Democratic Watchman

P. GRAY MEEK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

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TERMS.—$2 per year when paid in advance, $2,50 when not paid in advance, and $3,00 when not paid before the expiration of the year.

Stephen F. Wilson and Negro Suffrage.

One of the most iniquitous measures that has ever disgraced the records of a legislative body, has been placed upon the minutes of the United States House of Representatives at Washington.

We allude to the passage of the infamous bill which gives to the negroes in the district of Columbia the right to vote; for this damnable outrage has at last been perpetrated, so far as it *is in* the power of the House of Representatives to accomplish that fact, in the very *face of the* immense majority cast against it, at the recent election, by the citizens of the District.

Among the despicable hounds who voted for this unholy measure was Stephen F. Wilson, the Abolition member from this district. Side by side with Stevens, Kelley & Co., he voted to degrade the white man to the level of the besotted and ignorant negro, and to place the latter in the scale of social and political equality with the free-born sons and daughters of noble Caucasian race. At one fell swoop this minion of niggerism from the barbarous wilds of Tioga, has covered himself with undying infamy, and rendered his name odious to the ears of every really right-thinking man in his district. How we despise the dirty dog! How all decent people despise him—the renegade white man, who, in the hour of their danger, and in the face of their pleading, deserted the interests of his own race and flew to the disgusting embraces of sooty Africanism!

Our hearts sicken at his treachery.
Could infamy be blacker?
Could degradation be deeper?

Could a more flagrant insult be given to the white men of the 18th congressional district than to tell them that they are represented by a negro with a white skin—a man who considers those who voted for him no better than the ignorant, indolent, thriftless black? And yet it is so. Along with the majority of the Abolition members, "our" Congressman has shown himself an enemy of his own race—a poor, mean, despicable wretch.

Did our people think, when voting for Stephen F. Wilson, a year and more ago, that they were voting for negro suffrage now? And yet we told you so at the time; but you swore it was a lie! To-day the result proves our assertion, and disproves yours. What do you think of it? How do you like the idea of the negro being your equal? of his stepping up to the polls alongside of you, and depositing his vote in the same ballot-box with yours? You, perhaps, by that time, with your eyes open, voting for the interests of the white man, and he for the nigger! We ask, how do you like the prospect now—how will you like the reality then?

It yet remains for the Senate and the President to say whether this bill shall become a law. If they endorse the action of the House of Repsesentatives, then God help the white people of the District of Columbia! At the late election there nearly seven thousand votes were cast against negro suffrage, while only thirty-seven votes were cast in its favor. Yet in the face of these tremendous odds, the Abolition House of Representatives are determined to give the niggers a vote. Comment is unnecessary. Everybody can see the *animus* of that accursed party, and where it is likely to wreck the country.

As it is now in the District of Columbia, so will it be after awhile in Pennsylvania, unless the people leave off from following after the false gods that are luring them to destruction. Will they be wise?

WAYS WOOL!—We have a great many promises and predictions regarding the action of Congress upon the very many important subjects demanding its attention, but so far it is *all cry and no wool.—Press.*

If there is no wool, it is not because you have not worked hard enough to obtain it. Wool, we know, has ever been the great *desideratum* of your party—the God you worshipped, and we are surprised to learn, that after spending thousands of millions of dollars, murdering millions of white men, destroying the government of our fathers and desolating one-half of our country, to secure as much of it as would cover your political corruption, you have been unable to obtain any. What a pity! Won't some wench send them a hunch, if it is ever so little? it may appease the craving of their appetite for wool.

DON'T NEED TO TELL IT.—The railroad companies universally require us to sit in the same cars with black men, who pay the same fare we do, and we don't make a fuss about it.—*Press.*

We rather think *you* don't. You would sleep in the same bed with them, eat at the same table with them, vote at the same window with them, sit in the same jury-box with them, and wouldn't make a fuss. Why, a person could tie a bottle of nigger scent under your nose, cram a bunch of wool down your throat, and tie you fast, for life, to a wench, and you wouldn't make a fuss about it. There is no use of *your* telling us that you would not make a fuss about associating with negros, for everybody knows that already.

Logical Conclusions.

