

The Democratic Watchman.

BY P. GRAY MEEK.

JOE W. FUREY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

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BELLEFONTE, PA.

Friday Morning, August 4, 1871.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL. GEN. WILLIAM McCANDLESS, OF PHILADELPHIA. FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL. CAPT. JAMES H. COOPER, OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic Voters of Centre County will meet at the regular places of holding Borough and township election, on SATURDAY the 5th day of August next, between the hours of three and seven o'clock, P. M. to elect delegates to attend a convention to be held at the Court House, at Bellefonte on Tuesday the 8th day of August, A. D. 1871. Which convention will put in nomination, one candidate for Assembly, one candidate for County Treasurer, two candidates for Associate Judges, one candidate for District Attorney, one candidate for Commissioner, one candidate for County Surveyor, and one candidate for county Auditor.

Table listing delegates by district: Bellefonte, Borough; Howard; Millsburg; Philadelphia; Unionville; Jenner, Township; Boggs; Curran; Ferguson; Gregg; Haines; Half Moon; Harris; Howard; Huston; Liberty; Marston; Miles; Patton; Penn; Potter; Rush; Snow Shoe; Taylor; Union; Walker; Worth.

By order of the County Committee H. Y. SUTHER, Chairman.

Democrats Watch Them!

We have been shown a copy of a circular letter from a radical lawyer of this place, to radical politicians in different townships of the county, urging them to get those of their party who do not take an active part in politics, to attend the Democratic delegate elections to-morrow, (Saturday,) and vote to instruct delegates to support certain of the Democratic candidates. Of this attempt to control the Democratic delegates, and thereby the Democratic county convention, we warn the Democrats of the county. It is an attempt on the part of radicalism to secure by trickery, what they are unable to get at the polls. No one has any right to vote at the Democratic delegate elections who will not publicly pledge himself to vote the entire Democratic ticket, and it is the duty of those who are expected to preside at the delegate elections, the township committee men, to pledge every man whose political proclivities are unknown or in doubt. We have given this warning. We hope our Democratic friends will profit by it.

Two LOST CHILDREN. We have received, says the Lancaster Intelligencer, the following letter, which we publish out of compassion for the afflicted parent, hoping that our exchanges may copy it and thus aid in restoring to a mother her lost children.

Pink Hill, P. O., Lenoir Co., N. C., July 18, 1871. I Mary Lawson, was living in Southern North Carolina, during the war. I was taken sick in the year 1862, and did not expect to live. I had two boys, my own children, and having no other relation in Southern, I gave my oldest child, Isaac Lawson (at that time 16 years old) to a man, who said his name was Will Holland, and said he lived in Ohio, and I gave my other child, John Lawson (about 11 years old now) to a man whose name I don't recollect, I think he was a Colonel, and said he lived in Michigan. After a hard spell of sickness, I recovered, and in the name of God I do ask every man and body to help me to find my dear children. I am poor, but I will reward any person who may find either of them. Isaac Lawson is slim built, John Lawson is heavy built, with large head and large eyes. I was raised in Duplin county, N. C. If any person can give me information of my children, they will please address MARY LAWSON, Pink Hill, P. O., Lenoir county, North Carolina. (Papers north and south, please copy.)

FRED. GRANT, the son of the President, who graduated with distinction at West Point, only a few weeks ago, has made up his mind to leave the military profession and accept a civil position as engineer on the Pacific railroad. This, we think, is fortunate, as the American army would not be likely to survive the infliction of two Grants of the same family.

The Empress Eugenie, according to the Temps, on the occasion of the Papal Jubilee, sent a letter of congratulation to the Pope, through the Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte, together with an offering of one hundred thousand francs in the name of the imperial family.

The Law Library Again.

The Centre Hall Reporter, in an article on the Law Library, cites, in justification of the one here, the fact that a public library is maintained by the State at Harrisburg. We would, however, beg leave to call our cotemporary's attention to the fact that there is a vast difference between a public library, made up of all sorts of books for the reading and benefit of the people in general, and a private law library, containing nothing but law books, for the benefit of lawyers only, which is just exactly the difference between the law library here and the miscellaneous one at Harrisburg. At the latter place, the people support the library, and are privileged to take out and read any books they wish. In Bellefonte the people also support the library, but it is only the lawyers that are privileged to read the books. At Harrisburg, there is a principal and assistant librarian, who keep an account of every book taken out and note whether it is returned or not. Here, there is no librarian, and the lawyers take the books to their offices and never pretend to return them. Yet it is the people who pay for these books, the same as at Harrisburg. Anybody, with half an eye, can see the difference.

