

Ink Slings.

The Rads have nominated Hon. J. S. Rutar for Speaker, during the interm.

PETER HERDIE has been re-elected Mayor of Williamsport. Money makes the mare go.

The Dictator is going to Long Branch again in June. The more the pity for Long Branch.

The Legislative Council of the District of Columbia have chosen darkey FRED DOUGLAS for President.

The Democratic editorial convention will meet here on the second Tuesday in June. Look out for the scribblers.

The Legislature still hangs on, says an exchange. Yes, and if justice had her due, some of the Radical members would hang also.

The Republican always postpones everything until "next week." What a lot of things there will be in it if "next week" ever gets around.

Some Johnstown people think they are heirs to a German estate worth \$65,000,000. We would rather see the money than hear tell of it.

Those silly wretches, the Paris Reds, have pulled down the column Vendome, which was surmounted by a statue of the Emperor NAPOLEON I.

The Tyrone Herald has a new power press. We are glad, that it is at last to have some power for it has been very weakly for a long time back.

But what will BILLY WILSON say: You've beat me now, old Cameron. With gold your purse is crammed, but I'll be even with you yet. B. Cameron, you be damned.

The picnic mania, it is thought, will rage this season, as viciously as ever. Young men are preparing their purses and the young ladies their baskets.

We understand that a certain gentleman, famed for his fine singing, is to play the swinetoot at future religious street meetings in this place. Go in, Evan.

The news from Mexico is as clear as mud. We are told that the opposition have elected a new President and Vice President of Congress. What does this mean?

We learn that a committee of sympathizing females from this place are about to attempt the reformation of the prostitutes of Lock Haven. How is that for high?

Great time in Hartford over the inauguration of JEWELL as Governor—an office to which he was not elected. But the people bide their time. Then let usurers stand under.

According to a reverend gentleman who lately visited this place, the ladies of Bellefonte can't trust their own husbands when away from home. If that be so, who can they trust?

Buses—a kiss; rebus—kiss again; omnibus—kiss all; blunderbus—kissing the wrong one; erebus—kissing in the dark; all of which has been suggested by the wedding on Thursday morning.

A joint resolution introduced into the Senate by Senator WHITE for final adjournment to-day, was voted down. Our Legislature seems determined to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer.

W. P. WILSON, Esq., of this place, was defeated for Surveyor General in the Radical convention at Harrisburg because he lived at the home of Gov. CURTIN. CAMERON, over whom BROWN went into such an ecstasy, controlled it. Call you this serving your friends?

We saw some "fired" young men in town on Saturday. They came to see the elephant, but persisted in looking through the bottom of an inverted tumbler so often that they could scarcely see the side of the Court House—let alone seeing so small an animal as the elephant.

We were-canned-the other day by Mr. Abraham Ruseman, but he did it so good-naturedly that we didn't get a bit mad about it.—Watchman.

If Joe continues his comments on friend Brainerd, the latter will probably step into the "ring" and give him a caning that won't be quite so good natured. What d'you think, Joe?—Ruffian Journal.

Don't know about it. Never heard of BRAINERD's caning anybody yet. Guess we'll risk it awhile, anyway.

A rather serious joke was recently played upon the North Carolina Legislature. One of the members died, and it was resolved to convey the remains home at the expense of the State; and when they inquired into the matter, it was found he resided in Vermont.

Sir John Herschell, the eminent astronomer died last Friday.

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

VOL. 16.

BELLEFONTE, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1871.

NO. 20

Put Him Up and Well (Knock Him Down!

