

# The Democratic Watchman.

BY P. GRAY MEEK.

JOE W. FUREY, Associate Editor.

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BELLEFONTE, PA.

Friday Morning, July 15, 1870.

## Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of Centre county will meet at the regular places of holding borough and township elections on Saturday, the 6th day of August next, between the hours of two and four o'clock p. m., to elect delegates to appear at a convention to be held at the Court House, at Bellefonte, on Tuesday the 9th day of August, 1870, which convention will put in nomination one candidate for Congress (subject to the decision of the conferees of the 14th Congressional district) one candidate for Senator, (subject to the decision of the conferees of the 21st Senatorial district) one candidate for Assembly, one candidate for Commissioner, one candidate for Auditor and one candidate for Jury Commissioner. The number of delegates to which the election districts are entitled respectively, will be published next week.

July 14, 1870. S. W. HIGGERT,  
Chairman Dem. County Committee.

## Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek Rail Road—Its History—Changes and Prospects.

It is now over thirty four years since the first steps toward securing a rail road from the Susquehanna at Lewisburg, via of Pennsylvania, to a point on the Juniata, were taken. In 1836, a charter was granted for the "Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Rail Road" and at the expense of the State the route was surveyed; and reported upon favorably. At that time it was intended to be a State enterprise, and connect the State Works at Hollidaysburg with the Susquehanna. For some reason or other the project was dropped, and nothing more was done in the matter until 1853, when a charter for the "Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek road" was obtained, and the people along the entire route made to believe that the road would be constructed at once. Subscription books were opened, surveys employed, the right of way secured, and the speedy completion of the enterprise was promised. The people of Penna and adjoining valleys subscribed liberally, and many of them paid in the first installment of the amount of stock subscribed. This we believe was used to pay the expenses of the survey then made. After securing the passage of a supplement in 1854 to the original charter, allowing the company, as best suited its interests, to make Terone or Spruce Creek the Western terminus, the enterprise again, for some, to us, unaccountable reason fell through, and "rail road" ceased to be the talk, until it was slightly revived in 1856, by the passage of a further supplement, allowing the company to issue bonds which were to be secured by first mortgage on the road and property of the company. These bonds in addition to the subscriptions made in 1854, it was expected, would be sufficient to build and equip the road at once. Why it failed this time we know not. The movement, we believe was abandoned, and the bonds were never issued. Three years later—1859—another supplement, to the original charter, was passed, allowing the company to build a branch to Bellefonte or Millsburg from any point along the line of the road. No effort, however, was made at this time to build the main line, and the railroad question was almost entirely forgotten, until 1865 when the effort of the Atlantic and Great Western Company to get a through line from New York to the great West again revived it. This time, hopes ran high and every one rejoiced in the prospect of the speedy construction of a rail road through one of the loveliest, richest, and most populous valleys of our State. A still further supplement to the charter was passed by the Legislature, allowing the Company four years from that time to begin the construction of the road, and eight years in which to complete it, and also allowing them to build it at any point on the Bald Eagle Creek, and to connect with any rail road in Northumberland county.

Shortly after this, and before any definite proposition had been made by, or to the A. & G. W. Company, for some reason or other, which we have never yet heard explained, the Lewisburg, Centre & Spruce Creek Company gave their charter with its supplements, rights and privileges to the Pennsylvania rail road Company. Since then our readers who are interested in the subject must have a very distinct recollection of the efforts that have been made to secure the building of the road. How meetings have been held, one and again—how the citizens along the route have been impudently asked to subscribe—how promises, made by those who were supposed to be the promoters, were broken, and how the road was put under contract, and that the Pennsylvania company was ready at any time to iron and put upon it the rolling stock.

With this understanding the people of Pennsylvania went to work, and on the 10th of June last, at Centre Hall, the last of a series of railroad meetings was held, at which the stock not already subscribed to grade the road, was guaranteed by responsible gentlemen residing in each of the townships through which the road is to pass. At this meeting the President of the Company—Mr. Miller—asserted, that with the exception of finishing the engineer's reports, and securing the signing of the right of way to Millburg—which would require but a few days at the farthest to complete—the road that far would be ready to put under contract. A resolution was then passed instructing him to put under contract by the 15th of July, the grading of the road as far as Millburg, and to continue to put under contract the balance of the route just as fast as the stock was subscribed.

