The Watchman.

P. GRAY MEEK, } Editor.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Friday Morning, Dec, 4, 1863.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

E. E.—If you furnish the REAL name of the author the article will appear.

STUDENT.—Onasimus was a sophist of Athens, who flourished in the Reign of Constantine.

SIS.—We have read your "POEM" before you stole it from a paper published in 1836, a copy of which we have now before us.

J. E B.—If you wait until the war is ended in in the way you speak of—the subjugation of the south—your head will be grey as "Timbadger's goat,' and the business you intend to embark in, will be no business at all.

SAGO.—Emerson Etheridge is no Democrat; he is a renegade southerner, and was elected clerk of the last House of Representatives by the abolitionists: Much as he may differ with the honest wing of that infamous party, yet so long as he sustains this administration in its unholy crusade against the people of the south, he is as culpable as any of them.

THEODORE.—Dancing is a very healthy and innocent amusement when properly indulged in, and not carried to excess. We do not think there is any harm in an occasional social ball or party Like anything else, however, dancing may be carried to extremes, and, when this is the case, it, of course, becomes hurtful to those participating in it. The simple act of dancing, however, is one of the most innocent and healthful exercises in the world.—

Why Is It?

Now when our government is tottering upon the verge of ruin—while the red hand of war is deluging our country with the blood of her citizens—while desolation is sweeping over our brightest valleys, and destruction visiting our cities and towns, it becomes the duty of all good men, who really desire that peace, happiness and prosperity may again bless the American people, to study well the great principles upon which our government was founded—the history of past, and present political parties, and decide coolly, calmly and deliberately, which they should support.

We are treading, boldly and rashly upon the brink of a fearful precipice, without a single cautionary thought on the part of our public servants, and one more step taken by them in the direction of their object—the "equality of the races" and the "subjugation of the Southern people," will plunge us into a condition of misery, horror and subjection to fanatical and puritanical despotism, from which we cannot escape, and, than, to endure which, it were better to die. Fearful indeed is the responsibility to generations yet unborn of those who really desire to hand down to their sucessiors in life, untainted, unblemished and unalloyed the blessed boon of LIBERTY, bequeathed to them by their patriotic fathers. The glorious temple of Liberty is being assaured from popular visions by the dark and loathsome clouds of lust, gain, and oppression and its sacred halls are being profaned by demons, with the mark of hell upon them, whose object is to assassinate the the fair Goddess at whose shrine worshiped the immortal Washington and his colaborers, in the

Fight for white mens rights
In this the white mans, country.

Where are our blessed institutions to-day? Where our boasted freedom? Where the security for person or property? Our Constitutional guarantees are no longer respected, and he above all others who has sworn to protect, preserve and defend our written law, now rustlessly assails it under the plea of "military necesity," and outrages the most sacred feelings of every one worthy to be called an American citizen by joking over the new made graves of America's children. For heads of departments and law makers, we have men who pocket their thousands of profit made from the toil and blood of millions and openly violate the great charter of our liberties to accomplish their wicked ends. A debt is being fastened upon us, the interest of which alone in a few years we will not be able to pay—a terrible legacy for our children. Our taxes are enormous, and we are compelled to pay almost fabulous prices for everything we eat, drink wear or consume in any manner. Rioting and revelry have become the order of the day, with those whom the people have trusted with the affairs of the government—the happiness and prosperity that once blessed us as a people is now numbered with "the things that were," and why? What has brought this state of affairs upon us? SIMPLY A DEPARTURE FROM THE PRINCIPLES OF OUR GOVERNMENT AND THE POLICY OF ITS FOUNDERS.—The good old doctrines of our Democratic fathers have been set aside for the infamous dogmas of bigoted, blinded, besotted, puritanical fanatics, who in their effort to force an inferior race of beings into an equality with a superior race, have forced our country with all its blessings over the precipice of ruin.

Unceasing and untiring vigilance may yet save us if the people arouse! If they heed no longer the deceitful, lying tongue of puritanical abolitionism, that has lulled them into a false security, but awake to the terrible contest that is just ahead all may yet be well. It only requires our government to be administered in accordance with the peinciples of Democracy, to restore unity, prosperity and peace. Let the honest men, that are now working with the disunionists, reflect. If they would save our country let them labor for the success of Democratic principles.