As things look now, GRANT stands the best chance for the Radical nomination for President in 1872. As we have said before, we trust he will be nominated. In spite of the Ku-klux bill, which gives him the power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus for the imprisonment of the people; in spite of all the advantages he has to re-elect himself, he will be the easiest man to beat that the Radicals can put up. His own party are disgusted with him, and will desert him by thousands if the Democrats only nominate a good man against him. That they will do this, there is not the least doubt. The stakes in this game are too valuable to lose, and we will not lose them through any want of effort or lack of judgment on our part. We will put an able statesman into the field, and call the people to rally around him. The empire which the present executive has set up, and of which he has made himself, through his tools and lickspittles, the sole and sovereign head, must be overthrown and destroyed, and the Republic of our fathers re-established. To this work we call the people. It is a great and noble one, and is to be wrought in behalf of civil and religious freedom, not only on this continent, but throughout the world. Under the guidance of Providence even the Radical party itself is being made an instrument for the accomplishment of this purpose, inasmuch as it is taking the steps now that will eventually insure its downfall. The Emperor is the incubus that will drag it down to destruction, and its death is to be its greatest contribution to the liberty and happiness of the people. The leaders of the Radical party, blind to their own welfare, have determined upon the renomination of Ulysses the First, in defiance of the wishes of the masses of their supporters. It is a suicidal act for them, but they can't see it, and we trust they will continue to not see it until after the act has been consummated. We can beat GRANT, and beat him more easily than almost any other man in the Radical party, and hence the reason that we are so anxious to see him nominated.

We ask all candid, earnest, sincere, country-loving Republicans, to join us in rescuing our beloved government from total annihilation at the hands of the tools of despotic power. We ask them to help us restore it to its former purity, and to guarantee to the people once more a republican form of government. Just now our government is an autocracy. The power is all in the hands of one man, and that man one of the most ignorant and incapable in the country. This state of things cannot last. It must either grow better or worse, and it will grow worse rapidly enough, unless the people interpose to better the situation. We ask all lovers of the country and republican institutions, then, to rally around the Democratic candidate, and, under the banner of constitutional government, drive from power the wretches who have usurped our liberties and robbed us of our birth-right as free and independent citizens.

The danger of keeping GRANT longer in power is in his ignorance and disregard for constitutional law. He has already trampled upon the most sacred principles of civil liberty, and is daily reaching out his ruthless hand to pluck more branches from the Tree of Freedom. Let him be taught that even for tyrants there is also a day of retribution.

The "ring" is determined to run Radicalism in Pennsylvania. CAMERON's tools crowd every office that his position or money can secure for them, and now Radicalism proposes to make Auditor General of Pennsylvania a man who will audit the State accounts, just as the robber of the Winenbagoes, and the other tools of this country demand.

When Radicals ask you about county taxes hereafter, ask them why the Radical lawyers of Bellefonte induced a Radical German at Harrisburg to veto the act repealing the Law Library bill, which costs the people of the county annually over one thousand dollars.

The States and Federal Bayonets.

There is one fatal sign, says an exchange, which marks the discussion of political questions in this country at this present time, and that is, the prevalence of a spirit of submission on the part of the people to the dictation of power, merely because it is power, without regard to the great and sacred question of right and Constitutional law. In this way we have not only lost the spirit of our Constitution, but its form is rapidly fading away. And, therefore, we hear, from mere engrossers of delegated power, what our fathers would not have suffered from the true proprietors of authority. For instance, we have seen no effort on the part of the States to protect their franchise from the interference of Federal bayonets. And yet every sagacious man must inwardly feel that it is not only the right, but the duty, of the State to take immediate steps to protect its sovereignty from such a dangerous invasion. The legislatures of the States ought to proceed immediately to set the whole force of their courts and militia in perfect working order to resist and punish such a monstrous crime against their liberties. Any federal officer who undertakes such a commission as that of interfering with State elections by the use of bayonets, or anything else, ought to be arrested and tried by the authorities of the State. Hanging is not too severe a punishment for so monstrous a crime. Indeed, no man who invades a State for such a purpose ought ever to be allowed to escape beyond its jurisdiction.

