Democratic Watchman

Terms, in advance.....$1,50

P. GRAY MEEK, - - Editor.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1864.

The War.

Gen. Grant has again changed his plan of attacking Richmond. He has determined to pursue the McClellan plan of crossing the Chickahominy, below New Bridge. This has been made a necessity on account of the enemy's success in holding their line of works on the north bank of the Chickahominy, from Coal Harbor to Mechanicsville. The interference with the Federal supply line has also had a large share in changing the mode of attack: Gen. Grant receives his supplies from White House. A railroad runs due west from White House towards Richmond, crossing the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge. This bridge is twelve miles from White House, and six miles below New Bridge. It is eleven miles from Richmond. Coal Harbor is three miles northeast of New Bridge, and six miles north of Bottom's Bridge. A road thirteen miles long runs from Coal Harbor to white House Grant's natural line of supplies would be along this road from White House to Coal Harbor The enemy, however, up to the time of Grant's changing his plan, controlled it. Gen. Grant, in his operations before Wednesday, had in view a direct attack upon Richmond by way of Mechanicsville.

On that day is the first evidence of his changing his plan He must first drive the enemy from Coal Harbor, before he could in safety attack the defence on the south bank of the Chickahominy, at Mechanicsville. Wright and Smith were on wednesday ordered to attack the Coal Harbor fortifications. Burnside and Hancock were at the same time instructed to feel the strength of the enemy's line at Mechanicsville On Wednesday night, when the battle ended the Mechanicsville line was found to be very strong, and the Federal attack on Coal Harbor had resulted in no decisive advantage The enemy still held the works at that place. On Thursday the headquarters of the army were moved from Bethesda Church to a point further south, not yet stated. There was no fighting, though the enemy evidently divined Grant's movement. A large force was sent by them from the Richmond bank of the Chickahominy, across Bottoms Bridge. They began entrenching on Grant's side, to prevent any crossing, and labored steadily on their works until Sunday, the date of our latest intelligence. On Friday morning a general attack was ordered by Grant, and during the day a severe contest was fought, though it does not appear that any advantage was gained. The enemy held their works.

On Saturday morning the Confederates in front of Burnside were found to have been withdrawn some distance towards Mechanicsville. Burnsides, however, did not make any advance, as Grant's movements were all towards Bottom's Bridge. During Saturday there was no fighting, but at night the enemy made an attack upon the Federal southern flank, from Coal Harbor down to the railroad. Hancock, Smith and Wright were engaged, and the fighting was severe, but neither side gained anything. On Sunday there was no fighting, and at six in the afternoon, the hour of Grant's last despatch, the enemy held their line.

It has been officially announced that Gen McDowell is to command in California. Gen Buell's resignation has been accepted. Gen. Fremont has resigned

There is nothing from Gen. Butler's army at Bermuda Hundred —*Age.*

Have We not Degenerated?

"America will never subside before a despot, while her public men maintain the honor and integrity of those who founded her Constitution; and the people have courage and virtue enough to exact them from her rulers."