Now, if the lawyers themselves would contribute so much apiece every week, or every month, or every year to keep their own library, it would be all right and proper. But this they don't do. They ask the people to buy books for them, and then charge their clients the highest kind of prices for the information which they derive from them. Such a proceeding is, to say the least, somewhat out of the ordinary mode of doing business. In fact, it smacks very strongly of "cheek," and has a brassy appearance that isn't at all attractive.

At every court there are from five to ten liquor cases, and all fines from this source are appropriated to the law library, together with all forfeited recognizances. At the January term, some \$275.00 were collected in this way, which all went to the library; so that the assertion that the available income of the library is only about \$78.48 cents a year, is all nonsense. In a liquor case, where the defendant is convicted, the court seldom ever imposes a less fine than \$50.00. Now, say there are four or five of these cases at each court, and it is easily seen to what a snug sum the fines soon amount. Add this to the forfeited recognizances, and we have quite a handsome fund that is taken out of the treasury of the county and put in to the pockets of the lawyers! Well may the disciples of BLACKSTONE chuckle over this. The people are buying them the books from which they get their legal education, and will have to pay again for the advice they get when they come to consult the lawyers. What other trade or profession enjoys such immunity from expense as this? The doctor, the preacher, the carpenter, the blacksmith and the farmer are obliged to pay for what book learning they get, but here in Centre county we have the funny spectacle presented of the people paying for the education of the lawyers! Take it all of all, it is about the most absurd thing that has transpired in our county history. If the money realized from these fines and forfeited recognizances, and paid into this library fund, was allowed to go into the county treasury, where it ought to go, it would make a very material difference in the taxes.

Newspaperial.

The Williamsport Standard has passed out of the hands of ASBY HOKKINS into those of H. A. GIBBENS, Esq., late, collector of this district, and W. P. FUREY, late of the Mauch Chunk Times. We wish both the retiring and the incoming editors success.

The Butler Herald, enlarged and improved, now makes its appearance as Zeigler's Democratic Herald, and looks as fine as a fiddle. 'Uncle JaRe' is an energetic editor, and makes a good paper.

The New York Sun, (republican) has placed the following at its mast head:

FOR PRESIDENT.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Candidate, THE GREAT, AND GOOD USEFUL H. GREELEY, of TEXAS and NEW YORK.

In an obscure corner of the same paper, it presents the following:

THE PRESIDENCY.

OFFICE-HOLDERS' CANDIDATE.

For President, USELESS S. GRANT, THE PRESENT-TAKER.

Broad Gauge vs. Narrow Gauge.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF "DEMOCRATIC WATCHMAN." Having noticed the record of the vote of a portion of the L. C. & S. C. R. R. stockholders, in your valuable paper of July 1st, it occurred to me that an expression of my humble opinion might not be out of place. I write not particularly of the comparative respective merits or demerits of a Broad or Narrow gauge R. R., but simply with a view of creating a spirit of inquiry in the minds of those better qualified to judge as to the probable effect and results likely to follow the consummation of either project. Being moved by the same good motive which, I truly believe and assume, actuates each of the parties referred to, the future welfare and general prosperity of Bellefonte and the county at large, my limited experience leads me to favor the broad gauge. In making the terms of broad gauge and narrow gauge, the former refers to the uniform compromise gauge now in general use, and the latter to the new and untried (however promising) landing which, so much has been said and so little accomplished in the way of practical realization. First, I assume that all persons residing in the rural districts, realize the fact that the general prosperity and success of their county seat or place of general market, serves to promote their interest. I next assume that all believe that the general prosperity of any city or town must (to be enduring) be stimulated by and depend mainly upon its manufactures, and that, too, upon that class of manufactures the product of which must seek a market in foreign countries and cities, thus forming an incoming flow of revenue, even a dollar of which promotes home industry and general prosperity, while manufactures for home consumption more properly promote individual property at the expense of trade, and contribute only to general prosperity to the extent of retaining funds at home which would otherwise go abroad.

