

Editor's Table.

GOLEY'S LADY'S BOOK for February has
arrived. As usual, it is filled with the
most beautiful things imaginable, and will
undoubtedly fill the ladies with unbounded
delight and admiration. It opens with a
gilt plate, entitled "The Deet," and
other attractions in the picture line, follow-
ing in pleasing variety. Its literary contents
are excellent and will serve to brighten
any weary hour. Goley is certainly
outdoing even himself and deserves the
thanks of all lovers of taste and beauty.
Terms: Three Dollars per annum. Ad-
dress: Louis A. Goley, 323 Chestnut street,
Philadelphia.

PETERSON'S LADIES NATIONAL MAGAZINE. Philadelphia may well be proud of her gazette men, and among them Charles J. Peterson stands without a superior. His gazette for February is a magnificent product. "What big eyes you have, grandma," is the title of a beautiful engraving which this number opens. It is rather ordinarily well executed and is a delightful picture. As usual, the gazette contains an interesting variety of choicest of reading and is a perfect gem. Peterson and Godey are Philadelphia's pride. Dress Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut street. Price \$2.00 per annum.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY.—This Magazine for February, is also on hand. While greatly different from it in a political point of view, we are free to confess that it is well edited and possesses many attractions. Republican friends, we presume, would not just the thing, and to them we feel obliged to recommend it. Terms: Three years per annum. Address Joel F. Trow, Greene street, N. Y.

OUR PRINTERS.—This excellent publication has been in the craft has been received. It is published by John Greason & Co., at No. 11, Nassau street, N. Y. for One Dollar per an-

Murder Will Out.

It is a hard old political sinner has at last been caught and exposed. Simon Cameron's name has been known throughout the world as synonymous with corruption and political dishonesty. But this Winnebago chief, nevertheless, had his defenders, who, as patriots, were constantly employed at the name-washing game, to cover over the piping-hot and other infamous schemes of this corrupt political leader. Many honest men were thus brought to believe Simon Cameron was a model of purity and political virtue—his

never having been established by dictum. As will be seen in today's *schman*, by the letter of Representative Cameron, from Jefferson county, Simon Cameron at last been caught. What has before been asserted as to the corruption of his character, has now become an established fact—a matter beyond denial which *cannot* be explained away. It is almost saying that "murder will out." We may add that corruption is bound to or later, to be exposed.

short time before the election on the order of Cameron represented their master in seeking another election to that body. all the time he was employed in hatch-

to Lames to bring about his election. — Trip to Lizabeth county to plot for the election of Senator Starke, is known; and we have the testimony of an honorable member of the lower house, that bribery and corruption were resorted to to bring it about what he could not accomplish in trying to plot for the false and illegal arrest of Senator Simon's. Simon's disinterestedness was so high that he offered Mr. Boyer \$10,000 if he would vote for him for U. S. Senator. Just think of it, tax ridden readers! He would have given \$10,000 for one of the best farms in Painesville, and offered for one single vote! Had Crammer elected the salary of his whole six term would have amounted to \$18 000

What does this prove? It proves that Simon Cameron still has an unquenched thirst for plunder; that he desired a seat in the Senate of the United States for no other purpose, as heretofore, of putting into his pocket millions of the public money.

the time of the Revolution, or what
appropriately term the inference of

A compact broken on one side is broken on both." Is a maxim in law. That the Southern States have broken their compact, and were never entitled to the protection of the Constitution, every one will admit. — So, they can be no longer considered a part or parcel of the Federal Union of 1787—so regard to States still claiming to live under the old Constitution and in the old Union. By the repeated violations of their part of the compact, through their Representatives, each State has been absolved from the allegiance it owes to the Constitution, or general compact of the States. Every right or justice can compel the people of Pennsylvania to recognize a higher authority than their own State *Laws*—Congress may pass, and Abram Lincoln may enforce, any law they have a mind to, whether comes under the provisions of the old Constitution or not, but from whence can they obtain the authority to execute it? If they point to the clause of the instrument where power they hope to execute obedience, can we not point to a broken guarantee, for the preservation of which we promised our allegiance? Can they, representing the general government, refuse to recognize its obligations, and still demand that we should ours with punctilious regard? No; the Constitution was the bond that bound us together for general defence, and when that has violated the Union ceased to exist, and each State, by this general act, was resolved to its former condition—an Independent Sovereignty.

