We have important never from G expedition. Therease then he had advan-cing towards Mobile, which place he means to attack. He is now bloom was handled taken distant from it. His columns murch in close order closing up all generalization behind them, and the enemy's cavalry harnes his facts and rear countantly, There will no doubt be a desperate battle fought before Sherman reaches Mobile, where Adminal Farrages threatens an at-

Gen. Longstreet is closely investing Knoxville and the state of affairs in Ract Tennesse is

Nineton of the prisoners who escaped from Life by prison have been receptured by the Confed-

In Western Virginia a recent Federal expediion captured seventeen prisoners.
All things indicate a desparate and bloody opening of the spring campaign.

MA We must necessarily be absent from our post for a few days, we have left our paper under the charge of our friend John P. Mitchell, feeling assured that the renders of the WATCHMAN change.

The Seeded American Revolution.

It is a mistaken idea that revolutions are worked only by violence; that the overthrow of a government is only to be accomplished by brute force, and by the enactment of such scenes as have made h name a by word. In the popular mind, revolutions are always accompanied by all the horrors the imagination can conceive, and their leaders always open, hold, and unspaying, in the lishment of their designs. The revolution which took place in Ragland when Charles II was called from banishment, to the throne from which his father had been led to the block, was a complete overturning of the government, yet accomplished in quiet, and without the loss of a single life. The revolution which placed Louis Napoleon upon the throne of France was not attended by either violence or bloodshed, yet changed as completely the form of governmet as the "Reign of terror" had done years before.

It is hard for Americans to realize the truth that our government has been completely revolutionised, and that the system established by our fathers has been for months suspended. They can not realize it, because we have seen none of the commotion and violence which is generally supposed to attend such revolutions. It is true we have been suffering under the most gigantic and horzible war with which the world was ever cursed; but the hands of our soldiers have been turned in a wrong direction, and the most dangerous enemy to our Republiq has been allowed to work out his evil designs, unmolested, in the confusion of the tempest he has raised. The reason that the Krench Revolution of '98 was so bloody and terrible, was that the Revolutionists met with most formidable resistance: the reason that the revolution which restored the Stuarts to the throne of England was so quiet and bloodless. was that no such resistance was made.-And that is why the revolution in our own country, of the past three years, has not been attended with the discord and power and authority.

to believe that outside of the Constitution | fer and to die in this most horrible of two parties. We offered peace and they rushed to arms three years ago, they did dier in camp upon these questions; but ished our leaders, they harled the foulest to with the mistaken idea that they were they will yet learn the truth, and despise spithets upon us, they taught the ignorgoing to enforce the Constitution upon those whe have misled them. those who had resisted its authority. It as it was to be 'nonsense and bad non-field was in question, used its whole pow- laws will not allow an avowed traitor to sense at that;" it is enough that the lear or for their good. We have always said be treated. We have been persecuted ders of the Abolition party stand boldly and believed, and we believe and assert without mercy, condemned without trial, out and tell the people that they small still, that the questions about which the and punishments inflicted unknown to nor have the Constitution as it is. How war is being waged, might have been set the laws of our Republic. And all he-

The first last of materia, the law of suffering the properties by yielding the point on which the flow of suffering the properties of the law of suffering the properties of the law of suffering the suffering the suffering to be use elected, yit; hostlify to disvery on them to keep down this growing laws they are quilty of the highest promise have been preferable to the description of the individual in property, the years and establish achieved the individual in of suffering, of tears and blood which helps to provide the individual in period, have come upon us? Would it not have quitted of all blazes. We use sure yield their principles, they will not be suffering to the surface of the suffering to the suffering by all the engines of des-

or systems of his design of the state of Design of the state of the st

restored by a great counter revolution, which can be worked quietly and without bloodshed, in the coming election. There is no doubt that Mr. Lincoln and his followers will work with all the energy of desporation; for their salvation described upon their salvation described upo bought or terrified into the support of measures which their souls detest, and which must result in the destruction of this Republic. We believe that the election can only be carried against the Democratic party by fraud and corruption; voilence we do not fear, for the first movement in that direction will bring down the long pent up vengeance of the outraged people, to hurl the cowardly despots to the destruction thay have so well merited.

We found our hopes on the intelligence of the people, on their capacity to govern themselves, believing that they appreciety the dangers which threaten us, and feel the fearful responsibility resting upon them in this important crisis in our nation's history. The lines are clearly and boldly drawn, it is montroly or democracy, shall the sovereignty remain will lose nothing by the temporary with the people or be seized by a single man? This question must be determined in less than a year, and we await confidently the posts.

