

# The Centre Reporter.

TRUTH, JUSTICE AND OUR COUNTRY.

FRED'K KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor.

CENTRE HALL, PA., FRIDAY JULY, 24TH, 1868.

VOL. 1.—NO. 15.

## HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

Geo. Fairer, at Bellefonte, sells the celebrated Howe Sewing Machine. It has no superior in the market. Go to Fairer's store and see it. It has received prize medals at all fairs. They are the oldest established machines in the world. July 23/68.

## FRIDA P. TITZELL.

Milroy Millin Co., Pa. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN STOVES, TINWARE, &c. His stock consists in part of SPEARS ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE, the best cooking in the world.

## TINWARE! TINWARE!

Respectfully announces to the citizens of Centre County, that he is now prepared to furnish upon shortest notice, and at the lowest price, every article in the line of Tinware, Stoves, &c. He has always on hand buckets, cups, dippers, dishes, &c. &c. He is also a dealer in SHIMMERPLATING, and is prepared to do all kinds of tin work in the most durable and workmanlike manner. He is also a dealer in BUGGIES, BUGGIES, &c. &c. He is also a dealer in NEW BUGGIES, and is prepared to do all kinds of harness work in the most durable and workmanlike manner. He is also a dealer in FURST NATIONAL BANK OF BELLEFONTE, Pa. (LATE HUNES, McALLISTER, HALE & CO.)

## NEW BUGGIES.

Respectfully announces to the citizens of Centre County, that he is now prepared to furnish upon shortest notice, and at the lowest price, every article in the line of Tinware, Stoves, &c. He has always on hand buckets, cups, dippers, dishes, &c. &c. He is also a dealer in SHIMMERPLATING, and is prepared to do all kinds of tin work in the most durable and workmanlike manner. He is also a dealer in BUGGIES, BUGGIES, &c. &c. He is also a dealer in NEW BUGGIES, and is prepared to do all kinds of harness work in the most durable and workmanlike manner. He is also a dealer in FURST NATIONAL BANK OF BELLEFONTE, Pa. (LATE HUNES, McALLISTER, HALE & CO.)

## FURST NATIONAL BANK OF BELLEFONTE, Pa.

(LATE HUNES, McALLISTER, HALE & CO.)

## RECEIVE DEPOSITS,

And Allow Interest.

## JOHN D. WINGATE, D. D. S.

Office on Northwest corner of Bishop and Spring streets. At home, except on Sundays, at 10 o'clock. Teeth extracted without pain. July 23/68.

## P. D. NEFF, M. D.

Offers his professional services to the citizens of Potter and adjoining townships. Dr. Neff has the experience of 21 years in the active practice of Medicine. Surgery, &c. &c. July 23/68.

## H. K. McALLISTER & BEAVER.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa.

## ORVILLE ALEXANDER.

Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. July 23/68.

## DAMHOY & ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office on High Street, Bellefonte, Pa. July 23/68.

## JOHN P. MITCHELL—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office in the Democratic Watchman Office. July 23/68.

## W. H. LARIMER.

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Bellefonte, Pa. Office with the District Attorney, in the Court House. July 23/68.

## DR. P. SMITH, offers his Professional services.

Office, Centre Hall, Pa. July 23/68.

## JAS. McMANUS.

Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. July 23/68.

## MILLERS HOTEL.

Woodward, Centre county, Pa. Stages arrive and depart daily. This Hotel has been refitted and furnished by its new proprietor, and is now in every respect one of the most comfortable and desirable in the county. The traveling community and drovers will always find the best accommodations. Drovers can at all times be accommodated with stable and pasture for any number of cattle or horses. GEO. MILLER, Proprietor. July 23/68.

## CENTRE HALL REPORTER.

FRIDAY, JULY 24th, 1868.

## Seymour During the War.

The following despatches need little comment at our hands; when radicals call Seymour a copperhead and disloyal, just read them the following from the REPORTER:

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1863. "GOVERNOR SEYMOUR:

"The President desires me to return his thanks, with those of this Department, for your prompt response. A strong movement of your city regiments to Philadelphia would be a very encouraging movement, and do great good in giving strength in that State."

"EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War."

Four days afterwards, June 19th Secretary Stanton again, by direction of the President, expressed to Governor Seymour the thanks of the Administration for his "prompt and energetic action in forwarding troops."

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1863. "TO ADJUTANT GENERAL SPRAGUE:

"The President directs me to return his thanks to his Excellency Governor Seymour, and his staff, for their energetic and prompt action. Whether any further force is likely to be required will be communicated to you to-morrow, by which time it is expected the movements of the enemy will be more fully developed."

"EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War."

These expressions of thanks were not enough to satisfy the passionate gratitude which Secretary Stanton felt for the Governor of the Empire State, whose troops—sent to the field with such promptness, zeal and efficiency—gave the Union army that command of its available strength which won the glorious day at Gettysburg, the 4th of July following June 27th, 1863. Secretary Stanton again telegraphed to Governor Seymour. The entire twenty thousand men for which he had asked were then in camp and under arms. This gigantic reinforcement, made ready for action by Governor Seymour in twelve days, had enabled the Army of the Potomac to meet Lee, as he was invading the North, and to roll back on him the tide of battle. June 27th, 1863, Secretary Stanton telegraphed again to Governor Seymour as follows:

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1863. DEAR SIR—I cannot forbear expressing to you my deep obligation. I feel for the prompt and candid support you have given to the Government in the present emergency. The energy, activity and patriotism you have exhibited may be permitted personally and officially to acknowledge, without arrogating any personal claims on my part to such service, or to any service whatever.

I shall be happy always to be esteemed your friend.

"EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War."

"His Excellency, Horatio Seymour."

In addition to this, the Republican Legislature of New York, by an almost unanimous vote, thanked Governor Seymour for his efficiency in organizing and sending troops to the front. It is a fact that Governor Seymour was in advance of any Radical Governor at the North in sending troops to Washington. It is a fact that he complied more promptly in every requisition for men than any Radical Governor in any State.

The truths we have here submitted to our Republican friends, constitute an everlasting answer to the shameful calumnies uttered by the Radical press against one of the purest patriots in the land, whose energy in reinforcing our armies saved them from defeat, empowered them to overthrow the force of Lee then on Northern soil, and carry back the war to the south side of the Potomac river. But for these troops Gettysburg would, in all probability, have been lost. This timely help and muster of the brave sons of New York, by their patriotic Governor, formed the turning point of the war.

## The Southern Votes Bill.

The New York Journal of Commerce with reference to the bill which has just passed Congress, relative to votes of the States lately in rebellion in the Presidential election says:

"It is an undisputed political device, designed to make sure the election of Grant and Colfax by throwing out of the electoral college every South-

ern Democratic State. We doubt whether any honorable man of either party can be found to apologize for or extenuate this scheme. If realized it may achieve the success of Grant and Colfax, but it will forever redound to the disgrace of the party which permitted so flagrant a wrong to be done. If Congress should refuse to admit Southern electoral votes on the plea that the South is still so rebellious and not to be trusted with political rights, we might smile at the stupidity of such a statement and pity the Congress that knew no better. But to do it openly and avowedly, (or the same as avowedly,) with the object of defeating nominees, this is a depth of shame, indeed, for the legislation of this country to be dragged into."

Other independent journals take the same view of the measure and its effects. Another journal says:

"According to its provisions the States of Louisiana, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, North Carolina and Arkansas will be entitled to take part in the coming election, they either have been already admitted to representation or ratified the pending constitutional amendment. Georgia will probably be excluded, as the lower house of her Legislature has a Democratic majority, which may reject the amendments. Mississippi, in defeating the constitution of the Reconstruction Convention lately held in that State, has placed herself beyond the possibility of participation in the political contest. With regard to Texas and Virginia, if even they should be carried by the Radicals, there is no possible chance of their being admitted to representation in time to take part in the election, as Congress will adjourn before they can ratify their State Constitutions, and will scarcely meet again until after the conflict for the Presidency shall have been decided. Under these circumstances it may be safely assumed that there will be but six of the ex-rebel States represented in the electoral college, unless the lower house of the Georgia Legislature shall be 'purged' of its Democratic majority, in which event there will be seven, representing forty-seven votes."