It is now the 15th of July and we have heard of no letting, proposals for bids, or anything else, even to Millburg. The people of Centre County have subscribed and guaranteed the amount of stock required of them and through this country, the road has been ready to survey and put under contract since the 10th of June. Now, can Mr. Miller inform us why he has failed to put the road under contract as required by the subscribers to its stock? We would like to know Pennsylvania would like to know, and we can simply inform Mr. Miller, Lewisburg and Millburg, that Pennsylvania is going to have a rail road, if it has to go to the Legislature for another charter—to a New York Company for aid, up to Milton for its Eastern terminus.

It is because there is too much class legislation. While Congress and Radical State Legislatures are constantly enacting laws which favor Railroad and other monopolies, they have specially failed to bring any relief to the honest, laboring, tax paying workmen, and now to heap insult on injury, Massachusetts a State that has ever introduced elements of disorganization, a State of "isms" and phantasms, has originated this new idea to cheapen labor and degrade the working classes by importing coolie slaves from China for that purpose. Working men! Arouse to your interests! Let us put our heel upon this infernal measure. We have the power to do it by republishing the party in power and by supporting men and measures that oppose monopolies and sympathize with the interests of the laboring classes. And while we need not regard with gradeness voluntary laborers from every foreign country and clime, let us deprecate every attempt to introduce into our fields and manufactories a servile class of laborers engaged, bought and sold by speculative contractors, for the purpose of elevating the rich and degrading the poor.

Our Member of Congress as a Financier.

That our bejeweled member of Congress is good on manipulating financial measures, especially when the funds have a tendency to gravitate towards his own capacious pockets, many people in Williamsport will readily affirm. Let the following facts speak for themselves:

Some years ago, when William Armstrong was but about one third the population now embraced in its limits, our member's parental Author sold one hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, to Peter Herdie Company, who resold some of it and improved the balance. That tract of land is now situated in the business portion of the city, and in 1866 was valued, including the improvements made on it, at two and one half millions of dollars.

In 1866 our financial members paternal Author left this greedy and grasping sphere and was supposed, to have soared to realms of bliss immortal. The worms had hardly commenced their first lurch on the mortal remains of our member's Author, when his faithful "son William"—that is our member of Congress—made the discovery that his parent had no legal right to dispose of the aforesaid one hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, to any person, as it had been deeded to the mother of our member and her nearest of kin—Mrs. Armstrong, having died long before "Son William" and his two sisters were the nearest of kin, and consequently the legal heirs, notwithstanding the sale made by their father, which in law was an illegal one.

Suit was immediately brought in the Leaning county court by the heirs for the recovery of the land with all the improvements made thereon for the benefit of our member and his two sisters. If the suit had been tried it would have made near one thousand families penniless and homeless, besides totally bankrupting Herdie & Co.

Some of the residents of the disputed district waited on ARMSTRONG and appealed to his sense of justice and humanity, to have the suit withdrawn, deprecating to him the great and irreparable wrong it would inflict on them and their families if he persisted in his course. ARMSTRONG, indignantly replied to them, "that what was legal in law was right morally, and consequently he was committing no wrong, and the law would have to take its course." Herdie & Co., seeing that appeals of justice and humanity had no effect on ARMSTRONG, and not wishing to be financially ruined, finally succeeded in making a compromise with the heirs and saved themselves, and those who had purchased from them, from bankruptcy.

If ARMSTRONG and the other heirs had been poor at that time, or that the land had been sold under its value, it would have been some palliation for the great wrong attempted by our member, but neither one or the other was the case, for at that time the land was sold. Every person knowing the premises, thought that Herdie & Co. were paying one third more than its real value, and at the time the suit was brought, in 1866, WILLIAM H. ARMSTRONG was considered to be worth over two hundred thousand dollars, and the other heirs fully as much.

## Coolie Importations.

The party of "Great Moral Ideas," as though not satisfied with the work of ruin and destruction already performed, have lately introduced a new idea, which, if carried out, will disarrange all the elements of domestic life in this country. Heretofore, the workmen of this country have had difficulties to contend with, sufficient to drive them to despair, but they have now to meet a crisis, which tends to degrade labor, and reduce it to starvation and destitution. The introduction of coolie labor must necessarily be fraught with serious evils to all the working classes of the country, causing as it does, the laboring man to sink to a level with a degraded race, who have no self respect and no respect for this country or its institutions. Who is there whose rights should be respected and maintained if not the workingmen? It is they, the bone and sinew of the land, that have made us what we are as a people. The men who fixed the shuttle and the loom, who rounded the ax, who wielded the axe and spade, who have tilled the soil who bore the musket in and amid the spray of battle, it is to them we owe all we are today. It is to them we owe all that we have of luxury, influence and wealth. Why is it then that they, the honest yeomanry of the land are driven to desperation, and obliged to protest against the insults and abuses heaped upon them?