Stand by Principles.

The Democratic party has been defeated by the most glaring frauds. The truth of this assertion forces itself upon us despite our earnest endeavors to believe otherwise. It is no consolation to the true Democrat that the voice of the people has been stifled and a wound inflicted upon the principles of free government from which they will probably never recover. We could far better bear the humiliation of defeat, and the repudiation, *by the people*, of the principles we advocate, than the terrible truth that the ballot-box is no longer the index to their wishes. It is a terrible truth, because that when the fact forces itself upon the minds of all—as it certainly will—that they no longer control their own destiny, when they know that the ballot-box is but a mockery to hide the hideousness of despotism, they will not fail to seize the last right of freemen—that of revolution—to overturn a system of laws which puts upon them all the burdens of a government, but affords none of its protection.

We have been once defeated; but shall we give up the hope of free government in consequence of the triumph of men who now stand aghast at the work of their own hands? We believe that there are honest men in the Republican party who must be horrified at the result of their own deeds.—They never meant the destruction of the right of free election; they never meant to call down upon us what has now befallen us. Many of them now perceive that if the Democratic party is crushed, the nation falls with it, and that they, too, must share in the general ruin. They see that the tendency of this government, under Abolition rule, is to grow stronger and stronger, until State sovereignty is completely destroyed, and the Federal Union merged in a new government having the name, as well as the form of Despotism. Shall the party which has so long and so nobly breasted the storm, succumb, when those who have called up the demon tremble with the idea of the evil he may work? If there ever was a time in the history of any nation when the lovers of liberty and of the human race, should take a decided stand, and maintain it, despite all the powers of hell, that time is upon us now. The louder the storm, the firmer should be the hearts and hands of those who seek to weather it. The body of a living man must be supported upon the waves by the exertion of swimming; that of a drowned one floats by its own corruption.—The destiny of our country and of the human race depends upon the exertions of the Democratic Party, and shall Democrats now remain inactive and drown, that they may float upon the fathomless waves of despotism? Shall they uphold the hands which aim at our institutions the bolts of destruction, because those hands hold the money wrung from the blood and suffering of the people?

We do not believe that the great heart of the American people is corrupt. We believe, if an honest expression can be given of the will of the people, that it will be declared in favor of those principles which have so long sustained our nation. Let not a single defeat, even though carried in violation of the very first principle of free government, discourage us. Right and principle may be overcome, but can *never be destroyed*. Honest men will yield their principles only with life. We hear it daily said that the government of our fathers is a corpse, and that it is vanity to contend for that which is no more. But even allowing that our system of laws has failed to serve the purposes for which it was created, it does not follow that the principles it was formed to preserve and protect, have been destroyed. They are beyond the reach of man, and his puny arm is extended in vain against that which God has declared. Heaven never forces its blessings upon any one; they are placed within our reach, but we are at liberty to refuse them if we desire to do so. Men may refuse to conform to the laws of God; but it is they who die and not the law. We may refuse to perform the labor necessary for the production of food until we die; but the sun shines and the rain descends, and nature does fail not nevertheless.—We may fail in the duties necessary to maintain free institutions, and degenerate into despotism; but the eternal principles are the same, and honest hearts will hold them and honest men support them, though all the powers of evil combine against them.

The principles of Democracy, as declared by Thomas Jefferson and his compatriots, will never, *never* die. Revolutions may shake the earth and redden its surface with blood, governments may go down to destruction in their efforts to maintain them, but until the great globe itself shall pass away, those principles remain the same. If we have had anything worth contending for, the hour of danger is the hour for work. Brave men think only of the blows they will strike; cowards of those they will receive. The Republican party already shrink from the responsibility they have taken upon themselves; they feel the nation staggering beneath the weight of four thousand millions of dollars, and they fear the coming catastrophe. But let not Democrats partake of their cowardly fear. We have everything to hope for from action and everything to fear from inaction. We cannot possibly make our situation worse, and good never yet failed to come from an honest avowal and support of the eternal principles of Right and Justice.—The letters of Junius failed, by his own admission, to accomplish what was expected of them, but while the language in which they are written survives, their good effects will never be lost. Nothing is ever lost by adhering to and supporting the right. Let us not be discouraged by the dangers which threaten us. Enough men openly voted the Democratic ticket in the late elections, to preserve our government in spite of all the efforts of its enemies, let them but adhere to their old principles and to each other, and make one more earnest effort in the great experiment of free government.