Who is the Soldiers Friend?

We know of nothing more despisably mean than the unceasing efforts made by the opposition, to induce among the sol-diers, the belief that Democrats are unfriendly to them; that we do not appreciate the sperifices they have made, sympathize with them in the privations they are forced to undergo. It is mean, because it is false as the father of lies, and full well do those who circulate it know that the very best friends the soldier has are to be found in the ranks of the Demogratic party. We had no idea of the extent to which this thing has been carried on until we met numbers of soldiers, at home on furlough, who were ntterly astounded to learn the true state of affairs. We have taken by the hand old friends, who in the spring time of life, were our constant companions, who shared our study and our play, our sorrows and our joys, and shuddered to hink of the dangers they had passed since we parted, and of new trials they ire yet to meet upon the future battle-Solde of the wat. And then, to learn, that while we watched with anxious eye their every movement in the path of danger, while our prayers went up for their rafety when the fierce battle raged, and they were lost to view in the confusion of the contest, they were taught to believe that we prayed for their destruction and gloried in their defeat. Nothing they could have said or written would embitter us so much against the leaders of the Abolition party, as this cowardly attempt to create feelings of hatred be-tween life long friends. We can afford to foreive them, for already their evil deeds are recoiling upon their own heads, and time will teach all mon, that those who are guided by the principles of Dem ocracy are the only true friends of the dier. Were our principles carried out there would be no necessity for any of our brethren to tread the path of death. We have labored to remove the cause of ses. The atten- effect, we have attacked, openly and and grew up and flourished with it, should tion of the people has been directed to boldly, the instigators of the war on wish to destory the source of its prosperanother and a lesser danger, while the both sides, we have exposed ourselves ity? Had the opposition met us as we first principles of their government were to insult, to imprisonment, and to death | did them, believing the majority of us to being subverted by those catenated with and all because we love our brethren who be honestly mistaken, if mistaken we The American people have been taught | the necessity for them to go forth, to suf- bitterness which now exists between the we have no government, and when they wars. Information is denied the sol- gave us war, they imprisoned and ban-

out and call the people that they great the constraints short which the var is being sent that the designs of this design of this design of this design of this design of the design of

and done despite all the vituperation and abuse of the Abolitionists. We have a case in point which stands on the record amongst a hundred others. A 'metion of the intelligence of our people, to supply was bitterly opposed by the Administrapose for a moment, that they can either tion party, particularly by Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, the great Mogul of the

Abolitionists.
Did they display any great feeling of friendship for the soldier? Have they evel shown it? On the contrary, they have sent them to slaughter by thousands, and accomplished nothing but the furtherance of their own unholy schemes. They would send millions of our white citizens to death, to free the negro, who neither asks nor sceepes their sympathy. Time will show where the real friends of the soldier, of the Union, and the whole country stand, and we pray God that such knowledge may not come too late to be useful.

Who is to Blame? The feeling of hostility between the

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two great parties of the country has been daily growing more bitter, until now, wo hear it often asserted, that the hatred is stronger than it was between the Northern and Southern portions of the Union. when the war first commenced. It is natural for each party to blame the other for this deplorable state of affairs; for certainly no one would wish to icknowledge himself responsible. But what are the facts in the case? There is party in the Northern states which in otions of 1863 polled a million and a half of votes. Its members look upon the war which has stripped our land of its bravest sons, as a needless and caus-less one, they believe that it could have been avoided in the beginning, and that after its commencement, it might, by proper policy, have been brought long ago to an honorable conclusion. How dare any set of men assert, that fifteen hundred thousand of their fellow citizens are dishonest, and desire the destruction of our great government? The Democratic party believing with their great leaders, Andrew Jackson and Stephen A. Douglas, that 'war is disunion. final and eternal,' and desiring to preserve us from the horrors of which we have only seen the beginning, stood up to tell the people of their danger and to discuss fairly, the questions which assumed so fearful an importance. How were they received by those who differed upon those questions, and we suppose differed honestly? Were their positions examined, their arguments fairly and candidly met, and their views treated with the comideration which the past history of the party merited? On questions of minor importance. the opposition had more than once met us in open, honorable debate; but when the most vital question which ever demanded the attention of the American people arose, a question involving the lives of millions of our citizens, and the very existence of our government; all who opposed this wholesale slaughter were pronounced traitors, and treated as convicted folors whenever such a thing was possible. But, say they, the Democratic narty is in sympathy with the enomies of the Union and are entitled to mo consideration. The absurdity of this charge is too palpable for any one of sense to fail to see it. How silly the idea that which the suffering of the soldiers is the the party which made the government have taken up arms, and would remove were, there would have been none of the ant masses of their party that to take the While the Democratic party has ever life of a Democrat was a godly act, until is unnecessary for us to enumerate the denied the necessity of this war, and our numbers and strength was our only instances in which that instrument has charged this Administration as responsi- protection. Their expuse has been that been violated by the revolutionary lea- ble for all the blood which has been shed, we were traitors, and even such an exders at Washington. It is sufficient that and which is yet to flow, it has always, "ouse will not cover their guilt. We have Vice President Hamilin declares the union when the comfort of the soldiers in the been treated as our Constitution and

