



CENTRE HALL REPORTER.

FRIDAY, MAY 8th, 1868.

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE, of Fayette County.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL:

GEN. WELLINGTON H. ENT, of Columbia County.

Is the Negro Equal to the Whites?

Some forty years ago, from behind the hills of the New England States, rose the black cloud of abolitionism, declaring the equality of races, which has been adopted by the republican, or radical party, of the present day. This equality of races has been enunciated at various places, in the Legislature of our State, in the Congress of the United States, and in the pulpit, by the republican or radical party of the Union. Fourth of July orators and political sermons echoing the sentiments of the author of the Declaration of Independence, and the rhetoric of the great leaders of the French revolution, have intinctured a portion of our people with theoretical opinions, which are at variance with all experience, practice and the laws of Nature. The radical party of the free states have accepted these general dogmas and hence there exists a geographical fiction of hostility and jealousy to the southern states. This is not strange, all the world over we find these sectional feelings existing. We know as Pennsylvanians, that there is jealousy between eastern and western Pennsylvanians; between northern and southern, and even in our own county, between the northern and southern side, and hence you find the interests, prejudices and purposes which demagogues may employ for their own aggrandizement.

The northern states, to a great extent, are manufacturing; the southern states principally agricultural. The north is commercial the south is not—producing in the northern and southern states different systems of labor, and in the eastern section producing very different institutions, habits and social intercourse. This difference is seized on by the northern radical to engender prejudices and bitter feelings against the southern citizen, and declaring the equal rights, privileges and capabilities of the Negro with the whites of the south. Ask them, if the negro is equal to the white, and they may say no; yet their argument is, that the negro is the equal of the white, socially and politically, and should have the right of suffrage. If the negro is equal to the white in the United States, then John Brown was a greater man than Washington. We hold that this attempt to place the negro on an equality with the white, is founded upon an error, if not worse. This modern idea of an equality of races is disproved by the laws of nature, and the experience of the world. The equality of the races was originated by Jean Jacques Rousseau, the promulgator of the French revolution. He enlisted the literary class of that day in its support, and thus arose the class of socialists and red-republicans, who cut off the heads of the great, noble, and friends of constitutional liberty. This difference of races has been shown since the commencement of time—and is now recognized in every country—and we find in these United States this difference of races to have always existed—a contest between the white class on the one hand, and the negro on the other; between the highest and lowest races of the earth. The difference of the negro in the southern states and the northern states was this: In the southern states he was the slave of society; and in our own good old commonwealth, this inferior class, can not vote; can not bear arms, can not hold office, and so in many other free states. But the republicans of the present day in their schemes to elevate the negro to the equality of the white man, by the aid of military commissions, freedmen bureaus, and re-construction laws, are attempting to do what the French convention sought to effect by the guillotine; their attempts resulted in anarchy and blood, without accomplishing their schemes. And this will be the result of the black-republican tyrant's laws in our own country. How reckless are the leaders of the black-republican party, who are drifting towards the same scenes of bloodshed, that occurred in France, in favor of a race upon which the Creator has stamped an internal inferiority. Ancient and sacred history proves this fact. Moses that was "fair and lovely to look upon," informs us in the 2nd chapter of Genesis, "That the Lord God formed man out of the dust of the ground." Isaiah, the prophet

in the 29 chapter, 16th verse of his book, on a similar occasion with the black-republicans exclaims, "Surely your turning things upside down, shall be esteemed as the potter's clay. For shall we work say of him that made it, He made me not, or shall the things formed, say to him that formed He had no understanding;" and again the 64 chapter 8 verse, "We are the clay and thou our potter, and we are the work of thy hands." And St. Paul in the 9th chapter of Roman's, 20th and 21st verse says, "Nay, but O man: who art thou that repliest against God? shall the thing formed, say to him that formed it, why hast thou made me thus? Hath not the potter power over the clay of the same lump, to make one vessel unto honor, and another unto dishonor?" And this difference is seen in and through the whole works of creation, yet the republicans would make the children of Ham equal with the descendants of Japheth. Surely, as Isaiah says, this is turning things upside down.