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—Beal Admiral Jony A. Dani, died in Washington city, on Wednesday morning, of heart disease. Admiral Dani was the inventor of the celebrated Dahlgren shell-gun, which was, at the time of its construction, considered the most powerful weapon in existence. He was born in this State in 1810, and entered the navy in 1826.

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## A Radical Loss.

Radicalism mourns—crape hangs from its doors—tears trickle from its eyes, and a general expression of forlornness has settled upon its long drawn countenance. A great light in their western camp has gone out—there is one "pig-tail" less in their army of rat-enters—one louse—atcher less in their celestial hosts. Mr. Horg is gone. Mr. Gung Po Lue Horg. He died somewhere in California. He was a native of the Celestial Empire, and was once, it is asserted by his Johnny countrymen, Grand Admiral of the Chinese Navy, but just where that great navy ever harbored and laved or where its ships were or are, or what sort of a navy it was, we are not apprised. But let that pass. His principal occupation for many years about San Francisco, was as a merchant. He merchandised in scraps of paper and bits of gold and ends found in the street gutters, and his success in business is attributable to the fact that he attended to all the details of his business in person.

Mr. Gung Po Lue Horg was, however, no immediate family connection of the gentleman of that name who resides amongst us. He did not stick his nose into every body's private business, and upset also buckets, and

commit other similar impertinence. No, sir; Mr. Horg, our lamented friend, was not of that family and tribe. On the contrary he was a man of deep thought and studious reflection. Indeed, it is said by his countrymen that he was once a man in high standing in China as a *literateur*. Profound works are named by them as having come from his talented pen, among which we see catalogued one on "How to Exterminate Barbarians and Missionaries;" another, "On the Principles and Practice of the Beautiful Art of Hari-Kari." With such a record in his own celestial beatitude of China, it is not at all strange that Mr. Horg on arriving in this country, should take occasion, after indulging in a happy dish of stewed rat, to identify himself with the American Hogs, and go it lively for the California Jacobins, of which party he became a famous article of furniture. But he is gone, and the American Hogs, from the President down, have suffered a severe loss.

Mr. Horg was the only one out of office, all the rest being fattened upon the revenue and other gilded slops fed out at that infernal pig-stye and stink-hole where the belly of the Republican party lives—Washington.

Now, had Mr. Horg been a plain thief, and a shade or two darker, he would have been more popular with the slop heavers; but he was only a faithful Chinese and not a nigger.

## Facing the Music.

The Washington County Democrats heads are level, else they would not have passed the following resolutions at their late convention:

Resolved, That rigid economy in the collection and disbursement of the revenues of the government is essential to the maintenance of our public credit.

Resolved, That the corruption, venality and unprecedented prodigality which have characterized the public men of the Radical party, both at Washington and Harrisburg, imperatively demand a change.

Resolved, That we derive encouragement from the fact that honest and thinking men of the Republican party all over the land are deserting by hundreds and thousands, and are showing a willingness to unite with the Democrats in reforming existing abuses, and that we gladly welcome all such to our ranks.

Resolved, That the so called adoption of the fifteenth amendment was a shameful mockery, having been committed by fraud in the Northern States, and by tyranny of the federal army in the South.

Resolved, That this is a white man's government, made by white men for white men and their posterity.

That is the right view of our governmental affairs, and the last two resolutions express the position and feeling of the Democracy everywhere. The Fifteenth Amendment was a shameful mockery, and is not deserving of the support or obedience of any man who wears a white skin. The Democracy had nothing to do with it.

It was forced upon the country against the wishes and public protests of two-thirds of the people, and is the offspring—illegitimate and unconstitutional—of the Radical party. Negro suffrage can never become a principle of Democracy, for, in the language of the last resolution, "this is a white man's government, made by white men for white men and their posterity."

This is the banner under which the Democracy will fight the next great campaign, and in this sign we will conquer.