## The National Democratic and Conservative Soldiers' and Sailors' Platform.

First. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

Second. Amnesty of all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

Third. Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable; all moneys drawn from the government, economically administered being honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, be paid in the lawful money of the United States. (Thunder of applause.)

Fourth. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including the government bonds, and other public securities. (Renewed cheering, and cries of "read it again.")

Fifth. One currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the officeholder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder. (Great cheering and cries of "read it again.") The fifth resolution was again read, and again cheered.

Sixth. Economy in the administration of the government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau (great cheering,) and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system, and discontinuance of inquisitorial assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened, and the credit of the Government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into a national force in time of peace, and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encour-

age the great industrial interests of the country.

Seventh. Reform of abuses in the administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of, the executive and judicial departments of the government; the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

Eighth. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad; the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights; and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crimes committed beyond their jurisdiction. (Applause.)

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career.

After the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, it has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which alone was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as is in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States, in time of profound peace, to military despotism and negro supremacy. It has nullified the right of trial by jury; it has abolished the habeas corpus—that most sacred writ of liberty; it has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press; it has substituted arbitrary seizures, and arrests, and military trials, and secret star chamber inquisitions for the constitutional tribunals; it has disregarded in time of peace the rights of the people to be free from searches and seizures; it has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters without any specific charge or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law; it has converted the American Capitol into a bastille; it has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare resort; it has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the supreme judicial tribunals, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President. Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of the debt created by the war. It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet. Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its President, we will meet as a subjected and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British crown the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized and consolidated government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of co-equal States; and that we regard the reconstruction acts (so-called) of Congress, as such, as usurpations, and unconstitutional, revolutionary and void.

That our soldiers and sailors, who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed as widely as possible among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption or homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants, at the minimum price established by the government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be so applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson (applause) in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress upon the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and in behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard. (Great applause.)

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the Conservative element, and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such cooperating with us as friends and brethren. (Applause.)

## Patriotic Warning from a Distinguished Soldier.

Maj. Gen. W. R. Franklin, one of the bravest and best generals of the Union army, during the late civil war, in a speech to the soldiers and sailors assembled at New York, on the fourth of July, used this patriotic and prophetic language:

"It is the duty of every military man in a free country, when no longer in service, to return to their peaceful avocations, [applause] and if they design to be heard in the civil councils of the nation, to take their places with other civilians, and by legal and usual means exert the influence which their positions as citizens give them. They have no right (and I mean it in the broadest sense of the term) to attempt to exercise influence or gain power from their positions as military men. [Prolonged applause.] The exercise of such influence will, in the end, be subversive of free institutions, and will surely prepare the grave of liberty, paving the way for a military despot, who will rule this whole country with the sword, just as one-third of it has been ruled for the last three years. Under the influence of secret military societies, elections will in a short time become the meanest farces, and Praetorian bands will designate our Mayors, Governors, and Presidents."

This warning comes from one who may well claim the right to be heard. Upon many a bloody field the bright sword of Franklin flashed in stubborn battle. He fought to save the liberties of this country, to re-unite the people of the hostile sections. Now he asks that what he and his comrades strove to gain by the sword, shall not be destroyed by the sword, shall this brave man's warning be in vain?

## Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, July 15. Mr. Evans was confirmed to-day by a vote of 27 to 7. Sumner stormed furiously, but to no purpose.

The bill removing disabilities from some 1,500 Southerners was passed to-day.

Chase's declaration of his purpose to support Seymour gives great satisfaction to the friends of Chase.