Such is the opinion of an English writer, in a work entitled 'The Progress of Nations," and who is there that will deny the truth of this statement. Since the termination of the war of 1812-'15, this has been, and still is, the candid opinion of the best men, not only of America, but of all Europe. Whilst the teachings of the great and good men who framed the government and the governmental machinery, were observed, and so long as the course of action taken by the Fathers of the Republic was followed by their successors, so long did the country prosper. *Washington*, the FATHER, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and all of the illustrious and great men of the country have declared to us in words unmistakable in their import, but which now are totally forgotten, that it was the first and greatest duty of American citizens *to preserve their liberties* This being their chief end and aim they and their confederates formed the *Constitution* of 1788, which has been pronounced by the greatest and wisest men of the world, to be the best governmental fabric ever reared by human hands. This we believe to be true, and so will every candid man admit Our English author had this in view: when he said that America will never subside so long as her *public men* maintain the *honor* and *integrity* of those who made her *constitution*, and so long as the people have virtue and courage enough to *exact* them from their *rulers*; and he doubtless thought, at the same time, that a period in our history might come when the *rulers* of the country would lose the honor and integrity of the founders," and when the people would cease to have "courage and virtue enough" to exact from them "honor and integrity," and to insist upon having the Constitution carried out and observed in all its parts. That this time has arrived and is now upon us, with its known and unknown, told and untold crimes, cruelties and villanies, we firmly believe. The honest simplicity and commendable honor of the former representatives of the people, and of the people themselves, as a nation, have seemingly departed. The "founders" of the Republic were men of known unimpeachable character, whose constant care was to so frame the government, and afterwards to so conduct its affairs as to do the greatest good to the greatest number; but unfortunately for the American citizen and the liberties he has so long enjoyed—says, unfortunately for the cause of liberty everywhere, the present rulers of the country have lost all sense of honor and integrity, and know no God but he who rides the blood-stained chariot of war, and who now reigns supreme over the present unparalleled destruction of life, liberty and property. They seem to regard neither the law of God, nor the lives and well-being of the people who placed them in their present positions, and whose servants they are. They heed not the weeping and wailing of families whose circles have been broken and whose meetings at the hearthstone have been rendered sad by the irreparable loss of a father, brother or son. They care not that they are bringing upon the people that "chill penury" which, "freezing the genial current of the soul," drives so many o. God's self-imaged creatures into misery, debauchery and crime. They care not for the intolerable taxes which they are heaping upon the people and which fall chiefly upon those who are least able to bear them. They care not that they are by their former wrongs compelled to plunge into greater ones, who, like the man, lying once, lies again to cover up the first. They care not that an untold debt is being fastened upon the country by every re-issue of Treasury notes. Even an almost universal condemnation, by the people and press of the country, of the keeping of pretty prostitute clippers of treasury notes in luxuriously furnished apartments, by a high government official, whose name is Chase, (not *Chaste*,) does not seem to disturb either their equanimity or their "loyalty." Even shame has left them, and they care not for common decency, but all the rights,—civil and individual, of the people—life, liberty, property—everything, must be sacrificed upon the alter of a wicked, murderous fanaticism in order to satisfy the unconstitutional doctrines of the Lincoln administration—its lusts and its puritanical graspings for wealth. Prophetical and true were the warnings of Webster and Clay when they declared that sectional political parties would end in civil war, and that whenever abolitionism obtained the control of the government, disunion would be the result, civil war would follow, military rule be established, and the liberties of the people taken away. How much of this the white neckerchiefed and sanctimonious-faced curses of New England have accomplished by an heretofore unheard of amount of lying, can easily be learned by him who reads. But all is not lost that is in danger, and there is yet time for the people to rise in their might and hurl from power those who would destroy them and theirs.

What Will be the Result?

Do our readers ever ask themselves the question. Do they ever stop to consider what the result of the fall of Richmond must be, or whether the success of the Federal army, will in reality be a blessing to the country? There are thousands of persons, we know, anxiously waiting for the news of the sacking of the Confederate Capitol and the triumph of Gen. Grant, that they may have a glorification over the event, and rejoice over what they will believe to be the downfall of the "rebellion." But will the capture of Richmond end the bloody struggle and restore our country to peace and Union? Will it disperse the Southern armies, and give the soldiers of the North a chance to return to their homes and friends? Certainly not. It will be but an excuse and a cause for the prolongation of the war, and the means of preventing a future union of the States now arrayed against each other.

The great masses of the people in the North have become sick and tired of the war. They look upon the present campaign, in case of the failure of Grant, as the last active operations of the army, and are willing that the attempt at coercion shall cease with the retreat of the Federal forces from the Chickahominy But let those forces be victorious; let Lee and his army be driven from Richmond to some point farther South, and the desire for peace, now so prevalent among our people, will be turned into a vain hope of at length "crushing" the armies of the South, and every means that a foolish and excited people can furnish, will be given to this imbecile administration, only to be used up as the men and money heretofore given have been, in an insane attempt to finish the work so unwisely and wickedly begun.

The people of the Southern States are not fighting because they do not wish to live in peace with us of the North—they are not fighting for seperation; that was accomplished when each State in its sovereign capacity, *resumed* the powers *delegated* to the general government—they are fighting because they *dare* not lay down their arms; because the infamous crew of political gamblers and puritan fanatics, now administering what is called the United States Government, have made it obligatory upon them to fight to the last, or see their property parceled out to niggers and yankee speculators,—their homes desolated—their country despoiled—their wives, daughters and sisters, given over into the hands of an ignorant, brutal race, and themselves treated as "traitors" and "outlaws." Can we expect them to lay down their arms, though a dozen Richmonds should fall, and their forces be reduced to hundreds in place of thousands, while the only inducements offered them is that which confiscation bills that rob them of their property—military edicts that deprive them of all rights, and infamous proclamations that promise nothing but the most abject slavery, metes out?

