# The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

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#### Essential Elements of our Politica System Destroyed.

American Register.

The Register has asserted, that the essential elements of the Constitution and the Union, as originally established, had been broken down by the present Republican party. This is a grave charge and should not be made on slight grounds, indeed, not without certain grounds, indeed, not without certain proof of the fact. We proceed at once, therefore, to make good our assertion, and to give the grounds which establish it beyond cavil or controversy. The following are vital elements in

our political system : our political system:

1. The supremacy of the Constitution and the laws; of the Federal Govern ment within the sphere of its delegated powers; and of the States within the sphere of their reserved powers. Our Government was formed with a view to checks and safeguards against the abuse and usurpation of power, the States and the Federal Government being designed

to be mutual checks upon each other According to Jefferson's idea, the Federal Government made the State one nation as to our relations with for eign nations, and all foreign affairs, and was clothed with full power to regulate the intercourse between the States, and to control all inter-State affairs, while the several States, by their reserved powers, retained their complete sepa rate sovereignty over their domestic affairs respectively, and their matters of local internal State government.

local, internal, State government.

This division of authority and supremacy of the General Government and the States in their respective spheres came a vital element in our political

system. 2. The most solemn pledges of the public faith of each and all of the States as well as that of the Federal Government constituted the foundation of the Federal Union, the terms and conditions of which were specified and embodied in the Constitution. The highest earthly obligations which can be imposed upon man are those made in the solemn pledges of the public faith. And usually they are respected and held sacred by all men, savage or civilized, because the lives, welfare and happiness of mil-

the lives, welfare and happiness of mil-lions of human beings may depend upon fidelity in their observance.

In the express terms of these high obligations embodied in the Constitu-tion protection to the people of each State in their republican institutions and against invasion or other disturb-ance in their domestic and internal tranquillity, was guaranteed with the tranquility, was guaranteed with the dignity, equality and rights of the peo-ple of the several States within the sphere of their reserved powers. This constituted a fundamental element in the union of the States.

3. The governing principle of popular government, that the will of the jority fairly and legally expressed shall govern in all elections, and in the de-

cisions of all tribunals, was made a ruling principle in our political system. To preserve these vital elements of our system of government, integrity, intelligence and public virtue among the people were indispensably requisite. But the Republican party has ruthlessly trampled upon and broken them down in its struggles for political ascendancy, and in its abuses and usurpations. dancy, and in its abuses and usurpations

to perpetuate its power.

The ruling principle of this Republican party has been from the start the acquisition of power regardless of the means used or the consequences. The supremacy of the party was made paramount to the supremacy of the Consti-tution and the laws and the most solemn pledges of the public faith. The party was organized as a sectional party in the Northern States, on the anti-slavery agitation excitement in 1856, by a combination of the remnants of numerou exploded political factions uniting with the anti-slavery party. Originally the professed objects were the prohibition of slavery in the Territories, and its aboli-tion in the District of Columbia. But in a short time its ultimate object was disclosed to be a general crusade against that domestic institution, as it existed in the Southern States, in violation of the compromises and pledges of the public faith upon which the Constitu-

tion rested.

encouraging their escap e, refusing to deliver up or return fugitives as re quired by the Constitution, and disturbing the Southern people in their domes tic institutions and local safety and tranquillity, showed a total disregard for the Union and the Constitution. Extraordinary efforts were used to stimulate the sectional feelings, and create animosities and prejudices with the people of the Northern States against the people of the Southern States. And in disregard of the solemn warnings of in disregard of the solemn warnings of the Father of his Country, they suc-ceeded in arraying the Northern against the Southern States on the slavery question in deflance of the Constitution, which left that subject exclusively to the control of the people of each State. In the language of Mr. Clay, with them the Constitution was nothing; the re-served rights of the States and the rights of private property were nothing: served rights of the States and the rights of private property were nothing; the solemn pledges of the public faith were nothing; the destruction of the government, and of the peace and happiness of the country were nothing. The ideas of partisan ascendancy and the ultimate abolition of slavery had taken entire possession of their minds, and onward they pursued them, reckless of all consequences. By these violent and revolutionary means they finally succeeded in getting into their hands the control of the Federal Government, and thereby involved the ernment, and thereby involved the country in a direful civil war. They falsely professed that the object of the