## Deaths from Sunstroke.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Thirty-nine cases of sunstroke and twelve deaths occurred to-day.

MONTREAL, July 15.—There were twelve fatal cases of sunstroke yesterday, and four to-day. The thermometer indicates 105 degrees.

TORONTO, July 15.—The thermometer indicates 97 degrees. There were eight deaths yesterday and to-day from sunstroke.

ALBANY, July 15.—Mercury rose from 100 to 104. There was twelve

cases of sunstroke.

HARTFORD, July 15.—There was several cases of sunstroke, to-day, and one death. The thermometer was 99 to 98 degrees. The weather, for the past five days, was the hottest since 1847.

AUGUSTA, GA., July 15.—To-day was the hottest of the season. The thermometer rose to 98 degrees.

CINCINNATI, July 15.—Yesterday was the hottest day of the season. There were twenty cases of sunstroke, thirteen of which proved fatal. Eight head of fine cattle, worth from \$150 each, dropped dead at the Covington stock yards.

OMAHA, July 14.—To-day the mercury stood at 100 in the shade.

Fourteen cases of sunstroke, have occurred since Sunday, most of them fatal.

If those exposed to the sun would place a wet handkerchief or cloth of any kind in their hats they would avoid severe headache caused by solar heat, or sunstroke.

It is computed that not less than 168 Generals in Mexico have an eye to the Presidency of that delightful country, and are only awaiting favorable opportunities to issue pronouncements.

It is said that St. Croix county, Wisconsin, will raise 2,000,000 bushels of wheat this year. Next year with fair crops, 3,000,000 will be harvested. As yet but half the land is under cultivation.

Grant lost the battle of Belmont through drunkenness and was saved at Pittsburg Landing only by the timely arrival of Maj. Gen. Buell.

GRANT cheated the Radicals in 1866 and deceived Johnson in 1868. Can he deceive the people?

GRANT stands convicted of breaking his word with President Johnson. Can such a man be trusted?

## A Reputator.

Mr. Morton (Rep.) of Ind., took the floor with a prepared speech in advocacy of the payment of the bonds in lawful money of the United States—greenbacks. The five-twenties were a part of the public debt of which the government declares that such notes will be lawful money and legal tender. In reply to the argument in regard to the declarations of the Secretary of the Treasury and other government officers that the bonds were payable in coin, he said these opinions were based upon the practice of the government heretofore, and not upon the statutes authorizing their issue. They were in direct conflict with four public statutes. In his opinion the first duty of Congress is to take steps for a return to specie payment. He pronounced himself in favor of the bill, saying that the long term formed the only inducement to people to exchange a six per cent bond for a five per cent bond. The delusion held out before the country that these bonds are to be paid in coin only worth disaster by causing people to base their hopes on false impressions. This question, in his opinion should be frankly met.

How are you, bolther Morton? and how are you on the letter and spirit?

## NEGROES IN CONGRESS.—Senator Sumner has written another letter to Congress, in which he says:

The howl against the negro which is sometimes heard in the Senate would cease, if a colored Senator would be as good as a constitutional amendment, making all backward steps impossible.

The New York World suggests that a negro might be sent from Massachusetts, in place of Sumner. Perhaps he would not see the measure in so favorable a light, if put in practice from that quarter.

## The Fenians for Seymour and Blair

The following dispatch was read at the New York ratification meeting on Friday evening.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Philadelphia sends greeting to New York. She promises the city by at least 7,000 majority, and perhaps 10,000, and the State by from 15,000 to 20,000. Pennsylvanians appreciate the fact that while they were preparing for an attack, the troops of New York, thrown forward by Governor Seymour, were here and on the battle-ground, and not only saved the State but the Republic. We also believe that in the nomination of Francis P. Blair the eighth article of the Democratic platform—"Protec-

tion to American citizens abroad, or fight"—will be sustained.

JOHN HASSON, Representative of the Fenians of Philadelphia.