Accepting these views, in connection with the fact that Bellefonte has within and around her various kinds of raw material in such profuse abundance, together with the best natural facilities for manufacturing, she has indeed a bright future before her, if we but watch with jealous care every artificial step that is taken, and subordinate every other interest and fancy to the promotion of manufactures. It must not be forgotten that other towns appropriate these facts and are bending every effort in that direction, consequently competition is and will be strong, resulting in small margins on manufactured articles, thus requiring the strictest economy and the advantage of every natural and artificial facility, to effect so trifling a net success. May we not justly here enquire whether the expense of transfer and consequent delay of our products from the narrow to broad gauge (as at Lawrenceburg and Spring Creek) will not offset the advantages of the latter? The same difficulty exists here, where the important materials, facts and figures, which are the basis of our industry, are to be transported by rail, and time and other purposes, when law decides to export the products of the farm or mine, or where we export the lumber as a product. The facilities for obtaining cheap fuel are in deed an important item in manufacturing. A friend of my fellow suggests that the vote of the L. C. & S. C. R. R. be explained by their desire to cripple Broad Top competition by necessitating a transfer from broad to narrow gauge at Spring Creek. But I am too well acquainted with the persons of said company to entertain this reasoning believing that none see more clearly than they do that such a course would damage the manufacturing interests of Bellefonte more than the Broad Top interests.

I must believe that all are working with a view of benefiting Bellefonte, for we can find that narrow gauge receives the vote of D. G. Bush, in whose judgment I have the most confidence, and whose will and a faithful care of the borough's interests cannot be doubted by any. To what then, can we attribute this narrow gauge vote of so many of the solid, well-meaning men of our county? The novelty and apparent cheapness of this proposed project, and, perhaps, their inability to secure or construct a broad gauge, must have actuated them. If so, it should be remembered that any new and untried railway project is fraught with great risk and loss incurred by mistakes in the arrangement of the various details and application of new and untried rolling stock. All should be aware of the fact that the present approved broad gauge and its appliances have been brought to their present state of perfection only after a cost and loss to the early projectors, and as such would I suggest that we view ourselves of the benefit of their experience.

If any adventurous capitalists shall in the future construct and perfect the Narrow Gauge, and you then wish to be freed from old fogeyism, it will be an easy matter to move the rails closer together and dispose of your broad gauge rolling stock to some of the old fogey boys which form the vast net work on this continent. These advantages would not be available in the event of a future desire to change from narrow to broad gauge. I wish to be enrolled among the friends of progress, but desire it be of the substantial order. My apology for intruding upon your space and the time of your readers rests in the deep interest I feel in the prosperity of my native home, for, be it remembered, that while a business emergency now keeps me absent from Bellefonte, I acknowledge no other home, and hope and expect, at an early day, to return to my old home to enjoy the pleasant association of its congenial people.

J. H. MEERS

Rochester N. Y., July 21st, 1871.

Commissioner.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As the time for the convention of delegates is near at hand, it is our duty to look around us for good men to fill the various offices, and while we do not wish to dictate to the Democracy whom they shall select, yet when men with such great and good hearts as H. K. Smith allow their names to come before the public, they should not be rejected. He is a candidate for Commissioner, and lives in the very strongholds of the Democracy of Centre county. We have never had a candidate from this quarter, and as we present a good many, tend us a helping hand. POTTER.

CHARLEY relating his boarding school experience: Clara—and when do you have your breakfast? Charley—Just as soon as the parson gets through reading the riot act over the hash. Clara—Grace-ious.

Prince Napoleon has been ordered to leave France.

The murderer of Marshal Prim, of Spain, has been arrested.