For the benefit of those who are still in error, we will mention a few of the instances, wherein the Chief Magistrate of the Union has violated the trust reposed in him. By declaring war, a power which belongs exclusively to Congress—by the suggestion of the writ of *Habeas Corpus*—by not in rebellion—by denying the people the right to be secure in their persons and papers—by abolishing the right of jury—by extinguishing State lines and destroying the Federal Union—by suspending the freedom of the press—by creating a central military government filled with innumerable spies and detectives, thus inaugurating in America the most odious features of Austrian tyranny—by prohibiting the people peacefully to assemble and petition for a redress of their grievances—by compelling civil and military powers to disobey the injunctions of legally constituted courts—by interference in the Legislatures, arresting and imprisoning the members—by interfering in local institutions, arresting and incarcerating the authorities of States not at war—by dissolving slavery in the District of Columbia—by prohibiting the sale of Territories—by suspending the writ of *Habeas Corpus*—by issuing a currency—by forming a national currency—by forming a national bank—the jurisdiction of another without consent of the people of the original States—these are but a few of the many flagrant violations of the instrument, by virtue of which our country alone, we existed as a nation, by Abraham Lincoln and sanctioned by Congress.

nger. We might point to those who
 are suffered from months in dismal cells of
 many Bastilles—to the enormous taxes
 are fastened to the backs of the people
 the cold forms of American citizens,
 the administration, and the rights
 of others, to show that the rights
 created by the States to the general gov-
 ernment, have been "perverted to their in-
 jury and oppression," by the active powers
 that government which justifies them in
 immediately their former sovereignty
 independence,
 every intelligent reader who understands
 principles upon which our government
 founded, must acknowledge that the
 thing that here has assumed is the right
 the only one that will bring us out of
 of terrible difficulties into which the idiotic
 of the present administration has
 ed us. There is no use of denying the
 that Abolitionism has succeeded in ac-
 quiescing to the long cherished design—
 the destruction of the American Union—and
 sooner we have the courage to recognize
 self-evident truth, and meet the crisis
 men, the better it will be for the fu-
 of the American people.

A Bill has been introduced into the
 of Representatives at Harrisburg,
 prohibiting the immigration of negroes into
 the State and providing for the colonization
 ones already here.

R "WATCHMAN:" A Revolution, pe
he most important in the history

bow of the storm and the threats those who have unchained its lightning bolts have frightened into silence many who would have tried to stay the hands that were outstretched to throw open the temple of Japan to a lead that it called a "peaceful" destruction. We have seen the flames of destruction rise up to the light the canes of the rain and the sun and those who lighted up the fires of the storm and now find themselves incapable of controlling the monster they have let loose, shrink from the responsibility and fear of generations to blame their names for.

When Cain fled from the presence of Most High, he bore not half the responsibility that now rests upon and must forever condemn the authors of this most terrible deed. The world was the heart that contained and prompted the execution of the murder. Cain presumed to be the murderer, but those who have brought about the destruction of this great Government, with all millions of its citizens, not only refuse to acknowledge their guilt, but, to escape blame, they seek to cast the blame on those who struggled against their fanaticism and, by superhuman efforts, preserved this nation, for thirty years, from the devouring of blood. How dare the cowardly traitors charge destruction with the remnants of the teachings which they, themselves, a few years ago, declared would end the dissolution of the Union and destruction of the Government. Not only have they done this, but in order to hide the

