TRRMS,-\$3 per year when paid in advance \$2,50 when not paid in advance, and \$3,00 when et paid before the expiration of the year.

The editor of the WATCHMAN is ab sent on business, and any imperfection in the Editorial or Local departments this week are thus accounted for. "We trust that the patrons of our paper will met be too severe in their criticisms. "War for the Union."

From the commencement of the present unhappy struggle between the North and the South, our people have been told that on our part the war was carried on for the restoration of the Union established by our forefathers. This was a direct appeal to the patriotism of the people, for the masses all loved our government, and thousands were willing to second their lives in order to maintain or restore it. Since the commence ment of the war more than one million of men have undoubtedly entered the service, with the expectation that their efforts and pacrifices were means by which the Union might be restored. Multitudes have been oured of this de lusion by the conduct of the Adminis aration, and the oft-repeated declarations of leading Administration men, that they had an ulterior purpose in the we reflect that he has never attempted prosecution of the war, namely, the abolition of negro slavery in the Southern States. Yet there are to-day thonmands of honest, conscientious, and patriotic men who believe that a war can and may be proscouted for the restoration of the Union. These men seem not to know that the Union was not origi ually founded on conquest and subjugation, was not dependent upon the military power of the majority of the States, but was formed by the free consent and voluntary action of the people of each and every State which entered the Union. They seem never to have been fully impressed with the idea that, at first this was a voluntary Union. and that it must be maintained and perpetuated upon that basis, and that only, if

We would impress upon all those who really love !their country, and honestly desire the restoration of the old order of things, instead of the establishment of a new centralized power in place of the Pederal Union, the truth of this proposition: The restoration of the Union is not a military enterprise, and cannot be secured by military success however brillians or long continued. If our resources in men and means hold out long enough we may capture Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and every other city. town, and fortified place in the South, and hold military possession of every square mile of Southern territory, yet there will be no union between the people of the North and the people of the South. When everything which military prowest can accomplish shall have been done, the people who love the Union and revere our form of government will find to their sorrow and dis-

at all

to the Confederate States has been re- election of McClellan and an endorse stored to the Union. emion between the North and South can them to desperate deeds against those be established by military power, and who offered them peace, happiness and that is by the utter annihilation of the union under the old Constitution which present Southern population and the rethey assisted to make and defend. It peopling of the Southern territory by seems to have been a mistake and a those who may be friendly to the North. woful one. Lincoln is re-elected. We We might then have a union with the new population of the South, for all unions must depend upon the free consent and devising means for the prosecution of mutual good will of the parties thereto. the war for four more bloody, terrible But this would not be the old Union of years, Southern bayonets bristling on Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Adams every hillside, and the Southern heate and Hamilton. It would be a new fired to the most deadly hatred against Union, reposing on the graves of over the power which threatens their institusee millions of American citizens. The tions and their lives. The questions will see Southern people, as soon as they had become naturalized as it were in their new homes, would possess the same feelings, interests, and motives which led the present population of the South to desire a separation from adherants by offering them compromise. us, and then another accession, anbther civil war, and another extermination would inevitably follow. And, all for what? To demonstrate a proposition which ought never to have been have offered them at once, viz : their That a Republican Governmont has for its foundation the consent of the people, and not military power. In the insane attempt to maintain a free government by force alone; in carrying out the ideas of reducing to practice the unpatriotic assumption that the great cago. Results will teach our people theory to be desired was the unity of what we told them years ago-that war our territory, without regard to the could never restore the Union; and form of government we had; our politiwhen they have learned the bitter lesson nents would sacrifice millions of of experience they will return to their lives, destroy countless millions of ancient faith; and above the bloody, property, and burden this people with a fearful past-we will draw the curtain of load of taxation which neither we nor a free and happy future. our children can bear. Should they succeed in their military undertakings, and make the South one vast dreary waste, like the valley of the Carnatio behind the destroying hosts of Hyder Alia, or like those tracks of desolation left "by the securge of God," Attella

the Han, of Aleric the Vice-Goth, they

ein by such means accomplish seither

Frery bettle that is fought, whichever

manipelines the statery; every life that

exation of the Union nor the

eplishment of our old government

Penecentic Watchman for whoever to pay, only makes the work of restoring the Union still more diffi. cult. War only drives the belligerents farther and farther apart.