in a let issued by Mr. Annote, it would be be be been as a silly a let, and a sile be been as a sile a let a let be been as a sile a let be been as a let be been a let be

abolitionists; and very few had an-idea of the fearful consequences which would follow it. "A grain of sand may blind the eye, and madden the brain to mur-chest? and this artistings for the Presi-dent will have an industried on the affairs of men under matter manner. The thouse and households, have been made to incure because of it, the war has been indefinately prolonged, and the restoration of the Union perhaps rendered impossible. In 1861 the President said:

There is much reason to believe that the Unloa men are the majority in many, if not in every one of the so-called seceded states." He could not have said this a month after the Proclastion was issued; and Election returns show that the slave-holders of the south were more friendly to the Union than the poorer classes. By this instance policy all of them were driven into rebellion, and the fury and success with which the warwas prosecuted by thom after that time, proves the offect of the proclamation. And now, we have another, of amnesty, so-called, but in reality the opening of a new page in the history of the war, more bloody and terrible than any which preceded it. For these two acts of the President, millions of men have been sacrificed, or are yet to die, and the debt of the country increased to an amount

nealculable. Will the people continue him in power incalculable. Are we'to have a chief-magistrate who plays with such dangerous toys as these bulls aginst the comet'? He may be honest and innpoent, and all that; but "a child touched a spring, the spring closed a valve, and the laboring engine burst,—a thousand lives were in that ship, wrecked by an infant's finger!"
So may our lives, and hopes, and liberties, be wrecked by the silly doings of "Honest Old Abo. 18 il

--The Abolition camp is in a terrible uprogram to who shall receive the nomination for the Presidency. Mr. Lincoln holds a commanding position, while Chase holds the Greenbacks, and the contest between these two worthies is growing quite warm. Then the Western radicals have Fremont in their eye and come down on both the other two candidates in a fine style. Poor Fremont has served them faithfully and been poorly rewarded; having only been assigned w position where Stonewall Jackson threshed him soundly, and then removed from command, as some say to ruin his reputation, but we think it was done to save it, the recky mountains contributed more to his fame than the Stonewall he found

and the more they quarrel the better. As the woman said when her husband was fighting the bear. 'go it husband, go it bear, and we dont care which wins." In our estim ation they are all alike, and all governed by one creed Viz: "Five loaves and two fisher."

---- We see by the Clinton Republican of last week, that the "Copperheads" of that County have selected N. L. Atwood and S. R. Peale to represent them in the State Convention to be held in Philadelhis on the 20th of March. We are sorry that our augus intance in Clinton Couny does not extend to every 'copperhead' in it; for judging them all by those they have chosen as their delegates to the great gathering of the "serpents" of the

MACHINE CONTROL MACHINE AGAINST ACTIONS OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONT

ball be an energy covered minimum proportion to the number of men resident therein subject to draft, and taking into the set as far as practicable, the number which has been previously furnished, and in assertables. jest to draft, and taking into the act as far a since the last deaft, and that the number so are previously furnished, and in ascertaining, and alling-said quels, there shall also be him into fisquents, the number of ment off.

All the men receive my local bounty from any perfective pleasing, the number of ment off.