The same sun pours its warm rays upon the humble negro as it does upon Meek; the same clouds sprinkle the gentle rain over the garden of the negro as over that of Meek; the same spring yield for the negro the sparkling beverage of God's creation as they do for Meek; the same air God gave Meek to breathe He also gave the black man; the same grain that grows for Meek, God also directs to grow for the African; all, everything, has the Creator, the Father of Meek as well as of the African, placed in this world for the enjoyment of Meek as well as of the African. Where, then, is the distinction?—*Press.*

What a stunner! The same sun pours its warm rays upon the lazy Ass that does upon the editor of the *Press;* the same clouds sprinkle the gentle rain over the back of the Ass that does over the head of Hutchinson; the little springs yield for the Ass the sparkling beverage of God's creation that they do for Hutchinson; the same air God gave Hutchinson to breathe he also gave the Ass; the grain that grows for Hutchinson, God also directs to grow for the Ass; the same sleep that secures rest for Hutchinson, secures it also for the Ass. Where, then, is the distinction? Hutchinson eats, drinks, sleeps, breathes, walks, runs, gets tired, rests, and so does the Ass.—He has ears, eyes, nose, mouth, body, legs, and feet; so has the Ass. He is stupid, greedy, long-eared and homely; so is the Ass. Where, then, is the difference? Only in this; he is an Ass that gets round on two legs, while a *majority of that breed get round on four.* We leave it to our readers to judge if the logic in one case is not as conclusive as in the other.

—The Democratic State Convention to nominate a candidate for governor, will meet in Harrisburg on the 5th of March next. The names of several prominent gentlemen are mentioned in connection with the office. Among them are Gen. Cass, of Allegany county, Hon. W. A. Wallace, of Clearfield, Judge Packer, of Carbon, and Hon. Heister Clymer, of Berks county.

We shall not indicate our preference for either of the above gentlemen, but shall hold ourselves in readiness to support, heartily, whoever the Convention may put in nomination. This is not the time to indulge in personal likes or dislikes. There is too much at stake to admit of any bickerings just now as to who shall have the honor of leading the Democratic hosts to victory next fall, and every man should be prepared to accept the decision of the Convention as the best that could be made, and then go to work with a will and a vigor that *will* not be overcome. What we want is a good sound platform, with a good sound man to stand upon it, and we will fight the battle cheerfully and hopefully. Give us these, and we will not fear the contest.

—The *Clarion Democrat* comes to us this week in a new dress, and bearing evidence that things are well with it in this world. We hope the gallant democracy of Clarion will sustain the *Democrat* in the future as well and even better than in the past. The county paper is the medium through which the people may exchange ideas, and is a faithful sentinel on the outer walls. We hope to hear great news from Clarion next fall.

For the Watchman.]

A Protest.

The act of the representative branch of the XXXIX Congress, on the 18th of January, has excited the emotion of the entire republic. "Jubilant" is the only word that will properly convey an idea of the feeling of the negro over his political equality. Beecher who has preached, Greely who has threatened, Cheever who has prayed, Sumner who has sworn, and the little Republicans who have howled it, are stirred up to ecstatic hights of bliss, as they believe they see in this act the first revolution of the wheel which will roll on and on until all distinctions between races are irrevocably crushed. While the opponents of negro suffrage are alarmed, they do not, we fear, realize, to its full extent, the portentousness of the struggle hereby inaugurated. Congress, by the passage of this act, in direct opposition to the expressed wishes of the people most immediately interested, has, prematurely for them, sounded the tocsin which has alarmed, and will be the means of preserving the republic from eternal disintegration. The recognised organ of the radical wing of the Republican party, has occasionally intimated the course which the leaders had decided *to pursue*, but we charitably trust that few of the followers in that party believed that that *par nobilium fratrum*, Sumner, & Stevens, or any partizan clique, would dare trample under foot the most cherished principles of the people. We have the spectacle before our eyes of the party making war for the "restoration of the Union" refusing to support the Executive in his measures to carry out the idea on the faith of which he was elected, unless he admits the right of suffrage to all lately in "rebellion" without distinction of race. We know that the majority of the people in the United States, and in Pennsylvania, differ from our representatives (!) in Congress who deny that this is a "white man's government;" but notwithstanding the fact of this detestable political heresy being frowned upon, the recent exhibition of despotism on the part of the General Legislature in forcing suffrage on the District of Columbia, warns us to make renewed efforts to prevent it. True, Congress has jurisdiction over the district, and not, in a matter of this kind, over Pennsylvania, but as a sovereign State it is her duty to stand by any sister States, whether South or North, who are threatened with this gigantic wrong. That an attempt will be made, at some, not distant day, to foist negro suffrage on Pennsylvania, is apparent to all; and now, while it is yet time, let us, with all our strength, combat this pernicious doctrine.

It is with diffidence the author assumes the task of presenting some arguments in opposition to the extension of the elective franchise, knowing how many others there are infinitely more competent to successfully perform the work; but, as none of these have undertaken, the task he wishes, as briefly, as possible to make a few observations.