While, it is true that the blood of citizensahed in defence of their commen country more closely unites and coments the people together, it is equally true that the blood of brothers shed in civil strife, rises up like the "middle wall of partition" which separated the Israel of God from the Gentile world, and

renders union between these impossible. The subjugation of the South at .he end of four, eight, twelve, or even twenty years additional war, to say the most is but problematical. Eight millions of people fighting for what they thought were their rights have never yet been conquered; and there is nothing in the management of this war on the part of the Administration superior to the management of other wars of conquest and subjugation. Then why fight on ? No good can possibly come from it, and great wrong, great injury must inevitably ensue to ourselves, to say nothing of the misery we are inflicting upon. others-in many instances innocent wo men and children. Oh, could only the brave words of Douglas be rung in the ears of every man, woman, and child in the North-"War is disunion-war is final, eternal separation."

Message of Jefferson Davis.

We publish on our outside to-day the Message of Jefferson Davis to the Confederate Congress. We cannot but note the marked difference between his meseages of last year and this; and when to decieve the Southern people as to the magnitude of the struggle in which they were engaged or the difficulties they had to encounter, we cannot yet believe that the rebellion is on its "last legs."

In his message of last year he painted in the most striking character the perils which environed the Confederacy, and throughout the document indulged in the most melancholy forebodings for the future. Not a newspaper in the North but gave him credit for caudor, while they exulted in the situation which he so much deplored. There is no evidence in the last year that Jeff. Davis has changed his characteristics. If he was a candid man then, he is candid-still: if last years message expressed his true sentiments, we have no reason to believe that the one published to-day does not express them now.

He speaks now most hopefully and

confidently of ultimate success, and as-

sumes a more defiant position than ever.

He claims that the Federal Government

has gained no advantage over them in

the last year, which was not more than

balanced by some success on their part.

Whether he speaks falsely or not, a com-

parison of his message with the history of the war will fully show-with that we have nothing to do. Accepting his character for candor, as taught by the northern press, we must believe that one, speaking from a position at the head of the rebellious South, can give fully the opinion of the Southern people upon the war. And that opinion is that their success against Abolition, Confiscation, Miscegonation, aunihilation, and the Yankee nation is certain: And all this immediately after the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. The Abolitionists told us that the endorsement of their bloody policy appointment that not one State, not one would strike terror to the Southern county, not even one township belonging heart and bring a speady peace, that the ent of Demogratic principles wou There is but one way by which a give them renewed energy and incite look southward and see the Southern the work of their own hands. They Congress quietly seated in Richmond, force themselves upon us-would these things have been had General McClellan been elected? Would Jeff. Davis have delivered so confident and defiant a message if we had won the hearts of his peace, and prosperity, while he could only offer years of blood, and desolation, and woe, with the hope of ultimately attaining what the Democracy would liberties? And they will struggle on, either to the achievement of their independence, or until wey of the North are willing to offer them peace on the basis of the old Union, as proposed by the Democracy in their convention at Chi-

All that we hold dear hangs suspended in

the balance.—Ab. Ex. We are quite certain that our friend does not mean the hones of Union, for he "swears with uncovered head that to bring the war to a speedy conclusion; the Union shall not be as it was." He does not mean the happiness of the people, for he says "better the nineteen millions of the North should perish than that the Union should be as it was." We know of nothing he does hold dear except it be "fifthy lucre" and his beloved Cuffee. They are indeed sus a georificad, on whichever side; every gended in the balance, together with that is fired, by whichever party; the whole Abolition party; and God has of date which accomplished. found them "wholish."

