioned as probable candidates for Auditor and Surveyor General, and out of that number it would be strange indeed if the Convention should fail to make a suitable selection. If we may be allowed to speculate a little upon the chances, we might remark that it looks to us as though Hon. S. T. Shugert, of this place, and Hon. A. D. Markley, of Bucks county, had the inside track for the Auditor Generalship. Both these gentlemen are able men, and either would do honor to the position. Their leadership would carry the party on ward to certain victory, and we do hope that if neither of them be nominated, at least that the Convention will not give us any one around whom we could rally less enthusiastically.

The prospects of the Democracy this fall are so good that it would be criminal for the Convention to neglect its duty in any particular. Its first and greatest work, after the adoption of the platform, will be to give us able and popular men for the two positions to be filled. These selections it must make with great care and in a spirit just the reverse of partisan. There must be no fighting, struggling or hickering. The people do not care for individual interests, or local prejudices. What they want is men to lead them of great minds and broad liberal views; Democrats in whom there is no guile, and whom they can fully and completely trust. Such a man is Mr. Shugert and such a man is Mr. Markley. And there are doubtless others of equal ability, in whom the people could put implicit faith. We judge there will be no lack of good material to select from. Let the Convention exercise a cool, dispassionate judgment, and we have no fear for the result.

For the "dead lock" in the Legislature which prevents the people of the State from securing such Legislation as they desire, the Radical party is alone responsible. Whenever its representatives will fulfill the obligations they took when being sworn in as members of that body to faithfully represent the State, into Legislative and Representative districts, the dead lock will open, other business be attended to, and the speedy adjournment of that body insured.

A young lady being asked by an enthusiastic politician which party she was most in favor of, replied that she preferred a wedding party.

Democratic Watchman.

"STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION."

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Civil Liberty—Shall it Fall?

The Ku Klux business is still being carried on ferociously—at Washington. The House and Senate cannot agree on the bill, the former having rejected the latter's amendments, and the whole matter has been referred to a committee of conference. There is little doubt but that an agreement will finally be effected, and the bill to confer discretionary power upon GRANT adopted. The House is more liberal than the Senate, which is accounted for by the fact that many of the members of that body are just fresh from the people, and know their sentiments. But, in any shape, the bill is an outrage, and in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States, because it confers upon the President the power to suspend the great writ of habeas corpus whenever he chooses! He is the sole judge of the necessity of the case, and is responsible to no person or tribunal. Under this bill, he can take military possession of any or every State in the Union, and imprison every man whom he may consider obnoxious to his policy or plans. Governors and Legislatures become of no account to protect the people, if the President be disposed to exercise the authority which this infamous and unconstitutional bill confers upon him. And that he will be disposed to exercise it, is just as certain as that he now exists, and is Chief Magistrate of the country. As we said last week, this bill, while ostensibly for the purpose of suppressing disorders at the South, is in reality intended to give GRANT supreme control over every State in the Union for the purpose of securing the triumph of the Radical party and his own reelection in 1872. This it is hoped to accomplish by inaugurating a "reign of terror" over the country, to suppress which GRANT will take the opportunity to exercise the despotic power which this bill gives him. Emisaries of the Radical party are even now in the South trying to stir up discontent, and urging on every lawless scoundrel to the perpetration of crimes against the peace and good order of society. These, when they do occur, which is very seldom, are reported, by these hired villains, to Washington, as fearful Ku-Klux outrages, and thus are manufactured the wonderful stories that we daily read in the Radical newspapers. It is proposed to keep this thing up, and to send more emissaries to stir up more deviltry, and the plan will be successful to a certain extent, for amongst every people, no matter how law-abiding, quiet and inoffensive they may be, there is always a certain element that for pay will not hesitate to commit the most terrible excesses. This is the element that these Radical emissaries are directed to work upon, and all their acts of villainy, wrong and murder are to be fastened upon peaceful, order-loving and respectable portions of the Southern people, and construed by the Administration into acts of open rebellion and hostility to the Government. The acts of a few lawless scoundrels, instigated and led on by the paid pimps of the Administration, will then be made the pretext for the overturning of State authority and the declaration of martial law by the Government. Troops will then be marched into the Southern States to "enforce the laws," and State sovereignty once more be prostrated at the feet of the tyrant. With the machinery of the State Governments thus in their own hands, GRANT and the Radical party will manipulate the elections to suit themselves, and woo to the man who dares to exercise the right of a freeman against their wishes. Such is the plan that has been laid out by the Radicals to secure power for another presidential term. It is the most infamous and damnable scheme against the liberties of the people ever concocted under any Government, and one which even the despotic rulers of the Old World would consider long before adopting. Yet, for this purpose, and for this alone, was the Ku Klux bill gotten up. Should it finally pass, and the American people submit to it, the days of liberty in this country have fled forever. If they do not submit, and we pray God that he will put it into their hearts to spit and trample upon the hell-born enactment—then will the fires of another revolution be lighted that, we trust, will burn up

