

The Democratic Watchman.

BY P. GRAY MEEK.

JOE W. FURBY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

Terms, \$2 per Annum, In Advance.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Friday Morning, August 18, 1871.

Democratic State and County Ticket.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL. GEN. WILLIAM McCANDLESS, OF PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL. CAPT. JAMES H. COOPER, OF LAWRENCE COUNTY.

FOR ASSEMBLY. P. GRAY MEEK, OF BELLEFONTE.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES. W. W. LOVE, OF POTTER. HENRY DOPP, OF HOWARD.

FOR TRUSTEES. JAMES F. WEAVER, OF WILMERSBURG.

FOR COMMISSIONER. SAM'L F. POTTER, OF POTTER.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY. JOHN F. POTTER, OF BELLEFONTE.

FOR AUDITOR. ROBT. F. HOLMES, OF MARION.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR. W. P. MITCHELL, OF HOWARD.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC RALLY.

A meeting of the friends of the Democratic party will be held in the Court House in Bellefonte, on Tuesday Evening, August 22nd, at 8 o'clock, which will be addressed by...

GENERAL WM. McCANDLESS, our distinguished candidate for Auditor General, an honorable and successful military Democrat.

JOHN H. ORVIS, Esq., of Bellefonte, Treasurer of the Democratic and Union of all parties, and one of the great political geniuses of the day, whose eloquent and stirring words have inspired the hearts of our countrymen.

DAVID F. FORNEY, Chairman County Committee.

Radical Financing in Bellefonte.

According to the printed statement of the expenditures of Bellefonte for the year ending May 1, 1871, the total debt of our town is \$63,484.87. The Census, we believe, gave us a population of 2,600 of a population. Therefore, the amount of tax that will have to be assessed upon each man, woman and child, white and black, to pay this debt, is just \$24.41. Think of this, Tax payers. Every man, woman and child in this town, white and black, has got to pay \$24.41, in order that we may get rid of this enormous borough debt.

We believe it was in the year 1854, the period of the Know Nothing excitement and folly, that the Radical party first assumed the control of the borough finances. At that time the borough, which had been under Democratic management, was not only clear of debt but had the money in its Treasury. Since then, not only have all the extra funds disappeared, but a debt has been piled up that is enormous in amount and perfectly astonishing to think of. Where, in the name of all that is fair and honest, where have the taxes that have been collected off the people since 1854, gone? To what have they been applied? Of a certainty, our town has nothing to show for such a fearful waste of money! Let the people of Bellefonte ask themselves, 'What has become of our money, and why is it that we are now called upon to pay \$24.41 apiece to discharge an enormous debt that we, certainly, never contracted? Seventeen years ago, under Democratic rule, Bellefonte didn't owe a cent! To day, under Radical rule, SHE OWES SIXTY-THREE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOUR DOLLARS AND EIGHTY SEVEN CENTS! This is a matter for serious consideration, and calls for the speedy action of the people.

Is it any wonder that the people of this town are complaining of high taxes? Their money has been squandered—absolutely squandered—or else it has gone into pockets where it had no business to go. Our people, in fact, have been literally robbed.

When will the citizens of Bellefonte awake to the frauds that are being practiced upon them by the Radical party, and out from their comfortable places the political vampires that are sucking up their substance? Nothing but a thorough and radical change of programme will now save us. Just think of it—\$63,484.87 in debt! Twenty-four dollars and forty-one cents to each man, woman and child! And this is Radical economy. The Good Lord save us from any more of it!

—There are just ten fellows, counting in Dr. Brown, who are anxious to get on the Radical county ticket this fall, in order to ascertain how one feels when he gets whipped.

Radical Extravagance!

The editor of the Republican is still harping about the county finances. If there is anything wrong in the financial management of the county, why don't he point it out? If the Commissioners have squandered the money of the people, why don't he show where and how it has been squandered? Why don't he give facts and figures and be done with his cowardly insinuations? Do you know? We do. Simply because he cannot. Facts and figures prove him a liar—prove that the County Commissioners have been faithful custodians of the interests of the people, and skillful managers of the financial affairs of the county.