they treated the Southern States as con quered provinces, and refused them a representation in Congress for years and until after they had changed the Constitution of the United States, and remodeled the constitutions of States. They established a military despotism over the people of the South ern States, controlled them in their ern States, controlled them in their elections, and subjected them to the robberies and plunders of political adventurers and carpet baggers, and showed an utter disregard for the great fundamental doctrines upon which our government was established. And ever since the suppression of the rebellion this Republican party has kept itself in this Republican party has kept itself in power by pandering to, and stimulating the animosities and sectional prejudices of the people of the Northern States against the people of the South, and by fortifying itself in power by measures utterly destructive of the Constitution and the institutions of the country as originally established.

The Republican party has broken down, and for the present at least, de-stroyed the elements of our political

stroyed the elements of our political system by the means following, to wit:

1. The ascendency of this party, and the maintenance of its power have been made paramount to the Constitution and the laws, and the most solemn pledges of the public faith.

2. The reserved powers of the States,

which by the Constitution secured the freedom and independence of the ple of each State as a local sovereignty over their own domestic and internal affairs, and which was designed to be a salutary check upon the abuses and ac cumulations of power in the hands of the General Government, have been subordinated and utterly shorn of their

vigor and local supremacy.

3. The compromises of the Constitution and pledges of the public faith, which constituted the very foundation of the Union of the States have been utterly trampled down and destroyed by this Republican party in its revolution. this Republican party in its revolutionary movements, which brought the war

upon the country.

4. The subjugation of the Southern States under the false pretence of suppressing the rebellion, and holding those States as conquered provinces, and es-tablishing over them an absolute mili-tary despotism, was an utter prostration the constitutional liberties of the country, and the destruction of the es sential elements of our political system

5. Their establishment of election returning boards in the Southern States to enable political partisans to contro and change the results of the elections was a nefarious prostration of popular government. And the defeat by these means of the Democratic candidate for Presidency, actually elected, in was a fraud and an outrage which would have justified, a resort to force to throw off the vampire in the form of the Republican party, which had taken away the very life-blood of our popular

By a political system of partisan su pervisors and deputy marshals to con-trol elections, under unlimited pay from the government, and the use of money to corrupt the elections, this Republican par ty has virtually destroyed popular gov-ernment in this country.

7. The supremacy of the Constitution

and the laws have been supplanted by the partisan supremacy of the Republi-can party; the States have been subor-dinated by the partisan administration of the Federal Government; the salu-tary checks and safeguards against the abuse and concentration of power in the General Government have been broken down; and the Republican party in power has become a tyrannical oligar-chy disfranchising and treating as alien enemies at lest one-half the Amer-

these and other equally unwar ranted and revolutionary means the Republican party has broken down and destroyed the essential elements of our political system.

## Home, Sweet Home.

THE MAGIC OF MUSIC-A REMINISCENCE OF JOHN HOWARD PATNE.

Little Rock Cor. Chicago Times. From a gentleman who just reached

this city from Indian Territory, the Times correspondent learned of a new and interesting chapter in the history of the life of John Howard Payne, auchard Tillong Street Howard Payne, auchard Tillong Street Howard Payne, auchard Tillong Street Howard Payne. thor of "Home, Sweet Home." Payne was a warm personal friend of John Ross, who will be remembered as a celebrated Chief of the Cherokees. At the time the Cherokees were removed from their homes in Georgia to their present possessions west of the Mississippi River, Payne was spending a few weeks in Their proceedings in disseminating Payne was spending a few weeks in seditious documents among the slaves. a miserable cabin, having been forcible ejected from his former home. A num-ber of prominent Cherokees were in prison, and that portion of Georgia in which the tribe was located was scoured by armed squads of the Georgia militia who had orders to arrest all who refused

to leave the country.

