The Watchman.

P. GRAY MEEK, } Editor.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Friday Morning, Oct, 23, 1863

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MAC.—Your poem has been received and placed on file for publication.

BERTHA.—Thank you. We always like our lady friends to appreciate our labors.

MARY.—Your mother knows better than you do, and of course you should take her advice

VIATOR.—Gen. Meade is still retreating towards Washington. It is thought there will be another battle on the old Bull Run ground

B. F.—No. The official returns are not all in yet. Curtin's majority will be in the neighborhood of ten or twelve thousand, and Agnew's probably three or four thousand.

S. H. M.—"Take care of the pennies and the dollars will take care of themselves" is an old saying and a true one. If you don't learn habits of economy now, you will be a spendthrift all your life.

ABOLITION.—You can giggle and crow and make faces and call names as much as you please; the late election but shows the utter depravity and depths of infamy to which your leaders will descend to ensure success to your degrading cause.

POLITICO.—Judge Woodward becomes Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania immediately upon the expiration of Judge Lowrie's term, who is now the Chief Justice, but whose term has nearly expired. Judge Woodward takes his defeat very philosophically, and will not allow it to prey upon his health or spirits. Personally, he says he is better satisfied to remain upon the Supreme Bench, although he did hope that the great principles of which he accounted himself but the representative, might triumph.

War News.

The news from the army, although important, has been thrown into the shade altogether by the recent election excitement. Gen. Meade has been pretty badly thrashed, and compelled to retreat to the front of Washington. Gen Lee's whereabouts is not definitely known, but he is supposed to be somewhere between Charlestown and the Point of Rocks. The losses on either side are not stated. It is reported that Gen. Rosecrans has been removed; the reasons for doing so are not given. Gen. Meade will no doubt receive his "walking papers" before long because he failed to take Richmond and capture General Lee while the Abolitionists in the army were at home voting for Curtin.

Election Frauds.

The abolitionists have carried the State by the most monstrous and outrageous frauds that were ever perpetrated in any country where the people pretended to revere and respect the sanctity of the elective franchise and the purity of the ballot box, and they openly boast that they could have carried Centre county had they only ten days more time! In one sense of the words, this is undoubtedly true. Had they continued for ten days longer concocting and perpetrating such frauds as they actually did practice in this county, beyond doubt they would have drowned the voice of the patriotic and law-abiding citizens of this county as effectally as they did the voice of the people of the state at large. We will mention some of these acts of frauds and outrage, reserving however for a future article a full ventillation of them.

In this Borough they had imported A. C. Toner, Dr. William Irwin, Dan'l Welsh, and many others who have not for years resided in Bellefonte and *voted them* here, upon their oaths that this was their residence, when some of them are keeping house, paying taxes and voting in the District of Columbia! In Spring Township a young man who *less than three months ago* was exempted from the draft, on the oath of his father and uncle that he was *not twenty years old*, voted *on age*, himself swearing that he was between the ages of TWENTY-ONE AND TWENTY-TWO! In Patton township they voted an UNNATURALIZED FOREIGNER, because he had been in the service ONE YEAR; the abolition Judge of election declaring that our State legislature had passed a LAW permitting all persons to vote who had served one year, whether they were CITIZENS OR NOT! In Burnside township, an abolition board arbitrarily threw out of the count over THIRTY democratic votes without any reason whatever!

It is the duty of all good citizens to see that these violators of the law are duly punished, and we hope every man will see the necessity of prosecuting these scoundrels to the extremity of the law in order that we may have fair play in the future.

☞ What the abolitionists have to crow over since the official returns are beginning to come in, is more than we can imagine. The State has gone for them to be sure but it must be recollected, that Curtin was elected three years since by over 32,000 of a majority, now with the five millions of greenbacks that were sent to this State to carry on the campaign, the tremendous patronage of the "Government," the countless officials, who are interested in continuing the Abolition reign, and all the influence that Abram and his hosts could command, given to them, they are but able to count a little over *ten thousand*; even here at the home of "Shoddy Andy," he is beaten 344 notwithstanding in 1860 he had 342 of a majority and that thousands upon thousands of dollars was spent during the late campaign to keep it right for him, a change at his own home and among his own kinsfolk of 686, against him. Does that look like anything to crow over?

Beaten But Not Conquered.