All the men receive my local bounty from any perfective pleasing, the ment of the ministry of the Torons enrolled that the mention of this pot or who may hereafter be no enrolled, may furnish at any time previous of the draft, at any time in the provisions of this pot or who may hereafter be no enrolled, may furnish at any time previous on the draft, at any time in the provisions of this pot of and, at any time in the furnishing a substitute shall be greatly from draft, not, however, exceeding the first for withol stath shibititite bhall have been scopped; but my previous distincts of the shibititite bhall have been scopped as a substitute. The boards of Kurollment are to enroll all persons been scopped as a substitute. The short of the order of the act, and the enrollment act, whose hames may have omitted by the proper enames may have omitted by the proper enames my have one tities at a compliance of the discount of discounts at the sign of twenty years before the draft, and allowed the proper who have not been as empleted under the provisions of the adsection to which the art is a compliance and draft, shall have are reduced by desicuting from them it is a complete of the proper of the provisions of the adsection to which th the provisions of this act; and the boards of enrollment shall release and discharge from the draft all persons who, between the time of enrollment and draft; shall have arrived at the age of forty-five. Any person drafted may before the time fixed for his appearance for duty at the reader-rous; furnish an acceptable substitute, subject to farmish an acceptable substitute, sunject to such rules and regulations as may be pre-scribed by the Secretary of War, and if such substitute is liableto draft, the name office person funnishing him shall be liable to draft in filling future, quotas; and if any person drafted shall bereafter pay money for the procuration of a substitute mode the provi-sion of the set to which this is an install

procuration of a substitute under the provision of the act to which this is an amount of monty and operate ment, such payment of money shall operate only to religies such person from draft during the time for which such person was drafted unless the names placed in the box bellowing a shall be returned to the wheel.—
Members for religious denominations, who shall by oath or afformation declare they are conscientiously opposed to the bearing of arms, and who are prohibited from deling so by rules and articles of faith and practice of said religious denomination, shall, when drafted into the military service, he considered not combatants; and shall be assigned by the Secretary of Warted duty in hospitals, or to take care of freedmen, or shall pay the sum of \$500 to such persons as the Secretary of War shall designate to receive it, to be applied to the sich and wounded softlers, provided no person be satisfied the beltified for the provisions of this section, unless his declaration of conscientions, scruples against bearing arms shall be supported by satisfactory, evidence, that his department has been uniformly consistent with such declaration. has been uniformly consistent with suc

The following persons are exempted from enrollment and draft, manualy; such as are rejected, physically, or mentally units for service; all persons actually in the military or naval service of the United States, at the time of the draft, and all persons who have served in the military or nayal department two years duffing the present war, and have been honorably discharged therein excepted shall be exempt. The two classes hereifore provided for in the enrollment are consolidated. In all once where colored persons have been horetoferic enlies bed in the military service of the United The following persons are exempted ted in the military service of the United States all provisions of this act, so far as the narment of handle the payment of bounty and compensation are provided, shall be equally applicable, as well as to those who may be hereafter re-

ernited. Upcivilized Warfare.

Louis the Twelfth, of France, who was Louis the Twelfth, of France, who was a great and valiant prince, used, whenever he entered a city or province which he had conquered, to whar a coat of mail, upon which was painted a swarm of Bees, with this motto—"They bear no sting," which signified that, although his legions were there, they had not comects opprying or hurt the people. The business of a General is to avercame men in arms, not to desolste the homes and destroy the private property of the unarmed State, they news to a pretty good 'breed of snakes'.—N. 'A. Atwood is an able exponent of the, principles of the old fashioned Damocracy and has more than once proved himself too much for the tallest Abolitonist in the ranks. He greatly assisted the Democrate of Centre by his eloquence and logic in last Fall's against to see our generals burning wheat by his eloquence and logic in last Pall's campaign, and will always receive a warm welcome from the "Copperheads" of this County whenever he comes among its.

FUNERAL OF MAJOR LARRIMER.—The funeral of Major James H Larrings. Funeral of Major Larriner.—The fuperal of Major James H Larriner, took place in Clearfield borough, on Monday last, and was one of the most imposing demonstrations of a people's love for a gallant soul ever withcased in Pennsylvania. We have on hand a full account of the proceedings from the pen of our friend Mr. J. W. Furey, who attended the funeral, and which would have been published this week, but came too late to allow of its being set up. It will appear in journest impression.

Mr. Chase, of the Treasury Department, with all his schemes, and not withstanding that under his management in journest impression.

Mr. Chase, of the Treasury Department, with all his schemes, and not withstanding that under his management greenbacks can only be counted by a major harman brain, is suit to per thing too great for any human brain, is suit to per thing too great for any human brain, is suit to per thing too great for any human brain, is suit to per the counter of the private per place.