Never Despets In the result of the recent election

we can see nothing to discourage the Democracy. It is true we did not elect our candidate; but we have shown our strength, and proved outselves a POWER upon which our country can rely when despotism assumes its true proportions and begins to crush. And we are that kind of power which is most dangerous to tyrants, and least dangerous to the harmony of our country. We have calmly and 'quietly borne all manner of grievance and insult, and waited until the time came when we could record our votes against the revolutionary policy of our opponents; we have used no viglence, resisted no laws; but have done more by way of restraining the hand of arbitrary power than could have been accomplished by force. Our calmness in the midst of excitement and turmoil, and our quiet submission to wrongs and insult, give proof of our stability and conservatism, and quiet all fears of our being goaded into extremes by the insane practices of the dominant party. And that is all that is necessary to secure our success in the future. Before the election there was reason to fear that our people would be fatally deluded into the support of the Abolitionists, and with their own hands forge the chains to enslave us. But that fear is groundless now. The idea that the principles of our old Government will be completely destroyed, and a new system established by the infidels now in possession, despite the millions of brave, true men who entered their protest against it on the 8th instant, cannot for a moment be entertained. No tyrant can rule, and no new form of Government be established except by our permission. One-fourth he number of men which now composes the Democratic party fought old England for seven years, and established the independence of America, and one-fourth of our numbers now is sufficient to prevent the establishment of any form of government obnoxious to our principles. It is a great thing that we are a noticer which few dare to despise, and which hone can overthrow, for we have much to accomplish, and the fate of popular government may depend upon our acand blood.

The Democratic party is prepared to struggle, almost against hope, for the principles which have been the source of all our greatness in the past; but when our strength is such as to make it impossible for any human power to overthrow our institutions, unless we quietly acquiesce, we have everything to hope for in the future, and nothing to be ashamed of in the past. We have been true to our ancient faith, we have fought against the greatest power that Satan ever wielded to overturn human liberty, and have come out of the strife without a break in our ranks, and fully equipped

for the coming struggle. When the effects of the election of the Abolition candidate begin to display themselves, and the people discover how wofully they have been deceived, they will repudiate with horror the bloody schemes which they have innocently endorsed. They will remember our predictions, they will recall our past history and the prosperity of the country under our administration, and return to our standard as their only hope for the future. Let no one be discouraged by our recent defeat. The election of Lincoln was necessary that he might be more fectually damned and the country mor certainly saved.

Who Dught to Carry on the War?

We verily believe that a large number -we will not say what proportion-of those who voted for Abraham Lincoln on the 8th. instant are appalled already at were deceived into blindly following the war party, and did not stop to inquire whither it would lead. Not an intelligent man amongst them but begins to doubt the correctness of the policy their leaders have pursued, and the strong and defiant position assumed by the Confed eracy seems to promise nothing but four years more of war, or the recognition of the Southern Republic. That is just the position in which the Abolition party stands. If they cannot subjugate the South they must acknowledge their independence-for all know there can be no union between such bitter foes. The future looks portentious, and already the reaction of feeling has begun. The people elected Lincoln because they be lieved it was the surest means of ending the war in the shortest possible time. They were told that the strength of the South was broken, that a few more vigorous blows would finish the work, and they voted for the war party for that reason and no other. We are worn out with this exhausting war; the people are tired of misery, and destitution, and death: they are not only satisfied that we have had fighting enough, but are beginning to think that we never ought to have had apy at all; they were induced to believe that if the Democracy got into power they would dally with the war question, and only postpone the settlement to some future more doubtful and desperate struggle. They endorsed Abraham Lincoln because he promised and if he fails in doing it they will repudiate him as a bloody monster, worthy only of the hatred of mankind. That he soll disappoint them no one can doubt who has examined the situation of affairs North and South. But it is the positive duty of those who voted for a "vigorous prosecution of the war" to go and assist to prosecute st. No Black Republican who is able to bear arms can remain a

a coward. We believe that the war is wrong, and was so from the beginning; we are opposed to it on principle, and always have been therefore we cannot go into the strife without being accused by conscience of the worst of crimes. Let scripted to carry on the war for which he voted. When we see a full grown, healthy Abolitionist outside of a military uniform. we know that he is a coward

How the Election was Qarried in

and a murderer at heart.