forever every vestige of this doubly-damned party. If it comes to this, we shall accept the issue, and in the struggle the people of the United States will vindicate their Constitution and their own sovereignty, and consign to death and oblivion the infernal traitors who are now betraying them to despotism and infamy.

We are not agitators or alarmists, but we solemnly tell the people that a crisis in our affairs is approaching. The question will soon be shall we have a Republic or an Empire? Under the present Administration we are rapidly drifting toward the latter. Shall we succumb to adverse fate, or, by a mighty effort, roll back the tide of wrong and oppression and rise superior to our misfortunes? God help us to be strong in the fight, and enable us to stand up firmly for the great principles of civil liberty!

The Dead Lock—Who is Responsible?

A favorite theme of the Radical orators in the House and the papers of that party is the "dead lock" Legislation. In order to divert the attention of the people from the true state of affairs they are vociferously shouting "stop thief!" whilst themselves bearing off the plunder. The cause of the "dead lock" is just as clearly the result of the outrageous action of the Radicals as that the sun shines.

Feeling that upon a fair vote the Radical party is in a minority in the State, they are prepared to resort to any means to secure a perpetuation of power in their hands. Having by accident secured a majority of the Legislature in 1864, they proceeded to make an apportionment of the State, which for villainous jerryandering and outrageously unnatural combinations, has no parallel in the history of political trickstering in this country.

When the Legislature assembled this year the people naturally expected that, as the two houses were in opposition politically, the result would be the early introduction and passage of a fair and equitable apportionment bill. What has been the action of the Radicals? Have they manifested a disposition to comply with the mandates of the Constitution, which plainly direct an apportionment of the State this year? Planning themselves upon the vantage ground they held under the old bill, they started out with a fixed determination to disregard their plain constitutional obligations in the matter of an apportionment. Plainly, it was the duty of the House to set about, as soon as it met, to prepare and pass a bill restricting the State. Instead of this, it proceeded to the consideration of all other business. Nearly one hundred days, the usual term of a session, passed before any action on the part of the House was taken. Then it acted upon the bill passed by the Senate. And it may here be observed, that no report was made by the House Committee until a resolution was offered by the Democratic side to discharge the Committee from the further consideration of the bill.

The animus of the Radicals became fully apparent during the discussion of the bill. Mr. STRANG, the leader and mouth-piece of the party, deliberately informed the House that: "The Republican party so far as this matter is concerned, is entirely master of the situation and we are happy to know it. If you do not pass the bill that recognizes that the Republican majority in the State should have a majority in the Legislature we are satisfied with the apportionment we have got. The one we have will suit our purposes." This speech was made in advocacy of a bill equal in infamy to the bill of 1864 in general, but in minor details plainly indicate the design of the majority of the House? It was in effect announcing to the world that in utter disregard of the demands of the people, in defiance of the Constitution, in violation of their oaths, the Radical majority in the House intended to plant themselves upon the acknowledged outrages of 1864, and refuse to agree to a fair apportionment.

In this situation of affairs the Senate was compelled to adopt retaliatory measures. To have passed all the local bills interesting merely individual and isolated localities in the State, and disregarded the general interest, would

have been dereliction of duty upon the part of the Senate. The Radicals indicated their course and threw down the gauntlet. They invented the necessity for the dead lock. They precipitated it. Had a decent regard for their obligations been observed by the Radical majority of the House, the Legislature would not now be in session. To do right is no part of their creed. They would cheerfully swap the best interests of the State rather than allow power to pass from their hands. Admitting the flagrant injustice of the bill of 1864, they boldly declare that it is good enough for them.