Mr. Chase in the While Harman and the week is the private human general, with a subject of the season that the management of the season while in the private human brain, is suit to per thing too great for any human brain, is suit to per the counter of the latest to get the season while in the private of the same general, will find such a while the season while in the private human brains, is suit to per the counter of the latest to get the season while in the private human brains, is suit to per the counter of the latest to get the first to get the counter of the latest to get the latest to get the counter of the latest to get the latest to get the counter of the latest to get the latest the first to get the la

the late draft or who paid commutation or fairs, inhed substitute.

The halance thus, ascertained constitutes the number to be drafted from each sub-district subject to a credit for such volunteers as each stay furnish between Feb. 1st and Feb. 25th

W. H. BLAIR, Provost Mainbinl

READY IN A FEW DAYS.

THE MOST THRUMARG WORK OF THE RAIDS-AND ROMANCE - OF MORGAN

AND HIS NEW ! BY MRS. SALLY ROCHESTERFORD.

BY MRS. SALLY ROCHESTERFORD.
Author of Grace Training, Many Bunying,
Rogange of Free Managery, Son.
REACT REPRINT OF MORILE MINITOR.

ISBNO, Glock; 466 agon; 488.5.

WITH SPLEEDID PORTRAIT OF WHILE MINITOR.

TAKES.

The here of the shore week is well known as
can of the boldest and ment, succeedful flagsrals
in the flowile. The operations of "Shorpen sad
his men" for a long time hopt the floatistics of a long through the state of the continues of the sade in
the late introduce of the plants in an expense
of.

This values clow a thrillier victure of his

This volume gives a thrilling picture of his This volume gives a thrilling plotune of his flajing companion, and an interesting account of this beauty. The warf is written by one of the most accomplished authors in the South. from the official reports of the tieneral and, his ufficient The trade are requested brought early.

C. B. RICHARDSON
Published, 466 Brandway, N. Y.

267 Copies sent by stalk-post-paid upon receipt of price.

Feb. 26. 1854 — See

Peb. 26. 1864.—3m, BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE!

Dealers and Communers of the above Colobia-ted Wash Blue, will please take notice, that the Lubels are altered to read

. INDIGO BLUE,

PUT UP AT ALFRED WILTBERGER'S

DRUG STORE, Me. 232 North Second Street PRILADEL'A

The quality of this Blue will be the same in recry respect.

It is warranted to color more water than It is warranted to color more water than twice the same manuity of Indigo, and go to much further than any other Wash Blue in the market. It dissolves perfectly clear and does not settle on the clothe as most of the other makes do. One Bex dissolved in a half pint, of water, will make as goods Liquid Blue, as any that is made, at one third the cest.

As it is retailed at the same price as the Imitalious and inferior articles, housekeepers will find it very much to their advantage to beth for that per up at Writingenn's.

Tage, All blue put up after this date with Barlow's noise on it is an Institution:

The New Label does not require a Stamp,

gar-Por Sale by Storakeepers generally, Peb. 19th 1864—6m.

I BOTURB!!

A Lecture will be delivered in the Herac, in Beliefonte, on Friday evening the 4th thay of march next, by the Bev. J. C. Laverty, of the Episcopal Church, for the benefit of the Ledies Alf Society of Beliefonts, sha the United States Christian Commission. Subject: ... "WOMAN"

"Let her own works praise her."

"Let her own works praise her."

"Rr. Laverty having generally offened to devote the entire proceeds of this Lectire to the above maned society, for the benefit of the gallant men whe are fighting in defence of our National integrity. All friends of our seldiers and common Country are cornectly invited to altern. Price of Talkets, 25 cts. For sale at P. P. Green's Drug Stere, Lavingston's Book Store, and all the other stores in town. Lecture to commence at T stalock.

EDMUND BLANCHARD,

A.O. PURCY, JOHN T. JOHNSON, LENGTH FRANK R. SERREN, SEO. W. JACKSON, ADAM HOY, Committee.

Feb 26. 1864.

NOTICE OF PROPERTY PURCHASED.

第二人在1945年8月14日

A UDITORS NOTICE.

The Undersigned, appointing by stably the Court of Common Please of Ornitre County, to the County of the Marie of County, the County of Receiving the State of County, and the County of the Park of the State of County, and the County of the Park of the County of t Pabruncy 18th 64-4t. R. A. SARREY

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.