## American Workmen and Coolies.

Under the Burlingame Chinese treaty, and with the consent of President Grant and Congress, speculators in human flesh are just now reaping a rich harvest, by importing into this country thousands of pagan coolies from China to take the place of American workmen. The speculator contracts with the coolie to serve from three to five years in this country at the rate of from 30 to 40 cents per day and board himself. At the rate they are now being brought into this country it will not be six years from this date, that the labor at our great works and all the manual labor of the country will be performed by coolies, unless our white laborers work for the same price which is an impossibility for them to do and live. This is the "good time coming" for the poor man that radicals so much boast of in political speeches when seeking votes to perpetuate their power, 20 cents a day or starve. If we do not like that laboring man at Centre county? Our members of Congress who are now seeking a re-election at your hands, is in favor of coolie labor being adopted all over this country. Will you again support him and thereby aid him in making you slaves?

—An exchange says:—"Butler has his eye on a place in the Cabinet." Don't believe it, for who could ever let a man like him be in the cabinet? —

Demographic County Committee Meeting.

Ag will be noticed in another part of to-day's WATCHMAN, a meeting of the members of the Democratic County Committee will be held, in this place, on Wednesday next. It is highly important that every member of that committee be present, as the apportionment of delegates to the different townships and boroughs of the county, will then be made for the next three years. That apportionment will be based on the Democratic vote polled for governor last fall, and will regulate the number of delegates each township will be entitled to in the different County Conventions until after the gubernatorial election in 1872. In order that the action of the Committee may be satisfactory to the Democracy of every election district in the county, we earnestly hope that they will try and have their committeeman or his substitute present, to take part in the apportionment.

—Jesse Merrill of Lock Haven and Gen. Beaver of this place, are aspirants for the position now designated, by kid-gloves, cologne-scented, coolie favoring, ARMSTRONG. We are glad to know however, that radicalism in this district is just reckless enough to throw both MERRILL and BEAVER overboard, and re-nominate ARMSTRONG. Centre county will give BEAVER the cold shoulder, and go for ARMSTRONG, and Clinton will go for MERRILL, which will be about all the strength he'll have in the Convention. ARMSTRONG has bought up his re-nomination all ready. Its fix.

—The Williamsport Bulletin gives an account of the arrest of JOHN T. PARSORTY and ARTHUR KAIGHN, for stealing silver ware from the house of Mayor HEINE, and adds, "Parsorty is from Schuylkill county, and was formerly a student at the Dickinson Seminary in this city." Another feather in the cap of the virtuous and loyal Dr. THOMAS MITCHELL. Won't he try his hand again at suing the editor of the WATCHMAN, for publishing this little fact in regard to one of the youths who got his "brought up" under his considerate and patriotic (?) care?

—Hon. A. G. CURTIS, our Minister to Russia, has effected a good thing in the release, through his mediation, from her banishment in Siberia, of a grandniece of the celebrated Polish hero, Count Casimir Pulaski, who met his death before the walls of Savannah during our Revolutionary struggle. The name of this lady is Madam Lorywa, and she and her husband were banished to Siberia for participation in the Polish movement of 1861. The Russian Government, has informed Mr. Curtis, that they will be released and permitted to come to this country.

—Lord Armstrong, at the request of one Bunker removed the Post office from Houserville to Lemont without even notifying the Post Master, or citizens of Houserville, thereby discommodating two hundred persons for the sole benefit of one wealthy one. If the Republicans of that district have any method they will resent that in suit at the polls. But Radicals generally, have showed so little manhood of late, that we are inclined to believe that ARMSTRONG should visit Houserville, this would leg of his Lordship not to take away their farms.

—A bloody affray occurred in New York city on the 12th instant, between the Orange Societies and a large party of Catholic Irishmen. The oranges were celebrating the battle of Poyne and carried banners inscribed with "No Popery." The bands also bore the words which provoked the Irishmen, and hence the attack. Several were killed and quite a number wounded but the police finally succeeded in quelling the disturbance.

—It is stated that GRANT is horrified at the devastation caused by the Sanquards in Cuba. Evidently when he was a few years ago, through his blundering orders, millions of the best lives were sacrificed and the beautiful valley of Shenandoah rendered almost a desert waste.

## The Fifteenth Amendment.

Punchinello thus satirizes the bill to enforce the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment under the head of "Consolidated Congress."