In this world, they have taken from
 us the right to be our masters; they
 have imprisoned many of our
 people in the name of Liberty
 and the temple of Liberty and de-
 fended its assaults when it rocked it
 to the tempest; they called upon—men who
 guarded the glorious Constitution of
 our fathers when fanaticism sought to rend it
 in shreds and who, to preserve our institutions
 defended themselves to an equality with
 the slave who came under the inspiration of Sa-
 turday to exalt the negro above the wreck of
 our American Government. They have done
 this in the face of a force upon us a central
 force more dangerous than practically carry out
 the law of the land, a force that has been
 an accession, and which ought to brand
 its advocates with eternal infamy. But they
 have done this to emphasize the tyrannical
 power which the spirit of liberty was to
 be crushed out of America. "They won't
 let us end their exorbitance of power,"
 they would for the muttered notes of a storm
 would overwhelm and the appeal made to
 the people through the ballot-box for the
 rights, we would even now live on
 the verge of the despot. But, while they
 have done this, the rights of liberty, they
 have not considered the Democratic
 Government brought about the terrible
 conditions and that democracy was but another
 name for a traitor. We have been taught
 to believe that our rights had a sure foundation
 in the mod of a tyrant. We claim
 to look at both sides of this rebellion
 and candidly, and we mean to do it;
 and, also, a right to investigate the

"We are at the present most deplorable
 condition of affairs upon this continent, and we
 do not do it, and proclaim to our fellow-
 men the truth; "but out of their own
 will we will condemn them." We pro-
 duce to give the language of those who led
 our solemn abstemiousness into power over
 the people, and the language of our inaction
 together with some of the language of
 the people, and we would ask all candid men, who
 believe in the dissolution of this Union and
 are responsible for the awful disasters
 which have come upon us? We shall not
 make a single assertion not followed up by
 evidence from a Republican leader. We
 quote from the most ultra of the
 class as Garrison, Wendell Phillips,
 Smith and others of their kind.—
 "We know the record will be black—
 without them to make every honest
 man blush that those who 'could give
 aid to such monstrous heresies, are
 not doing so, and are suffering shipwreck
 and ruin and follow their incontinent
 leaders from the realms of eternal dark-
 ness." We shall give the teachings and prac-
 tice of those who elevated Abraham
 Lincoln to the presidency, and who are now
 up to his hands and assisting him in
 the perpetration of plans laid down years
 since, that Disunion and Emancipation.
 We submit to the mass of evidence we
 present against the Republican party, and
 of which is either the account of
 the things that has passed into history or
 the things that are in their own speeches, we refer
 to the people.

and the bright record of the efforts of the enemies of Liberty under whatever they sought to hide their hellishness. We point them to the pure statements of Andrew Jackson and his contemporaries when the whole power of the feeble Union was united to crush him. Read, ye, in the spirit of prophecy, the present awful condition as the result of sectional triumph and then decide who are the disunionists! The question may be asked why we are interested in the rights of the South as it will not affect us whether their institutions be overthrown or not. But are not the principles of Liberty and Justice as set forth in the Declaration of Independence as eternal principles of justice as the rights of the North?

all male, but that is a principle
sustain itself because it carries

War Democrats

We have heard much about war deniers. If there was a democrat who balled out of this war, he would be the first. If he is right, or if it was war, it was by the aid of the democrats. The patriotic office of maintaining the Union under the Constitution, "if that when so war would succeed in subjugating the North and South, we hope that by this time he has come convinced of the fallacy of his position. The democrat who understands the principles of the democratic party, and the character and spirit of the party now in power, could not possibly endorse the war or be in the policy of the party. The war is itself an outrage; and the democratic party, as a party, may take whatever course it pleases, but it is not the policy of the party as against the war. In fact, the party is convinced that we are right, and time will vindicate the correctness and justice of our position. We cannot conquer the South unless it would be right to do so, unless it is established that might-makes-right is a true principle. The fundamental principle of the democratic revolution is the right of every people, among all nations, to choose its own form of government, and to be free of the yoke of a tyrant or of the thirty-thirty legions that have conspired to oppress the people of the world by the use of despotic, tyrannical instruments of a new order of government. We cannot warn the democratic party not to abandon principles under any considerations, and we stand by the dogs.