In 1862, when the Democracy got control of the Commissioner's office, they found an indebtedness fastened upon us by republican mismanagement and thieving of over one hundred and thirty thousand dollars. They found the county pledged for relief bounty and other funds to the amount of almost a hundred thousand more, making an entire indebtedness of upwards of two hundred and thirty thousand dollars. This was the legacy left us by republican administrations—the evidence of the ability of Radicals to manage successfully the financial affairs of the county. They had controlled it for but eight years, and in that length of time created a debt that has taken the people ever since to pay, and what for? Not a cent but a few repairs to the Court House.

Nine years ago the Democrats succeeded in securing a majority of the board of commissioners. For eight years they have had its exclusive control, and how do we find the county finances to day? On the 10th of February last, when the annual statement of the county auditors was published we find the following as a recapitulation of that statement.

Balance in favor of county \$12,000.00. So that we have as a comparison between Democratic and Republican rule—eight years of Radical management, and an indebtedness of \$130,000.00 with the county pledged for \$100,000.00 more. Nine years of Democratic rule—that entire debt paid, a new jail built and paid for, and \$5,123.69 as a balance in favor of the county. Such are the facts—such are the figures, and Dr. Brown can howl on about the six mill tax. The tax payers know it was levied to pay the indebtedness fastened upon the county by Republican mismanagement.

Catching at Straws.

It is a little amusing to witness the eagerness with which Radical candidates are seeking nominations at the hands of the coming County Convention of that party. There are three aspirants announced in the Republican for Commissioner, two for Treasurer, three for Associate Judge and one for District Attorney—nine in all. Were there the least possible chance for the election of any man that may be nominated by that party, their race for political preferment would not seem so funny; but, in view of the fact that Radical conventions in this county are but a mere matter of form, it does look a little ridiculous to see so many men grasping after the empty bubble of a nomination. We can account for it only on the principle that drowning men will catch at straws, vainly imagining that they may prove to be some thing substantial by which they may be enabled to draw themselves from out the watery depths.

Happily for the people of this county, there is nothing substantial about a Radical nomination. They are really and truly mere straws floating about on the political surface for despairing office seekers to grab at with fainting hearts, but really amount to no more than a secretaryship in a debating society.

So convinced are the Radicals themselves of the fruitlessness of their efforts against the Democracy in this county, that their best men will not accept a nomination, not wishing to be slaughtered for nothing. Of another class, however, they have a great plenty, and these take the nominations with a wild hope that they may be elected and for the sake of a little temporary distinction.

We pity the ticket that the Radical Convention may place in nomination on the 30th instant. It will be so badly defeated that its members will be ashamed to look a white man in the face. And it will not be the men that may be upon it that will cause this defeat. The principles and measures of the Radical party are what have damned it and disgusted the people, and these same principles and measures will consign to defeat and obscurity every man who has the presumption to represent them before the people of this county.

—We find the following in the Harrisburg Telegraph, the leading Radical paper in the central portion of the State:

"P. Gray Meek, editor of the Bellefonte Watchman, one of the ablest and most radical Democratic papers in the State, has been nominated for the Legislature. Meek is a clever fellow, and were it not for his politics, which are execrable, would make a fair and safe legislator. But rank and radical as he is, centre county being steadfastly of the same politics, we do not think the nominating convention could have made a better selection. We know him as an open, unreserved foe to Republicanism, and as such shall be prepared to welcome him next winter, if no special providence by local quarrel should interfere to defeat his election."

We wish it distinctly understood that we do not crave the compliments of Radical newspaper editors, because we do not consider that they are any honor to a fellow. They are less objectionable, however, when they come clothed in the qualified language of the above, which admits we "are an open, unreserved foe to Republicanism." The editor should have used the word "Radicalism," however, as it is that that we are a foe to, and not republicanism. We hold that the principles of the Democratic party are the foundation and bulwark of true republicanism. Hence it is not republicanism, but Radicalism as devised by the present Radical party of the country against the rights of the people, that we are opposed to.