The State, in such cases, can know no difference between the tool of a Federal Administration and an "old John Brown," for the law and the right in both cases are the same. If the State constitution and the liberty of its existence are to be overthrown, it makes no difference whether the work is done by a Federal Administration or by a foreign Power. In such a case, all the right which a State possesses against a foreign Power it possesses against a Federal Administration. This is the law of the matter. The Federal Government has no jurisdiction over any matter which is not delegated to it by the States, and it may lawfully be treated as a foreign Power whenever it steps beyond its delegated powers. The Supreme Court has over and over again so decided.

We shall publish in our issue of next week the letters of the six lawyers—MR. ALLISTER, BEAVER, BLANCHARD, FURST, YOCUM and BUSH—to GEARY, requesting his veto of the act repealing the Law Library bill, and upon whose statements he based his action in regard to the matter. If the will of our people is to be defeated, we intend that they shall know who is responsible for that defeat.

The Great Treaty.

The full text of the Treaty of Washington has already reached the public. While the great length of the document prevents its publication in these columns, we shall endeavor to present an accurate and complete summary of its contents. If portions of the treaty are liable to criticism, as a whole, we repeat the opinion expressed yesterday, it will meet the hearty approval of the American people. It is evident that the commissioners have approached the important questions submitted to them with a sincere desire to bring about a satisfactory and permanent peace, that could not be marred in future by the intrigues of demagogues on either side of the water.

The British commissioners are authorized to express the regret of their government for the escape of the Alabama and other vessels from British ports, and for the depredations committed by those vessels. This is the apology which Sumner insisted should have been inserted in the Clarendon-Johnson treaty. In order to provide for the settlement of the Alabama claims, a tribunal of five arbitrators is to be appointed. One is to be named by the President of the United States, one by Her Britannic Majesty, one by the King of Italy, one by the President of the Swiss Confederation, and one by the Emperor of Brazil. The arbitrators are to meet immediately at Geneva and examine and decide all questions that shall be laid before them on the part of the governments of the United States and Great Britain. A majority of the arbitrators are to decide all questions.

In deciding the matters submitted to the arbitrators they will be governed by the following rules. A neutral government is bound:

First. To use diligence to prevent the fitting out, arming or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a power with which it is at peace, and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessels having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction to warfare.

Secondly. Not to permit or suffer either deliberately or through negligence, on its territory or waters, or on the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms, or the recruitment of men.

Thirdly. To exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties.

These rules of international law completely cover the Alabama claims. The British government does not assent to them as in force at the time when the claims arose, but the arbitrators are to assume that the British government had undertaken to act on these principles, and to decide all disputes in accordance with them. These sound and just rules are to guide both governments in future, and other nations are invited to accede to them.

The decision of the arbitrators shall, if possible, be made in writing within three months from the close of the arguments on both sides. The tribunal may determine the liability of Great Britain as to each vessel separately, or it may, if deemed proper, award a sum in gross to be paid to the United States by Great Britain. In such case the sum shall be paid in coin within twelve months after the day of the award. In case the tribunal find that Great Britain has failed to fulfill her duties in accordance with the rules laid down, and do not award a sum in gross, a Board of Assessors is to be appointed to ascertain and determine what claims are valid, and what amount shall be paid to the United States on account of each vessel. One member of the Board of Assessors will be appointed by the President of the United States, one member by Her Britannic Majesty, and one by the minister at Washington of the King of Italy. The Board of Assessors shall be organized in Washington, with power to hold their sessions there or in New York or Boston. The members shall decide in justice and equity all matters submitted to them. A majority shall make a decision, and shall hear on each claim, if required, one person on behalf of each government. Each claim shall be presented to the assessors within six months from the day of their first meeting; but for good cause shown the time for presenting any claim may be extended for a further period of three months. The assessors shall report to each government within one year from the date of first meeting, the amount of claims decided by them. In case any claims remain undecided they shall make a further report within two years from the day of first meeting; and in case any remain undetermined at that time, they shall make a final report within a further period of six months. All sums of money awarded under this article shall be paid at Washington in coin within twelve months after the delivery of each report. The result of the proceeding of the Tribunal of Arbitration and of the Board of Assessors is to be a full, perfect, and final settlement of all claims referred to in the Treaty, and every claim, whether presented or not, shall, from and after the close of the proceedings of the Tribunal and Board, be considered as finally settled and barred, and henceforth inadmissible.