The following letter addressed to an exmember of Congress in this city, and from one of the most prominent public men in the State, shows how the election in Mary-lafd was carried for Lincoln and Johnson, According to the Administration presses, "Maryland has done nobly." Let us see what she has done

what she has done.

Washington Co. Mp., Nov. 8, 1864.

MY DEAR Siz.—It is due to the friends of Gen. McClellen that they should know of the outrages which were committed to-day in this State at the ballot-box. Hundreds of voters were everywhere denied right to vote-men who had voted for fifty years, and of the highest character and wealth, upon the filmsiest pretexts, had their votes refused. You are doubtless familiar with the oath imposed upon us by our new Constitution. Odious as it was, our people were still willing to take it, but this was not deemed sufficient, and the most silly and veratious questions were added, without the least shadow of law. For an example, one gentleman who had taken the oath, and answered satisfactority other questions, was at last asked, if the two armies were engaged in battle, which would be desire to be victorious? He answered. "That which was right in the sight of God." And this was right in the sight of dot. And this greply was deemed sufficient to establish his disloyalty, and his vote was rejected. Others were denied their right simply because they frequented certain houses, or associated with particular persons. One ther was rejected upon the testimony of a colunter witness, that he had heard him My, when Patterson's army passed through Hagerstown, in 1861, that they would never eturn. The largest majority, however, of those whose votes were refused were not permited to swear at all, or to offer any evidence of their loyalty, or fidelity to the Constitution. The mere facts of openly amnouncing one's self for McClellan was enough to forfeit his vote. In what I have already said I have attempted to give you some idea of the conduct of the sworn judges. The outrages that were permitted by armed raffans around the polls were equally infamous; it was almost impossible to opproach

the polls without great risk.

The returns will perhaps show the largest majority for Lincoln in this county of all others in the State; yet I could make oath with a clear conscience that McClellan, with a fair election, would have a large majority.

Republican Delusions.

The back bone of the rebellion is nearl broken, cry with one accord all the Lincoln organs; a hundred thousand more men and e Confedracy falls.

So it has been from the beginning. Let us go over the catalogue of the dulusions and the false and fatal prophesies of Republican leaders. Sixty days: Four years.

Nobody hurt: Three hundred thousand killed, and wounded, and sick. Seventy-five thousand men: Over two

Rebellion starved out in three months Rampant in 1864.

Back boxe broken at every success: No. Opening of the Mississippi to commerce

Sunning a gauntlet of guerillas.

Every new levy sure to extinguish the ebellion: Draft ordered 6th of Septem-

The people richer for the war: Prices advanced three hundred per cent.
Every campaign to be the last: But

tion returns as bayonets dictate.

'Pree speech: The suppression of news-

manufacture of bogus States.

Freedom of the slaves: Apprenticing him through military orders, and crimping im for the ranks.

Love of negroes: Letting them rot in

heaps.

Love of progress and humanity: Waging war against women and children, and houses and barns, and agricultral implements.—

Freemans Journal.

Besst Butler in Trouble.

The following extract from the proceedings in the Surrogate's Court of New York, before Surrogate Tucker, indicates that the "Beast" has got into trouble in that city, and also furnishes the public a chapter from the history of robbery and orims of that bray officer during his administration at New Orleans. The extract is made that the proceedings here the Court is made from the proceedings before the Court in the matter of the probate of the will of Andrew J. Butler, deceased, a brother of the "Beast," and his man Friday in his New Orleans rascality.

Just previous to the signing of the bond,

Surrogate Tucker was gerred with a copy writ of attachment, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas some ten days since, by Judge Cordeto, in a suit wherein Samuel Smith and Andrew H. Smith are plaintiffs, and Benjamin F. Butler defendant, the clism amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, alleged to have arisen on a seisure of gold made by the defendant in May, 1862, at New Orleans, La. the plaintiffs then being private bankers in New Orleans, under the firm and name of S:

Smith & Co.

They claim that the defendant forolbly entered their banking rooms at 27 Camp street in the aforesaid city, seized all their the following July, when everything was returned except the gold, which the defendant it is alleged converted to his own

The summons and complaint in the action, together with a copy of the attachment were served on the general by Under Shariff Vulte Sherin Vuite.