In a complimentary telegram to England, President Grant spoke of Sir Walter Scott as a distinguished "historian." This shows about how much Grant knows. The only thing that Scott ever wrote that can be looked upon as history, is the life of Napoleon Bonaparte, and that is of no account, being simply a compilation of slanders against the Emperor, forced from him by pecuniary necessity. Scott never pretended to be a historian, but as a novelist and poet he ranks among the greatest in the world's history. When President Grant undertakes hereafter to allude to distinguished literary men, he had better inform himself more particularly about them than he appears to have done in this instance.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says: The opening of the campaign in Ohio is extremely favorable. The Democratic meetings are largely attended, and thus far we have had everything our own way. The Radical speakers have not yet "put in an appearance," and the signs are that when they do they will not have any valid defense to the arguments that have been made by the Grant faction. General McCook's speeches have been well received, and made a favorable impression upon all who listened to them.

When Frank Blair made the remark, that General Grant would use the army if necessary to retain his hold on the White House, people laughed at it. But this prediction may yet be verified. The use of troops the other day in New Orleans, to control the Radical Convention of Louisiana, was certainly a step in that direction. We believe with the Sun, that the liberty of the country is in danger. He had no more right to point a bayonet at a Warmouth delegate, than at the breast of a member of the Senate. Let the people watch this would be tyrant, and put their veto on him in 1872. We have no room for tyrants in this country.

Late Publications.

Godby's Lady's Book for September is before us. The contents are as usual of the best character and the engravings and fashion plates very handsome. Among the ladies, Godby is welcomed with unaffected delight, and serves to interest a family for weeks after being received. We are glad to know that this delightful magazine still maintains its popularity. Price \$3.00 a year. Address Louis A. Godby, Philadelphia.

Peterson's Magazine for September maintains its reputation as the best and cheapest of the Lady's Books, supreme authority in matters of fashion. The steel engraving, 'The Miller's Grand daughter,' illustrating a charming story, is one of the prettiest we have ever seen. The double sized colored steel fashion-plate is of rare beauty, and gives the latest and most elegant Parisian styles. In this number is begun a new copy-right novel, 'The Tragedy of a Quiet Life,' which is unusually good even for this magazine; and there are other original tales and novelets, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Frank Lee Benedict, Daisy Ventnor, and other first-class story writers. We do not see how any lady can do without 'Peterson.' The price is but \$2.00 a year, with great reductions to clubs. Address, Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

—Be praised not for your ancestors, but for your virtues.

Carl Schurz on the Situation.

We presume the German press will furnish a correct report of the great speech of Senator Schurz, at Chicago. It was intended as the opening ball of the campaign, and will attract attention and discussion everywhere. His views in relation to Grant ought to be remembered. He said:

President Grant has placed his cousins and brothers-in-law by the dozens at the public crib, and the whole chorus of flatterers exclaim: 'A trifle! who will find fault with him for that?' He who feels the indecency of such acts, and expresses his feelings, is simply denounced as a traitor, whose heart must be full of black designs. O ho! these are no trifles! The cousins and brothers-in-law of the President may be officers no worse than others, but when he puts them to the public crib, the Chief of State teaches his subordinates by his example, which is everywhere visible, that in his opinion a public office may be used for the selfish end to make out of it what can be made, and who will wonder when those subordinates also make out of their offices all that can be made? When the Chief of State takes presents and then puts the donors into high offices and dignities, those men so appointed may be very worthy, and the presents may have had nothing to do with the appointments; but the Chief of State has shown his subordinates that in his opinion an officer may take presents and then grant his favor to the donors in an official way, and will then wonder when the subordinates, following the high example, also take presents and give their official favors to the donors.