For the adjudication of the claims of British subjects against the United States growing out of the war, three Commissioners are to be appointed; one by the President of the United States, one by Her Britannic Majesty, and one by the President and the Queen of England conjointly. In case of failure to agree within three months from the ratification of this treaty, the minister at Washington of the King of Spain shall name the third Commissioner. The Commissioners shall meet at Washington, and shall be governed by the same rules which are laid down for the guidance of the Assessors.

In regard to the sea fisheries it is stipulated that the inhabitants of the United States shall have equal privileges with British subjects in British waters for a period of ten years from the date of treaty; and in American waters, British subjects are to have the equal privileges with citizens of the United States for the same period. This provision applies solely to the sea fishery and not to the salmon, eel and other fisheries in rivers and the mouths of rivers. Fish oils and fish of all kinds, except fish of the inland lakes and rivers falling into them, shall be admitted into each country free of duty. As the British government insists that it has accorded to the United States fishery privileges of greater value than those yielded by this government, a board of three commissioners is to be appointed to determine the amount of compensation, if any, which should be paid by the government of the United States for the privileges granted to her citizens. Any sum so awarded shall be paid by the United States government, in gross, within twelve months from the date of the award. One commissioner shall be appointed by the President, one by the Queen, and the third by the Queen and President conjointly. In case of disagreement, the minister at London of the Emperor of Austria shall name

the third commissioner. The commissioners shall meet in the city of Halifax, at the earliest convenient day after they shall have been named.

The navigation of the river St. Lawrence is to remain forever free and open for purposes of commerce to the citizens of the United States, and the navigation of Lake Michigan is to be free and open for the same purposes to British subjects for a period of ten years. The British government engages to urge the government of Canada to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence and other canals of the dominion, and the United States government agrees to urge the several State governments to secure the British subjects the use of the State canals connected with the navigation of the lakes or rivers contiguous to the boundary line between the United States and Canada on terms of equality.

For the period of ten years, or until notice given thereafter of a wish to terminate this part of the treaty, goods and merchandise arriving at New York, Boston and other American ports, and destined for the British Possessions, may be conveyed through the United States without the payment of duties, under such regulations and conditions as may protect the revenues of the United States; and goods and merchandise may, under like regulations, be conveyed from Canada through the territory of the United States for export, without the payment of duty. Equal privileges are accorded to the citizens of the United States in the territory and ports of British America. There is also to be complete reciprocity between the two countries in regard to the free shipment of lumber.

The Emperor of Germany is constituted sole arbitrator to settle the Vancouver's Island dispute. His award is to be considered conclusive and final and may be made in whatever form the emperor may choose to adopt.

Such are the outlines of this treaty. It covers all questions, great and small, which remain open between the governments of the two countries and of Canada. If ratified there will be an end of controversy between the two countries for years to come. All pretexts for war will be completely obliterated. The principle of arbitration is recognized throughout the treaty. The four important points in controversy, the Alabama claims, the claims of British subjects, the fisheries, and the North Western boundaries are all submitted to arbitration, and no less than five commissions are appointed. This is an admirable feature of the treaty, and it conclusively evinces a sincere desire for an honorable peace on the part of those who were engaged in framing it. If reciprocity in trade with Canada is not so complete as could be desired, an important step has been made in the right direction. We apprehend that no formidable objections will be interposed either in Great Britain, the United States or the Dominion to a prompt ratification, to be followed by a complete and honorable settlement of every private claim.—Harrisburg Patriot.