By the aid of history we can trace back the negro for six thousand years, and find him the slave of every other race with which he came in contact, leaving behind him no marks of civil institutions of learning or science for the benefit of humanity, without organized society, the lowest in the scale of human beings, actuated with the propensities of the monkey and the goat, and slaying the victim of his brutish feeling, as the negro has done in these United States before and since his emancipation, and this is the class, for which we find Hickman, the leader of the republicans in our State Legislature, offering a resolution to strike out the word "white" from our Constitution, and approved by every radical member, and Broomall in Congress advocating equal rights socially and politically with the whites, and only prevented from carrying out their object through fear of the next presidential election. Giving them another lease of the State and national government, and we shall have the curse of negro equality in the northern states, which has been inflicted on the southern states, by the republican despots and Jacobins of our country.

A LEBRON'S correspondence has been carried on between Butler and the celebrated newspaper correspondent, "Mack," who had been summoned as a witness for the President. Butler boasted of his purpose to "rasp" him; the correspondent replied that he would be prepared with a spoon tied to the corner of his handkerchief, and if made to blush he should use his handkerchief at the risk of showing the spoon. Butler sent him word that such conduct would be insulting to himself and the Senate. The other party rejoined that Butler had boasted of a purpose to give the first insult. Butler said nothing was further from his purpose, as he entertained for the correspondent the highest esteem. The "beast" was tamed and "Mack" was satisfied.

In 1864 the Radicals nominated and elected Andrew Johnson Vice President of the United States, claiming that he was honest, loyal and true. Now the leaders of the same party are trying Andrew Johnson as a criminal and a traitor. When did they tell the truth, in 1864 or 1868?

What a burlesque! The Radicals claim that, putting the ballot into the hands of ignorant negroes is the only hope of American civilization. Are the white people to relapse into barbarism and anarchy without the aid of the civilizing influence of the African? While the Court is in session, little pages flit from time to time through the noiseless doorways, bringing cards and missives. From time to time a Senator quits his seat, and is "seen" in the corridor or in the marble room, by a curious and persuasive politician. At night, after the Court adjourns, a multitude of secret conclaves are held in libraries, parlors, and nooks about the public places of hotels. Then gambling saloons and worse retreats are populous with Congressmen and politicians from East, West, North and South. Then all the varieties of the situation are canvassed; rumors and opinions diverse and strange load the air. A subtle and corrupt diplomacy is at work in the dark hours until late bedtime throughout Washington.

The World correspondent further says: "THE 'DOUBTFUL SENATORS.'" Under such a pressure, how do the so-called doubtful members of the Court fare? Mr. Fessenden is still counted upon by the President's friends to vote against the impeachment. He is a very reticent man, but there is a report that he said at his boarding-place, a few days ago, in the course of a general conversation upon political affairs, that "within a fortnight he would be the most unpopular man in Maine." "Only this, and nothing more." Mr. Trumbull is spoken of on both sides as a "slippery" person. That appears to be the chief reason why he is expected to vote for acquittal. Mr. Grimes' "honesty" is alleged by those who are sanguine

Impeachment.

The "high court of Impeachment" is composed of 54 members, of whom 43 are republicans. A two-thirds vote—that of 36 Senators—will be required to convict the President. Assuming, in the first instance, that the eleven Democratic Senators will vote in a body for acquittal, and that Mr. Wade will insist upon and be allowed permission to cast his vote into the verdict, eight Republican votes are requisite to overcome the decision of two-thirds of the Senate, and thus secure the President's acquittal. Should Mr. Wade renounce the privilege which a majority of the Senate would doubtless accord to him, seven Republican votes would suffice for acquittal.

Thus the only doubt whether Mr. Johnson would escape from the verdict of guilty has hinged upon the possible defection of a middle class of "conservative Republican" Senators who were suspected of having opinions, ambitions, or even consciences, independent of the dictation of the extreme whippers-in of the Radical party. With this middle class of Senators rests the balance of power.