Let the tables be turned and the Capital of Pennsylvania become the beleagured city, and we, the citizens of the State, believe and *know* that we are fighting for the protection of our families and the preservation of our homes, against a foe that promises nothing but despoilation and death, nothing but degredation and shame. What would be the feelings, what the determination of every man within the Commonwealth? Would the fact of being driven from that one position make us submit and quietly sit down to watch the enemy take away the earnings of years—insult and outrage our mothers, sisters, daughters and wives—turn our families out beggars and wanderers—divide our homes among our conquerors and then mete out to us the fate that an unfeeling tyrant would order? Never while there was an arm to raise in defence of helpless women and innocent children. Never while a nook could be found whereon a freeman could stand in defence of his rights, or strike for all that was near and dear. And so it is with the people of the Southern States, in just such a position has the acts of this administration placed them. It matters little what cause they had at the beginning for offering resistance to the Federal authorities, NOW they have every reason, and *dare not* fail to resist; they cannot give up, for submission is death, and as long as the war is waged for the purpose this administration is trying to accomplish, they will be compelled to resist to the bitter, bloody end. Need we then expect the fall of Richmond to end the war or bring back the seceded States? No, it must only prolong the struggle and bring more distress and misery to us as a people. Who can glory over such a result?

——Since the meeting of the Cleveland Convention and the nomination of the Pathfinder and Lord Cochrane, the Abolitionists in this place have been in a terrible stew. They do not like to desert "Fremont and freedom," neither do they wish to be considered "disloyal" to the "government," who expects the nomination at the Baltimore convention. How they will get out of the mess the Lord only knows. The "no party doctrine, we suppose, will be abandoned, or rather multiplied into "two parties," both extremely "loyal," and both laboring to accomplish the same end and aim—the enslavement of the people with taxes, and the erection of a monarchy on the ruins of the republic.

—— We notice in the list of drafted in this county the names of several men, who have been dead some time. Lucky fellows they were. They at least received christian burial here among their friends, which would have been denied them, had they on account of poverty been dragged into this war to destroy the American Union. Lucky fellows indeed are they, clear of notice servers, examining physicians and provost marshalls.

----Henry Ward Beecher says that he "glories in the history of the Puritans." He is precisely the shameless creature to glory in such a record of atrocities. The Puritans began their career on this continent by plundering and murdering the native inhabitants of New England. From the time of their landing to the death of King Philip, in 1676, they carried on an exterminating war against the Indians who had kindly received them—seizing their lands, burning their wigwams, murdering men, women and children indiscriminately After the death of Philip (whom they murdered and quartered,) they decoyed the friendly Indians to a meeting for the professed purpose of having a friendly talk, and when about four hundred of these peaceable natives had assembled; the Puritans treacherously fell upon them, and after murdering about two hundred, they sold the remaining two hundred into perpetual slavery. Even before this, in 1635, they had banished Roger Williams, and others, for opinion's sake, and from 1688 to 1692 they burnt several people alive for being witches, or for disputing their doctrine. They drowned the Baptists, bored holes through the Quakers' tongues with red hot irons, stripped women naked and whipped them through the public streets, and waged unrelenting warfare upon all who dared to question the infallibility of their opinions. The progress of civilization has somewhat crushed their intolerant and fiery temper, but has never been able to quench their implacable fanaticism and thirst for blood. True to their furious passions and cruel instincts, they are now driving on an atrocious war, murdering millions of white men to bestow an unasked and an impossible benefit upon negroes. This, in a nutshell, is the Puritan history in which Beecher "glories!" He is a worthy brother to the African cannibal who glories most when his jaws are wet with the warm blood of a human meal.—*Day Book.*

CLEVELAND CONVENTION.—The one wing of the Abolition party met in Convention at Cleveland on last Tuesday. There were between three and four hundred delegates in attendance. Speeches were made by Gen. Cochrane, Ex-Governor Johnson and others. Gen. John C. Fremont was nominated for President, and Hon. John Cochrane for Vice President.

A series of resolutions were adopted, declaring it to be the duty of a truly American administration to restore the prostrated rights of citizenship, freedom of the press, and of speech, and warmly protesting against arbitrary arrests and the seizure of private property. The Monroe doctrine is strongly reaffirmed, and Secretary Seward sharply castigated for the position he occupies on that subject. A Committee on a permanent organization was appointed, of which Mr. Ezra C. Andrews, of Maine, is chairman.—Mr. Garry, of Missouri, wished it to go out to the country that they had assembled there in spite of Lincoln and the Devil. The utmost harmony prevailed throughout the entire session, showing that the parties were desperately in earnest.

The ball is now opened, and we expect to see some rich developments made between the loyal and extremely loyal wings of the Abolition party.

——The bridegroom and bride give each other their hands at the altar, as prize-fighters in England shake hands before they begin to fight.