The hopes of humanity centre in the Democratic party, and let them not be disappointed.

More than once have our principles passed through the fire unscathed, and an adherance to them will carry us safely yet.—We have the choice between Democracy and Despotism. Which shall it be?

Is the Union Divided?

President Lincoln has appointed a man by the name of Busteed, of New York, United States District Judge for the northern and southern districts of Alabama, in the place of Judge Lane, who has recently given up the ghost. By this appointment, Mr. Lincoln pretends to ignore the existence of the Southern Confederacy, and "makes believe," as the children say, that the Union is not divided. Of course, the appointment of Busteed is a mere farce, as his authority will not be recognized in the Districts to which he has been assigned, nor would his person even be safe in that portion of the country, where Davis holds supreme control. Mr. Lincoln knew all this when he made the appointment, as well as he knew that Judge Lane had never been able to hold a court in Alabama, during the whole period of his judgeship. But this great President of ours, whose miserable and suicidal policy has severed the Union in twain and plunged the whole nation into blood and tears, yet "lays the flattering unction to his soul" that he is still President of the *whole* United States, as it was in the days of Jackson and Polk, and affects to treat the mighty revolution of a great people as a mere outbreak of passion on the part of a few deluded malcontents.

Such conduct on the part of a ruler called to preside over the destinies of twenty millions of people, is puerile and childish in the extreme. It is ridiculous and disgusting, and shows what infinitely small minds are now at the head of our government, and how little they comprehend the mighty task which they have before them or the appalling dangers and perils by which they are surrounded. God forgive them, if the liberties of a great nation, which are even now tremoling in the balance, should sink beneath the storm, for the American people never can.

The Union *is* divided—the Gordian knot has been cut in twain, and the affections of the people of two great sections, who were once bound together in love and concord, have been turned to strife and bitterness.—It is bootless now to inquire who or what has been the cause of all this; future generations will settle this matter for themselves and history will not fail to fasten the brand of infamy upon the guilty parties, who shall remain forever accursed. But the sad fact is ever present with us that *the Union is divided*, and the sooner our rulers comprehend this great truth, the better, probably, it will be for the hope of human liberty throughout the world. Abraham Lincoln is President of the North, and a great political convulsion has placed Jefferson Davis in the Executive Chair of the South. The "irrepressible conflict," so long prophesied and hoped for by the leaders of the Abolition party, is now in progress, while amid the crash of contending armies in the field, and corruption and despotism in the court, the temple of human liberty seems crumbling into dust. May God stretch forth his powerful arm to save us, for we have no longer any hope in the counsels of man.

Pay Him.

The abolition papers, expecting that Congress will favor their views, are agitating the question of raising the "government's" wages. Twenty-five thousand dollars per year is not sufficient to keep Mrs. "Government" in crinoline and flummery and "fixtures" for the little "governments" and buy tobacco, whisky and nigger song books for Mr. "Government." "He must have more," say they. Yes, give him more say we.—Load him down with the currency he has digraced our country with. Crush his long lank, bony form, with the weight of his own infamy, and bear his miserable carcass to the earth, by the worthless trash he has compelled honest people to accept in exchange for their products. Let him stumble along with a load he can neither enjoy nor get rid of.

Yes, give him more say we. Fill him with greenbacks, plaster him with greenbacks, feed him with greenbacks, until like the darkey's goose he lies down and groans. Let him drink nothing but greenback tea, or see nothing in the future but his greasy greenbacks. Fill his pockets, his eyes, his ears and his throat with them. Pay him, yes give him enough! Run a Hoe's ten cylinder, expressly to print greenbacks for him, and let them be so plenty that beggars will fling them at him on the street—will spit them on his boots as he goes to church. He deserves pay, Let him have it in his own invention.

He has labored long and untiringly to make the little that was valuable to the people valuless. Why should they be niggardly about rewarding him for his service? He has done more to subvert constitution and laws, to crush out liberty and enslave the masses than all his tribe besides. Why should he not be compensated? Pay him then. Pave his path to the infernal regions with the flimsy rags he has given us in place of our good old Democratic dollars.