Who is still a war democrat? The man who would stand for principles even against his own personal interests? No. A democrat now is a man who pretends to stand for a democracy, and the democratic party was in the ascendancy, and as he could make his democracy pay

[illegible]

try will no longer do. The interests of people and of the country, and of unborn generations, demand that this war shall be the policy of this nation, and that it shall be carried out, without gloves, without fear, and without mercy. The country must soon be satisfied that the *policy* of the nation is not self-deferent to all races; that as it is self-deferent to all races, so it is self-deferent to only a *small* set of races, and the people en *mass* should so realize, that they will not only be satisfied, but will also agree that our nation must be united, and we must consent to acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy. The people of Congress do the one or the other, the people of the nation do both, and madmen if they will longer insist to assist, to no purpose, in rearing a monster that will grow on the shoulders of the nation, and that will grow to the detriment to the last. States must resolve itself into their primal condition, rather than the present one. This must be done, on the one hand, by the people, and on the other means or other, give peace. Between these two means, there would be amicable relations than hopeless war and certain destruction.

Now, we say, let us hear no more of war crises—the political matters of the age—let us have peace men and peace means, and that about the most important peace man. Then we can set down to reason together, and lament the folly of our country, and to adopt a proper degree of justice and argument, and to make peace with our people, we may again unite with the friends of the south. We cannot do that, we resolve to part in peace and still remain united in peace.

Let us divide the Union and preserve the Union by the Constitution, than it would be to preserve a Union by force and abandon the Constitution.

great many persons we see, refuse to cash individual checks, and accept eagerly "buses" shipplacers. Why, this preference we cannot say. Individual checks as they are issued by responsible persons are certainly safer, than the rags issued by Sack's. Chase from his bottomless well. Government money is now 54 cent below par, and how long at the present rate of depreciation will it be, until it is "back," "postage stamps" and the batch of trash, is not worth a "Conti-damn."

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The continuation of Justice's article, delayed to late for publication this week.

It will appear in our next.

**FOUNDING DEVELOPMENT**

that there would be a attempt to bribe members in order to defeat the election of a Democrat, I conceived the project of putting myself in the way of the operators and trying to find out for they were disposed to go in the matter. Once conceived I was determined to see it up, and communicated my intention to several friends. The first opportunity that offered I embraced—and here is the result:

I had been to Philadelphia, and on my return, perhaps a week or more before the election, I met Mr. William Brobst, of Lewisburg, with whom I was acquainted, at the Pennsylvania House, in Harrisburg, for the first time this winter, and noticed some unusual nervousness on his part, and from his conduct was soon led to suspect that his business at Harrisburg was not of a very public character. In the afternoon he called on me, and I saw him quite privately, and we proceeded at once to my room, where the conversation very soon commenced disparaging the very prominent democratic candidates for the United States Senate, and concluded by expressing his decided preference for Gen. Simon Cameron. This of course, left me no room to doubt the object of his visit to the State Capital and to me, and at once asked him whether that was the object of his visit. He said it was. In reply to my question whether General Cameron authorized him to come to me in this way he said he was authorized by Cameron to see any Democrat of the House or Senate, and enter into the preliminary arrangements to secure

"After the answers," says the young Congressman, "on the day of the election, I then asked him what they would pay. He said he was authorized by Cameron to offer \$5,000, told him the figures were to low, and desired him to tell me who the other members were. This he refused to do at the time, and would try to get permission of his principal to do so. He then left, and returned in a short time, and said that Gen. Cameron wanted to see me, personally, at his residence, one of the city that evening. I told him I would go, and he said that he would answer him in regard to the engagement, but I could get clear of another engagement I had made, would go with him. In the meantime I consulted with Dr. Early, of the house of Representatives, my colleague, to whom I related the foregoing facts. I then saw Mr. Brobst again and told him I would go. He told me he would have a carriage ready in the front of Herr's Hotel at 7 o'clock; that he was authorized by Cameron to give me a carriage at any time. "When the time came I called my messenger and when he said that I might find him walking down to Herr's and that he was coming, I went. I then made some excuses to Brobst and told him it would be as not to go. (I deemed it prudent at his state of the proceedings not to manifest much eagerness, lest I might defeat the object in view). The next day he (Brobst) called and said Cameron wanted to see me at the State Capital Bank. I called and was ushered into a back room of the bank, and found Cameron alone. He addressed