It has never been difficult to name the Radicals in the Senate who were almost certain to sustain the Impeachment. They are in order as follows:

- Wade, Chandler, Howard, Sumner, Drake, Thayer, Conness, Nye, Stewart, Wilson, Morton, Morgan, Freylinghuyson, Williams, Cameron, Cutler, Ferry, Yates, Willey, Tipton, Morrill, of Vermont, Howe, Patterson, of New Hampshire, Cole, Cragin, Conkling, Pomeroy, Corbett, and Ramsey.

The Senators heretofore regarded as doubtful were Fessenden, Trumbull, Edmunds, Grimes, Fowler, Sprague, Ross, Anthony, Van Winkle, Norton, Harlan, Henderson, Sherman and Morrill, of Maine. The list of doubtful Senators has now dwindled until it hardly includes the following names:

- Fessenden, Trumbull, Grimes, Fowler, Van Winkle, Sprague, Anthony, Ross, Norton, and Morrill, of Maine.

Butler and his friends have been confident, from the first, of the success of the impeachment. It is understood, now, that on the strength of information conveyed privately to New York, certain operators in Wall street, not wholly unacquainted with the designs of the virtuous Managers, are prepared to speculate upon the slight rise in gold which might be caused by a verdict of guilty.

Some of the means adopted to influence doubtful Senators are so despicable, that it is to be hoped, for the sake of justice, they may sometime be fully exposed. Agents have been employed in various States to heighten the political pressure brought to bear upon Senators, by procuring letters to be addressed to them filled with all sorts of promises, intimations, and threats. Anonymous and forged notes have reached Senators, hinting, in the event of the failure of the latter to vote for conviction, at a possible public disclosure of some of their most intimate private concerns. Even the wives or the family "friends" of Senators, have been in a few instances approached and solicited to use their influence. The spies, voluntary and engaged, who have busied themselves with the attempt to extract from Senators and their intimates some expression of their opinion or intent, are a legion of both sexes.

While the Court is in session, little pages flit from time to time through the noiseless doorways, bringing cards and missives. From time to time a Senator quits his seat, and is "seen" in the corridor or in the marble room, by a curious and persuasive politician. At night, after the Court adjourns, a multitude of secret conclaves are held in libraries, parlors, and nooks about the public places of hotels. Then gambling saloons and worse retreats are populous with Congressmen and politicians from East, West, North and South. Then all the varieties of the situation are canvassed; rumors and opinions diverse and strange load the air. A subtle and corrupt diplomacy is at work in the dark hours until late bedtime throughout Washington.

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From the Lancaster Intelligencer.

The Ku-Klux Klan in Philadelphia.

A certain individual in Washington, a day or two since, received the following letter from his brother, who resides in Philadelphia. It furnishes indisputable evidence that the terrible organization, which rejoices in the mysterious name of the Ku-Klux-Klan, has invaded the bounds of the Keystone State, and found a lodgment in the Quaker City. We call the especial attention of the Philadelphia Post, Forney's Press, the Lancaster Examiner and Express, and other Radical papers throughout the State to the harrowing recital which appears below. The blood was chilled in our veins as we read it. Something must be done, and done speedily. Let Hans Geary rush to the rescue at once, with the whole force of these secret, oath-bound political associations, the Union League and the G. A. R. at his back. No man can read what follows without being convinced that the crisis has come:

PHILADELPHY, APRIL 10th, 1868.

MY DEER JIM — At what time I verily impressed with the idea, that the "Cu Klux Klan" lived moved, and had its being only among that onery klas or kusses, yeklept their sunken shiely, but I am tu wunst terrefyde and dismayed tew find that this blud thursty band has meeny rammyefikahuss thruout the Noarth, and 2 mi extreme horror and disgust, hev aektockly thretened me we win ov their murderous billey dows, I hear with giv a kopye of the same eer borem et let her at me:

DEVIL'S DITCH! TODE'S KORNER OV THE LAZUR'S LAKE!