While Ross and Payne were seated While Ross and Payne were seated before the fire in the hut, the door was suddenly opened and six or eight militia men sprang into the room. Ross' wife was seated on a trunk containing many valuable papers and a small amount of money, and at the unexpected intrusion she sprang up and screamed wildly. Ross spoke to her in the Cherokee language, telling her to be seated, as she would thus save the contents of the trunk and as she set. contents of the trunk, and, as she sat down again, the intruders told Ross that both he and Payne were under arrest and must accompany the squad to Milledgeville, where they would be The soldiers lost no time in taking their prisoners away. Ross was permitted to ride his own horse, while Payne was mounted on one led by a soldier. As the little party left the hovel rain began falling and con-tinued until every man was drenched thoroughly. The journey lasted all night. Toward midnight Payne's es-cort, in order to keep himself awake, began humming, "Home—home—sweet—sweet—home," when Payne remark-

ed: "Little did I expect to hear that song

you can say it all without stopping. It

you can say it all without stopping. It has something in it about pleasure and palaces. Now pitch in and reel it off; and if you can't, I'll bounce you from your horse and lead you instead of it."

This threat was answered by Payne, who repeated the song in a low, subdued tone, and then sang it, making the old words ring, with the tender melody and pathos of the words. It touched the heart of the rough soldier, who was not only cantiyated but convented by cantiyated but convented to the convented but convented but convented to the convented but convented b who was not only captivated but con-vinced, and who said that the composer of such a song should never go to prison if he could help it. And when the party reached Milledgeville they were, after a preliminary examination, dis charged, much to their surprise. Payne insisted it was because the leader of the squad had been under the magnetic insquan had been under the magnetic in-fluence of Ross' conversation, and Ross insisted that they had been saved from insult and imprisonment by the power of "Home. Sweet Home." sung as only those who feel can sing it. The friend-ship existing between Ross and Payne endured until the grave closed over the mortal remains of the latter.

#### Ex-Judge Jere S. Black Speaks for Ireland.

Baltimore, April 18.—The Grattan Centennial celebration by the Irish National Land League of Maryland took place to night at Concordia Opera-House. Ex-Judge Jere S. Black, of Pennsylvania, delivered the oration. He

"Are we or not required to do some thing for the relief of Ireland? This is a question on which I think no American citizen has a right to be silent. What they call home rule, or the privilege of local self-government, is wholly denied the Irish. \* \* Why should we be disturbed by wrongs which we neither suffer nor inflict? I answer that, situated as we are, it is impossible to restrain our sympathies or school our feelings to the religion of the cold indiffer. feelings to the policy of a cold indifference. But what can we do for them? How can we help them in this fearful strait? We have no right to come be-tween England and her subjects by any kind of force or violence. But you have ways well understood of giving moral comfort and material aid which break no law. Recent events have given us a more particular interest in the subjectmatter. American citizens have been kidnapped as barely as the Irish patriots. What will we do about that? not. But if we submit to this insult we must acknowledge that England is the master of Ireland and America both. If, on the other hand, we call that law less power to a proper reckoning she will see the pecessity not only of dis charging the American prisoners but of making full and ample reparation lest

a worse thing come upon her."

At the conclusion of Judge Black's remarks Representative William E. Robinson, of New York, addressed the

#### To Row Across the Ocean. THE WILD PROJECT OF AN ATHLETIC YOUNG

MAN FROM NORWAY.

A compactly built, resolute young fellow, with the bronzed face and gen-eral appearance of a sailor, walked into the office of the New York Son, yester-day afternoon, and made the startling proposition that he would perform the seemingly impossible feat of rowing across the ocean.

"Have you had much experience in

row-boats? Did you ever bob in a dory over the banks of Newfoundland?'' were the first queries propounded to him by row-boats? the athletic reporter.

"I have had experience in rowboats, but I never bobbed in a dory," replied the young man. "I was born," he con-tinued, "on one of a little group of three islands, on the coast of Norway, twentyeight years ago. Every person there had a boat. I often crossed to one of the islands where I went to school in tempestuous weather, and when a boy I have passed days and nights away from home during terrible storms. I have also crossed and recrossed the Atlantic in company with George Thom as, of Halifax, in the smallest craft that ever made the passage, the Little West-ern, 16½ feet long by 6½ wide. "You are then—" "Captain Fred Norman at your ser-

"Do you propose to journey alone?"
"I do."