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS.—Not only of bank bills, but of every thing truly valuable. We understand that even the indispensable articles known as "Family Dye Colors" are no exception to this rule. The imitations, like all counterfeits, are utterly worthless. Remember that Howe & Stevens' Family *Dye* Colors are the origional, the only valuable and useful thing of the kind.

☞ KINDER UP—the price of eatables, drinkables, and every thing else except the price of blood.

What will be the Result.

It is made the boast of the abolition party that they dealt the death blow to Democracy in the late election. So might those who crucified the Saviour have said of christianity, and doubtless those who participated in his death boasted of the deed; but their triumph was short and Christianity has weathered all the storms of time while those who gloried in its downfall have passed into oblivion. The resurrection of the Democratic party is the only hope of our Republic, and if it be true that the Abolitionists have succeeded in killing it, in its death agony, it may well say, "they know not what they do"—the destruction of the old party of the Constitution is the destruction of every party which existed under that instrument, and those who so vauntingly declare that they have killed it, little know the awful import of their words. So closely allied are the principles of the Democratic party with those of the government, that the prosperity of one is the prosperity of the other, and the destruction of one is the destruction of both. Full well did the Abolition party know that their infernal schemes for the subversion of the American government could never succeed while the Democratic party was successful, and hence their joy at the apparent utter overthrow of its principles. If the elections are carried against us in 1864, then, indeed, is the last hope lost, the Democratic party destroyed, and as a necessary consequence, our free institutions with it. Then will be the dawn of the Abolition millenium spoken of by Joshua R. Giddings, and the advent of the new constitution, the new Bible, and the new God, so long desired by the party now in power. If a people will submit to such frauds as have already been imposed upon them, and allow an election to be carried over their heads they are fit only to be slaves.

☞ We publish, on the outside of today's paper, the bold, able and convincing decision of Judge Woodward, declaring the Conscription Act, passed by Congress on the 3d of March, 1863, unconstitutional.—In our last issue we gave the incontrovertible opinion of Chief Justice Lowrie, with whom Judge Woodward fully agrees. Next week we shall publish the concurring opinion of Judge Thompson, and the week following, the dissenting views of Judge Strong. As the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has thus decided the Act to be unconstitutional, the Federal authorities now have the opportunity to test their acts in a lawful manner, and as the President, in his letter to Governor Seymour, at the time of the Conscription riot in New York, seemed desirous to bring the question before the Supreme Court of the United States, we have a right to expect that the present case will be carried there; and if declared unconstitutional by that august tribunal, who will be held responsible for the family ties sundered, for the suffering, want, misery and destitution engendered by robbing the needy of their money to purchase exemption? On whose head will be the blood of the murdered Americans that have been torn from their homes and butchered in a relentless, wicked war in which they had no interest—a war against those who never did them harm, and a war which can only bring desolation and death?

Loyalty.

"The Henry R. Chamberlain who was arrested in Hartford for adultry with Mrs. Nancy Bradley, of Ansonia, was President of the Loyal League of his town! The papers say she was a very handsome woman—but the public would like to know if she is "loyal?" If she is not then Mr. Chamberlain is a very naughty man, for his league had voted not to have any "business intercourse" with disloyal persons.—NEW HAVEN *Register*.

The Ansonia League is not the only one that protests against "business intercourse" with "disloyal persons," alias "Copperheads," alias Democrats; and if report speaks truly, its President is not the only "loyal "Union League" President who has a fondness for——the flesh!

These things are not to be wondered at. Free-love-ism, like free-negro-ism, is but a branch of "higher law" Abolitionism, and it is not suprising that under the rule of the latter prostitution should have become common and "loyal"—even a "Government" necessity, alike in the civil as the military departments.

Why, according to all accounts, the Capitol of the country has, since the incoming of the Higher-law-ism, become a general rendezvous of "theives and harlots." A Republican Journal recently estimated the number of white female prostitutes in Washington city at 15,000, and of blacks at 5000. Such a city as it now is if existing in the days of righteous Lot, could scarcely have escaped a like destruction with that of Sodom. It abounds with iniquities kindred to those which drew the punishment of a just God upon the people and cities in the days of the prophets, when, as the Bible informs us.