But notwithstanding all the screaming of the Radical organs and orators in regard to the action of the Senate, what are the facts? Has the Senate suspended legislation? The answer is found by reference to the proceedings of that body. Public bills have been regularly taken up and discussed, passed or defeated, as the judgment of the Senate dictated. No resolution of the Senate, no public, official declaration has ever been made or adopted by that body, declaratory of its intention to suspend or stop legislation. Had it done so, its action would have been justified by the conduct of the House.

Not only has the House refused to act in accordance with the principles of justice and equity in the matter of the apportionment bill, but it has, by reason of the action of the majority to all intents and purposes stopped the wheels of legislation. For three weeks the majority prevented bills from being read in place, and committees from making reports—or from any business of any kind—except the passage of a few private bills, by that body.

The "private calendar," has been postponed for weeks by the action of the majority, and on Tuesday last, when it was reached, a systematic arrangement to object off and delay all Senate bills, was the course adopted by the Radicals. The delay therefore is justly attributable to them.

To facilitate the settlement of the apportionment trouble, the Democrats upon the Conference Committee propose to adjust the differences upon the basis of a Republican majority in both branches. This, too, while upon the aggregate vote of last year the Democrats carried the State, and to say the least the status of the State is entirely doubtful. Had there been any desire upon the part of the Radicals to act fairly the provisions of the bill would have been long since agreed upon. But they now demand that a majority shall be guaranteed to them in both branches and that the Philadelphia district shall be so jerrymandered as to secure that preponderance from that part of the State alone. Claiming a majority in the State they are afraid to trust the country, and want to so arrange the districts that despite a heavy Democratic majority in the State at large, the Radicals by carrying Philadelphia, may have a preponderance in both branches of the Legislature.

Clearly, then, had the Radicals acted as they should have done there would now be no necessity for complaining about the "dead lock." It is the result of their outrageous conduct that has kept the Legislature this long in session. It is their act that has thrust upon the Treasury the burdens a protracted session brings. If the people are suffering it is the Radicals who are delivering the blows.

A small theatrical paper in New York lately published a somewhat severe criticism on EDWIN BOOTH'S personation of the part of RICHIEU. This made Mr. Booth so angry that he revoked the free tickets of the Editor and the Critic, and even issued orders that they should not be admitted if they paid the money. Consequently, when the newspaper men presented themselves and their money at the ticket office, they were politely told to go to the devil. And that they didn't get in to see the show, the Editor and his Critic instituted suit against BOOTH, and on the 13th instant Judge BARDY issued a mandamus, compelling the great actor to show cause why admission to his theatre was refused to men in search of amusement and information. Which seems to go to show that a man is bound to dispose of his wares if he be offered his price for them. Will this rule apply to dry goods as well as to tragedies?

Letter from New York.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, April, 1871.

DEAR WATCHMAN.

Being detained in this great metropolis a few days prior to sailing for the diamond fields in the vicinity of the Cape of Good Hope, I will endeavor to pick up a few crumbs of news that may be interesting to the very many friends I have left behind me in your beautiful borough.

Upon my arrival here, as with most persons from the interior, my first ambition was to "do" the theatres. I first visited the Black Crook at Niblo's. To say that it is a gorgeous spectacle conveys but a faint idea of the magnificence with which it is put upon the stage. The managers, for this play alone, expended upwards of \$20,000 for scenery, costumes, &c. The precision with which the beautiful scenes, with cascades of living water, fountains of transparent colors, amid which mingle the virgin queens—beautiful to the eye of the rustic—is truly astonishing. The play is much improved upon in appearance on that of a couple years ago. It has been running about four months, with well filled houses every night, but is to be withdrawn after this week.

I next visited Othello, at Booth's Theatre—a temple within itself worth a visit. I do not feel presumptuous enough to criticize Mr. Booth or Mr. Shakespeare, will therefore say it was good, and feel that your readers will believe me.

Curiosity led me to Fisk's Opera House—which is also a truly handsome building—being brilliantly illuminated one would imagine he was in fairy land. The Opera was all French, and about as fitted to me as the Schleswig Holsten question would be to Red Cloud. Consequently I did not remain longer than I had my curiosity gratified with a sight at the distinguished Colonel, who sauntered around in such places as he thought he would attract most attention. He is not the vicious looking individual we country folks are led to believe him, and for all I know is perfectly tame and harmless. I visited other places of amusement—some of which it might not be proper to mention here, and will defer—but may say that I called to see Hon. Wm. Varley, better known as Reddy the Blacksmith. He keeps a saloon on Broadway near Houston street, which is the resort of thieves and cut throats of his own ilk. In appearance there is nothing frightful looking about him—you can see worse looking features in the House of Representatives at Washington, and there lay your fingers on quite as big thieves. He has been spoken of as a champion for the next Congress.