And first, we will premise that we have no antipathy or personal dislike to the negro. Only with charitable feelings and commiseration for his lot do we regard him. There is no reason why we should hate him; he is not politically arrayed against us; he is not a personal enemy; he is not morally our antagonist, nor has he any religious predilections to make him our foe. In our opposition to his equality, we are animated by no feelings of hatred, but by an interest in his welfare, secondary in intensity only to that of the white race. We do not oppose it on account of his color; we will not use the argument that, if God had intended the negro should be equal with the white, he would have made him white. It is not his color, we say, that unfits him for assuming the rights and duties of a citizen; color is no objection, only as it designates the race. It is not from motives of policy that we object to his becoming a citizen; we maintain that should negro suffrage become a fixed fact throughout the length and breadth of our land, or in any parts thereof, as did the great Iron Manufacturers formerly, and the New England Manufacturers now do, would the employer control his negro employee. We do not object then, to his becoming a citizen from motives of enmity, from antipathy to his color, *per se*, nor from policy; but are influenced alone by principle.

We earnestly protest against negro suffrage for this one reason we shall dwell upon—his metal incapacity to properly weigh those intricate political questions which American citizens are constantly being called upon to solve. There are reasons given in other words, but we think all may be resolved into this, or proceed from it. In further speaking of the relative qualifications of whites and blacks—we speak of color to designate the race—we shall consider each as a mass, and not—as our opponents are so fond of doing—select individuals. We know, and properly appreciate men of color, of the Fred. Douglas stamp; but we do not take them as types of the negro. On the contrary, the very fact of; their being thrust forward so persistently, is an argument to be used by us; for what must be the average mental abilities of that race, of whom a handful of individuals with minds *equal* to the whites are exhibited as prodigies, and their genius pronounced miraculous? And this leads us to an examination of the argument, more than any other used by the equal suffrage advocates, that had the negro an equal opportunity with the whites he would equal, or—as some are mad enough to maintain—exceed the whites. After vainly attempting to prove the present equality of their respective minds, and citing Douglas, they point to the difficulties which the negro is obliged to overcome in perfecting an education, and cry if he had an equal chance with the white his mortal status would be elevated, and that all that is wanted are proper educational facilities. They may admit that *his abilites are not now of a very high* order, but will justify it by declaring that "slavery" has been the great cause of this. If the difficulties in the "*slave's*" way account for the absence of any intellectual faculties, why is not he of the North, who has been forever free and in the midst of *all facilities for learning, equal to the* Caucasian. On the first division of men into separate races, the mental calibres of the whites and negroes either were or were not equal; if not, if from some inscrutable reason the allwise God made the black lower in the scale of intelligence than the white, who dare now say *his weakness is the work* of man!

On the other hand, if they were equal, how can the advocate of negro suffrage account for the vast difference now existing? Being, at the start, equal, how have the whites gained in civilization? Athens and Rome, centuries ago, presented a striking contest to the dark-skinned barbarians of the same age. If unequal in the beginning, it was the will of God it should always be so; else, at this late day, he would have permitted the negro to assume the station he would, by his intellect, have earned.

While the white has advanced thus high in enlightenment, how has the black gained? See him in the United States! Has he of the North, with equal educational facilities with the white, become his equal? Has he of the South, though "prevented by unjust laws," ever shown any marks of genius? Or will you take the African at home? Does he anything that would distinguish him from his ancestor centuries ago? If the blacks and whites were originally equal, had he not, at that time, the same educational chances with the whites, that is, none at all? The white has risen to the position he now occupies by the strength of his own intellect, while the black, in his own wilds, practices the incantations and indulges in the same barbarous rites he did centuries ago: idol worshipping, cannibalism, human sacrificing. But three years ago, two thousand of the Queen of Dahomey's subjects were sacrificed at her death, to prepare the way for her to the heathen's heaven. In short, are they a whit above their ancestry *to day*, while the whites are what *they are?* The mind of the black, then, being of a decided inferior cast to the white, we protest against the right of suffrage being extended to them, because, First, it is degrading to the whites. Voting is one of the suffrages which Blackstone calls "a royal prerogative existing in the hands of the subject." The well balanced mind is often puzzled by the intricate questions it is called upon to solve; and it being a difficult matter for such an one to decide rightly, to allow him whose imbecility is patent, is lowering the value of the privilede. We protest against it because it is assuming the fact that our minds are no better fitted for it than are the blacks. If the mind of the white is considered as not fully enough formed before the age of twenty one, it is an absurdity to presume him, who is lower in intellectual facilities at the same age, equal. We protest because it is an insult to our sons, plainly intimating that the block of twenty one is mentally superior to the white of eighteen, nineteen and twenty, who from the immaturity of his mind is not presumed competent to take part in the elective franchise. It is an insult to our wives and mothers. Woman, from time immemorial, has been denied the right of suffrage because her mind has not been pronounced—been considered too weak, and she has been presumed to be too much under man's influence to properly exercise the privelege; and it is now proposed that the black take part in this most precious of American rights.