"They committed adultry and assembled themselves by troops in harlots' houses;"

"They commited adultery, and walk in lies; they strengthen the hands of evil doers;"

"They have committed wikkainy in Israel, and have committed adultery with their neighbor's wives, and have spoken lying words in my name which I (God) have not commanded them."

The feature of this 'higher law' Abolition age of which we have thus, incidentally, spoken, is a rather sad and deplorable one, but as it exists under the shadow and with the countenance of "Government" loyalty, it is, of course, all right, and these people of old fashioned Bible notions of morality and Christian doctrine and practice, who condemn it, must expect to be denounced by the "loyal" press, the "loyal" pulpit and the "loyal league" as "copperheads" and "traitors," for Abolition "loyalty" suspends and disregards alike the Constitution and the Bible in war time.—*West Chester Jeffersonian.*

☞ A Democratic contemporary complains that whenever an Abolition traitor comes to his place to make a speech, he invariably begins by informing the audience that he has been a democrat. We suppose the scoundrel does that to make it appear that sometime in his life he has been in decent company. Though he lies, he is not destitute of an ambition to appear respectable.

☞ Washingtan said that the triumph of a sectional party would bring about disunion. Webster said that the triumph of Abolition would bring disunion. Clay said the same. So have all true patriots said. And so has experience at last taught us.

How the People are Burdened.

Most of our readers well recollect that we denounced the United States Tax Bill passed by Congress, for its oppressions and injustice to the masses of the people, to court the favor of rich and privileged corporations. The Government dared not make an issue with these corporations, and it therefore bought them up, and placed the burdens on the peoples' backs, and trusted to there overgrown and gorged corporations to manage the people by fraud, falsehood, deception and ballot-stuffing. The effect was plainly visible in the conduct of the recent elections all of which we pointed out and predicted on the passage of this tax bill.

To aid these corporations in their measures of coercion of the laboring classes, "the Government" through its instruments gave out that "opposition to the tax-law, &c., was *disloyalty*," and the military orders became "the order of the day," to coerce people into this view of the subject. The whole wealth of the country—especially of a corporate character, and that produced by the army—a new made to our people of getting rich without capital, and without the necessity even of character—at once formed an alliance of *profit* and *honors*.

One single fact will illustraje this, viz: Congress levied a tax on the gas manufacturing corporations, but to prevent the hostility of these companies, the same law authorized them to collect the tax off of their customers. These gas companies, like the railroads, &c., &c., similarly protected, became, instead of the tax-payers, the tax collectors. The gas company of this city, each month, therefore, adds to its bill for gass "the Government" tax, and collects the whole together.

What this amounts to per annum we cannot give in exact figures; for all these things are done after the manner of imperial governments, greatly in the dark, but we do not think it can be less than *two thousand dollars*, perhaps three thousand. This is one simple item of additional tax levied upon our people of the city of Columbus, and for the light they use, over and above what is on the county duplicate, where every man can see and learn the amount.

We have referred to this single case as an exemplification of the manner and mode the people are depleted of their money, while the few favored individuals and the many favored corporations are abstracting the amount from the many to their own pockets. And this is called the "prosperity" produced by the war. The few who grow rich, handle a vast amount of money—make a great flourish about our streets, and the poor skinned people are made to cry out, "Ain't we prosperous; only see how these people are getting rich!"

Through this process the rich continue to get richer, and the poor poorer, until the breach opens wide enough between the two classes for wealth to perpetuate its supremacy and enact laws especially for its own benefit.

Not only the tax-law, but the conscription law, the debt creating law, and CHASE'S bank law and the negro law, all contain the same germs of an anticipated change, not only in the relative social position of the non-producing and the producing classes, but in the whole frame and structure of the laws which have governed society under our free constitutions. A new government with a new name is the penalty the people have got to pay for departing from the old landmarks of our Democratic fathers, who gave us "the best Government the world ever saw."—*Crisis*. Columbus Ohio.

Tweedle Dum and Dee.