Buddy month K. K. K. Yere of Slave- Klobdy Munn Do ov doom! ter! Popkins be- Popkins pre- pare! The avenger Kumbler! The air rooks with blud The bog roots chervaring Krokos! Wolf's lang is redly! Deth 2 Harret horur Mokes 1 Alas, tw late! Heyas sent there RESTRICTION! pray! Grooms! Grooms! GORE! Despair! Denonition! The da iz past! Hell to split! G. GAS! The grav stams! Grails torn asunder!

Representative Cary.

We should be sorry to impede the reception of the following frank and manly letter in any honest Republican's mind by praise which might be thought prejudged and partisan. But we defy any such Republican to read it without his sincere sympathy.

Hon. S. F. Cary to Hon. Josiah Kirby, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C. March 2, 1868.

FRIEND KIRBY: Your frank and manly protest against my course on the impeachment question dated 27th ultimo is before me. I regret much that I could not continue to have your good opinion, and act as your judgment would approve. You speak of the inconsistency of my votes, namely voting against impeachment, and in less than an hour voting to appoint a committee of seven to prepare in legal form the charges against the President. I do not see the inconsistency. The House by a very large vote passed the resolution to impeach, and having thus decided, the committees were a matter of course, and it would have been mere filibustering to have opposed their appointment, and I do not propose to filibuster on any question. You say of the 2,000 Republicans who voted for me last fall, you do not know of one who would do so to-day. If this is true, and your opinion is well founded, I would be still proud of my position, because my judgment approves it. I have received a large number of letters from my Republican friends in the district, and, with the exception of yourself and friend Quimby, they sustain me emphatically and fully. I did not suppose when I was in the caucus, that I was to vote and act as a party leader should dictate, especially in a matter of the grave moment of that which is before us. I am not to be drawn into a general defence of A. Johnson, nor will I for the sake of securing the official patronage of the Republican party for the next election take any violent measures to put Wade in the White House. When the impeachment failed before it was deemed desirable to get up a case, and Stanton was elected as the agent to bring it about; he was induced to remain in the War Department to bully the President, and get up a case for the impeachment. I believe that the whole affair is a bold, bad, damnable scheme, and I predict that even the general unpopularity of the President, and a general howl against him, will not satisfy the people that revolution is now necessary or justifiable.

Looking at the case from my standpoint, I would not have voted for impeachment if every friend I had on earth deserted me. I have acted from convictions of duty, and I am ready to vindicate myself here and elsewhere; and in retiring to private life, shall preserve my self-respect. You speak of my franking the Campaign Digest to my district. I have never looked into it; do not know its political character. I did frank some papers and speeches, without knowing or caring what their political complexion was. I do not hold myself responsible for the sentiments of papers and speeches which I send under my frank. I believe that time will vindicate the wisdom and propriety of my course; if not, I will be another example of the infirmity of human judgment.

Yours, &c., S. F. CARY.

A waggish New Jersey legislator introduced a bill at the recent session taxing bachelors 25 years of age \$1 per annum. The tax proposed is the same as that on dogs.

Peace Or War.

THE FRENCH ARMY READY—A CHALLENGE TO "COME ON."

[From the Journal des Debats, Ap 20.]

The National Gard Mobile has been organized; the whole of the army has been armed with Chassepots, which have no reason to dread a comparison with the Prussian needle-gun. The fortresses on the eastern frontier have been put in a thorough state of repair; and in order to dispel any apprehension, it is announced that this year five camps are to be formed simultaneously and the power which assumes an aggressive attitude will be very ill-advised.