——Why is a kiss like a rumor? Because it goes from mouth to mouth.

The Duty of the Democracy.

Agreeably to promise made last week, we publish the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98 and '99. These resolutions embody the original principles of the Democratic party and constitute the faith of that party in the doctrine of local self-government as opposed to the Federal idea of centralization of power, against which it has been the province of democracy to struggle from the day of their passage down to the present time. They constitute the test of every man's democracy, for they have been affirmed in every Democratic National Convention held since, in nearly the following language, taken from the Cincinnati platform;

"*Resolved*, That the Democratic party will faithfully abide by and uphold, the principles laid down by the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1779; *that it adopts those political creeds, and is resolved to carry them out in their obvious meaning and import.*"

In the conduct of the present war, as indeed in the object now proposed to be attained by and through it, the principles of those resolutions are trampled down, and upon their ruins is being constructed a Central Government through an armed military power; and yet we find men claiming still to be "Jefferson democrats" who are lending their aid to this purpose. We see professed democrats, while they denounce proclamations of emancipation, measures of confiscation and conscription—the violation of the *habeas corpus* and the erection of new States, in palpable and flagrant violation of the Constitution, yet either actively or voluntarily participating in the war for attaining these objects, or insisting upon its continuance. Acknowledging and condemning these objects as they do, and they yet present the strange phenomena of voluntarily furnishing the means to carry them into effect. It is the boast of Governor Seymour that he has furnished more men to carry on this war upon the principle of local self-government, than any Governor who approves of it.

We will not say, these professed democrats are unprincipled, although their acts would clearly indicate such to be the fact. We are charitable enough to believe that they have drifted away from the landmarks of '88 in pursuit of some visionary *policy*, which they vainly flatter themselves is to bring light out of darkness, and restore the Union framed by Jefferson. Abolitionism is sustained only by an *idea*, which, once consummated, ends the *sum*, but democracy is a necessity arising out of our republican form of government. Abolitionism drifts, while democracy is anchored to the rock of truth. Every man therefore who deserts the fundamental principles of democracy is loose upon the waters, and agreeably to the laws of the natural world, drifts; and as particles loose upon the waters would have an affinity for larger masses, those drifting *democrats* find themselves "cheek by jowl," "heads and points" with the large monster they have always opposed—Abolitionism. War is the cement that binds them, if not lovingly, yet firmly together. Abolitionists are for the war, war democrats are for the war, and *the war is for the overthrow of that local self-government demanded by the Kentucky Resolutions of Thomas Jefferson.*

It is the duty of every democrat—nay, of every friend of civil and religious liberty, to become familiar with these resolutions, for in them is the touchstone of our whole system of free government. It is idle for those who claim to be Republicans to profess to revere the principles of Jefferson, for their whole course of action is in violation of his principles. It is not only idle, but criminal for "war democrats" to make such profession, for the war they support has not only already destroyed the efficacy of those principles, but lead them to stultify the professions of their lives and to attempt to pilot those principles on to their utter practical annihilation.

As we affirmed last week, the issue is *War or Peace*, and we are for the latter, because it is the normal condition of the prosperity and happiness of any people. We are for it, because *free* government can never be attained without it. We are for it, because *free* government can never be perpetuated but by it. If it is asked how shall we attain it?—we answer; by a cessation of hostilities for the purpose of calling just such a convention of the people as framed the government, to settle the whole difficulty. If the people who made the government cannot perpetuate it, then it must assuredly fall; for no power on earth can piece together by bayonets such a government as this. The attempt to do so has already sacrificed the Constitution and the inalienable rights of the people. The *duty* of the democracy in this hour of sore trial is, to swear anew allegiance to the cardinal principles upon which the government rests, so clearly embodied in the resolutions we publish. It is to compel every one *who is a candidate for its suffrages, to stand by these resolutions, and to recognize no man as a democrat who, by words or deeds departs from their letter and spirit.* It is to cast off every flattering leader and repudiate every newspaper which is not outspoken upon the question, and the only *real question*, which divides the people—peace or war. It is to frown upon every attempt to mix and mingle with the enemies of the old-fashioned stiff-backed democracy. No more "Union Parties," no more "policy" democrats, no more molasses upon democratic platforms. As we have lived to see a country grow up unexampled in the history of the world in prosperity, happiness, *freedom*, by and through the undiluted principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, let us nail them to our flag, and *die if need be in their defence.*

We have weighed this whole matter well. Come loss of personal friends; come loss of prosperity; come loss of liberty or even life itself, we will never surrender the inheritance of those great and glorious principles upon which the prosperity, happiness and liberty of the people rest. *This is democracy.*—*Pontiac (Mich.) Jacksonian.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SWALLOW two or three hogsheads of "Buchu," "Tonic Bitters," "Sarsaparrila," "Nervous Antidotes," &c., &c., and after you are satisfied with the result, then try one box of OLD DOCTOR BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS—and be restored to health and vigor in less than thirty days. They are purely vegitable, pleasant to take, prompt and salutary in their effects on the broken down and shattered constitution. Old and young can take them with advantage. Imported and sold in the United States only by.