The other day a slave was brought north with the brand of his owner upon him, burnt (with a cruelty which we often read about but seldom witness) into the forehead of the negro. The New York *Tribune* and the sensational, philanthropic sheets of the day made an ado over it and reprobated it—not as an individual act in which we could all join—but as a characteristic of the section, an index to its humanity and christianity. We are not about to quarrel over the matter, because this is not of itself enough to aggravate one to remonstrance, but we simply want to compare it with an incident of northern origin. The other day a sharp thin-visaged countryman came to Lebanon, New Hampshire followed by his son, whom he was trying to *sell as a substitute*. The boy was under the age of 21, but still old enough for government service—a pale dejected boy, whose fate weighed heavy on him. He was to be *sold*, not to a life-time of servitude, with its ordinary dangers, but to be condemned, for three years to stand up before the guns of the enemy and be shot at, running one chance out of ten to save the life his father sold. Think of it, a white man selling his own flesh and blood for the paltry bounty which is offered and pocketing the money with a supreme satisfaction, while his doomed son submits to the peril to which his parents' avarice has subjected him. That it was brutality to brand the slave we admit, and denounce as a demi-fiend the creature who could inflict the pain, but how much more brutal, how much more inhuman was the New Englander's sale of the fruit of his loins.—Avarice is a characteristic of the race, but would anybody, with a thimble-full of brains assert that the sale of one's own children was a characteristic of New England life? That is the style of argument which for years has been used in regard to the South. One slaveholder was a brute—and the Sumnerian *ergo* was that slavery bred nothing but barbarians. We denounce the Southern brute who branded his slave—what Abolitionist paper is there which will give us a hearty denunciation of the poor soulless creature, who, for four hundred dollars delivered his son over as a target for Confederate shot and shell. Let us hear one voice.—*Dubuque Herald.*

JUDGE WOODWARD'S DECISION.—By some oversight, the concluding paragraphs of Judge Woodward's decision, were not set up for the outside of our paper. We give below the remaining portion, which read in connection with the last paragraph on our outside, will become perfectly intelligible to every one. The Judge says:

There are other features of the conscript law that deserve criticism, but not to extend my opinion farther, I rest my objections to its constitutionality upon these grounds:

1st. That the power of Congress to raise and support armies, does not include the power to draft the militia of the States.

2nd, That the power of Congress to call forth the militia cannot be exercised in the forms of this enactment.

3rd. That a citizen of Pennsylvania cannot be subject to the rules and articles of war, until he is in actual military service.

4th. That he is not placed in such actual service when his name has been drawn from a wheel, and ten day's notice thereof has been served upon him.

For these reasons I am for granting the injunction.

☞ The Logan County *Gazette* [Ohio] is a wag, and writes epitaphs—witness the following:

Beneath this stone, corrupt and stinking,
Repose the bones of Abraham Linking;
He freed the nigger, and for his pains
His own old soul is now in chains.

Pennsylvania Soldiers Died.

For the following list of Pennsylvania volunteer soldiers died at the U. S. General Hospitable, Portsmouth Grove, R. I., we are indebted to Mrs. John Durst. Their bodies were interred there,

N Foyls 101st reg't	July	7	1862.
C. Bobb 93d,	"	10.	"
H. Yorlet, "	"	"	"
Jacob Hall. 95th	"	11.	"
W. F. Brabson. 101st	"	13.	"
C. Wiggins, 104th	"	16.	"
D. Miller 102d	"	17.	"
F. Wolf, 72d	"	21.	"
G. J. Roberts, 11th	"	83.	"
W. C. Magan. 101st	"	27.	"
B. F. Brawn, 57th,	Aug	5.	"
V. F. Davis. 81st	"	14.	"
J. Crouan, 104th	"	24.	"
Daniel McIsaac. 102d,	Oct.	23.	"
James French. 57th.	Feb	13.	1163.
S. H. Lemereaurey 17th "		28.	"
Thomas Hanna, 62d March		22.	"
O. Buck, Serg't 8 h Cav.	Aug.	6.	"
S. Barr, 61st reg't.	"	23.	"
E. A. Ohnoniger. 103d,	Oct.	4.	"
S. H. Sailor, 69th,	July	16.	"

—UNION DEMOCRAT.

☞ What was the first error of the Democratic party?

Its yielding a little to the free soil heresy, for *policy*.

What was the next mistake?