A SPLENDID DOCUMENT—The new and beautifully illustrated Quarto Circular, issued by the proprietors of the Iron City College, is the finest thing of the kind ever produced. It is elegantly printed on the finest paper, and in addition to a complete outline of the system of Practical Education there so successfully pursued, it contains accurate views of the different Departments, a view of the City of Pittsburgh, together with several specimens of Prof. Cowley's Premium Penmanship, both plain and ornamental. Copies of this Circular can be obtained free, by addressing the Principals, Smith & Cowley, Pittsburgh, Pa.

(Communicated.)

MR. EDITOR:—Having a few spare moments this morning, I picked up my paper, (which was none other than the Centre Hall Reporter,) and whilst perusing its contents, a thought suggested itself to me, that perhaps a brief composition, by one with whom at least a few of the readers of the Reporter are intimately acquainted, might be deemed worthy a perusal. The subject which I selected, is titled,

DEPARTED FRIENDS.

And what shall I say that will prove satisfactory, in regard to the important subject? First, let me ask who has not friends, and dearest too, who have bade adieu to this, and gone to try the realities of another sphere? There cannot one human being be found, that can answer, I have none. We frequently, in conversing with our friends, turn our conversation in this direction. And how consoling when we can, as it were, grasp the blessed hope, that at least some of those who have left us, are bright and shining lights, gone to illumine the path, which, if rightly trodden by us, will enable us to attain that rest which alone belongeth to the People of God. Daily we come in contact with something that reminds us of those we love, whom we cannot now in reality see, neither can we hear those endearing tones, intended to comfort and cheer us in the routine of life. Yet still, they live in that bright world above; and every in tance that reminds us of them, is intended to draw us from this world, and to bring us closer to that blessed Redeemer who made a way that we through Him, (though we be separated for a season,) may again join our loved ones, with all the ransomed around the throne of God, singing his praises throughout the endless ages of Eternity. Day after day brings tidings of some one departed from here. But little do we think that perhaps the next summons may be ours. And are we prepared to meet it with joy or with sadness? If with the former, how happy the moment when our Saviour will say, "come ye blessed of my Father, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world." But on the other hand, if the latter, how fearful thy sentence, "depart ye workers of iniquity, into everlasting fire." Alas! how grievous! Would, that all who read this, (if they have not as yet made Christ their choice might be induced to turn from their wicked ways, seek their Saviour, and join with the people of God in overthrowing Satan with all his works.

C. E. K.

Kellewille, May 2, '68.

More Bond Robberies.

A robbery of an original and most daring character was successfully perpetrated yesterday morning last, about 4:30 o'clock, on the Hudson River train, just after it left Garrison's Station. The Merchants' Union Express Company are the losers, but the immediate victim was Mr. J. F. Brown, a messenger in their employ. It seems that while the train was passing the above-named depot, two men entered the express car, and seizing Brown, they bound him hand and foot, secured him to the stove in one corner of the car, and tied a bag over his head to prevent him from screaming. The ruffians then proceeded in the most deliberate manner to take possession of all the money he had in charge, which is estimated at about \$11,000. Of this amount about \$9,000 was in bonds and currency, and \$2,000 in gold. When the train was entering the city, the thieves examined the cords to be sure that Brown could not unloose himself and procure their arrest. When the car arrived it was opened by the porter at the Hudson River Railroad depot, and the express messenger was found to be almost lifeless. Reporting the case to the General Superintendent, at his office in Broadway, he immediately employed detectives for the purpose of tracking and arresting the robbers. Detectives of the company have also gone to Albany, but the affair was so adroitly managed that as yet no clue has been devised for their arrest.

Fatal Boiler Explosion—Eleven Persons Killed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 1.—The proprietor Governor Bushman, exploded here boiler, killing eleven persons and injuring three others. Peter McDermott and Barney Lester, firemen, Fran Smith, Lewis Anderson, and Herman Frowing, deck hands, were killed, and bodies burnt. John Durock, William Abbot, H. G. Stewart, George Lewis, Jeremiah Morro and H. S. Gilbert, first hand, are missing. One of the deck hands was thrown entirely over a Sturgis elevator, at a height of 150 feet.