JAS. S. BUTLER
Station D., Bible House,
New York,
General Agent.

P. S.—A box sent to any address on receipt of price—which is *One Dollar*—post free.
March. 13, 1864—3m.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED? DR. BUCHAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure, in less than 30 days, the worst cases of Nervousness Impotency, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, Insanity, and all Urinary, sexual, and nervous Affections, no matter from what cause produced. Price, One Dollar per box. Sent postpaid, by mail on receipt, of an order. Address,

JAMES S. BUTLER
Station D, Bible House
March 16th, 1864.—3m. New York.

MATRIMONIAL.—If you wish to marry, address the undersigned, who will send you, "without money and without price," valuable information that will enable you to marry happily and speedily, no matter how old, how ugly, or how poor. This is a reliable affair. The information will cost you nothing; and if you wish to marry I will cheerfully assist you. All letters strictly confidential. The desired information sent by return of mail and no questions asked.
Address SARAH B. LAMBERT,
je3-4t Greenpoint, Kings Co., N. Y.

HOYT'S HIAWATHA HAIR RESTORATIVE.

The standing staple preparation for the hair, warranted in all cases to restore faded and gray hair, and whiskers, to their original color. It does not change, nor make the hair grow, in places where it has once fallen out; nothing will do that whatever may be advertised to the contrary, but it will prevent it from falling out, make it soft and silky, cleanse it and the scalp from impurities and humors, and entirely overcome bad effects of previous use of preparations containing sulpher, sugar of lead, &c. It requires no soaping, washing, and hours for its application, nor will it stain the skin, but it is easily applied and wiped from the skin as any hair dressing.—it restores the natural shading of one hair to another, which gives it a lively appearance instead of the dull uniform black of dyes.

HOYT'S IMPERIAL COLORING CREAM.

Superior to any hair dressing in use. Oils and Colors the hair at the same time. Changes light and red hair to a beautiful black. Sold every where

JOSEPH HOYT & CO.
No 10 University Place, New York.
March 11, '64—1y.

A GENTLEMAN, cured of Nervous Debility, Incompetency, Premature Decay and Youthful Error, actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, (free of charge), the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Those wishing to profit by his experience, and possess a Valuable Remedy, will receive the same, by return mail, (carefully sealed), by addressing.

JOHN B OGDEN,
No. 60 Nassau street, New York.
May 27th, '64. 3m.

USE NO OTHER!—BUCHAN'S SPECIFIC PILLS are the only *Reliable Remedy* for all diseases of the Seminal, Urinary and Nervous system. Try one one box, and be cured. *One dollar a box.* One box will perfect a cure, or money refunded. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

JAMES S. BUTLER
Station D, Bible House.
New York
March 13th, 1864—3m. General Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of a *writ of fieri facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Bellefonte on Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1864, the following property, to wit:

The two twenty-fourths part of all that certain messuage and tract of land situate in Gregg township, Centre county and State of Pennsylvania containing about 1,600 acres and allowance, be the same more or less, including the four tracts in the warrantee names of David Musser, Wm. Manset, Robert Baker and John Baker, Jr.; also including parts of the five tracts in the warrantee names of John Mercer, Robert Akem, Job Packer, James Packer, Jr., and David Johnston, the southern line of the said tract of land, being the summit of the second ridge from the Brush valley farm, and the same being bounded on the other three sides by the lands of the Mt. Hecla Furnace Company, said tract of land being 600 perches by 410 perches.

ALSO, The undivided two twenty-fourth's part of the following messuages and tracts of land situate in Centre county aforesaid, one thereof situate in Walker township, containing 50 acres, with a furnace, rolling mill, and other outbuildings thereon erected and known as Mt. Hecla tract.

Another, Thereof situate in Walker township, containing 50 acres, with an ore bank and sundry houses thereon erected, bounded by lands of Henry Dunkle, lands late of Isaac McKinney, and others, known as Ore Bank Tract.

Another thereof situate in Walker township, containing 58 acres, bounded by lands of Jas. Gordon and others and known as the Gordon tract.