Our New York Letter.

GILLEY HOUSE, NEW YORK, MAY 15, 1871.

Dear Watchman.

Since writing I have received such information from the Cape of Good Hope in regard to the scarcity of diamonds there that I have been induced to abandon the expedition I have been reliably assured that very seldom any are found larger than a goose egg—hence, with flattering prospects, I have concluded to remain in New York.

You observe that I have changed my abode from the Fifth Avenue to the Gilley House, and as many of your readers are not aware of the magnitude of New York hotels, I may be allowed to give a passing notice of some of them. The one at which I am now so comfortably domiciled is located on the corner of Broadway and 25th Street, and is decidedly the most handsome and best furnished hotel in New York. It was opened about a month ago; contains some 300 rooms, each of which are equipped in the most modern and costly style. The proprietors, Messrs. Bonser, Gardner & Co.—gentlemen who know how to keep a hotel, furnished the house at an outlay of \$100,000, and from these figures your readers can imagine with what magnificence they have accomplished it. The interior of the building is a most handsome design, and cannot escape favorable comment by all who view it. The material is white marble. Mr. Peter Gardner, one of the proprietors, is one of, if not the most thorough hotel men in the country. He excels in every particular pertaining to the business, and from the culinary department to the attic, has everything in as complete running order as the best regulated railroad chronometers. But you will be surprised at the precision with which he has things done, when I tell you that for seventeen years he ran the New York Hotel, also A. No. 1.—for ten or twelve years, Willard's Hotel, at Washington, and, more recently, the Stockton House at Cape May, and last season the popular West End Hotel at Long Branch. Thus much for the Gilley, and when I say that it is a success and that it has been filled since it opened, I wander down town further and take a peep in at the Grand Central—also a new hotel, opened less than a year ago. This was once known as the Lafayette—but the improvements and additions that have been made have so thoroughly left any of the original hotel visible. It contains upwards of 700 rooms, and is the largest hotel in the city, although in appearance and location it does not compare with the Fifth Avenue. In looking around, everything indicates that they do a good business—as indeed all well regulated

hotels in New York do, and must do to pay rents, regiments of subordinates, servants, &c. The rooms of the Astor, St. Nicholas, Fifth Avenue, Gilsey, &c., range from \$60,000 to \$100,000 per annum. The sudden closing of the Metropolitan, recently, does not indicate that hotel keeping here is not profitable, nor was it closed for the want of patronage, but at all times did a good business; and I am inclined to think that outside issues had something to do with it. The property is owned by A. T. Stewart, and still remains closed. In addition to the many first class hotels already here, several new ones are now in course of erection, and will soon be ready to receive their share of patronage from the many thousands of strangers who daily visit this city.

The recent street car murder of Mr. Putnam by Foster, seems to have fully aroused the indignation of all good citizens here. A more foul and cold blooded murder never was perpetrated. Mr. Putnam, a respectable and quiet citizen was riding in a Broadway car, with a couple of ladies under his care, whom he tried to save from the insults of the blackguard Foster. Only a few words passed between them. Mr. Putnam, then left the car with the ladies, when Foster, who had been riding on the front platform got off and walked to the rear end, carrying with him the hook with which the driver detaches his team, and deliberately murdered Mr. Putnam by striking him on the head with it. The conductor and driver both witnessed this foul deed, but coolly drove off without exhibiting as much feeling as they would have done, had a worthless cur been wounded. I believe they have both been arrested and held with the murderer, and it is to be hoped that full justice will be meted out to all of them.

There exists in this city strong and momed rings that are always ready to step forward and employ the best counsel and to freely use any amount of money in behalf of a murderer, under any circumstances, and unless he proves to be an entire stranger and unbecome, as in the case of Jack Reynolds, the gallows is often cheated. In traveling through this city, it is actually necessary that every good citizen be so armed that he can resist the assaults of the blackguards and pick-pockets that he is constantly confronted with.