The District Attorneyship.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We have noticed articles in your paper concerning every candidate that is out for nomination, except candidates for the office of District Attorney. We fear that the people do not look enough to their interest in the selection of a man for the position of Prosecuting Attorney. It is to their interest always to have a live, energetic man in that position, for a slow, easy-going man only continues cases and prosecutes slowly, is never ready, and when any case of importance comes up for trial, puts the County to extra expense by asking the Court to appoint a man of experience to assist him in conducting the trial. We have seen cases of this kind; it will happen again if a proper man is not chosen. Again, we voters should remember that an officer who shoves business saves us a very great deal of taxes, while one who don't know his business, and lacks energy and ability, contributes very much to the increase of taxes by making long terms of court, keeping juries and witnesses laying around for weeks, when only a day or two would do. We hope voters and tax payers will consider these things. Of the men who are bona fide announced as candidates for District Attorney, we have never heard more than one of them try, or even attempt to try a case. We would not say one word against any of the gentlemen who are candidates, but we do think, in justice to the man, and to the party as well as to the commonwealth, that the nomination should be given to D. F. FORTNEY. We Democrats of Pennsylvania remember very well how he used his time and energy for the success of the party, while some of the candidates for the same position refused. We all remember both seeing and hearing him in the court room try cases with as much ease and learning almost, as the ablest Attorneys at the Bar. We feel sure if the people look to their interests, that Mr. FORTNEY will be nominated. POTTER.

Obituary.

HON JOHN SIDELL.

A cable dispatch, dated London, July 30th, announces the death of Hon. John Sidell, in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

Mr. Sidell was a native of the city of New York, and was born in the year 1793. Having pursued an academic and collegiate course of studies, after graduating, he read law, and was admitted to practice. After following his profession for a short time in his native city, he was offered such inducements in New Orleans as induced him to go to that place about the year 1830.

In a short time he built up an extensive practice, and very naturally entered into politics. In 1843 he was elected to Congress from New Orleans, and served one term, at the close of which, in 1845, he was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mexico by President James K. Polk, to adjust the matters in dispute, which subsequently culminated in the Mexican war in May, 1846, when Gen. Taylor moved his forces across the Texan frontier. Mr. Sidell's mission was fruitless of any results, and tended to strengthen the war party of that day.

During the campaigns of 1846, '52 and '56, he took a prominent part in politics. In 1853 he was elected United States Senator from Louisiana, continuing in the Senate for eight years, and withdrawing early in the year 1861, when the Louisiana Convention adopted the ordinance of secession.

Subsequently, he was appointed Envoy-Extraordinary to France by Jefferson Davis and took passage, during the month of November, 1861, on the English steamer Trent, in company with James Murray Mason, who had been sent on a similar mission to England. On their passage they were captured by Captain Wilkes of the United States Navy and were held in custody until January 1862, when they were given up on demand of the British government.

Mr. Sidell hereinafter remained abroad, mostly we believe in London, where he has been practicing the legal profession with some success. During his term in the U. S. Senate, he was a strong advocate of the purchase of the Island of Cuba.

Snow Storm in New York State.

The Dunkirk (Chautauqua county, New York) Journal is the source of the following item.

We have on credible authority, the statement that snow fell in the southern portion of the Casadaga Valley, in this county, on the night of the 21st of July, 1871, to the depth of six inches or more. We are told that the crops in the vicinity of Levant, have been thereby greatly damaged, and some of them entirely destroyed. Captain Smith, of the D., W. and P. railroad, reported snow in the Casadaga Valley at 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, 22d, at an inch or more. The snow fell in the village of Forestville on the morning of the 21st so generously that the boys in the streets snow balled each other for full fifteen minutes.

The people of Texas do not vote at the coming election upon the question of dividing the State. The act directing a vote to be taken upon the subject of division, did not pass the State Senate. The report which has gone the rounds of the Northern press was started by a misinformed Radical editor in Texas.

A joyous damsel rushed into a citizen's arms at Savannah, exclaiming, "Oh, you are my long lost brother!" she soon discovered her mistake, and rushed off in a confused manner, accompanied by her long lost brother's pocket book.

"Plaze Thread on me Oat-Tail!"