The Sherin has also attached all the funds belonging to the defendant from the government, and now in the sub-treasury, also the monies due to him, or his secount at his private bankers.

home now unless he be a hypnories and war:

The Work Segun.

Mr. Lincoln's new lease of power has opened rather ouniously for the people of Wayne. Military arrests, which were suspended for a few days before the election, have already been resumed, and we regre science for the worst of crimes. Let those who prefer the war policy to peace go and carry their theories into practice, instead of playing the cowardly part of instruments to force others into what their souls abhor. While the war continues no able bodied man, who voted for Abraham Lincoln can remain at home while his fellow citizens are being continues and the company while his fellow citizens are being continued to company the company to the manufacture of the company to the company the company to the company that they are characterized by the period the cannot fall to render them particularly obnexious. A day or two since a Mr. Purdy, of Hawley, and the will be arready been resumed, and we regret to add that they are characterized by that they are characterized by the period to cannot fall to render them particularly obnexious. A day or two since a Mr. Purdy, of Hawley, and his wife threatened with being shot for the display of a natural indignation. He was already been resumed, and the to add that they are characterized by the Deplings which cannot fall to render them particularly obnexious. A day or two since a Mr. Purdy, of Hawley, and the characterized by the Deplings which cannot fall to render them particularly obnexious. amused themselves as we learn, by laugh ing in the face of the heart broken woman

Mr. James Carney, a moulder, formerly in the employ of Messrs. Knapp & Charles worth, was a victim of the first aupplementary draft. He moved to Port Jervis some time since, and a few days agd his family followed him with their furniture, &c. Yesterday, while at dinner, he was arrested by a deputy marshal from this district, brought here, and lodged in jail. Probably before now he has been taken to

mestion.

These 'are some of the first fruits. We have four years in which to reap the full harvest.— Wayne County Herald.

-Another of Lincoln's outrages was committed on Saturday night last, at Gi-rardsville, this county. A number of sol-diers stationed at this place, were sent in the night to the residence of three young men, two Mr. Monaghans and another young man whose name we did not learn, hoisted the windows, entered the house, aroused them out of their sloop, and arrested aroused them out of their sloep, and arrested them without a warrant or even without telling them their orime. We hear that as they committed the crime of cheering for McClellan, and others say that they are the party who forced an abolition preacher (one of those who preaches the word of the devil instead of the word of God) to obeer for McClellan. 'Let this be as it may, if they are guilty of any crime, why not accept hail, which was offered to any amount, for their appearance to court. But no such a constant of the Lincoln party. The their appearance to court. But no such a course will do for the Lincoln party. The Constitution of the State and United States are sed aside, laws are disregarded, and our liberties endangered. This is only a beginning of what you have to expect for the four years to come.—[Ashland Advocate.

The "Corporai's Guard,"

So far as the official muster rolls have come to hand, we present the numbers of this Legion of Honor:

Delikare..... 8,767

To be continued until it can be shown of what a "small handful of malcontents" con-sists. Here we have in three of the smaller States more than one hundred and eighteen thousand white freemen who have not "bowd the knoe to Banl." State after State, as
the roll becomes complete, will contribute
its legions to the grand aggregate, and show
that the body of men spoken of flippantly
as "what is left of the Demorrance party" is a power not wisely to be despised, -Age.

THE POPULAR VOTE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The following is probably, from the returns, a pretty close approximation to the popular vote cast at the late Presidential election throughout the United

Majority for Lincoln,...... 250,000 The President has hardly five, per cent, majority on the total vote. For every hundred votes for Lincoln in the loyal States, dred votes for Lincoln in the loyal States, there have been cast ninety-five for his Democratic competitor, and a large part of this excess was given in New England. In the Central, Western, and border States, McClellan had some ninety-eight votes to Lincoln's one hundred, despite all the great advantages possessed by the latter, and which ware powerfully and unserunulously. which were powerfully and unscrupulously

GRANT AND LINCOLN .- General Grant bas sent a dispatch to Staffton, congratulating the President on his re-election, which he declared to be "worth more to the country between three hundred per cent.