In spite of the obstinate silence of Sumner, the Senate has been lively.— Its first proceedings was to pass a bill—an unworkable and long drawn bill—designed to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment. But the title is a little joke. As no single person can read this bill and live, and no person other than a member of the bar of Philadelphia could understand it, if he survived the reading of it, Punchinello deemed it best to have the bill read by

relays of strong men. What is the result? Six of the most valued contributors sleep in the valley. But what are their lives to the welfare of the universe, for which he exists. The bill provides,

1. That any person of a darker color than a chrome yellow shall hereafter be entitled to vote to any extent at any election, without reference to age, sex or previous condition, anything anywhere to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. That any person who says that any such person ought not to vote shall be punished by a fine to the extent of his possessions, and shall be anathema.

3. That any person who shall, with intent to prevent the voting of any such person, strike such person upon the nose, mouth or other features, within one mile of any place of voting, within one week of any day of voting, shall be punished by fine to the extent of twice his possessions, and shall be anathema.

4. That any person who shall advise any other person in the hue, language specified to vote, or to do any other act whatsoever, shall be punishable by fine to the extent of three times his possessions, and shall be anathema.

5. That all the fines collected under this act shall be expended upon the maintenance of the Society for Securing the Pursuit of Happiness to American Citizens of African Descent. And any person shall call in question the justice of such a disposition of such fines, he shall be punishable by a fine to the extent of four times his possessions, and shall be anathema.

Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania has said: "He and nobody in the Senate but M. Sumner knew what it meant. But it was borrowed from the syllabus of a de-graded superstition. He moved to substitute the simple and intelligible expression, He be damn."

## John Chinaman in Massachusetts.

The Chinese have found their way to New England. An importation of six or eight hundred arrived at North Adams, Mass., to work in a shoe factory and entered upon their duties. Their presence has aroused the Knights of St. Ursula, who are very much annoyed at the coming of a class of labor which can be employed at much a lower wage than they are receiving and which, when it becomes skilled, will have the effect of undermining their business as to supercede generally Christian (in contrast to pagan) labor now employed. The working men of New York city have resolved against the introduction of such a class of labor, especially in New England. But all they do will prove unavailing if the Chinese become adept at this and other arts in which engaged Capitalists employ the cheapest and best labor available as water seeks its level, and is less prevented by uncontrolled circumstances it will get the cheap labor, be it white, yellow, or black, Christian, pagan, or negro, and especially is this in a manufacturing country like New England, where cupidity controls in its fulness, and where a high protective tariff has given an undue power to capitalists of the corporations and individuals owners of the manufactories.

The introduction of this labor will serve, when more thoroughly analyzed and better understood, to open the eyes of the workmen to the non-protective or that the tariff has engendered, and to show the animus of the capitalists and law breakers who have been tickling our fancy with the delusion of "protection to home industry." That their wares might not have competition, and that they might get the highest prices for their "protection to home industry," has been the cry. These were delusive words that put money into the purses of the poor by increasing the prices of necessities of life. With this cry they were caught. See how deluded they have been! Foreign goods have been shut out, but the moment a foreign class of men can be run in who possess all the qualities of slaves with the capacity for working at a greatly reduced price, their creators of a protection practically break it down and leave the working class not only unprotected, but with the painful alternative staring them in the face of having their prices cut down and the bars of protection to the capitalists and their wares still up.

Lower wages and no reduction in manufacturers prices. This is one of the trouble some reactionary results that "protected" workmen of New England seem likely to undergo, and it is a fair illustration of the animus of the manufacturer who delude the masses with their talk about "protection to home industry." They want foreign manufacturers shut out that they may get high prices for their goods and grow rich, but to supersede "home labor" they go to China for workmen.—*Clinton Democrat.*

—There is a LOVER OF RATTLESLAKES. There is in La Crosse, Wisconsin, a certain John McKee, who has a singular fondness for rattlesnakes. He has made, says the Republican of that place, "a perfectly tight, square den about five feet each way, and as high as high, open at the top and therein are eleven rattlesnakes, from eighteen inches to three feet and a half in length—a sight to behold! Writings, twisting turning and folding upon, over and under each other; or, with heads erect, with keen eyes glittering, and wicked looking serpent tongues protruding from their ugly mouths with lightning-like swiftness, there they are, a moving, twisting, hideous looking mass of serpents! It is a terrible sight. And then to see McKee coolly and deliberately enter among them, and take them each in his hand, call it by name, open its mouth, and while he is giving you its history, to see the reptile lay its head upon his cheek, and run its devilish tongue at you, while its eyes seem to emit sparks of fire—ugh! it's horrible! and all the while the others at his feet are keeping up a continual buzzing, rattling, humming, which fills the air with low murmurs, and causes a certain creeping of the flesh

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