My love of adventure and sight-seeing led me into Lafayette Hall to witness the game of Keno, which has become so popular in this city, and I came very nearly losing my liberty, as I had just barely satisfied my curiosity and made my exit when a detachment of "cops"—guardians of the peace and morality—made a sudden descent upon the gentlemen there assembled and marched them all off to the station house. This raid upon Keno seemed to be simultaneous throughout the city—while the larger game of Faro is allowed to be carried on with impunity. Morrissy, Chamberlain, Jim Mace, John C. Heenan, and other distinguished gentlemen are proprietors of the largest Faro banks, all do profitable business—but ruin hundreds of young men financially and drive them to ruin and self destruction.

This is a largely populated place—but in my peregrinations and observations I have concluded that if all the gamblers, thieves and cut-throats were driven out of it, it would be a very small town.

I fear you will find that I have sought out all the evil places here—and that I am not going to stop unless leaving you—had such sudden cases, for if there is any good place in New York, and they can be reached by a stranger, I am bound to seek them out—and should I remain here some time will report in my next.

I witnessed the great parade of the Germans on the 10th instant. It certainly was a grand affair—the procession requiring four hours and ten minutes to pass a given point. It was at least ten miles in length—they marched well and in close order—Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery battalions looked well with their neat and clean uniforms, and bright pieces and accoutrements—civil societies and all trades were fully represented, and altogether it was the most showy and largest display of the kind ever witnessed here. The display of the American and Prussian flags in Broadway, the flowery and along the line of march was grand indeed—and at night the Bowery the German portion of the city—was one blaze of light—being brilliantly illuminated. These people seemed to enjoy themselves very much, and have good reason to be proud of their fine appearance and of the quiet and orderly manner in which everything was conducted.

Should anything occur that I think will interest you, I will write again. Yours, P. GRAY MEEK.

Last Saturday morning, (April 1), the remains of a man named Joseph Moyer, were found on the road, known as the "mountain road," about four miles south of Centreville, this county. When found, the body was almost buried in the mud, and was watched over by a dog, which had accompanied the unfortunate man, and during the night, had kept at bay a pack of wolves, and prevented them from devouring it; although nearly exhausted by his fearful vigil, it was with difficulty that he could be induced to leave his dead master, or permit the body to be removed. The deceased had been at Centreville, the night before, with a team of horses and a wagon, and had started for home at about six o'clock. It is supposed that he fell forward out of his wagon, breaking his neck, and expiring without a struggle; after he had fallen out the horses went only a few steps, running against a tree, where they were found in the morning. He was a man past middle age, and leaves a wife and family to mourn his demise.—Rik Advocate.

Spawls from the Keystone.

Dr. J. Lawrence of "Kiskoo" celebrity is pronounced a fraud by the Huntingdon Monitor.

Joseph Moyer, of Fox township, Elk county, was killed a few days ago, by falling off his wagon and breaking his neck.

John L. Buckalew, nephew of Senator Buckalew, was drowned in the Allegheny river on Sunday, while in a sailboat, it capsizing.

The grand jury of Philadelphia, have presented three bills of indictment, charging William M. Bunn, Radical Register of Wills, with subornation of perjury.

Miss Millie J. Froeland, of Venango City, who was teaching school at Utopia, fell off a footlog, while crossing a small stream, on Tuesday of last week, and was drowned.

A man named Daniel Campbell, of Garland, got on the wrong train at Cory, on the 1st instant, and in attempting to jump off fell under the cars and was killed instantly.

There is a dog in Union township, Westmoreland county, that killed a basket of rats in fifteen minutes—seventy one rats all. That beats the snake story.

John Snyder was sentenced to eight months imprisonment in Pottsville, a few days ago, for spitting tobacco juice on a young lady's clothing. Served him right.

At a convention of iron and nail manufacturers, held at Pittsburg last week, the price of iron was advanced one-fourth per cent. per hundred, and nails twenty-five cents per keg.

George Helm, of Rockland township, Berks county, who has just reached his 66th year, is getting new teeth in place of two which were pulled out thirty-five years ago.