A PANIC.

would paralyze the world of fashion if it were proclaimed everywhere that henceforth no lady or gentlemen could change the color of their hair with safety. Yet such would be the DREADFUL DILEMMA of both sexes, if that genial, balsamic, poisonless, and peerless preparation, CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, were sticken off the roll of toilet luxuries. No danger of that, however. It is not for a day, but for all time. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 68 Maiden Lane, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

DR. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT.

whose wonderful cures, sure and instantaneous action, in cases of Chronic Rheumatism, Headache, Toothache, Cuts, Burns, Colic, Cramps, Dysentery, etc. have astonished the civilized world. It is no new catch-penny, but an article that has stood the test of twenty years. The enormous sale and rapidly increasing demand is at once the surest evidence of its usefulness and popularity. Try it and be convinced. No family should be without a bottle in the house—hundreds of dollars, and many hours of suffering may be saved by its timely use. Colic, Cramp, and Dysentery yield at once to its pain-curative properties. It is perfectly innocent, and can be given to the oldest person or youngest child. No matter, if you have no confidence in Patent Medicines—try this, and you will be sure to buy again and remember to your friends. Hundreds of Physicians recommend it in their practice. None genuine unless signed, "S. I. Tobias." Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all the Druggists. Depot, 56 Fort-Land Street, New York.

HOMESTEAD AT PRIVATE SALE!

The undersigned offers the following described property, situated at the head of Penns Creek in Gregg township, Centre county, at private sale. No matter, if you have no confidence in Patent Medicines—try this, and you will be sure to buy again and remember to your friends. Hundreds of Physicians recommend it in their practice. None genuine unless signed, "S. I. Tobias." Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all the Druggists. Depot, 56 Fort-Land Street, New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EDMUND BLANCHARD, A. S. VALENTINE, E. M. VALENTINE, E. M. BLANCHARD, Valentine, Blanchard & Co., BELLEFONTE

Plaining Mill,

Manufacturers of FLOORING, SIDING, MOULDING, BRACKETS, SASH, &c.

LUMBER DRIED BY Buckley's Pat Dryer

TURNING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders from the trade solicited. may 8, 68.

GRAND EXHIBITION

Of new and cheap goods just received from New York and Philadelphia, now opened at the store of Graff & Thompson, Milroy, nearly opposite G. W. Grahan's Hotel, consisting of a splendid assortment of Dress and fancy goods, such as Mohair Cloths, Alpaca, DeLaines, Ginghams, Calicoes, Lawns, Muslins, Cassimeres, Men's Summer Goods, Boots & Shoes, Hats of all kinds, Hardware, Drugs, Wall Paper, Queens Ware, Buckets and Tubs, Ready made clothing, Fish, Sugar, Coffee, Syrups of different kinds, Coal Oil.

And a general variety of other merchandise, usually kept in country stores, all of which they now offer at the lowest prices. Farmers and others from Centre county will do well to give them a call, and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

We shall at all times be pleased to show customers our goods, and will make it an object to sell goods low.

REMEMBER THE PLACE! Graff & Thompson

IN MILROY.

They also have at their Tannery a good assortment of OAK SOLE AND HARNESS LEATHER

KIP AND CALF SKINS on hand and will be sold low for cash.

Bark and Hides

Wanted at the Tannery

in Milroy, for which we will pay 8c. per pound for Bull, 9 for Steer and Cow hides, 12 for Calf skins, clear of cuts and scars. The highest prices will be paid in cash or trade for good oak bark.

may 8, 68. GRAFF & THOMPSON.

CENTRE HALL Furniture Rooms!

J. O. DEININGER, respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has constantly on hand, and makes to order, all kinds of BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, SINKS, WASHSTANDS, CORNER CUPBOARDS, TABLES, &c., &c.

his stock of ready-made Furniture is large, and warranted of good workmanship, and is all made under his own immediate supervision, and is offered at rates as cheap as elsewhere. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of the same.

Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere. may 24, 68.