The lively Hibernian who went abroad all day in search of a quarrel may no longer be cited to banish the blues. If indeed the story is a joke it types a fact and illustrates capitally a feature of human nature. How long is it since the joint high commission sat in Washington and agreed upon a basis of agreement between England and the United States, by which all matters at issue between the two nations were, we presume are, to be adjusted amicably? That was not long ago. The country endorsed the contract. The senate ratified it. The queen ratified it. Canada accepted it. Three or four days ago, perhaps, Mr. Schenck addressed a London audience, and lauded the treaty of Washington. His audience cheered him to the echo. On the fourth of July, Count Von Beust, the Austrian premier, congratulated our minister at Vienna upon the ratification of the treaty; and hailed it as an earnest of the time when nations should discard war as the arbiter of disputes.

All this is pleasant. Any plan to adjust matters of variance without recourse to brute force deserves applause. No man with a good heart and a cool head wants a war with England, of with any other nation. For that reason we shall have no war with England, of course; since the theory of our governmental system is that virtue and intelligence hold the destinies of the republic in trust. But it shall go hard with a politician if he cannot cook up a cause of war somehow. So, just as all our difficulties were settled, up pops an island in Puget sound, by name of San Juan, and demands to know to whom its six people or so owe allegiance. On one end of this island, which is probably worth anywhere from a dime to a dollar, floats the flag of Britain; at the other the stars and stripes. Who shall have it? Well, we don't know. But the restless politicians may calm their apprehensions—there will be no war about San Juan.

But on one side of this island runs a narrow strait; on the other a broad channel. The question is which is the fence between mother and child—the strait or the broad channel. If we meant fair by each other, would it make any difference, think you? We conclude that fences and boundary lines are for people who can't be honest without such gentle compulsion. Haro channel is wide enough for mother and daughter to pass without damage to drapery. Bosario strait is also wide enough for two big ships to pass each other without getting befooled in rigging. Who cares, then, which is the boundary line? Some man who wants to be a candidate for president, perhaps; or John Smith, who really wants to be constable next fall. The ambition is laudable in both cases. But war is played out. Nobody now days thinks it would be the height of happiness to do a red-coat Britisher to death. Nobody cares which side of San Juan the fence is built, and many care less whether there be any fence at all. All nations build fences three miles seaward from their shores; but after all, the sea is not to be preempted by kaiser, king or president. We must all look forward to the day when nations will live like good neighbors.

State Executive Committee.

The last State Convention adopted a resolution making the regular State Committee to consist of the Chairman of the several County Committees, and requiring Mr. Wallace, Chairman of the State Committee, and the two State candidates, to appoint an Executive Committee of eight, on whom should devolve the active work of the campaign. The members of the Executive Committee have been appointed, as follows: G. W. Cass, of Allegheny; Wm. McClellan, of Lawrence; R. L. Johnson, of Cambria; Wm. Mitchell, of Northampton; C. B. Brockway, of Columbia; L. A. Mackey, of Clinton; W. S. Stenger, of Franklin, and S. J. Randall, of Philadelphia. The men named have ability and are entitled to the confidence of the Democratic party.

And, now, gentlemen, the work of a most important campaign is before you.—Pennsylvania can be rescued from Radical misrule, and McCandless and Cooper triumphantly elected. What is needed is perfect organization and a full force of the Democratic cause. That can only be secured by judicious and well directed effort. The Committee of nine has no heavy task imposed upon it, but we believe it will be found equal to the occasion. The masses of the party must be aroused and inspired with unremitting energy throughout the campaign.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

Henry Ward Beecher, a canting pulpit demagogue, is endeavoring to produce more bloodshed and violence by advising that "the Orange societies should parade next year without a banner, or an inscription rubbed out." It is wonderful how the principals of the meek, and lowly, and peaceable Jesus are practised by his leading followers in the nineteenth century. The truth is, it is so long since Christ lived and taught that his disciples have forgotten his principles, and they have unwittingly taken a new departure." Beecher might do for an Apache chief, but he certainly is out of place in a Christian pulpit.

The New York Freeman's Journal says there are two miserable factions of Irishmen disturbing the peace of New York—one of which factions, Ribbonism, is distinctly excommunicated by the Catholic Church; and the other is hated by her, as being, distinctly, of the devil!

Minister Washburne has asserted the French government that persons convicted of criminal acts in Paris will find no shelter in the United States.

Physician, Heal Thyself!