Dare our opponents say that the black man has a better formed mind than the white woman, or, in matters involving deep principles he is less under the control of his employer? But they say it is not a question between man and woman, or man and boy, but man and man. What makes the man as contra-distinguished from boy? The answer must either be "maturity of mind" or "age." If maturity of mind, will they dare say that the negro is better fitted at twenty one than the white of twenty. If age, why is it not because age matures the mind!

We protest against it because it will be a dangerous practice in our country, whereby there is danger of destruction. Mexico and the South American States, where revolutions have succeeded revolutions, show us the consequence of equal political rights to mixed races. We protest because it must eventually bring about a conflict between the races which will only end with the extermination of one. We protest because that feeling, existing in the whites,—call it prejudice, if you will, but whatever *it is, it must be protected,*—will not allow them to be governed by the blacks; and in some localities, having the advantage of numbers, they might gain the political ascendency. We protest against it because the so called prejudice existing, from time immemorial, will be imbittered and strengthened, and the blacks being naturally the laboring class, their political equality will degrade white labor. And finally we earnestly protest against even the experiment of universal suffrage; we would not tamper with fire, and the black, once given political equality will not relinquish it without a struggle.

ALPHA.

A Queer Letter.

JOHN WILKES BOOTH REDIVIVUS.

The Norfolk *Post* contains the following singular letter:

MOREHEAD CITY, Jan. 5, 1866.

Editor Norfolk Post:

SIR—I have just arrived in this place from ——, where I saw and talked with John Wilkes Booth, the supposed assassin of your late President. That he would be alive after what had occurred at your capital, may seem strange, but it is true nevertheless.

I saw him and B. Harris, who left with him not four weeks ago, and learned from him all the hardships that he underwent in leaving this country. He says that no one who has the least regard for the truth, will say that he was in Ford's Theatre on the 14th of April last, and wonders why no one present on that occasion did not pretend to recognise the man that shot Lincoln until they were told that it was him by Lory Keen, his bitter enemy. He did not, however, to me deny or admit that he had done the deed; but stated that no one could truthfully say, of their own knowledge, that it was him.

He declares that Mrs. Surratt was innocent, and wonders how the man that was killed in the barn looked. He learned from the papers that he had a heavy beard, and had sheared or cut it in such an awkward manner that his (Booth's) most intimate friends would not recognize Booth. *He thinks not.* He believed, innocent or guilty, that if found he would have been sacrificed to their mad fury, and concluded to leave, which he did. And as there can now be no harm in telling, I will state what he told me—omitting names.

He crossed the river at Georgetown; stopped the next day near Fairfax Court House; the next night he was taken near Middleburg, &c., and from there near Gum Springs, where he remained two days; and after more than three weeks traveling—mostly by night, and suffering severely—he reached Florida, where he was detained some time, until Harris, who was not mentioned in the affair, and who could appear publicly, procured a boat, which they ventured to sea in, and made land safe. Booth was immediately taken sick, and has been the most of the time since.

In October he was much better, so much so that he took some exercise in the open air, but relapsed and was confined to his room until about four weeks ago. His constitution, in my judgment, is ruined, and I don't believe he will live long. He was preparing for a change of climate, and if no relapse has taken place, is probably now in another country, where he will meet with more of his own people, or people from the same country.

Mr. Editor, I write such poor English that I fear you will not be able to make it out; but it is the truth, the whole truth, and if you wish, you may publish it. I shall not be in the country to read it.

Yours, truly, J. F.

(JOSEPH FREIDBERGER.)

Taxing United States Bonds.