Anxious as every one has been to hear the official returns of the election in this State, painful as has been the suspense in which all have been kept since the 13th of October, yet no patriot, no lover of his country, no admirer of the government of our fathers, but would willingly wait for months, ay, even years, rather than be compelled to acknowledge that the voters, the people of Pennsylvania, were willing to see the Constitution of our country violated—our State debased—her people insulted and her laws defied But so it is; the die is cast—the verdict sealed—and we must meet it as it comes. Whether those who labored to again place our State in the proud position once occupied by her, were prepared for the defeat that they have met with, is not for us to say; for our own part, we were not. We knew that the means that were being used by the enemy were powerful; we knew that the patronage of officials was immense, and the influence of "greenbacks" almost beyond conception; yet we still had confidence in the intelligence, integrity and patriotism of the people, and believed that they would come to the rescue even at the eleventh hour. We were deceived. Andrew G. Curtin is again Governor of Pennsylvania. Ignorance and error, fraud and corruption have overwhelmed unsuspecting honesty—bribery and threats have crushed Justice for the time, and "greenbacks," coined from the blood of America's bravest men, with bullying harangues and false promises, have seemingly proven too strong for the spirit of liberty and love of law, and the gallant crew of patriots who stood by the Constitution and battled for the white man's government, have been compelled to yield for the present to "treason, stratagem and spoils," but, thank God! it is *only* for the present, Democracy may be defeated but never conquered—overpowered, but not crushed out—cast down, but not dismayed—for as long as truth shall last, as long as wrong and oppression shall find a foot-hold on the Western Hemisphere, so long will American Democracy be found warring for Justice, Truth and Honor.

And now, to day, as the smoke and dust clears up from the field of conflict, exposing to view the black and bloody ruins of our country—when our constitution is torn to shreds and scattered to the winds of Heaven, when dismay is pictured on every countenance, and hope has fled from the hearts of the most sanguine—when gray-haired patriots, like the aged Marius amid the ruins of Carthage, sit sad and alone, sighing for the desolation that has come upon their country, and when the spirit of liberty lies struggling in the dust, the Democracy, that noble band which has ever stood up boldly to maintain the rights, privileges and institutions wrung from domineering Britain on the red fields of the Revolution, can point with pride and exultation to the efforts made in the last campaign to preserve intact the government of our fathers and to save for future generations, the great boon of constitutional liberty.

Although the gloom that hangs over our country is almost impenetrable, and the future looms up dreary and black, yet let no Democrat be disheartened—success *will* attend the right. Our honor is unsullied, and our principles still rest upon the immutable foundations of Truth and Justice; and while we point proudly to our past history, let us swear anew never to give up the battle until victory shall perch upon our banners and Right triumph over Wrong. The hisses and hoots and howls of fanatics will soon give way to complaints of oppression. Taxes will teach the people what Truth has failed to impress upon their understandings, and then will the day of victory dawn upon the followers of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson.

In his speech at the Court House, on Saturday night last, Gov. Curtin said he was in favor of another draft, or of keeping the army well reinforced which amounts to the same thing. Before the election abolition orators and newspapers denied that there would be a draft if their candidates were elected. Democrats said there would. Which was right? Scarcely had the election returns been counted till a proclamation was issued calling for "three hundred thousand more." Such is the results of the triumph of abolitionism. Abolitionists don't complain.

We see that Abram has issued a proclamation for 300,000 more men. If the amount is not made up by volunteering again the 1st of January, drafting will be resorted to. We hope that those who voted for Curtin in order that the "rebellion" would be "crushed," will get a chance to help do the "crushing" part.—One thing they can rest assured of is that Curtin will do but little of the "crushing" himself, and Democrats so far as we can understand have made up their minds to remain at home, so their chances will be excellent.

☞ We learn from the Clearfield *Republican* that a hotel keeper named Gaylor, in Phillipsburg, flung to the breeze on the morning after the election, a flag with the motto of "death to Copperheads" inscribed upon it. "Copperheads" traveling that way should be careful to avoid this man as they would a pestilence, for it is said that his whisky will kill at forty yards, and that people who go there run the risk of starving to death as he has scarcely ever anything to eat, and when he has, its cleanliness is not above suspicion.—Gaylor's is the worst hotel in Phillipsburg, as everybody who has ever stopped there can testify.

☞ It must be exceedingly gratifying to Gov. Curtin to know that his native county that gave him 341 of a majority three years since, now gives over that against him.—Creditable to him, is'nt it?