to ask him—How do you think you can ask enough enough to vote for me? He said it was a very businesslike question, and that it would be very wise to consider the circumstances. He then said that he would consider the circumstances as all right! He asked him how he meant all right? He answered, "the financial consideration: in the bank, the dollars and cents." I answered him, "certainly." He then asked me what I had said last time. I told him I had said it was a business long, and did not know exactly how to answer, but wished him to name the sum. He asked what I thought of \$10. I said, "right down, after the work was done." He then asked him, whether he wanted an abundance of money, a vote, and that it would be a very profitable thing to get him money, and besides he asked me to get him the money paid for the first instalment, and that he felt in duty bound to take care of the person that made him Senator afterwards, and, if he had so many to take care of, it would embarrass him, but that he had one he could do it well and profitably as we as we live; and said besides, there would be no more danger in voting directly for him than in being absent, for they would make every provision for the protection of the vote. He then asked me, if I intended the interest of the people, I agreed to again fix the compensation at \$100, and that again he sent Brobst for me. I declined going to see him, but agreed to see him by my room, No. 15 Pennsylvania House. Brobst, who was still, up to this time, for Simon, went after him, and in

than twenty minutes returned with him, and then said, 'Well, let's come to an understanding.' I said 'What for?' He answered, 'In reference to the Senators' election.' I then said, 'I must have \$15,000.' He said, 'I will give it, and wanted to know who I would prefer to arrange for.' I said, 'I would prefer to arrange for the business.' I told him my limited knowledge of my friends did not enable me to choose that person. He then proposed Jim Patterson. I said he would do. He then left, saying that he was going to Philadelphia to arrange another matter which he had in mind. I would wait on Saturday evening, and was on Wednesday.

On Thursday I met John J. Patterson and he desired to see me, and asked me to call at room at Herr's Hotel. When I met

that time should end the matter—provided that Patterson should agree to the terms, and deposit the money in the hands of Patterson, to be paid to me immediately after the election was over, and that the two members (with whom Patterson said Cameron was [also] in treaty) who were in the cars on their way to Philadelphia, should return on Saturday. We considered the fact that, if they were sent off, the House would not go into an election, and our agreement could not be consummated. This statement seemed to determine his mind in favor of the arrangement. Patterson went immediately to Harrisburg, where he was in the car, and returned in a few minutes, stating that although Cameron regarded the matter as closed, he would pay it in order to save trouble, and that therefore, not on any way to the members then on their way to Philadelphia, and that they might return, and thus prevent any rearrangement of the plan that might arise from their absence. Saturday was then agreed upon as the time for the next interview. I stopped at Reading; so did Patterson, who returned that same evening to Harrisburg. Cameron went to Philadelphia to arrive up on Saturday evening, and found that the train was the same, as well as at least the name of the man who was in Philadelphia the day before, and I think both. At the depot at Harrisburg I met Patterson, and when he said the interview would be at Don Cameron's, accordingly Patterson and myself went on, to the house, and found the Gen. there ahead of us. He invited us up stairs to the parlor, and we sat down, and, after a while, by a mutual light, we agreed upon the

prior, viz.:—Cameron assented to the bargain between Patterson and myself by agreeing to pay the \$20,000—\$5,000 of which was to be paid in hand—and would deposit the balance in Patterson's hands in my presence at some future interview, subject to my inspection of the same; he also promised that if it would be a pity to lose the money hereafter the bargain was concluded Simon strengthened up in his chair, rubbing his hands with his hands, saying, "Well, this does me good. I will be Senator and y' shall never regret T.W.' (addressing himself to me)—I will be the most powerful man in the Senate, the entire state affairs of this Government will be changed; nothing is more certain than that the South will gain her independence, &c., &c., (founded like treason), and then we will look the Union in the face and then we will go." He then said to me, "Government and I will be able to serve my friends"—&c. and so we parted again, to dream of Southern Confederacies and Winnebagoes or Senator, Patterson and I then agreed to meet on Monday.