It's goin back before the howl of Abolitionism for POLICY.

What next?

Every instance in which it has yielded an inch of PRINCIPLE for POLICY.

POLICY is the knave's device to get office, by which our country has been immolated upon the bloody alter of Abolitionism. He who talks of POLICY, when the very PRINCIPLE on which our government rests is perishing, is either a traitor or a fool. It is POLICY which has inoculated one-half of the people with fatal errors, and made cowards or knaves of the other half.—N. Y. DAY BOOK.

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An imitation so faultless that it can hardly be detected by the most experienced judges. The material being of two metals, the outer one first quality Sterling Silver, while the inner one is German Silver, it cannot be recognized by cutting or heavy engraving, making it, not only in appearance, but in durability, the best resemblance of SOLID STERLING SILVER in existance.

The sale of these watches in the army is source of enormous profit, retailing, as they very readily do, $25 and upwards. Many hundred dollars can be made in a single pay day by any one of ordinary business tact

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Upon receipt of two dollars, as guarantee of good faith. We will send watches by express to any part of the loyal States collecting balance of bill on delivery. This ensures buyers against fraud, giving them their watches before payment is required. Send orders to the sole importer.

GAIUS WHEATON,
No. 12 Jewelers' Excange,
Cor. Cortlandt St and Broadway, N. Y

Lydia Cherry by her next friend William Rose, *versus* Joseph Cherry. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County.

No. 51. Nov. Term, 1863. *A Subpoena In Divorce.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that you, Joseph Cherry, defendant above named, are required to be and appear before our Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, at Bellefonte, on the fourth Monday of January next then and there to answer the Libellant in this case. RICHARD CONLY,

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte. } *Sheriff.*
December, 4th, 1863—4t }

James J. Gardner *vs* Cline Quigley. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County. No. 77. November Term 1863.

Alias Writ of Ejectment for the undivided fourth part of a tract of land in Snowshoe township in the warrantee name of Joseph Parker, containing 433 acres and 163 perches Returned "Nihil." And now to wit, November 28, 1863, on motion of Orvis & Alexander, Atty's for plaintiff, rule granted on defendant to appear and plead to the above entitled suit on or before the first day of next term or judgment, which said rule is to be published in one newspaper in Centre County for sixty days before the return day thereof By the Court,

Certified from the Record this 2d day of December, A D 1863

JAMES H LIPTON,
Prothonotary,

December 4th—60d

ESTRAY.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Potter township, about the last of October, a light brown steer, with a small slip off the right ear, supposed to be three years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

Dec. 4th, 1863,—3t. JAMES RUNKLE.

FOR SALE.

A Farm of over 100 acres, with good buildings, well watered and suitable for grazing. Also, fifty acres of timber-land, both situated within two miles of Howard. The Bald Eagle Valley Railroad and Canal pass through the lands

Terms reasonable. Enquire of the subscriber on the premises. H. A. JOSTLEN.

Dec. 4th, 1863. 3t

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

PATENTED OCTOBER 13, 1863.

Black, Black for Silk, Dark Blue, Light Blue, French Blue, Claret Brown, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Snuff Brown, Cherry, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Maize, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slate, Solferino.

Fawn Drab—Violet; Light Fawn Drab—Yellow

For Dyeing, Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Gloves, Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Childrens' Clothing and all kinds of Wearing Apparel.

☞ A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT. ☜

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum. Various shades can be produced from the same dye The process is simple and any one can use the dye with perfect success. Directions in English, French and German inside of each package.

For further information in dyeing, and giving a a perfect knowledge of what colors are best adapted to dye over others. (with many valuable recipes) purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatsse on Dyeing and Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10 cents. Manufactured by

HOWE & TEVENS,
260 Broadway Boston.

For sale by druggists and dealers Generally.

Nov. 20, 1863—1y.

1863. 1863.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the *Pennsylvania Rail Road Company*. and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.

It is now in use for Passenger and Freight business from Harrisburg to Emporium (195 miles) on the Eastern *Division*. and from Sheffield to Erie, (75 miles) on the Western Division.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT LOCK HAVEN.

Leave Eastward.

Mail Train 6,40, A. M. Express train 8,10 P. M

Leave Westward.