## Mainly Speech By Mr. Trumbull.

WASHINGTON, July 14. Mr. Edmunds called up to-day his bill to exclude from the Electoral College the votes of rebel States which have not been reorganized and recognized by Congress. The majority of the Judiciary Committee are understood to have consented to the bill, which was, however, opposed by the chairman, Mr. Trumbull, in a speech. He took the ground that Congress had no discretion in the matter, that the votes of every State were to be counted as received, and that, if the result of the forthcoming Presidential election should depend on the votes of the Southern States, and if the result was made to turn out according to the partisan views of Congress, the country might be once more involved in a disastrous civil war. These mainly expressions of a Republican Senator created some excitement, and Mr. Garret Davis warmly seconded them.

Rev. Reuben Hill, pastor of the Lutheran church in Rhinebeck, N. Y. has been nominated by the Pennsylvania Synod to the Franklin Professorship in Pennsylvania College, made vacant by the resignation of Prof. Muhlenberg.

The Ebersburg Freeman, says that the wife of a Democratic farmer in Blacklick township, that county, has presented her husband with a pair of bouncing healthy babies—Making twenty-one children in all that thus far have been born unto them. Good for the Democracy of "Little Cambria."

RURAL AXIOMS.—It costs no more to raise 100 bushels of Baldwin than 100 bushels of cider apples, or 10 barrels of Vergalieu or Bartlett than the same quantity of choke pears.

An axe costing \$2, with which a laborer may cut 50 cords of wood a month, is a cheaper tool than an axe costing but \$1, and with which he can cut only 40 cords.

A "cheap plow" at \$5, costing in one season \$3 in repairs, and three more in lost time to teams, men, and by retarding crops, is a dearer plow than one at \$10 requiring no repairs.

A cow bought for \$10, whose milk but pays her keeping, affords less profit than one at \$30, that gives double the amount of milk afforded by the former.

## VALUABLE BOOKS.

Good Books are an indispensable necessity in every family, not only for the benefit of grown persons, but also for the proper training of the rising generation. Mr. H. Dasher, of Centre Hall, is now selling the following valuable works:

Large Illustrated Family Bibles; Our Departed Friends, or Glory of the Immortal Life. Smith's Bible Dictionary. War Between the States by A. H. Stephens.

## LADIES LOOK HERE!

FAIRER & CO., Bellefonte.

Is the place to buy your Silks, Mohairs, Mozambique, Repp, Alpaca, Delaine, Lanes, Brilliant, Muslins, Calicoes, Tickings, Flannels, Opera Flannels, Ladies Coatings, Gents Cloths, Ladies Sacques, White Peaky, Linen Table Cloths, Counterpanes, Crib Counterpanes, White and Colored Tartan, Napkins, Insertings and Edgings, White Lace Curtains, Zephyr & Zephyr Patterns, Tidy Cotton, Shawls, Work Baskets, &c. &c.

## SUNDOWNS.

Notions of every kind, White Goods of every description, Perfumery, Ribbons—Velvet, Taffets and Bonnet, Corsets and Braids, Veils, Buttons, Trimmings, Ladies and Misses Skirts.

## HOOP SKIRTS.

Thread, Hosiery, Fans, Beads, Sewing Silks, &c. &c.

## LADIES AND MISSES SHOES

and in fact every thing that can be thought of, desired or used in the

## FANCY GOODS OR NOTION LINE

which has concluded to sell at figures as low as if not lower than Philadelphia and New York retail prices. We are printing this paper at cost, and therefore wish to remind our patrons that it is of great importance to us that payment be made at once.

## DOESSA PATENT COLLAPSING SKIRT.

Its peculiarity is that it can be altered into any shape or size the wearer may desire, so as to perfectly fit all ladies.

G. W. FAIRER & CO. June 28/68. No. 4, Bush's Arcade.

NOTICE.—The subscription price of the REPORTER is \$1.50 per year in advance which is less than that of any other paper of its size. We are printing this paper at cost, and therefore wish to remind our patrons that it is of great importance to us that payment be made at once.