☞ If you wish to support a paper that advocates rights of white men, subscribe and pay for the WATCHMAN.

Gov Curtin in Bellefonte.

Last Saturday Gov. Andrew G. Curtin made a flying visit to this place for the purpose, we suppose, of glorying over his re-election and of taunting the honest men of Centre county who voted against him with their defeat. Centre county however was an unfortunate place for Governor Curtin to come with such a purpose in view, for the home of "the soldiers friend" gave a majority of 344 against him. Andy's visit here for the purpose of crowing over his election, was certainly in bad taste, to say the least of it, and he must surely have forgotten that his fellow-citizens of Centre county had pronounced against him most emphatically. Be that as it may, however, Andy was here, and of course a meeting must be got up for to give him an opportunity to make a speech. So the abolitionists of Bellefonte went to work and notified our citizens that the governor was in town, and would address the people at the Court house, in the evening. Well, the evening came, and the Court house was well filled, Democrats and Republicans both going with different motives, however, the Republicans to glory over the Democracy and the Democrats out of curiosity to see what the "Shoddy" had to say. By and by the said "Shoddy" was introduced and after lengthy by the *suspender* man, who occupied the chair, he commenced his speech. What he said was of no earthly account whatever, and we do not intend to weary our friends with any attempted report of his remarks. It is sufficient to say they were *Andy Curtin* all through, vain-glorious and boastful from beginning to end. The Democratic party *was* whipped, the South *would be* annihilated, and then England and France would catch it. He was Governor of Pennsylvania, and he would do wonders &c.—Such was the character of his Speech. We pitied the poor, conceited executive, and wondered if he had lost all the little sense he ever had.

During the first part of the Governors speech a boy away out near the door, more interested in his own gabble than in his excellency's remarks, made some observations which were overheard by him, and forthwith the "Shoddy" requested the said boy to "dry up". This the boy did not feel disposed to do, whereupon the said "Shoddy" fell into a passion and raising his executive arm authoritively, he commanded everybody to "put him out."—This was the signal, and every Republican in the house rose to his feet and shouted "put him out!" Sheriff Alexander from a far corner of the room shouted "put him out! I deputize any man in the house to put him out!" "Put him out!" shouted the crowd. "put him out!" bellowed the sheriff, "put him out," thundered the Governor, and of course everybody was on tip toe to see somebody else "put him out." But the "put him out" part wasn't done, at least we "didn't see it" when some one shouted "its only a boy," which seemed to quiet the disturbed state of the "Shoddy's" nerves and the whole thing began to assume a somewhat ridiculous appearance and would no doubt have ended in a regular "guffaw" all round, had our Andy not proceeded with his speech. It tickled us mightily, and even to-day we can't think of it without a grin. It was, indeed a dignified spectacle. The Governor of Pennsylvania in a passion because annoyed by a bit of a boy, whom a touch would have quieted, and the sheriff of Centre County excited over the same thing, was a sight which would have been disgusting had it not been so ridiculous. But the "Shoddy" forgot his dignity and the sheriff his office, and we left, commenting upon the littleness of great (?) men.

The Soldiers Right to Vote.

Now that the election is over, and the people compelled to be satisfied as they sit down and calmly reflect over the exciting scenes of the past campaign, we wish to call their attention to the course pursued not only by the abolition orators and press of this county, but of the entire State, every one recollects with what bitter malignity, they assailed Judge Woodward, for his decision on the Soldiers vote. It was the only charge that they pretended to make against him, the only thing out of a record of thirty years that they could scrape up to prejudice voters against him and let us see by their own doings how false that statement was.

It was well known, for weeks before the election, that there would be numbers of soldiers sent home to this county to vote for Curtin, to operate on them and their friends and relatives at home was the object of these bare faced falsifiers, and for this was the lie gotten up, that Judge Woodward by his decision had deprived the soldiers of the right of voting. The election day came round and with it came the men from the army, in order that none of them would be prevented from voting.—Judge Linn, who had all through the campaign harped about Judge Woodward's injustice to the soldiers, wrote a letter to Jesse Klinger Esq., Judge of the election in this borough, explaining who had and who had not a right to vote, in that letter which was published in the *Press* and in slips and sent over the county, on the morning before the election Judge Linn quotes three paragraphs from the decision of Judge Woodward, (the sane decision that they denounced through the campaign, for depriving the soldiers the right of suffrage) to PROVE THAT THEY HAD THE RIGHT AND WERE ENTITLED TO VOTE, no matter whether they had been home ten days prior to the election or not, and in evry case where a soldiers vote was challenged, at the window, Judge Woodward's decision was quoted to Sustain his right to vote, how H. N. McCalister and the ballance of that batch of contemptible falsifiers could stand at the window, and argue from that decision that soldiers had the right to vote after telling at every school house in the county that it deprived them from voting, we know not. But such are the men that carried the election this fall, and such are the means resorted too. Will the people still believe what they tell them, or will they at the next election *spurn* them as the lying Hypocrites, they have proven themselves to be?