The 15th of August—Tuesday last—was the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Sir Walter Scott, the celebrated novelist and poet. In many places the day was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies, and in England and Scotland particularly the event was commemorated. The works of Sir Walter Scott are known and appreciated in every land, and his fame will be as enduring as earth itself.

The Tariff.

Last year there was received in the shape of custom, or tariff, in gold \$180,018,426, or in currency, in round numbers, nearly \$200,000,000. Don't Part, a good Republican, estimates that for every dollar paid into the Treasury, in the way of tariff duties, two dollars goes to the manufacturers and monopolists, as protection, or bounty. This would make the entire sum paid by the people, \$600,000,000 annually, \$200,000,000 to the government and \$400,000,000 to a few protected corporations and individuals. This tax is paid, not according to the wealth of the individual, but according to his capacity to consume the articles taxed. Now let us see what this tax amounts to, to each man, woman and child in the country. Our population is, in round numbers, 38,500,000. This \$600,000,000 will give the tax per capita, which is about \$15.58. Now, the population of Ohio, is 2,665,002. This multiplied by the tax per capita, \$15.58, will give the amount paid by the people of this State, which is \$41,152,731, and this added to the direct taxes, which we give elsewhere, would make the handsome sum of \$81,312,280, or \$20.51 per capita on an average to each man, woman and child in the State. Of this amount, the people of Seneca county pay about as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Tax Type and Amount. Indirect Tax: \$41,340. Revenue Tax: 101,623. State Tax: 48,271. County and other Taxes: 113,403. Total: \$304,637.

This is an immense sum it is true, but it nearly approximates what the people of the country are now paying. It is true we cannot get the exact figures as to the indirect taxes, but when it is considered that we pay 108 per cent. for salt, 100 per cent. for woolen goods, 200 per cent. for shawls, 60 to 70 per cent. for clothing, 30 to 150 per cent. for tools and machinery, and so on, it will amount up into the thousands. For instance a man buys a common suit of clothing, and he pays the following taxes:

Coat of \$100.00 per cent tax \$5.00. Pants of \$50.00 per cent tax \$2.50. Hat at \$10.00 per cent tax \$1.00. Boots at \$10.00 per cent tax \$1.00. Shirt at \$1.50 per cent tax \$0.22. Total \$10.72.

Here are \$27.50 worth of goods on which there is a tariff of \$14.87, of which \$1.96 goes into the Treasury and \$9.91 into the hands of the protected class as bounty. Think of it! Seneca Advertiser.

Since the result of the election in Kentucky has been ascertained, several prominent negroes who voted the Democratic ticket, have been notified by Radical Ku Klux organizations to leave the State, under penalty of severe punishment. To these threats the Democrats made answer: 'While the Democratic party have not sought the votes of negroes, but have preferred to let them take their choice, free from the influence of direct party appeal, it will never submit to see such as have chosen to vote with them, maltreated or threatened for exercising the right which they have freely accorded to all the negroes.' Justice and protection to all, under the law, is the motto of the Democratic party, and it takes no new departure to put them upon that platform.

When a man is unable to tell the time by his watch because there are two hands and he doesn't know which to believe, it is a tolerably sure sign that he has partaken of more refreshment than his nature requires.

Pennsylvania Politics.

There are few men in Pennsylvania who are better acquainted with the politics of that State, and the condition of the parties there, than Col. A. K. McClure. For ten years or more he has been a Republican; has worked hard for the success of his party, through good and evil report, and is personally acquainted in all parts of the State. He is a Republican still. But he has never been a Radical. As between Cameron and Curtin, he thinks more of the latter than of the former. Nor does he personally approve of the renomination of Gen. Grant, although he believes he could carry Pennsylvania if he could get rid of his sycophants, abandon the San Domingo swindle, and declare himself in favor of a wiser and more prudent policy.