"In what manner of boat?"
"One built under my own supervision, bout 12 feet long, 4 feet wide and from about 12 feet long, 4 feet wide and from 2 to 2½ feet deep, partly covered, fore and aft. I will take a drogue, or float-ing sea anchor, which will keep the boat's head to the wind while I catch anatches of sleep. I shall sleep only when the wind is ahead, for I shall row when the weather is favorable. I expect to average about thirty miles a day, which would use up 100 days in crossing. I shall work all points to best advantage with regard to winds and currents. The gulf stream would be favorable, for I will scull along in the northern edge of it."

"Have you asked the opinion of old sellors about your yearture?"

sailors about your venture?"
"Yes. Those who know me say they have confidence in my accomplishing the feat, but they would not try it them-

selves."
"Will you have the means of making a fire?"

"No. I shall carry a snug lamp, pipe and tobacco for company, preserved food, condensed coffee, and about fifty gallons of water. I shall be thoroughly encased in light rubber during rainy.

"What is your object in attempting so hazarduous a voyage?"

"To show the endurance of man on the water; also to secure a heavy wager. I believe I can get backers to the extent of \$5,000 that I will make the vov-

weather so as not to hinder my rowing

THE Philadelphia Record remarks, and ory truthfully too, that no doubt one of the most potent shorteners of life is anxiety. Some men lead a life of constant care in providing for bare subsistence, others in protecting the abundance they have. In either case the war was not conquest or subjugation, but solely to preserve the union of the States with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and thus succeeded in uniting the people of the Northern States, and suppressing the rebellion of the Southern States. But as soon as they acquired the power over the people of the South if you did—and I know you didn't—

"Little did I expect to hear that song dance they have. In either case the habit is an unprofitable one. In adversity there is nothing gained by fretting, and the man of wealth need not borrow trouble. But the habit is one readily acquired, and grows rapidly unless the people of the South that to some fellows, but not to me. Cook here, you made that song you say; the power over the people of the South if you did—and I know you didn't—

| States with all the dignity, equality, where is nothing gained by fretting, and the man of wealth need not borrow trouble. But the habit is one readily acquired, and grows rapidly unless they have. In either case the habit is an unprofitable one. In adversity there is nothing gained by fretting, and the man of wealth need not borrow trouble. But the habit is an unprofitable one. In adversity there is nothing gained by fretting, and the man of wealth need not borrow trouble. But the habit is an unprofitable one. In adversity there is nothing gained by fretting, and the man of wealth need not borrow trouble. But the habit is an unprofitable one. In adversity there is nothing gained by fretting, and the man of wealth need not borrow trouble. But the habit is an unprofitable one. In adversity there is nothing gained by fretting, and the man of wealth need not borrow trouble. But the man of wealth need not borrow trouble. But the habit is an unprofitable one. In adversity there is nothing gained by fretting, and the man of wealth need not borrow trouble. But the habit is an unprofitable one. In adversity there is nothing gained by fretting, and the man of wealth need not

geous, remembering that "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof," and 'corroding care will seek other com panionship.

Russell Sage at Home.

Russell Sage at Home.

Continuing my walk up Fifth avenue with a friend, a tall, smiling, cucumberlooking gentleman touched his hat as walking briskly down. To my questioning look she said: "That, my dear, is the banker, Russell Sage, who is up to all the queer dodges of Wall street, and is said to be worth \$50,000,000."

Pursuing my investigations deeper 1

Pursuing my investigations deeper 1 am enabled to tell you a little about him "at home." He lives in a cheaply-contract-built house on leasehold ground next to the Hotel Bristol. He has no children to leave his money to, and only a nephew as heir at law, but the probabilities are that he will leave his money to his second wife, whom he married because she was a friend of his first wife, to whom he was almost insanely at tached. Mrs. Sage No. 2 is a bright, clever, companionable woman. They have a comfortable, but not a very fine ly furnished house. He is not given to pictures, or books, or bronzes, or fast horses, though he drives an excellent span in the park of afternoons, and has a valuable team of carriage horses. He seems fond of horses, too, for he was once a farmer's son, near Troy, N. Y. He got into Congress and railroads, and then moved to New York, where for years he shaved notes and lent money, years he shaved notes and lent money, and now, in company with Gould and Vanderbilt, he plays dominoes with railway and telegraph shares. He is prudent, though the ill-natured call him mean, but he is generous in his own way, and pays for a new preacher in his church, on Reservoir Square—the Rev. Dr. Paxton, late from Washington—by making up the difference between the making up the difference between the salary the church can pay and what Paxton wanted, and he is meditating giving Miss Henrietta Bebe, the soprano, \$2,500 a year, out of his own pocket, to come back from London and sing again in the church.