Another thereof situate in Walker township, containing 5,600 acres, bounded by lands of James Gordon on the west, lands late of John S Lowrey, east, by David McKinney and others on the north, and on the south by Brush valley.

Another thereof situate in Walker and Gregg township, containing 2,600 acres, bounded by lands late of John S. Lowry on the west, Brush valley on the south, Adam Shafer on the east, and on the north by lands late of W. W. Houston.

Another thereof situate in Walker township, containing 8 acres more or less, bounded by lands of John Zimmerman, lands late of Isaac McKinney and others.

ALSO the undivided two twenty-fourth's part of one undivided half part, of one and three quarters acres of ore land, situated in Walker township aforesaid, bounded by land of the Howard Furnace Company, and lands late of W. W. Houston.

ALSO the undivided two twenty-fourth's part of the ore privilege belonging to the present owners of Hecla Furnace, 800 acres of lands of McKinney, the whole of the above described premises being known as the Hecla Furnace property.

ALSO the undivided two twenty-fourth's part of all, and any other lands, tenements and hereditaments, belonging to, or appurtenant to, the Hecla Furnace property.

ALSO the undivided two twenty-fourth's part of two certain tracts of lands situate in the township of Boggs, county of Centre and State aforesaid, one thereof containing 95 acres and one half, being part of the same tract of land which was surveyed for Christopher Rigart on application, No. 1105, dated the 3d day of April, 1769.

Another, thereof containing 96 acres (Being the same tract of land which was granted to Matthew Dill by patent dated the 1st day of Nov. 1785.

ALSO, the undivided two twenty fourths part of a tract of land situated in Boggs Twp. aforesaid, containing 158 acres and allowance for roads &c., (Being the same tract of land surveyed for Geo. Hoover)—

ALSO, the undivided two twenty fourths part of four certain tracts of land situated in the Twp. of Boggs aforesaid.

One thereof surveyed in the name of Even Miles containing 401¾ acres and the usual allowance.

Another, thereof adjoining the foregoing tract and surveyed in the name of Nathaniel Davis and containing 401¾ acres and allowance.

Another, thereof adjoining the last described tract and surveyed in the name of Wm. Wistar, containing 401¾ acres and the usual allowance.

Another, thereof situated on Bald Eagle Creek and North side of Muncy Mountains, surveyed in the name of John Price, containing 3-16¼ acres and the usual allowance.

ALSO the undivided four twenty-fourths part of seven tracts of land situate in the township of Boggs aforesaid, one thereof surveyed in the name of Samuel Miles, and lying on the waters of Wallis' Run, containing 415 acres and allowance.

Another, thereof adjoining the forgoing and and surveyed in the name of Wm. Chancellor, containing 401¾ acres and allowance.

Another, thereof adjoining the forgoing and last described tract surveyed in the name of Sampson Davis, containing 401¾ acres and allowance.

Another, thereof adjoining Wm. Chancellor, surveyed in the name of Geo. Astin, containing 401¾ acres and allowance.

Another, thereof adjoining the last mentioned tract and surveyed in the name of Jas. Rowland containing 379 acres and allowance.

Another, thereof being all that part of a tract surveyed in the name of John Miles, which does not interfere with a survey in the name of Jesse Brooks, containing 93 acres and 63 perches with the usual allowance.

Another, thereof being all that part of a tract of land surveyed in the name of Robert Shaw, which does not interfere with a survey in the name of Andrew Gregg containing 82 acres and 143 perches and allowance.

ALSO, the undivided two twenty fourths part of all other lands, tenements or hereditaments belonging or appertaining to the property known as the "Milesburg Iron Works."

The said two twenty fourths part being the entire remaining interest of the said Andrew Gregg in the property abovef described.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Andrew Gregg who survived Jas. Irvin lately trading under the firm of Gregg & Irvin.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock of said day.

Sheriff's Office. RICHARD CONLEY,
Bellefont June 10th '64 *Sheriff.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHANS COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Centre county, will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte on

SATURDAY THE 9th DAY OF JULY,

A. D. '64 at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day the following described Real Estate viz: all that certain lot or piece of ground situated in Walker township Centre county, Bounded and described as follows to wit; beginning at Stones theme along Hublerstown lots South thirty one and a half (31½) Degrees East, thence (12) perches to a post, thence along Street South forty-seven (47) degrees West nine (9) perches to a post, thence North thirty-one and a half (31½) Degrees West twelve (12) perches to a post, thence North forty-seven (47) Degrees East nine (9) perches to Stones at the place of beginning: containing one hundred and eight 108 perches more or less.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in one year thereafter with interest to be secured by Bond and Mortgage on the premises.