Express Train 10\|7 A. *E.*

Cars run through WITHOUT CHANGE both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS ON Express trains both ways between Williamsport and *Baltimore*, and Williamsport and Philadelphia.

For information respecting Passenger business apply at the S. E. Cor. 11th and Markets Sts.

And for Freight business of the Company's Agents:

S. B. Kingston, Jr., Cor. 13th, Market Sts Philadel'a.
J. W. Reynolds Erie
J. M. Drill, Agent N. C. R. R. Baltimore.
H. H. Houston,
Genr'l Freight Agt. Phil'a.
Lewis L. Houpt,
Genr'l Ticket Agt. Phil'a.
Jos, P. Potts,
Gen'l Manager Williamsport.

A CALL FOR TEACHERS.

The teachers of Centre County are hereby notified that a County Institute will be held in the borough of Milesburg, commencing on TUESDAY the 29th, of December,—to continue four days. A full attendance of all the teachers in the county is expected.

Directors will very materially aid us in the good work, if they will order their schools closed during the session, and allow the teachers more or less compensation for the time in actual attendance at the Institute

A special examination of applicants for the Professional Certificate will be held in the Academy, in the borough of Bellefonte, on SATURDAY DECEMBER the 19th. Each applicant is to produce an original thesis or essay on some educational topic, which, if approved, will be read by its author before the Institute.

Several distinguished educationists are expected to be present

Arrangements for accommodations are being made at reduced rates.

THOMAS HOLAHAN,
Boalsburg Nov, 23d '63—3t. County Supt.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT.—The subscriber being engaged in Contracting wishes to sell or Rent his Wool Factory, well known as the Larry's Creek Wool Factory, situated on Larry's Creek Lycoming county Pa.. Said Factory is in good Running order and on a never failing Stream of water sufficient to run Grist Mill and factory, both at one time. There is also about 30 acres of good Bottom land attached, with six Tenant House store Room and dwelling and a fine young orchard. Will sell or rent with land or without, to suit purchaser or Renter. For particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

Possession given January 1st, 1864. Terms moderate.

Address J. G. BLACKWELL Larry's Creek P. O, Lycoming County, Pa.

Nov. 13, 2t.

ESTRAY.

Came to the residence of the subscriber in Walker township about the last of August, a Red Bull with a bell, no marks visible, the owner is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

Nov. 27th, '63.—3t. JAMES FULTON.

FASHION EMPORIUM

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

W. W. MONTGOMERY, Prop.,

Has received a large invoice of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
etc, etc.

Which will be manufactured in the

LATEST STYLES,

and in a manner that cannot fail to prove satisfactory.

A large assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of

Collars Neck Ties,
Suspenders Hosiery,
Handkerchiefs, etc.;

Exactly suited to this locality and intended for the

SUMMER TRADE,

His shelves present a greater variety of plain and fancy goods than can be found elsewhere in Central Pennsylvania.

Call and see that

Montgomery is the man that can make
Clothes in the fashion, strong and cheap;
All that have ever tried him yet,
Say that he really can't be beat.

june 26 1y

I. M. Singers & Co.s

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES,

W. W. MONTGOMERY,

BELLEFONTE PA

AGENT FOR CENTRE COUNTY.

These machines are

NO HUMBUG,

Having used one of them for

SEVEN YEARS,

I can warrant them to do all that is claimed for them.

Call and examine and procure a circular.

june 26 1y.

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

Ornamental Iron Works.

WOOD & PEROT, 1131 RIdge Av'e,

PHILADELPHIA PA.,

Offer for sale upon the Most Favorable Terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS in great variety of IRON PALINGS for CEMETARIES RESIDENCES, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron and GALVANIZED IRON and BRASS TURNING. IRON VERANDAHS, BALCONIES STAIRS, COUNTERS, FOUNTAINS, GATES COLUMNS, HITCHING POSTS, LAMP STANDS, VACES, TABLES FLOWER STANDS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, STATUARY, ANIMALS, and all other Iron Work of a Decrotive character. Designs forwarded for selection. Persons applying for same, will please state the kind of work needeed. 5 3mo

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BLACK DIAMONDS FOR SALE AT Snow Shoe George Grahams Coal bank Coal and Coak for Cash.

Nov. 7th. 1863—3m