He is essentially an "at home." For nstance, he never goes to the theater; seldom to the opera; sometimes, to please Mrs. Sage, to dinners and recep-tions; but is fonder of his fireside, his dippers and hydraulic matters. He drinks sparingly, smokes occasionally, and is such a goody-goody man up town that I can hardly believe he is the baddy-worse man whom the Wall street fraternity sometimes call "Shylock."

### Treasurer's Sale

UNSEATED LANDS FOR TAXES FOR 1880 AND 1881, AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly, passed the 12th day of June, A. D., 1815, entitled "An Act to amend an Act directing the mode of seiling unecated lands in Centra county," and the several supplements thereto, there will be exposed at public sale or outery, the following tracts of unesated lands in said county for the taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on MONDAY, JUNE 12, A. D. 1882, at one o'clock, P. M.

D. ISS2, at one o'clock, P. M.
WARRANTE NAMEA.
BENNER TOWNSHIP,
John Davis
J. D. Harris
J. J. Lingle
Wm. Himms (swner)...
Charles Slucy (owner)...
BOGGS TOWNSHIP,
D. Carscadden...
John Cochran...
Roland Curlin...
Ann Deal...
Wm. Gray...
Martha Godfrey...
Joneph Higby...
Joneph Higby... TAXES. . \$ 1 28 2 05 2 05 ... 2 05 ... 4 10 ... 2 05 Joseph Higby... Wm. Hood...... Moses Hood..... David Lewis.
J. M. Lucas & J. P. Packer.
Frank McCoy.
Packer & Lucas.
Frank David Frank McCoy.
Packer & Lucas.
RNISIDE TOWNSHIP.
James Black.
Rolt Brady.
Wm. P. Brady.
John Brady.
Alexander Bell.
Wm. Blocksen.

orge Harrischn Housel.

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Andrew Fritt.

Henry Shaffer.

Samuel Scott.

John Styrm.

Sarah M. Taman.

Tench Francis.

James Towers.

Joseph J. Wallace.

Joseph J. Wallace.

Joseph Wallace.

Joseph Wallace.

Joseph Wallace.

John Wetzel.

Joseph Baird.

William P. Brady.

Lindiey Coats.

Fan Outlin.

Abijab Davis.

Fan Outlin.

Joseph Devling.

Joseph Devling.

Joseph Devling.

Joseph Devling.

Henry Donald.

Cadwalader Evans.

William Elliott.

Eather Eddy.

Robert Gray.

William Gray.

William Gray.

William Gray.

William Gray.

William Gray.

John W. Godfrey.

John W. Godfrey.

John W. Godfrey.

John W. Godfrey.

Joseph Helso.

Joseph Helso.

Joseph Kelso.

Joseph Kelso.

Joseph Kelso.

Joseph Kelso.

Joseph Kelso.

John McCauler.

Philip Meyers.

Michael Meyers.

Michael Meyers.

James Miller.

William P. Mitchell.

John P. Mitchell.

John P. Mitchell.

John P. Mitchell.

John P. Mitchell.

Jow P. Packer.

J. W. Packer.

James J. W. Packer.

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Davis Taggert
HAINES TOWNSEIP,
Thomas Barr
Margaret Barr
John Barron
John Barron
James Barr
Mary Barr MOON TOWNSHIP OWARD TOWNSHIP Samuel Brown..... Paul Cu-tiu BUSTON TOWNSHIP LIBERTY TOWNSHIP MARION TOWNSHIP 154 3 00 433 1 50 433 77 434 2 27 434 1 37 633 1 77 123 6 39 1 89 180 6 39 Abraham Scott.
Samuel Scott.
Robert Taggart.
Henry Toland.
Whatton Moore.
David Williams.
PATTON TOWNSHIP 141 210

WARRANTEE NAMES

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WARRANTEE NAMES

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D. C. KELLER, Tr