Every campaign to be the last: But one.

Free soil: Four States making such election returns as bayonets dictate.

Free speech: The suppression of newspapers.

Freemen: Hundreds arrested without warrant, imprisoned without crime, and enlarged without trial.

Netically a suppression of the country, rather than to carry ent a dispatch to Staffton, congratulating he President on his re-election, which he National honor: The abondonment of the Monroe dectrine, and the kidnapping of Arguilles.

Respect for law: The breach of it is in every State of the Union.

Belief in the Union as unbroken: The manufacture of bogus States.

Freedom of the elements.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 19. Complete of returns from all the Congressional districts in the State, as received at the office of the Secretary of State, give an abolition vote of 225,981, and a Democratic vote of 248,123 being an abolition majority of 18,859. This includes both the home and soldiers' vote. In order to get the home vote, circulars have been issued from the Secretary's office to the several Prothondaries where such listinctions was not made, and it is supposed that the proper responses will be made, which will settle this long vexed

REINFORDEMENTS.—The New York Times says that all that Grant heeds now to capture Richmond are reinforcements. This is quite likely, but judging by the past, how many reinforcements and how many years will-he require to capture Richmond for It-let he lose 155,000 men in six months in attempts to capture Bichmond, and does not secure a single material step, how many men, and how many more months, at the same rate of progress, will he require to complete the task? If a man gain nothing in half a year, at the same rate of advance how much will he gain in twice or thrice six months? REINFORGEMENTS .- The New York Times six months ?

THE WISDOM OF ABRAHAM.—A few weeks THE WISDOW OF ABRAHAM.—A few weeks ago, when gold dropped to 200, the Abolitionists obronicled the fact as an evidence of the wisdom of Abraham Lincoln. Immediately on the announcement of Lincoln's relection, gold went up from 245 to 257. We suppose the Abolitionists considers this an evidence os the wisdom of the people in relecting him. How is it.

GRM. McCLELLAN'S RESIGNATION .- All dubts as to the resignation of General Mo-doubts as to the resignation of General Mo-Ciellan, has been removed by the official publication of the fact. It was forwarded on the 8th, the day of the Presidential election—reserved at the War Department on the 10th, accepted on the 14th, and Gen. Sheridan appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Washington Chronicle, Mr. Lincoln's home organ, tells us what it understands by the election. It says that Abraham Lincoln is again invested by the free sufferage of the American people with a higher authority than "Retnan Bietator or Bussian Caar."

to bankers.

Wonder if Abraham Lincoln, "I again take the dath to preserve, protect and gray for the Warter
Bulberibe and gray for the W

NEW ADVERTSEMENTS

SHRBIFF'S SALES.

Dy virtue of Sundry write of Foods tions Exponer, and Lever Factor, tiened out of the Common Pleas of Centre bounty, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale

MONDAY NOVEMBER 28th, 1884.

of Pennsylvants, bounded and described as sor-lows to wit: Beginning at 'Stones thence by lands of Jacob Gray 43 deg. west, 61 perches to a pine, thence north 38 deg. cast 40 perches to a Hickory; thence north 61 deg. cast 22 perches to a chostnut oak; thence north 47 deg. cast 20 perches to a pine, thence north 50 deg. cast 14 perches to a chestnut oak, thence North 68 deg. lows to wit: Beginning at Stones tones of the Stones of th ches so a post by a red oas, themes south 32 event 47 perches to a white oak, thehee south 77 deg, west 125 perches or thereabouts, to stones the place of beginning, containing nihety one acres and twenty five perches, with the improvements and appartenances selzed, taken in ozeration and to be sold as the property which was of Jno. Stantons. Sale to commonce at 10 o'clock of said day.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, RICHARD CONLEY,
Sheriff

BELLEPONTE Pa.
November 11th, 1864.

L. LYONS' PURBOHIO CATAWBA BRANDY,

· AND

SPARKLING CATAWBA WINES.