The subjoined comments favoring tax on U. S. bonds have a ring of the true metal. We, therefore, cheerfully give them a place in our columns, feeling satisfied that our friends will endorse them. Why must we tax all "save these bonds?" Have the rich special claims upon the nation that they can enjoy their *income free from taxation*, for the masses to make up their indebtedness after taxing nature to pay their own? Our debt will never be cancelled if these bonds are exempted. If the people demand it, Congress will be compelled to alter the law.—Will they make such a demand by selecting representative men, who, speaking for the people, feel the necessity of such an alteration in the law? As long as shoddyites make laws you must be ready to bear their burden, no matter how unjust and tyrannical they may be. We now annex the remarks of the Indiana Senator; they should be read carefully, and then laid away for future perusal:

"The Supreme Court of the United States have never passed upon this question. It passed upon the question under the old United States Bank—when the government did all her business through the branches of that bank—when the city of Charleston attempted to tax the bonds held by the people, and Chief Justice Marshall decided that a State had no right to tax those bonds.—But this is a different question entirely. Here the bonds issued by the United States are purchased by individuals, and whenever these bonds are purchased by individuals, the United States loses all control over these bonds. Then they become as absolutely the property of the individual who buys them, as a horse that is purchased from the Government, and I never could see the reason why the State of Indiana could reap from any property a person may have. Can any gentleman produce to me a satisfactory reason why a banker who does business with a hundred thousand dollars, should pay no tax for the purpose of keeping up the State Government, while a man who invests the same amount of money in national securities, and thereby obtains protection to the owner of the wealth in the State, has to pay all the taxes, and the banker none?

"There is certainly great injustice about this thing. If I were a bondholder and owned $100,000 worth of the bonds, as a *matter of right and justice to myself*, and looking to my interest for the payment of these bonds when they become due, I would vote to tax them. You may call this repudiation if you will, but I say unless the whole property of the country is taxed, we will never be able to pay the indebtedness of the Government. If you allow, as in this case, one-third of the wealth of the country to remain untaxed, where will you get your money to pay these bonds when they become due? Gentlemen say there is a contract entered into by the general government with these men who came from everywhere for the purpose of buying the bonds not for the purpose of investment, but for the purpose of helping the general government out of a drag.

"In a government like ours, based upon the people, kept up by the help of the people, it is the duty of the people to look to this question, and it is their duty to speak in reference to it without regard to party.—I am not going to allow this question to take a party chute with me. It is a question, under the act of March 3d, whether every dollar issued in the shape of greenbacks—whether a man cannot keep even these in his pocket and refuse to pay taxes upon them. Then let this question go to the Judiciary Committe, and let them say to the Senate whether, in their judgment, the Constitution of the United States was violated by the passage of that law."—*Ex.*

How the Freedmen are Married at the South.

A correspondent of the New York *News*, writing from Columbia, Tennessee, tells of a marriage between negroes which recently occurred in that town, in which the Freedmen's Bureau took compulsory part. We give the account in the correspondents own language:

Chock Porter was the slave of a planter who resides about two miles from this place and when the United States army came down here in 1862 he was sent South, and remained until the surrender of the Confederate armies. Before going off, however, Chock promised to marry Laura Davis, a lady of color, but from some unknown cause, Chock changed his notion, and ceased to pay any attention whatever to Laura. Not long after he came home he addressed and was very soon to be married to Miss Gordon, colored and while at work Miss Davis went to the great Bureau and procured a guard of three colored soldiers, and proceeded to arrest Chock without any ceremonies. They guarded him to the Bureau, and Miss Davis stated that Chock had promised to marry her, and that she loved him devotedly and could not love anybody else, and would never be happy unless the Bureau made him marry her.

Chock was then called on for his statement. He confessed that five years ago he did promise to marry her, but he did not now nor never did love her.

The Bureau ordered the guard to take him to the clerk's office to get his license. On the way Chock met an attorney and employed him to defend him. The attorney proceeded to the Bureau and after reasoning with his lordship for some time, the order was countermanded, and Chock was once more brought before the Bureau.

The Bureau told Chock he was at liberty, whereupon Miss Davis made a very sentimental appeal in her own behalf, and after a reconsideration the Bureau told Chock he would have to marry her. Chock said he did not have *money enough to buy his license*, nor could he get any person to go on his bond. This Chock emphatically refused to do, by saying he didn't want dat ar nigger. The Bureau ordered the guard to take him off and tie him up by the thumbs until he consented. After remaining in this very unpleasant position for probably five hours, he concluded to marry her. He was guarded to the clerk's office and got his license, Miss D.'s money and security. He was now guarded to a magistrate's office to be married. When magistrate asked him if he took *her to be his lawful and wedded wife*, he said no. He was again ordered to be tied up, and was forced to marry.—*Ex.*

HOW J. DAVIS IS TREATED.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the New York Herald says:

"I started only to write the fact that Jeff. Davis is still a prisoner here, that the fact may not be wholly forgotten by the public. He is still in Carroll Hall; still in a large but well and plainly furnished room, still in the enjoyment of a good fire and good attendance; still allowed abundant reading matter; still permitted his daily walks on the parapet; and last but not least, still granted, as regards eating, as say hotel bills, 'the best the market affords.' Excepting occasional boils, which trouble him with Job like persistency, though happily not quite as plentifully, his health continues good. The methodical precision of one habituated to business is evident in his arrangement of his papers and books, and the same fastidiousness upon the subject of dress and clean linen is still a prominent charteristic. When he walks out he is always neatly glowed, and his jaunty cane bears him unfailing company. His strength of will is remarkable. It has sustained him thus far through a long, and what, to one of his active habits, restless energies and grasping ambition, must be a toturing imprisonment. With his will so indomitable and his resources of thought and intellect, he can stand infinitely more."