The deplorable riot which recently disgraced the city of New York, has been made a text from which any quantity of sermons against the morality of democratic rule have been preached by the demagogues of the radical party. The deliverances of these pious doctors have filled the columns of the radical press during the past few weeks. Because Irishmen in their devotion to free institutions, vote the democratic ticket, it is attempted to hold the democratic party responsible for the acts of the New York mob. If this be good logic, the radical party must shoulder the responsibility for a riot which occurred at Goldsboro', North Carolina, on Saturday last, in which five thousand negroes who vote the radical ticket were engaged, and which for violence and fury cast the recent New York emule completely in the shade. A dispatch to the New York Herald gives the following account of this riot:

"Negro Mob in North Carolina—Five Thousand Blacks at the Republican Convention in Goldsboro'—Wholesale Drunkenness and Bloody Riot—Indiscriminate Shooting—Two men Killed and Six Wounded. Goldsboro, N. C., July 29, 1871.

During the entire day the town has been the scene of bloodshed and a serious riot. About five thousand negroes arrived here this morning from Newbern and the lower counties on an excursion train, chartered by the republican state executive committee, to attend an anti-convention mass meeting. Congressman THOMAS, United States Senator ANNOTT, MARGOT ERWIN and R. C. HANSEN were the speakers. Large numbers of the negroes were invited upon their arrival, and many of them became disorderly. One of them, who was particularly turbulent, was arrested by the police, but on their way to the guard house they were attacked by the negro mob and the prisoner rescued. Some of the colored pugilists then fired at the prisoner, who, after a desperate effort was recaptured and taken to the Exchange hotel. About one thousand negroes then with clubs and pistols made an assault on the hotel in attempt to again rescue the prisoner. The mob began by assaulting the police with bricksbats and clubs, which was followed by the use of fire arms on both sides, until a regular fusillade was in progress. The excitement at this time (two p. m.) was intense, and the white citizens, who had heretaken no part in the riot, armed themselves for any emergency that might arise. Some forty or fifty shots were fired in all. One negro voter and one colored policeman killed, four white citizens hurt and wounded, and two colored men wounded, are the casualties of the riot.

Congressman THOMAS, who had control of the mob, would not come near the disturbance and made no effort to quell the riot, which lasted over one hour. A committee of citizens, appointed by the mayor, requested the republican leaders and Mr. STANLEY, president of the railroad, to take the negroes away in order to arrest further bloodshed. STANLEY refused to comply and then told that THOMAS and himself would be held responsible for the disturbance replied, "Hold us responsible and be damned!"

It is true that more people were killed and wounded in the New York riot than in this one at Goldsboro'. But it must be remembered that the New York mob killed very few persons, while the plundering fire of the soldiers caused the death of many innocent and unoffending people. But the point which we make is this, that if those who are disposed to charge the New York riot to the account of the Democratic party, are honest and consistent they will hold the radical equally responsible in this bloody matter at Goldsboro'. The latter grew directly out of a political gathering in the interest of the radical party, while American politics had nothing whatever to do with the interference of the Ribbonmen with the Orange parade. If our political opponents will just manage their own household, they will have but little spare time to criticize the economy of ours. If they will attend to the sores which fester in the body of their own organization, they will have enough to do. "Physician heal thyself!"—The Patriot.

LATE news from Mexico makes it probable that the election of President will have to be decided by the House of Congress. The number of the Juarez electors is decreasing, and the Juarez majority in Congress is not so certain as it was thought it would prove. Lerdo and Diaz have more strength than it was thought they possessed immediately after the election of the 9th inst., and they have made a complete union against Juarez. It will be unfortunate for Mexico if there should prove to be no election by the people, as in a country where revolutions break out on the least possible excuse it is desirable that there should be no shade of uncertainty about any event so important as a Presidential election. There is some talk about a strong revolutionary articles in the Single and a few of the more rapid journals in that capital, no revolution is anticipated and no revolutionary movement is likely to reverse the countenance of the people. The friends of Juarez claim his election by a large majority, even if the matter is referred to the House. Juarez has no fault, but with them all, he is the best President Mexico has had for years, and his defeat will be a misfortune for the country.—Age.

Citizens of the oil regions express value in terms of oil barrels. Thus they speak of a fashionable young lady, as wearing an eighty-six barrel opera suit.