"WELCOME, OLD FRIEND."—The New York *Day-Book*, after an absence of two years, caused by its suppression for telling the truth, by the miserable faction of abolition tyrants at Washington, has again made its appearance, as determined and bold as ever. It is double the size of the *Caucasian*, the paper published in its stead during its suppression, and is one of the ablest and best Democratic papers in existence Long may it live to be a thorn in the side of usurpers, despots and corruptionists.

GOV. CURTIN made a speech in the Court House in this place on Saturday night last. He didn't tell us whether he had taken his "heel" from the necks of Democrats yet, or not.—We suppose he didn't feel quite so much of a "conqueror" this time, as he did three years ago.

General McClellan's Letter.

The following letter from General McClellan made its appearance in the Philadelphia papers a few days before the election. It proves conclusively that the General was in favor of the election of Judge Woodward, and that the *Democratic Watchman* told the truth when it so informed the people. Of course, the *Central Press* and all other abolition sheets will refuse to publish this letter, as it is in direct contradiction of their statements prior to the election.

It is a matter of much regret that this letter of General McClellan made its appearance at so late a date in the campaign. Had it appeared two weeks before it did, it might have changed the result of the election:

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 12, 1863.

Hon. Charles J. Biddle:—

Dear Sir—My attention has been called to an article in the Philadelphia *Press*, asserting that I had written to the managers of the Democratic meeting at Allentown, disapproving of the objects of the meeting, and that if I voted or spoke it would be in favor of Governor Curtin. I am informed that similar assertions have been made throughout the State. It has been my earnest endeavor heretofore to avoid participation in party politics, and I am determined to adhere to this course: but it is obvious that I cannot longer maintain silence under such misrepresentations. I therefore request you to deny that I have written any such letter or entertained any such views as those attributed to me in the Philadelphia *Press*, and I desire to state clearly and distinctly that, having some few days ago had a full conversation with Judge Woodward, I find that our views agree; and I regard his election as Governor of Pennsylvania called for by the interests of the nation.

I understand Judge Woodward to be in favor of the prosecution of the war with all the means at the command of the loyal States until the military power of the rebellion is destroyed. I understand him to be of the opinion that while the war is urged with all possible decision and energy, the policy directing it should be in consonance with the principles of humanity and civilization, working no injury to private rights and property not demanded by military necessity, and recognized by military law among civilized nations; and, finally, I understand him to agree with me in the opinion that the sole great objects of this war are the restoration of the unity of the nation, the preservation of the constitution and the supremacy of the laws of the country.

Believing that our opinions entirely agree upon these points, I would, were it in my power, give to Judge Woodward my voice and my vote.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN.

Conditions Of Accepting The Mexican Throne.

The Vienna *Press*, of September 14, contains the following;

The Mexican deputation, which will formally offer Archduke Ferdinand Max the imperial crown voted by the Assembly of Notables, is expected to arrive here in a few days. It is asserted that the Archduke is greatly disposed to accept the offer, but it is a mistake to suppose he will embrace it unconditionally. He is firmly determined only to ascend the throne provided the powers interested in upholding the balance of power by the erection of a monarchy in Mexico, the dissolution of the North American Republic, and the prevention of the subjugation of Europe by America, will fulfill such conditions as shall afford the Mexican throne warrants of permanency. These conditions are:

1. Guarantee of the throne by the three powers who originally undertook the Mexican expedition (England, France, and Spain,) that is to say, that they shall undertake to support the monarchy by arms, in the case of danger from within or without.

2. that all Mexican municipalities shall declare themselves, by free vote, satisfied with the establishment of a monarchy and the choice of an Austrian prince. Upon these conditions, and, as we are positively assured, upon these conditions only, Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian will set out for Mexico.