—The negro suffrage bill for the District of Columbia, that passed the House of Representatives on Thursday, puts all the negroes in the District on a footing of perfect equality with the whites, so far as voting is concerned. Only *seven* Republicans voted against it; six *dodged* the vote. *All the Pennsylvania Republicans voted in the affirmative* except Mr. Culver. He is recorded as *not* voting. *All the Pennsylvania Democrats (eight) of course are recorded in the negative.* The conservative Republicans who had declared that they would never vote for an *unlimited* negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, were compelled to go with the crowd, and on the final vote their names are found in the affirmative. When asked why they didn't vote against it, they answer that they were bound to go *with the party*, and as this unqualified negro suffrage bill for the District of Columbia was a *party measure*, they could not help voting for it, notwithstanding the damage it will do them in their respective districts.—*Ex.*

—The taxpayers of the State will take notice that Bigham, of Allegheny, has presented a bill to the Senate for the *increase or doubling of the salaries* of the Governor, Auditor, Surveyor and Attorney Generals, Superintendent of Common Schools, *Legislators*, Chief Justice, Supreme Judges, and County Judges. There has never been found any lack of men to take those various offices at the old salaries, and, burthened as are our people with taxes in every shape and upon everything they eat, use and wear, they will fail to see the necessity for doubling salaries and adding three hundred dollars to the seven hundred now drawn by every member of the Legislature for about three months "services."—*Ex.*

JAMAICA.—We clip the following item of news from a leading paper in Philadelphia:

"The Jamaica Constitution is to be amended so as to make the Legislature elective, and transfer the appointment of members to the crown.

"So endeth the experiment of negro self Government! Thirty five years of emancipation and of careful nursing, by the English government, and missionaries and British philanthropists, have not altered *the nature of the African. His best position* is that of subordination to the white race. Residents of Jamaica in the light of events transpiring around them, demand white rule to be restored. The delusion of negro dominion has suddenly collapsed amid frightful scenes of murder and swift retribution. Governor Eyre of the Island has hung over two thousand of the ring-leaders of the massacre and their abetters. Will our New England agitators take heed and abandon their insane ideas of equalizing whites and blacks?

—Butler, ex-general, the "tightly-corked-bottle imp" of Bermuda Hundred, is showing a letter to newspaper editors and others, which he alleges he received from Lord Palmerston, in which the latter apologizes to Butler for animadverting upon his famous New Orleans woman order in the House of Commons. It will be remembered that, to excuse himself for his *fiasco* at Fort Fisher, Butler also produced a letter purporting to be written by General Whiting, the Confederate commander at that place, in which the latter took Butler's view of the case. The curious thing about Palmerston's and Whiting's letters is that neither of them should be made public until after the alleged authors were dead. From these instances we are inclined to believe that if General Grant should "shuffle off this mortal coil" within a year, Butler would somehow produce a letter in which he would be white washed of all his military sins by the Lieutenant General.—*New York World.*

—A correspondent of the New York *World* gives a harrowing description of the sufferings poor Sumner endured when he went to Paris for medical treatment after being caned by Col Brooks in 1856. The correspondent says according to the letters published at the time in the Abolition papers, "his spine was taken out, scraped, oiled and put back again; he went through a chalybeate course, including the application of hot irons to his back; he was baked, boiled, stewed, fried and fricasseed, and plasters applied which drew everything out of him but his malignity, his mileage and his salary as a Senator."

It is clear from the heroic treatment the Paris physicians subjected him to, that he must have been suffering from the terrible disease which we have heard old women in some parts of the country designate as "spine in the back."—*Ex.*

—The Macon (Georgia) *Journal* mentions a number of negro outrages in that vicinity. Judge Wilbur found several negroes in soldier clothes on Sunday slaughtering his hogs. He followed them to camp, but was fired upon and driven off. The same night fifteen negroes (mis-called soldiers) went to the house of Henry Champion, where they ravished a young lady and destroyed all the beds and furniture. They threatened to kill Champion, but he had prudently concealed himself. They then went to Milton Massey's, and attempted an outrage upon his wife, but she succeeded in eluding them. Attempts at such outrages are frequent in that vicinity since the negro regiment has been stationed there, and ordinary outrages and stealings are of daily occurrence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAY.