The Understand appointed by the Object's Court of Cantry, an Amiltonia distribute the balance in the hadde of Christian Hertness, Adm's on Retails of Villian Rewall late of Patten Tup. among these proprint late of Fatten Tup. among these proprint late of Fatten Tup. among these proprint late of the state of the appointment, at his date in the flor ough of Bellefonte, on Saturday, the 18th day of March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Feb. 10th. 1866.—31.

AMINO M. BARKEN Peb. 10th. 1864-31. Andther.

A UDITOR'S RUTICE.

A UDITOR'S RUTICE.

Court of Common Pleas of Contro Gounty, an Auditor to distribute the money in the hands of Bicking Contry, Beq., Shoriff of said County, arising from the sale of the real-scales of Win. J. Strin, among these persons highly 'destiled thereto, will attend to the duthernal in special ment at his size in the Borough of Religious, on Sainarday the 5th day of March Berk, at 7 clock, P. M.,

JARES H. RANKIN

Feb. 10tc. 1864.—3t.

Auditor. Feb. 10to. 1864.--\$4.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the Retate of Dan's Beightol, document, The underrigned, an Auditor of the Retate of Dan's Beightol, document, the underrigned, an Auditor of the United Country, to make distributions of the messey remaining in the heads of the Administration of a matter of the Administration of the same properties of the Administration of the Administ

Feb. 19th, 1884—4t. Addition

A UDITOR'S NOTIOR.

The undersigned The undersigned, an Anditor ap-pointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre County, to distribute the belance in the hands of the to distribute the balance in the hands of flift Aphyllightsate's of Jessa. Adams, deceased, to said absentiate for personal to said absentiate fleshings entitled to because it, has appealanted fleshings, the 5th day of Market at Saraketh Political in office in Politicalist of all strikes Political in the distribute of said appointment, and which there interested are requested to attend.

W. P. MACHANUS.

Tob. 19th 3844-41. Feb., 10th 1864-41.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE: A DMINISTRATOR'S NOCICE.

Letters of Administration our tipe Etate of Heavy Royer late of Ferguson township,
descaped, having been granted to the understay
of, he browly selfies all persons indebted to
said Enthe to make immediate payment, an
those having claims against it by present them
they authoritested for settlement.

JAB. W. SNYDER
Feb. 10th. 1864—fer.

Administrator.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the uniter of the relie of the Real Estate of Davide Berghaul deceased. The under, or agreed, an Auditor appointed by the Griphau's Court of Centre County; to miner distribution of minery freindings in the lands for the Sentence, arising from the site of the Real Estate of raid decedent, will introduce to the deliberation of Thursday the 16th high of March; of 16th, at his office in Ballotonie, when son where is all persons interested may pittonia. If they see proper.

EVAN M. BLANCHARD Feb. 10th. 1864-41

NOTICE.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed a Committee of Henry Dunkle, (Lamatic) of Howard Committee of Henry Dunkle, (Lamatic) of Howard Committee to settle and adjust his necessary, and he have by requests all persons knowing shiemselves insubstant to said Henry Dunkle, to implee immediate payment, and those having claims, against him to present them, duly authenticated, for skittenson.

MICHARL, DUNKLE: *

Jan. 29, 1864-64.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. A Letters of Administration on the Estate of John Swinshart, late of Farguson key, deceared, having been granted to the undergrand, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to an abstate to make immediate psyment, and those having claims against it to proceed them. GEORGE CUSTABORDER.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

A Lotters of administration on the catate of John Carner, decid, late of Walker' tri; having been granted to the undensigned; he hereby notifies all persons included, and requires there having claims against it to provine them; there having claims against it to provine them; while many control of the deciment of the provine them; and requires the deciment of the decimen

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.

A The Undersigned an audifor appointed by the Orphan's Court, for the County of Courte, to distribute the manay in the hands of Thomas Hutchison, Admr. of John P. Holon, to und thomas those legally intilled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the officend A. O. Furst in Beliefents on Saturday. omeend A. O. Furst in Beliefenie as "Saturiley," the 12th day of March, A. D., 1865 at 2 s'elech R. M., of sid day, when and where all persons interested can attend if they see 'proper, 'otherwise to be forever debarred from coming in maid fund. Pet. 26. 1764.—3t.

of the Bellefonte and Phillipeburg Tanapho Company, that an election will be bellefont on Monday the Third will be bellefont on Monday the 2th day of match with a 2 weight R. M. For the purpose of electing dies amonthigers for mid Company for the annuling point.

By order of the Board.

JOHN T. HOOVER,

Bestotary.