We believe, however that the first of these stipulations is sufficient to render the Archduke's acceptance impossible. France may, perhaps, promise the required guarantee, England never will, and Spain has already declared that she will not commit herself to more than a moral guarantee of the Mexican throne. As regards the second condition, its fulfillment presupposes the occupation of the entire country by the French, for without such occupation it would be impracticable to obtain the votes of all municipalities. Up to the present time the French have scarcely occupied three out of the eighteen States of which Mexico consists and even for this purpose their force is insufficient. The whole French army would have to be sent across the ocean fully to occupy a country that is four times the size of France. With the best will in the world the French will be unable under these circumstances to furnish the votes of the municipalities. Even were France inclined to occupy the country, years must elapse in the task, or, at any rate, a considerable time. This would be of little use to the Emperor of the French, who wants a monarch for Mexico in a hurry—firstly to serve as a pretext for a loan, next, partly to draw his neck out of the Mexican noose. Should Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian insist upon the absolute fulfillment of his stipulations to their full extent, his Imperial Highness will hardly be able to give the Mexican deputation a satisfactory reply.

The Polish Parliament.

There is something wonderful in the energy and power of action displayed by the secret Government of Poland. We have had several occasions to point out some of the marvelous operations by which this occult power has succeeded in organizing an extensive and well combined revolution from the fragmentary sparks of the first rebellion, but every steamer that brings new tidings from the land of mourning, furnishes us also with reports of new undertakings, still more startling and bold. The energency consentrated by that unknown Government upon the direction of the holy cause intrusted to them must be truly formidable, the reckless and criminal violence of the wretches of the French revolution sinks into insignificance at the side of it, and becomes still more hideous when compared with this just, human and inflexible power.

A better representation of the true revolution, of the unselfish, all devoted patriotism which rebels only against insupportable oppression and tyranny, from which no other power can liberate it, than this Polish government and nation offers, cannot not be found in the history of Europe. Revolutionary energy has never been more aptly personified than in the Polish government, the Polish women have shown an unusual patriotism and devotion, of which few nations can boast examples, and the whole nation has been almost unanimous in the great struggle for freedom and independence.

We now hear that the polish nations is to have a Parliament, elected on republican principles by the nation at large. Such is the highest degree of the secret Government. The Parliament is to consist of three hundred members, and is called to meet in London, on the 5th of October. Each person has the right to vote or to be voted for who pays to the National Government a yearly tax of at least ten rubles in the cities, and twelve rubles in the country, who is twenty four years of age, and a Pole by birth or, at least four years a resident in the country.

It is made the duty of every such person to vote and to serve, if elected, a penalty being attached for a refusal. The commissioners who are intrusted with the collection of the National taxes, have been instructed to collect the voting lists in the several districts, and the voters are requested, in order to prevent too great a scattering of votes, to vote for whatever person public sentiment seems to point out as the fittest to represent them in the National Parliament. Patriotism and a certain degree of education are the only requirements for a representative. He must at least be able to read and write. The mode in which the election is to be conducted in each district, is furnished by the Government.

The object for which this National Parliament is called together are thus stated; To provide for an organization of the National army to provide for an equal distribution of taxes and assessments, to provide the mode of electing the members of the National Government and the form of government generally, to appoint a ministry from the members of the National Government, to draft a criminal code, to organize the National authorities, &c.

The present secret Government promises to submit an exact account of its financial condition, to the parliament, and calls upon all members who may be elected to leave the country quietly and meet together in London, where the right of free assembly is unabridged, in order to deliberate there in daily meetings as the Polish National Parliament. Reports of the Proceedings of this Parliament are to be published in the German, English, French, Italian, Polish, and Hungarian languages, and are to be sent sent free to all the public journals of Europe.

Without discussing the expediency or inexpediency of this measure, it must be granted that it gives evidence of a most unselfish patriotism, unbounded confidence and consummate ability on the part of the secret Government. The very idea is grand enough to atone for the mistake, if it should turn out to be a mistake. Its realization will be a still greater proof of the impotence of the Russian tyranny wherever it comes in contact with this glorious Republican spirit The power of the idea, which has so often been ridiculed, is every day more and more demonstrated in this battle between an elevated national sentiment, and the brute force of a powerful Empire. And it should, it must be recolected that this measure is undertaken at the very time when Russian rule is applied with undoubted severity in Poland.