Came to the residence of the subscriber near the Farm School, on or about the 1st of November last, a large white breeding sow. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away; otherwise she will be disposed of according to law.

Jan. 26, 1866-3t. WM. FOSTER.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The subscriber, offers for sale his house and lot, situated on Bishop street, opposite the Cummings House. It is a new house, well finished, and the lot is one of the best in town. Outbuildings of every description are erected upon it, and the property has every convenience to render it a comfortable home.

JOHN PACINI.

Bellefonte, Jan. 26, 1866-3m.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of A. Sternberg & Co., in the borough of Bellefonte, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st day of January, 1866. All persons indebted to the firm are politely requested to settle their accounts, at as early a day as possible, at the old stand.

A. STERNBERG,
REITERSTEIN BROS

—The business will be continued by A. Sternberg in the future, who will leave nothing unplone to accommodate his many customers and friends, and the public in general, with the best goods, at the lowest prices, and his endeavor will constantly be to keep his store stocked and maintain the large patronage he enjoys.

Jan. 26, 1866-3t. A. STERNBERG.

CIRCULAR
WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION!

At a convention of Washington County Wool Growers, held in this place on the 4th instant, the undersigned were appointed to call a State Convention, to organize a Pennsylvania State Wool Growers' Association.

After due conference, we hereby invite delegates and representative men from every county in the State, to meet in the city of Pittsburg, at Hare's Hotel, on THURSDAY, the 8th of February next, at 11 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose above specified. If there be time, and the Convention be so inclined, there will be a discussion on the comparative merits of different breeds of sheep, and other topics appropriate to the occasion.

F. JULIUS LE MOYNE,
ASA MANCHESTER,
JOHN H. EWING,
SAMUEL McFARLAND,
WILLIAM GABBY,

Washington, Pa. Jan. 19, 1866. *Committee.*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court of Centre county, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, in Ferguson township, Centre county, on Tuesday, the 27th day of February next, the following described real estate, late the property of Thomas Mayes, deceased:

1. A tract of land situate in the said township of Ferguson, adjoining lands of Shorb, Stewart & Co., Peter Haldeman, J. W. Campbell, and other land of the said decedent, containing two hundred and six acres and eighteen perches and allowance, one hundred and ten acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, with a log-frame dwelling house, bank barn, and other outbuildings thereon erected. A fine young orchard and a well of excellent water are on the premises.

2. A tract of land in said township adjoining that first described, containing two hundred and twenty-seven acres and one hundred and twenty-seven perches and allowance, about the one-half of which is cleared and under cultivation, with a log house thereon erected, and a well of good water on the premises.

3. A tract of timber land in said township, situate within one-fourth of a mile of the land above described, adjoining lands of Shorb, Stewart & Co., Peter Keichline, David Harpster, and other land of the said decedent, containing nine acres and forty perches, well timbered.

4. A tract of timber land, well timbered, adjoining the above, containing eight acres and eighty-two perches.

TERMS: One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on confirmation of the sale, one third in one year, and one third at the death of Catharine Mayes, the widow of said deceased. The latter two payments, with their interest, to be paid annually, and to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

ADAM RANKIN,

Bellefonte, Jan. 26, 1866-4t. *Trustee.*

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Office of "The Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Centre County,"
CENTRE HALL, Jan. 8, 1866.

In compliance with the provisions of the Charter, the Directors present the following statement of the transactions of the Company for the past year:

Assets, title premiums, being premiums notes due and payable by members for insurance made the past year		$16,840 94
Of which am't had been called in		403 97
Leaving due on premium notes taken the past year		16,447 89
To this am't add receipts into the treasury from assessment No. 2 and loans by members, and applied to payment of losses, reported in s'd'm't last yr.	$4,429 60	
Also, bal. in treas. 1st inst.	125 05	4,554 65
Making the total available assets of the Company the past year		21,002 54
EXPENSES.—Compensation to directors	82 50	
Salary of secretary	100 00	
Salary of treasurer	25 00	
Print'g, office rent, postage	86 29	
U. S. Rev. tax & stamps	83 80	
Losses during the year, two, and paid	84 62	462 26
Total accruing assets and funds of the Company the past year,		20,540 28
To which add the funds heretofore reported for 7 years	126,855 53	
Less am't of prem. notes on policies exp'd & cane'l'd 12,469 67		114,085 86
Making the total available assets and receipts of the Company, this day, amount to		134,626 24
Debts, liabilities, deposits and money loaned by members	$1,250 00	
Risks and insurances taken the past year		$195,058 75
Same reported for 7 previous yrs,		1,866,498 55
Grand total of risks and insurances since organization		1,661,557 30
From which deduct policies expired the past & previous years (but nearly all renewed)	768,210 00	
Also policies cancelled by consent of parties	17,491 63	720,702 63
Grand total of risks and insurances, in force this day		$1,050,854 66

Whole number of policies issued 1,411.