Pennsylvania certainly has her quota of newspaper-men. No less than four hundred and fifteen are placed to her credit, being an average of a fraction over six and a third to a county.

Lesso and Jared Darlington, of Darlington station, on the West Chester Railroad, have in their dairy 102 cows of superior stock. Within a few weeks they have lost 17 by pleuro-pneumonia.

Mr. Ellen Giles wants information of her father, William Elijah Weeden, lately from England, who left Boston on the 2d of Feb., for Pennsylvania. Her address is No. 169 Spring Alley, Pittsburg, Pa.

C. A. Trench, at Lightstreet, Columbia county, says the Bloomsburg Republican, has built an office entirely of paper. The paper was manufactured in his mill expressly for the house, and is a heavy vanilla. The roof and siding, inside and outside, is paper, and the only wood in the structure is in the door, door and window. The house is an experiment.

The Democratic candidate for the office of Treasurer of McKean county, claims to have been elected at the polls last fall, and the seat is now being contested. The Democratic claimant has secured as his counsel J. B. Clark, Esq., of Warren, a leading Republican, while the Republican aspirant has secured the services of Hon. R. Brown, of the same place a leader of the Democracy.

On Tuesday evening, 25th ult., Hon. Wm. Hatfield, of Heintzelon township, Fayette county, met with a very serious accident, from which fears are apprehended that he may never recover. He was down in the bottom of a well at the time of the accident, and had filled a bucket and sent it up, when the rope slipped from the windlass, and the bucket and its contents fell upon his head and shoulders, fracturing his skull and breaking his collar bone.

A couple of weeks ago, Will Hunter, of Monroe township, a boy some 17 or 18 years of age, cut off one of his toes with an axe, and cut another toe about half off. The one so badly cut did not heal up properly, and was very sore, until a few days ago, when Amos Hunter, a brother, who is a scientific cabinet maker, concluded he could perform a surgical operation. Taking a sharp chisel and a mallet, he cut off the toe at one blow. There was some trouble in stopping the blood, but the operation was quite successful.—Clarion Democrat.

Many persons suffer extremely from falls on the finger. These afflictions are not only painful, but frequently occasion permanent crippling of the members affected. The following simple prescription is recommended as a cure for this distressing ailment. Take as common rock salt, such as is used for salting down pork or beef, and mix with spirits of turpentine in equal parts, put it on a rag and wrap around the affected part, and as it gets dry, put on more, and in twenty four hours you are cured. The felon will be dead. It will do no harm to try it.

The grand jury of Crawford county, have returned a bill of indictment against Benning Wolf, Sr., and his two sons, for compounding a felony. After the old man was robbed, he offered a reward of \$2,000 for each man tried and convicted of participation in the robbery, and fourteen per cent of the money recovered. Two of the parties were arrested and tried, and about \$2,000 of the money was recovered. It is alleged that Benning Wolf fed two lawyers to defend the two thieves, to have them acquitted, and save the reward, but they were convicted nevertheless. He has refused to settle with the detectives, and two of them have brought suit against him and his sons for compounding a felony. The trial was postponed till next term of court.

On Monday last, whilst three respectable young ladies of this city were paying a visit to a place across the river known as Peter's Steps, three lumbermen, hailing from Nova Scotia, followed them to the mount, and, it is charged, one of the number made an indecent exposure of his person in their presence, and used language obscene and vulgar in his character. The young ladies became terribly frightened and retraced their steps homeward, but two of the above party had also returned to a brewery along the road, where they again appeared and renewed their insulting conduct. In the evening two of the men—namely McKennon and McPhall—were arrested, but entered bail for a hearing at 4 p. m. to-day, before Alderman Nobis.—Lepk Hazen Republican.

On last Wednesday a little son of Dennis Egan's, only about 15 months old, was left alone in the house.—All had left but the child, and the fire was out. When the mother came back and opened the door to her terror, she saw her dear infant burnt all in a crisp and almost dead. The hair of his head and his clothes all except the tiny shoes were consumed. It is surmised that the child having seen there were matches, seized some that were about and ignited them, thus setting fire to its clothes. The poor little thing did not suffer long, but must have endured excruciating pain.

Some matches and a smoking pipe were found on the floor near by and some suppose the child was trying to imitate the parent in the use of pipe and matches, thus leading to such a terrible death.—Lycoming Standard.