All warsaw has been shut off [closely blockaded] from all contact with the outside world for ten days, and the whole city house by house is to be searched in the hope that something may finally be found whereby to detect the secret Government and its machinery. No woman in mourning is hereafter to have permission to see her relatives in the prisons, The most Stringent order has been issued to kill off every patriotic demonstration in the outbreak.

In the country the Russian Generals and soldiers murder, burn and pillage like so many fiends let loose from hell. Muraview the soul of these outrages, had ordered all the woods in which the insurgents seek protection, and under cover of which they assail he Russian troops, to be cut down and finding that process to be too expensive and tedious, in setting them on fire. Immense tracts of forest have thus been laid in ashes; and the traveler in those dismal districts sees huge clouds of smoke ascending, and pillars of fire and lightening up the sky with bloodred flames. Villiages farm houses—almost every human habitation—is being destroyed in the most patriotic districts. The cruelties of the Republicans in La. Vendee are re-enacted and imitated by the tools of a despot in unhappy Poland. Women are hung in the most inhumam manner: Neither sex nor age is spared where the Russian Cossacks set their feet. But the spirit of liberty, of independence and right is strengthened by each such baptism of blood and even the hopeless must become hopeful when such determination and energy are shown.

The fifteenth of August is now at hand. The whrld will wonder to see a Polish Parliament, elected by the people, holding its daily sessions in the metropolis of England.

☞ One of the commissioners appointed by Burnside to try Vallandigham, was formerly a citizen of Paterson, N. J., where he kept a disreputable house. He was indicted by the Grand Jury of Passaic county for the offence, but before his trial ran away, and procured a commission from the Mr. Lincoln as Captain in the U. S Army. He was a fit tool for Burnside's disreputable business.

☞ A contemporary wants to know what is meant by 'Conservative Democrats.' Why, sir, as the phrase is now used, it means a fellow who has smelt a greenback or a nigger, and who is trying to split the difference between a white man and a black one. He is ashamed to be a nigger, but is not quite content to be a white man.

The Progress of Things—The Right of Negroes to Sit in Hotel Parlors.

The following letter from the editor of the *Independent* illustrates the progress of things:

(From the Independent.)

The following letter is published in the *Anglo-African*, and is here republished as forming part of a good-natured discussion between the *Independent* and that journal:

NEW YORK, September 25, 1863.

MY DEAR MR. HAMILTON: You and I have had some discussion which our mutual friends are misunderstanding. You ought not to say that I seek to put an end to the *Anglo-African*. I would lend both my hands to build it up—not a finger to pull it down. May it profit your readers and fatten your purse!

My objection to the paper is not to its contents, but to its name. Why do you call yourself African? You are an American. True, the early fountain of your blood sprang in Africa; so did mine in England. But neither am I an Englishman nor you an African. Both of us count centuries between ourselves and our ancestry. We belong not to the Eastern continent, but to the Western. This is your native, not your adopted land. Now why, in your native land do you label yourself a foreigner?—The enemy calls you an intruder, and you admit the charge by naming yourself an alien. If you should visit Africa, you would there say "I am an American." Why, then, born and living in America, do you say, "I am an African?"

The colored people of this country are unjustly set apart by the whites into an order by themselves This exclusiveness works your injury and sorrow. Nor will your trials have an end till you cease to be ranked as an exclusive class. But how will you cease to be ranked as an exclusive class while you take pains so to rank your elves? I regret that the title of your newspaper reminds your brethren every week that they are negroes Rather ought you to inspire them to forget that they are negroes, and to remember that they are men. White men have no right to form themselves into a caste on account of their whiteness, nor have black men on account of their blackness; but both white men and black have common claims as brethren, fellow citizens and friends.

Now, if I were a black man and the editor of your newspaper, I would sweep away its title and give it a yankee one instead.—Then I would advocate my right to ride in the Eighth avenue cars, to sit in the parlor of the New York Hotel, to hire the best pew in Grace Church to run for Congress in Ben Wood's district, and to be a candidate for the next Presidency of the United States

But before doing any of these things, I would first call myself an American—not an African—plucking my name as a flower from my own soil, instead of reaching across the sea to borrow the poor title of an alien.

I am your friend, now and ever,
THEODORE TILTON.

Everything Advancing.