MICHAEL DUNKLE.
June 4th '64 *Adm. of Jno. Garner dec'd.*

ORPHANS COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans court of Centre county, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte on

SATURDAY THE 16th DAY OF JULY, 1864 at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day the following Real Estate viz:—all that certain messuage or tract of land situated in Spring township Centre county bounded and described as follows: on the North by lands of Jno Harrison East by the Lewistown Turnpike, South by lands of Jno. Harrison and West by lands of Shaffer, bring sixty feet in front on said Turnpike and two hundred feet in depth and containing about one fourth of an acre.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the Sale, and the residue in one year thereafter with interest, to be secured by Bond and Mortgage on the premises.

CHRISTOPHER SCHLEM.
June 10th '64. *Adm. of Catharine Gill dec'd*

AUDITORS NOTICE.—In the Orphans Court of Centre county in the matter of the estate of James Holt late of Show Shoe township dec'd.

The undersigned being appointed by the Orphans Court of Centre county an auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of John T. Hoover Administrator, to and among those legally entitled to receive the same, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bellefonte on Friday the 15th day of July, next at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of attending to the duties of his appointment.

GEO. M. YOCUM.
June 10th '64 *Auditor.*

AUDITORS NOTICE.—In the matter of the distribution of the moneys in the hands of Richard Conley Esq Sheriff of Centre county arising from the sale of the real estate of A. S. Davidson.

The undersigned appointed an auditor by the court of common pleas of Centre county to make distribution of the said moneys will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday the 8th day of July at his office in Bellefonte, when and where all persons interested may attend.

EVAN M. BLANCHARD,
June 10th '64. *Auditor.*

AUDITORS NOTICE.—In the matter of the exceptions to the account of David I. Piper administrator *de bonis non* & Co. Patrick Cambridge dec'd in the Orphans Court of Centre county.

The undersigned an auditor appointed by the said Court to settle and disgest said account will attend to the duties of his a pointment on Wednesday the 13th day of July, at his office in Bellefonte when and where all persons interested may attend.

D. M. BLANCHARD.
June 10th '64 *Auditor*

NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to Geo. Graham, Sr., are respectfully requested to make immediate payment, to Christ. Graham. After the August Court the accounts will be left in the hands of Esquire Weaver for collection according to law.

June 10, '64—3t. GEO. GRAHAM, SR.

W. H. LARIMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in the room on High street, formerly occupied by Judge Burnside.
June 10, '54—1y.

JOSEPH L. NEFF,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
MOUNTAIN EAGLE, CENTRE CO., PA.
Will attend to all sales intrusted to him with fidelity and care. Residence near Curtin's Iron Works.
June 10, '64.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of John Garrett, late of Spring township, dec'd. The undersigned being appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre county, an auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of Michael P. Weaver, administrater and to amongst those legally entitled to receive the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, on Thursday the 18th of June, at 10 o'clock A M, of which persons interested will please take notice. JAMES H RANKIN,
May 27 Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of David Spotts, late of Union township, dec'd. The undersigned being appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre county an auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of David Campbell, administrator, to and among those legally entitled to receive the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, on Thursday the 18th of June, at ten o'clock A M, of which persons interested will please take notice.

JAMES H RANKIN,
May 27 Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of Sarah Dixon, late of the Borough of Bellefonte, dec'd. The undersigned being appointed by the, Orphan's Court of Centre county, an auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of George Livingston, Administrator, to and among those legally entitled to receive the same will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte on Saturday the 18th of June next, at 2 o'clock P. M., of which persons interested will please notice.

JAMES H. RANKIN,
May 27 Auditor.

ORPHANS COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Centre county will be exposed to public sale on the premises in Potter twp.,

ON SATURDAY JUNE 4th,

At 10 o'clock A. M., of said day. All that certain tract of land situate in Potter township, Centre county, adjoining lands of John Love, David Kerr, Jacob Kline and others, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES,

more or less, having thereon erected a

TWO STORY HOUSE, BARN, STABLING &c., with a Spring of pure water running through it and about

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES

cleared and in a good state of cultivation with a fine Orchard of choice fruit—the residue well timbered, known as the property of Jacob Desham dec'd.

TERM OF SADE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of Sale, the residue in one year thereafter, with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

SAM'L ROYER,
JOHN H. BIBLE,
Administrators of Jacob Desham dec'd.
May 6th, 1864.

ESTRAY.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Union Twp., on or about the 17th of May, a dark brown Mare, supposed to be about eleven years old. The owner is requested to come forward prove property pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of as the law directs.