We met at 5 o'clock, in Patterson's room at Herr's, on Monday afternoon. Here Patterson told me he had the \$5,000 hand money looked up in the safe down stairs, but he came to see Simon again before paying him; he then insisted on the hand money being paid to me, as I was to keep the money. This I deemed necessary to keep the delusion. We then parted to meet at the same place early the next morning, immediately after breakfast on Tuesday, the day of the election.) I met Patterson, according to agreement, at the room, Simon being present, lying on the bed, complaining

of a disease in the bowels. It was then ascertained that I should then see some Republican member of the Senate or House, who could be sent to me, and inform him of my ill-fortunes to vote for Cameron in case he should be elected. I then made some general objection and said I did not know the necessity for it. Simon said it was necessary, but I said I did not think he wanted their d-d nomination for effect, which was true. He declared he could not have the nomination and a defeat for the whole Legislature. So, of course, consented, and the voting price was voluntarily raised \$5,000. Patterson said the men whom you would want on me there was Fullin, of the Senate, who was present as soon as I was ready to receive him. I said that was all right, but must be a large number of men, as the money was all his. Patterson then suddenly said I had a large bundle of notes, which he represented as being the amount of the final payment. He assured me the day before I had morning said he had the hand money, and again on Tuesday morning said I could have it. I then told him I deemed it better, on reflection not to have it about me, inasmuch as there would be a row after the election, and said I would trust it to them. (Patterson and Simon) knowing them to be honest—Patterson again assured me the hand money would be in the safe, and together with the cash should be forthcoming as soon as the election was over, and I could take it out. Cameron then said his share would be at the State Central. Reu-

for the election, and I should come right on and go over to his house and remain awhile. This, of course, I agreed to (but did not.)

Now, then, all things being arranged, Dr. Miller was ushered in by Patterson. The production completed, I said: Doctor, I presume I understand the object of this interview." He then said: "I am chairman of a committee appointed by the Republican caucus to wait on you to see whether you will vote for Cameron." I said: "Yes; I am sure that if you nominate General Cameron (pointing to the old Winnebago on the bed) it will be all right." He said: "You give me that assurance?" I: "Yes," Dr. E. then said: "You need have no fears of personal danger, or anything of that sort. We have made every

In regard to the date given in the above statement, as I made no memoranda at the time, I cannot be certain that they are correct but I believe they are.

T. JEFFERSON BOYER.

### Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Athlonon Society, the death of Maj. Frank Zentmyer, Capt. David Zentmyer, and B. Y. Bilger, being made known, the President appointed a committee to draft resolutions respecting their death, which committee reported the following:

WHEREAS, the afflictive dispensations of an Allwise Providence, have removed from us active scenes of civil and military life, here energetic and earnest members of our society, therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Maj. Frank Zentmyer, Capt. David Zentmyer, and B. Y. Bilger, we have lost three [members, faithful in the performance of duties, and as members of this society, or in defence of their country.

Resolved, That while we mourn their early death, we feel that their liberation from the scenes of earth has been their eternal gain.

Resolved, That we humbly bow before the inscrutable government of God, who has seen proper to remove from our midst a former members, and that we here express our sorrow for them, and our sympathy for their many beloved friends and relatives.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

*Resolved,* That these resolutions be published in the papers of Centre and Huntingdon counties, and copies sent to the families of the deceased.

H. J. GATES,  
B. W. LAURIMORE,  
B. B. TAYLOR.

*Com.*

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KRIST WINKING.—Smith, the auctioneer, was a popular man, a wit and a gentleman. — He was known to everybody, and he was always a hearty laugh has he provoked by his humorous sayings. He was recently engaged in a sale of venerable household furniture and fixings. He had just got on "Going, going, and a half, a half, going!" when he saw a smiling countenance, upon agricultural shoulders, wink at him.

A wink is always as good as a nod to a blind horse or to a keen sighted auctioneer: — So Smith winked, and the man winked, and they kept winking, and Smith kept "going, going, going!" with a lot of glass ware, stovepipe, and other things, and everybody, and finally his wit was knocked down.

"To—whom," said Smi h, gazing at the smiling stranger.