Heaven help the poor this winter. The inflation of the currency just begins to be felt in every avenue of business. Everything is on the raise. Silks, calicoes, muslins, delains, ladies' bonets, laces, cashmere shawls, wood, coal, beef, potatoes, flour, rents, &c., all feel the hectic which "greenbacks" impart. The shoddy aristocracy are very factidious. They will have no common raiment, no ordinary residences.—There is not a house on Fifth avenue that can be had for love or money. People are so rich that all wish to buy but none to sell. Hence, first-class residences are in demand. Houses last fall at this time went begging for tenants, now tenants are begging for houses. The consequence is, rents are advancing upwards, upwards, and there is no telling where they will stop. Stop they can not so long as Mr. Chase keeps on issuing "greenbacks." The fever grows hotter, the inflation increases. Shoddy has grown suddenly rich and feels proud, happy and contented, and Mrs. Shoddy and all the little Shoddies must have the best of everthing. Have they not lived long enough pinching and starving and did not that contract, or that lucky speculation in stocks make them independently rich? Why should they not enjoy themselves as well as the old aristocracy? One hundred dollars used to be thought a large price for a new dress by the old *regime*, and a thousand dollars for a shawl was considered the very acme of extravagance. But Shoddy scouts at such small potatoes. Now two hundred and fifty dollars is nothing for a new silk dress, and India shawls have been sold within a few weeks for three thousand dollars! Think of that, ye old *habitues* of Saratoga, Newport, and ye denizens of Fifth avenue.

The milliners had their fall opening during the past week, and all the Flora McFlimseys in town were out. Such a splendid display was never before seen.—*Day Book.*

THE COST.—In preparing the census of 1860, the marshals were directed to obtain from the records of the States and Territories respectively an account of the value of the real and personal estate as assessed for taxation, and instructions were given these officers to add the proper amount to the assessment, so that the return should represent as well the true or intrinsic value, as the inadequate was generally attached to property for taxable purposes. According to the calculations thus made, the entire value of all the individual property in all States and Territories was a little over $16,000,000,000 or a little more than five times the estimated amount of our present debt. The total value of the property in the slave States, including all of Virginia, was, in round numbers, four thousand and seven hundred millions of dollars, so, that, if we take into account that the slaves are now "forever free," it will be seen that it would have been cheaper to have bought the Southern States than it has been to subjugate them.—*Age.*

—Ought not old Abe to be arrested for refusing to take his salary in greenbacks, on the ground of depreciating the currency and embarrassing the government? But, on the other hand, perhaps it is as unreasonable to ask Lincoln to take his own money as it would a quack doctor to take his own pills.

☞ BEFORE the draft, Tilton, of the New York *Independent*, wrote: "Honor to the conscripts who, scorning pitiful evasion, obey the behests of the law." After the draft, Tilton found HE was among the elected, and went——and paid his little $300.

Sumner says, in his long-winded speech, that the North cannot "count even now upon the certain friendship of any European power, unless it be the Republic of William Tell." He has nobody to thank for it but himself and bat-blind friends.

☞ Remember, the freedom of the people is in their Constitution and nowhere else. Whoever violates the Constitution, violates freedom. Whoever seeks to destroy the Constitution, seeks to destroy freedom.

☞ Says the Chichago *Times*:—The first abolitition administration has supplied us with many things of which we were never before possessed. It has given us thousands of widows and orphans; filled our streets with maimed and broken human beings; erected for our accomodation numberless military prisons; furnished us lavishly with military authority, spies and informers after the manner of Austria, and blessed us with an army of tax-gatheres and hungry officials, who consume the substance of the people; has initiated us into the experience of a stamp act, and has entailed upon us a national debt to which that of England will soon be a mere circumstance; has given the national capital all the airs and glitter of a court; has demonstrated that America can excel the world in thievery and corruption, as she does in reaping machines and fast yachts; and finally enabled us to realize the beauties of a military conscription. These are a few only of the favors for which we are indebted to this abolition administration and for which we hope all are truly thankful. As an offsett to these desirable gifts, it has relieved us of the *habeas corpus* the right of trial by jury, and other medical superfluities, for which we should all be still more grateful.

☞ Four thousand two hundred names were drawn in the Third Congressional District of Massachutetts. Of these only 46 were sent to camp as conscripts, 134 paid the commutation fee, 196 furnishsd substitutes, 930 skedaddled, and the remainder (2,885) were exempted. Pretty good for Gov. Andrew's "swarms!"

☞ HE'LL HARDLY GO BACK.—A friend of a soldier, who was suffering from a painful wound, said to him the other day: "Well, Tom, do you feel like going back to the army when your wound is well?" "No, not unless I go back either as a nigger or an officer."