DAVID FORCEE.
May 27th, '64. 3t.

A DIALOGUE.

John.—Hello! Billy, how are you this morning!

Billy.—Fine thank you, how are times with you?

J.—Just tollerable; money's plenty, or rather the paper that is called money now-a-days is plenty, but everything is so intolerably high,—goods of all kinds and everything excepting grain or what things we farmers have to sell, that a bunch of greenbacks go but a little ways in supplying ones wants. But how is it Billy, that you always go so neatly dressed, with clothes of such good quality and such excellent fit, when I know that you do not expend one half as much in the year for clothing as I do, and yet I look like a ragamuffin, most of the time?

B.—Well John I cant exactly tell, I'll admit that you look pretty rough sometimes, and I know you get a great many clothes, but perhaps you go to the wrong establishment to make your purchases—some place where the merchant is not acquainted with the business, and has nothing on hand but some "slop shop" stuff, stuck on to him by the sharpers in the city. Now if you will take my advice and go to Sternberge, when you want your next suit, you will know why it is that my clothes fit neatly and are always of a good quality.

J.—But how is it that he can sell clothing cheaper than other merchants about Bellefonte?

B.—Because he makes it his exclusive business, has been brought to it from boyhood and is connected with one of the largest clothing establishments in the city, where he gets whatever he wants whenever he wants it?

J.—How long have you bought clothes from him?

B.—Ever since he came to Bellefonte, and let me tell you John, my clothes do not cost me any more now,—everything high as it is, than they did before prices went up and I bought from men who knew nothing of the business but to put big prices on poor goods.

J.—Well I'll try him, for I have got sick of paying exhorbitant prices for such things as I have been wearing the last two or three years. If he makes it his business entirely, of course he knows what is good, and I suppose as he has settled down for good, he would offer nothing but the best articles, for fear of spoiling his reputation and injuring his business.

B.—Give him a call when you go to Bellefonte, you will find him just opposite the "Iron Front" in Mrs. Graffius's Store Room, one of the most obliging, clever fellows you ever seen. He will furnish you anything from a paper collar to the finest kind of a coat, at prices, which for cheapness is perfectly astonishing, and give you a good cigar to smoke into the bargain. So good morning John, mind what I've told you, when you want a suit of clothes.

J.—I will, and I'me much oblige for the information, I heard others speak very highly of Sternberg, and will try his clothes the next time I go to town. Good morning.

May 6th '64—tf.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE!

Dealers and Consumers of the above *Celebrated Wash Blue*, will please take notice, that the *Labels* are altered to read

INDIGO BLUE,

PUT UP AT

ALFRED WILTBERGER'S

DRUG STORE,

No. 238 North Second Street PHILADEL'A

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

It is warranted to color more water than twice the same quantity 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 cloths as most of the other makes do: One Box dissolved in a half pint of water, will make as good a Liquid Blue as any that is made, at one third the cost.

As it is retailed at the same price as the Imitations and inferior articles, housekeepers will find it very much to their advantage to ask for that put up at WILBERGER'S.

All blue put up after this date with Barlow's name on it is an Imitation.

The New Label does not require a Stamp,

For Sale by Storekeepers generally,
Feb. 19th 1864—6m.

UNION HOUSE, KILLBOY PA.
D. C. KELLER, Proprietor,

The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above named Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they cannot be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

BOOK STORE. BELLEFONTE, PA.
GEORGE LIVINGSTON, *Prop.*

The proprietor having removed to "Brockerhoff's Row," directly opposite the Court House still continues to keep on hand a large assortment of Theological, Classical, Day School, Miscellaneous, and all the various school books now in use; also, a large assortment of Blank Books and Stationary, Photographs and Photograph Albums: also, Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Subscriptions taken for any paper or periodical in the United states. New publications at publisher's prices. May 15, 1863 tf.

AUDITORS NOTICE.—In the matter of the distribution of the moneys in the hands of Richard Conley Esq., Sheriff of Centre Co., arising from the sale of the real estate of David Bollinger.—The undersigned appointed by the Court of Centre Co., an auditor to distribute the above moneys, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Saturday the 11th day of June next, 10 Oclock A. M. at his office.

May 12th, 1864. JAMES H. RANKIN.
Auditor

CAMERON BRIBERY CASE.—The report of the committee with all the testimony in the above case as reported to the House of Representatives will be published in pamphlet form ready for distribution August 1st, '64.

Single copies 25ct. the trade supplies at a low rate. Address,

GEORGE GARMAN.
Bellefonte. Centre. Co. Pa.
May 27th, '64. tf.

EXECUTORS NOT