"Who? I Golly!" said the stranger; — "I don't know who."

"Why you, sir!" said Smith;

"Who?—me?"

"Yes—you—ye bid on the lot."

"Me? I hang me if I did," insisted the stranger.

"Why, did you not wink, and kept winking?"

"Winking? Well, I did, and so did you. I thought you were winking as much as I, and I winked. I stuck some lint into that bit of stuff, and I winked as much as to say, 'I'll be hanged if you don't, mister.'"

"The condition of the currency and the total a sense of spent of every desert, will compel a change in the ordinary language applicable to everyday business. We now no "small change," but "little change." So in every thing. Even in the church there is a change in nomenclature. There is no longer any passing round the contribution-box—it is handing round "rag-bags."

"Gen. Barnabas has been removed. Mr. Hooker succeeds him. Well, it makes very little matter now who has control. One, we suppose, will do about as well murdering as the other."

There has been no battles of any importance during the past week.

CONSIDER.—Why are the Legal Tender Treasury Notes like the Children of Israel? Because they are the issue of Abraham and we not their Redeemer.

Very tall man in train, neighbor—'I'll get out and stretch my legs a bit, as well take minutes.' "For goodness sake

that does not! They are too long by already." P. M.

A shewn light, like a certain high tone of a musical note is a false set-to.

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**AUCTION** I hereby notify all persons desirous to sell my wife Katharine Skind or anything on my name, nor to buy any furniture or the house from her, as the same belongs to me. I will not hold myself responsible for any sale which may be entered in my name in Belfast, Jan. 8th 31 H. C. SKIDLER.

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**AUCTIONER'S NOTICE.**

H. B. Auctioneer of the estate of Brian C. O'Driscoll, being referred back for correction of errors which are apparent on its face, I have fixed Friday, the 24th day of January, 1862, at 10 o'clock P. M. at my office in Belfast, to receive all claims and where all persons interested are requested to attend.

W. J. KEAGH, Auctioneer.

Jan. 24, 1862.

eting of the Athlonon S  
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 "Me? hang me if I did," insisted the  
 stranger.  
 "Why, did you not wink, and kept winking?"  
 "Winking? Well, I did, and so did you  
 me. I thought you were winking as  
 much as to say, 'keep dark. I'll stick some  
 fellow into the lot of stuff, and I winked  
 as much as to say, 'I'll be hanged if you  
 don't, mister.'"  
 "The condition of the currency and  
 the total a sense of specie of every descri-  
 tion compel a change in the ordinary  
 language applicable to everyday business. We  
 now say "small change," but "little  
 change." So in every thing. Even in the  
 language of the church there is a change in nomenclature.  
 There is no longer any passing round  
 the "contribution-box" it is handing round  
 the "rag-bags."  
 "Gen. Burnside has been removed.  
 Gen. Hooker succeeds him. Well, it  
 signifies very little matter now who has com-  
 manded. One, we suppose, will do about as  
 well as another in the line of  
 the murdering as the other.

There has been no battle of any importance during the past week.

**CONSUMED.**—Why are the Legal Tender Treasury Notes like the Children of Israel? Because they are the issue of Abraham and not their Redeemer.

☞ Very tall man to train, neighbor.—"I'll get out and stretch my legs a bit, as wait ten minutes." "For goodness sake don't do that! They are too long by already."

☞ A sham light, like a certain high school music is a false set-to.

**AUCTION** I hereby notify all persons not to sell my wife Katharine Smith or thing on my name, nor to buy any familiar of the house from her, as the same belongs to me. I will not hold myself responsible for any such sale or contract in my name.

Bellefonte, Jan. 28 '94. H. C. KENDLER.

**AUCTIONER'S NOTICE.**

THE Auctioneer's report on the estate of Brice C. Drisbin, being referred back for correction (which notices are appended on its face, I have again referred back for correction, and will be sold, on Friday, the 26th of January, 1895, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at my office in Bellefonte, Pa. I will attend to said duties, and where all who are interested are requested to stand.

W. J. KRALSH, Auctioneer.

See p. 24, 1892.

being referred back for  
which are apparent on its face