The influence exerted by Col. McClure on Pennsylvania politics led but recently to a publication of his views in the New York Herald. As those views were incorrectly reported by the Herald correspondent, at the solicitation of one of the Philadelphia papers, Colonel McClure has consented to give a correct version of what he did say on the occasion alluded to. In respect to the Democrats, he holds that whilst, as a matter of conviction, they neither approve of the new amendments to the Constitution, nor of the general policy of reconstruction, they recognize the fact that these measures have been irrevocably settled, and yield obedience to them 'as they do to hurricanes and floods and such other unpalatable things they cannot escape.' He believes further that they have honestly accepted the situation, and that they have no desire to deprive the negro of his vote, or of any of his civil rights. He adds:

'They have finally decided that they will philosophically endure what they can't cure. They have, therefore, abandoned dead issues, long after they were dead just as the Whigs abandoned the United States Bank, the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, and the annexation of Texas; which they believed to have been accomplished by unconstitutional means, and just as the South accepts the painful but logical results of Gettysburg and Appomattox. Most of them will always believe that the war was waged against them unjustly and unconstitutionally by the Government; but they were vanquished, and accept the consequences.'

He regards the issue of the war as settled, and that the course pursued by the Republican leaders is suicidal. 'Just now,' he says, 'the Republican leaders would declare for the violent and disturbing policy a class of desperate and most unworthy politicians are forcing upon the South in the shape of force bills. They are the fruit of discord and disorder in the Southern States, as nearly, if not quite, every reputable Republican in those States testifies. But they are persisted in to carry out the impossible programme of controlling the elections by martial law and bayonets, instead of aiming to deserve the confidence of the country. Just now, amnesty would be denied a place in the Republican platform, although nine tenths of the patriotic people North and South regard it as the harbinger of perfect and lasting peace. Just now the odious and iniquitous income tax would be allowed to remain an issue by the Republicans, and a swarm of needless revenue officials be kept in place to squander the taxes, and the policy of imposing needless and oppressive burdens upon the crippled industry and energy of the country would be approved, to show a large reduction of the public debt. These are the issues which now present themselves, and how far they are to be modified will depend upon the wisdom of the Republicans in the next National Convention. The Democrats have confessed their suicidal folly and advanced their standard. If the Republicans do not advance to meet the necessities of the times, they will be defeated.'

He acknowledges that the Republican party can no longer be held together on the old issues, that the great demand of the country, irrespective of party affiliations, is for a square departure from the violence and usurpations of military power; from oppressive tax laws and needless tax gatherers; from the logic of bayonets and force laws at election, and in short, to return from the convulsions of the war to the calm conversation of peace. He hopes that the Republicans will recognize the necessity of responding to the popular sentiment in these respects, but frankly admits that upon the surface of political affairs, it does not look just now as if they would.

Colonel McClure questions the policy of renominating General Grant for the Presidency, and is evidently of the opinion that if he should be put up by the party on another term, the Democrats would carry Pennsylvania. He asserts that the Republican State ticket in Pennsylvania is in peril to day, mainly by the load of Grant's renomination in 1872, which was incorporated into the platform by a trick.

Of General Cameron he says, quaintly: 'Cameron has great fondness for public position, and a great aptness for obtaining it, when a Legislature is to confer it.' At the same time, he thinks that Cameron, who is a keen observer of the State of the political barometer, will do some good for the Republic in 1872. How he may possibly do good is thus explained: 'It will be against Grant's renomination as things are now, and will do much to enlighten up the party. He has the faculty of running Grant, and using his patronage to create a man to beat him, and by the time Grant discovers it the few old clothes he has left will not be worth picking up. A losing candidate for President would lose Pennsylvania and the next Senatorship; and no man knows better than Cameron how not to lose when he is personally interested. He will subordinate everything to personal success in

Pennsylvania, and in that struggle he will come in contact with Geary, who is quietly surveying the field and is not idle.'

From all of which we gather that the Republican party in Pennsylvania is very much divided; that the Radical wing and officeholders, led by Forney and others like him, will resist the new departure that the Liberal Republicans insist on taking as a necessity, that Cameron will cling to Grant until the time comes for throwing him overboard. The Democrats can carry the State not only at the fall election, but in the Presidential campaign next year, if they put good men in nomination, and undertake an active canvass of the State on some such platform of principles as that laid down by Colonel McClure, and which certainly would meet the most pressing needs of the country.—Baltimore Gazette.

TERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE.

Severe Volcanic Eruptions.

416 PERSONS PERISH.

London, August 11.—Batavia papers contain details of a terrible calamity which has visited the island of the Tagulunda, in the Malay Archipelago. The volcano of Ruwang broke out, after a long interval of inactivity. It was preceded by a terrible earthquake, which unroofed the dwellings and rent their walls asunder.

The eruption was of the most fearful character. Several craters opened around the side of the volcano, and continued their action at the same time, the rapidity of the explosion causing a tremendous roar which was heard all over the neighboring islands. The outbreak was accompanied by a concussion of the sea. A wave forty yards in height issued with lightning speed, and swept all the human beings, houses, cattle and horses from the surface of the island. From every crater proceeded flashes of electric lightning and volumes of smoke. Red hot stones, disintegrated fragments of rock and currents of mud were thrown with immense force high into the air, and the earth was rent open all around the volcano.

Besides covering the whole surface of the island, the matter thrown out accumulated in some places, forming hills several hundred feet high. And the most terrific explosions, an island suddenly rose up from the sea.

Four hundred and sixteen persons, all Malays, are stated to have perished by the eruption. Not a single being on the island could be saved.

The Cholera in Paris—Sanitary Measures of the Authorities.

Paris, August 15.—The cholera has appeared in this city, and is creating much excitement and apprehension. The authorities are fearful of its spreading, owing to the immense number of decomposed bodies of victims of the late war who lie buried in the immediate neighborhood of Paris. Vigorous measures will be used for purifying the city.

Berlin, August 15.—The cholera epidemic has crossed the Prussian frontier. The first case has happened at Koenigsberg, where a Polish Jew was attacked by it and died the same day before noon. Two other persons were reported ill, one of whom died. No further reports have arrived yet. Accounts from Russia are very unsatisfactory. On the 25th of July 25 patients of cholera were in the hospital at Moscow. On that day 102 fresh cases were reported, fifty five recovered and fifty three died. Up to then there had been 3,125 cases, of which 1,418 had proved fatal, besides such as might not have been reported to the authorities. On the same day there were 103 patients in Riga and fifty five new cases; forty eight died on that day.

The Clark Suicide.—Much excitement prevails in Pittsburg in regard to the suicide of Mrs. Clark, who left this place a few weeks ago, and registered her name at the Union Depot hotel as coming from Huntington. A dispute has arisen as to whether Mr. R. A. Clark, of Fairplay, Bedford county, was the husband of the deceased, and in consequence the money and jewelry that was in her possession has not yet been delivered. The Pittsburg Leader states that three different men called upon Mr. West, the coroner, all within the space of an hour and a half, and each averred that the suicide was his wife. Each described her accurately, and even identified every bit of wearing apparel she had about her person; but as none of them gave their names, the coroner took them to be impostors, and did not deliver the valuables up to them. Mr. Clark was persistent in claiming the money and valuables—about \$1800 in all—when the coroner informed him that it would be better for him to take out letters of administration. The same paper mentions an altercation that ensued between Mr. Clark and the coroner in which the latter threw Clark out of a second story window, but 'strange to say, he was not hurt.' Mr. Clark took the train for the east, in the afternoon, and has not been heard from since.

There appears to be some mystery about this affair, and from what we learn Mr. Clark must have been fully dealt with when in Pittsburg. Respectable and reliable citizens of Fairplay and vicinity, who know Mr. Clark, are willing to testify that he was the husband of the unfortunate woman. Some facts may be revealed shortly that will set the matter at rest, and enable Mr. Clark to recover the money.—Huntington Globe.

Two twin lambs in Washington county, whose mother died, were suckled by a heifer whose first calf had been taken from her. The lambs are uncommonly large and their step-mother, the heifer, treats them with greatest affection.