☞ CONUNDRUMS.—Why does Abe, with his Conscription Act, differ from the butchers that drive bullocks to the slaughter pen? Because butchers drive the fat of the land to the slaughter pen, but Abe drives none but the poor.

☞ It is said that the army of the Potomac has captured four little ragged newsboys, and locked them up in the guard-house. What will they do with them; sell them to the shoddy contractors for rags?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ACCOUNT OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT BELLEFONTE, COUNTY OF CENTRE, October 1st, 1863.

Adams M. S.	Hazin Harry
Bowers Robert	Irwin Gen'l W. W.
Breen Henry	Jonson Mary 2
Bachiel Abe	Jacobs Mrs. Ann B.
Borver Joshua	Kerlin B. G.
Bair Miss Eveline 2	Keeler Wm. D.
Cheeseman Miss Marian	Markel Miss Annie
Coy George	Mallery Miss Frances M.
Campbell Wm.	McGill Wm. R.
Carter Eugene M.	Pratt Mrs. Elizabeth J. 2
Clarke Wm.	Rossman Miss Margaret
Davis Erastus	Rhodes Michael
Derush Peter 2	Rhodes James
Dougherty Mrs. Mary	Rolar Joseph
Dougnerty Miss Mary	Roberson George
Degamo Henry	Stone J. C.
Fisher Wm.	Stern David
Flemman John	Stover John F.
Garnes George	Treaster John
Glenn Charles	Taylor Leoner
Gerber Mrs. Catharine 2	Thompson Jonathan W.
Halling James	Walker Oliver
Himel Simon	Watson Miss Nancy
Hall J. N.	Watson David,
	Wm. Williard.

☞ Persons calling for any of the above letters will please to say they are advertised.
WM. P. COOK, P. M.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellfeonte, on TUESDAY, November 24, 1863, all that valued farm or tract of land situate in Harris township, four miles east of the "Agricultural College," in Centre county, containing 222 acres, strict measure bounded by lands of Charles Stam, Michael Wheeling and others. About one hundred and ninety acres of the above tract are cleared and in the highest state of cultivation.—The land is of the best quality of limestone, easy to till, and produces equally well as the best farm in Centre county. A never-failing stream of water runs through the premises near the buildings. A large brick house and bank barn and other outbuildins, in good repair, are erected thereon, everything, in fact, calculated to make home comfortable.

TERMS: One-half on confirmation of the sale and the residue in two equal annual payments with interest.
JOHN HOFFER,
Guardian of Enoch and George Hastings.
Oct. 23, 1863.

MARRIAGE GUIDE.—YOUNG'S GREAT PHYSIOLOGICAL WORK.

Or every one his own Doctor—being a private Instructor for married persons or those about to marry, both male and female. In everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production or prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with upwards of one hundred engravings. All young married people or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up, and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any one on the receipt of twenty-five cents. Address Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 SPRUCE St. above 4th Philadelphia.
October 23, 1863—1y

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, the subscriber, Administrator of the estate of James Hoff, deceased, will offer at public sale, at the Court House, in Bellefonte, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of NOVEMBER next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described farm or tract of land, viz:

About one hundred and thirty acres of land situate in Boggs township, adjoining lands of John Fetzer, Gideon Foy and others, about thirty acres of which are cleared, with a good apple and peach orchard thereon, the residue of the land being well timbered.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage.
JOHN T. HOOVER,
Oct. 23, 1863—3t. *Administrator.*

ESTRAYS.

Came to the residence of the subscriber in Worth township, about the last of August, three head of young cattle—one steer and two heifers—supposed to be three years old. They are all of a reddish color, and have marks on the rump. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away; otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.
A. P. RICHARDS.
Flat Rock, Oct. 23, 1863.

PINE GROVE ACADEMY AND SEMINARY.

The Winter session will open on WEDNESDAY the 4th day of November, 1863.

TERMS:—Board and Tuition and English branches $55 per term of five months. *Instrumental Music* will be taught by a competent teacher.
J. E. THOMAS, A. M,
Oct. 23—3t *Principal.*

WANTED!

Three Teachers—in Snowshoe township. None need apply who have not testimonials of good moral character as well as educational qualifications. Apply to JAMES FORESMAN, Secretary, Mechannon, Pa.
Oct. 23 1863.