The police made a decent upon the faro bank of Hon. John Morrissey, at an early hour, on Wednesday morning last. This is the most gorgeous establishment of the kind in the city—a palace of cards—and located amid the wealth and fashion of the metropolis.—No 818 Broadway. The Hon. John, his partners, and a number of gentlemen who were "hacking the tiger," were captured, about twenty in all—ranging in age from 24 to 65 years. The majority seemed respectable, and when brought before Justice Downing, at the Tombs, seemed desirous to avoid public attention. All the gambling implements were seized by the police and ordered to be confiscated. The prisoners were held to bail for further appearance.

The anticipated lease of the Camden & Amboy Rail road, with all their branches, the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and New Jersey Railroad to the Pennsylvania Central is attracting much attention here, and many supposed the transfer would be consummated without much trouble; but now the Reading Railroad Company steps in and offers a bonus of \$1,000,000 on the terms proposed by the Penna. Central, which, I understand, was 10 per cent on their capital and stock. The Reading R. R. Co. is said, even offer a higher bonus if any inducements be held out to them. It is yet quite undecided, which, if either, of these companies will succeed in gaining control of these important and valuable works, or whether they will continue to be worked under their present efficient management. At a meeting held at Trenton, on Wednesday last, the old board of directors were re-elected, and much and very powerful influence may be brought about in opposition to the lease. As this would be a very important acquisition to the Penna. Central, many of your readers will watch the result with much interest.

Quite a stir has been produced by the published affidavit of the mother of the gossiping Broad street female bankers, Woodhull & Claflin. She swears out a warrant for the arrest of James H. Blood, alias Dr. J. Harvey, who, as she swears, has assumed to be the marital associate of the fair Victoria, living on her family for the last six years; and that, since his introduction to the group, he has not only made every effort to corrupt, but has actually succeeded in corrupting, both of her daughters, Victoria and Tennessee, entirely winning them from their affectionate and never to be consoled mother.

Her next and most serious charge, is, that she has often heard Blood insist that Tennessee should make efforts to secure the attentions of different married gentlemen of wealth, in order that they might make money out of them. Such men as were secured, she says were blackballed by Blood.

The affidavit is supported by the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Sparr, both of whom have lately removed from St. Louis to New York; Mrs. Sparr is a sister of Vic, and Tenn. There appears to be four sisters in the family and all bearing very peculiar names, to wit, Victoria, California, Tennessee Celeste, Utica Vantula, and Odessa Malvida. Vic, and Tenn., it seems, have run together for some years, now and then traveling as doctresses and fortune tellers—and Tennessee Celeste—by the aid of clairvoyance, could reveal the secrets of nature, past, present and future events, the whereabouts of stolen property, cure all manner of diseases, &c. During the practice of their profession, they were arrested in Pittsburgh for some fraudulent transaction, after which they opened a house in a grand and peculiar style in Chicago. Success followed them. Thence to New York. To follow the peregrinations of this delectable party through their lives, would be more of a task than I would like to undertake, and for the present we will leave them.

The Mace-Coburn fight, that was to be, attracted a great deal of attention here, and took, temporarily, from the city, so many roughs and thieves, that I believe there has not been a murder case reported for the past forty eight hours. The sympathy expressed by respectable people here, was that either of them might be murdered in the ring, and the survivor killed on his way home.

I suppose, leaving as I have so recently, a residence in your beautiful and healthful borough, you would like to know how I like this city; and, to be brief, I will merely state that I admire its dimensions as there is ample opportunity for a fellow to expand himself here. The amusements are good, and in some of the churches they preach from the Bible, but in many of them from the Fifteenth Amendment and the recently enacted Ku-Klux Bill. But upon the whole, a person can get along very comfortably, although, as a general thing, the people are green, and very few of them, excepting Horace Greeley, know anything about farming.

I will promise to let you hear from me again. Yours, POGGIANA.