Attest: GEO. BUCHANAN, *President.*

S. G. SHANNON, *Secretary.*

At an election held the same day, the following members were chosen Directors for the ensuing year: Jacob H. Meyer, Jacob Hitterman, John Wolf, Geo. Weaver, Geo. Buchanan, Amos Alexander, Samuel F. Foster, John Shannon, Joshua Potter, William Thompson, John H. Brunmire, George Musser.

Whereupon the board organized and appointed the following officers:

President—George Buchanan.
Vice President—Joshua Potter.
Treasurer—Henry Witmer.
Secretary—Samuel G. Shannon.

Jan. 19, 1866.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Office of the "Farmers' and Mechanics' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Centre and Clinton Counties.

HUMLESBURG, Dec. 26, 1865.

In compliance with the provisions of their Charter, the Directors present the following statement of the Company since its organization, and its transactions during the year:

ASSETS.		
Bills receivable, being premium notes, and payable by members for insurance made during yr.		$4195 25
Percentage paid on application of insurance during the year		124 61
Making the total available assets and receipts of the Company during the year amount to		4320 00
From which deduct expenses during the year.		
Compensation of directors	$41 25	
Salary of secretary	30 00	
Salary of treasurer	20 00	
Incidental expense, including printing, &c	15 00	
Office rent	10 00	116 25
Losses past year not any.		
Making the total available assets and funds of the Company the past year amount to		4203 84
To which add premium notes payable by members in our last annual report		30644 88
Amount outstanding and due from agents	107 61	
Also amount in treasury	458 23	
Interest on loans now due	58 00	626 84
Thus making the total available assets and funds of the Company amount to		35472 56
Debts and liabilities not any		
Risks and insurance the past yr.		52053 66
Same heretofore reported		418718 44
Grand total of risks since organization		$471767 94
Number of policies issued during the year	79	
To which add number in former report	260	
Making the number of policies issued since organization of Co.	295	

And at the same time and place the members of the Company held an election for a board of Directors to serve the ensuing year, when the following persons were chosen: H. Beck, A. C. Geary, John Garbrich, M. D. Rockey, Moses Grove, H. Dopp, H. McEwen, John Miller, S. Adams, Wm. Farran, Gideon Dornblaser and Jacob Ricker. The new board then organized by electing H. Beck, President, H. McEwen, Vice President, A. C. Geary, Secretary, and John Miller, Treasurer. The meeting then adjourned to meet on the fourth Tuesday of March next.

H. BECK, *President.*

A. C. GEARY, *Secretary.*

Jan. 19, 1866-3t.

A RICH TREAT!!

At the request of a committee of the citizens of Centre county,

GEN. JOHN FRAZIER,

"*Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy and Lecturer on Tactics*" in the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, will deliver a

COURSE OF LECTURES,

six in number, in the COURT HOUSE, in the borough of BELLEFONTE, on *Monday, Wednesday* and *Friday* evenings of each week of the January term of Court, being the 22d, 24th, 26th, 29th and 31st of January, and the 2d of February, 1866.

SUBJECT—"MATTER."

As a scientific and popular lecturer, General Frazier has few equals and no superiors. The entire proceeds of the lectures are to be applied by the committee, under the advice of General Frazier, to the purchase of astronomical instruments for the use of the Agricultural College.

Tickets can be had at the *book-stores* of Messrs. Livingston and Moore & Haines, and at the drug-stores of Messrs Green and Wilson.

Single tickets to one lecture—40 cents.
Single tickets for course—$2 00
Tickets for lady and gentleman for course—$3 50

Family tickets, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, or the members of one family, for the course—$5 00.

Doors open at 7½ P. M. Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

WM. F. REYNOLDS,
GEO. M. YOCUM, *Chairman.*
Secretary. Jan. 12, 1866-3t.

DISOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP!

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned Protographers, doing business under the firm of Moore and Dryden, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Gallery fixtures and accounts are the hands of J. W. Moore, who will be responsible for all debts, and to whom payment of all accounts due said firm must be made.

J. W. MOORE,
Bellefonte, Jan. 19-3t. ENOCH DRYDEN.