Bqual in quality and Cheaper in Price than the Brandjos and Wines of tre Old World.

For Summer Complaint, Cholers, Infantum, Bowel Complaint, Cramp, Colic and Diarrhesa. A sure cure is guarantood, or the money will be refunded.

In support of the above statements, are pre-In support of the above statements, are pro-senied the Gertificates of Dr. Jas. R. Chilton, Chemist, New York; Dr. Hiram Cox, Chemical Inspector, Ohio; Dr. James R. Nichols, Chemist, Boston; Dr. M. E. Jones Chemical Inspector, Ciroleville, Ohio; Prof. C. T. Jackson, Chemist, Boston; Dr. Chas. Upham Shepard, Cherleston, S. C. and J. V. Z. Blaney, and U. A. Mariner Consulting Chemist, Chengo, all of whom have analyzed the Catawba Brandy, and commend it in the highess terms for medicinal use.

Analysis of the Massachusetts State Assayer 20, 1858.

Analysis of the Masachusetts State Assayer, 26, 1858.

Wherevaporated through clean linen it left no citor offensive matter. In every respect it is a rear spirituous liquor. The oil which gives to this Brandy its flaver and aroma, is wholly unlike fusil, or grain oil. Its odor partakes of both the fruit and oil of grapes. With acids it produces others of a high fragrance. The substitution of this Brandy for Cognae Brandy will do away with the manufacture of fettious spirits, sold under this name both at home and abroad. Respectfully,

A. HAYES, M. D.

Assayer to State Mass., 16 Boyleston St.

By the same, in 1844.

I have analysed "L. LYONS' PURB CATAWBA BRANDY." with reference to its composition and character, being the same as that produced in past years. A sample taken from ten casks afforded the same results with regard to purity; a slightly increased amount of the principle on which its flavor depends was determined by comparison with itseformer samples.

The indications of analysis show that this Brandy is produced by the same process as most of the imported Brandy. Brandy is produced by the of the imported Brandy.

Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D. State Assayer,
A. A. HAYES, M. D. State Assayer,
Beston, July 20, '64.
Manufactured only by H. H. Jacob & Co.,

(10 whom all orders should be addressed.)
Depot, 91 Liberty St. New York
Nov. 25th, '64—3th.

STERBBURG & Co. A NEW STOCK, A NEW STOCK, A NEW STOCK,

OF CHEAP BOOTS, CHEAP SHORS, CHEAP SHORS, CHEAP SHORS,

CHEAP GAITERS,

5- - - - ·

COME AND SEE, COME AND SEE, COME AND SEE;

Our new and large stock of Boots and Shose,
Gaiters, & for men, women and children. We can sell the very best article the markets ran produce at from 30 to 40 per cent. less than any other establishment in or outh Ballafonts, and wowermant our stock to be what we represent. The public are particularly requested to bear in mind that the Boot and Shose business is a new feature added tyour establishment in Centre county in point of

AND CHILDREN, AND CHILDREN,

FARM FOR SALE OR RENT.

The undersigned offers for sale or rent his farm situate in Huston township "Gate County, lying about two miles from Julian Station, on the Bald Eagle Vallar Railroad. The farm contains about

TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES CAUTION. of which about seventy are clear and in a good condition, the balance is well timbered. Good buildings are erected upon the premises, and a spring of aptendid water is near the door.

TERMS reasonable. Possession given on the 1st day of April, 1865.

RICHARD CATLOW.

I hereby caution all persons against purchasing a note, given by me to Johu Halabaugh, for \$3,25, as I hold his obligations for most will not pay eald note unless compelled by law.

Nov. 18th, '64—2t. ISAAC WALKER.

CAMERON BRIBERY CASE.

The report of the cdimmittees with

Nov. 25th, '54-4t. TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE, Manufac-tored and for sale, wholesale and re tal at Hampt's Milesburg Fryndry.

Ayer's Sarsaparille

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DHILADRIPHIA AND BRILE SAIL BOAD And This great line traverses the Electhern and northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Eric on Lake Eric. ity of Eric on Lake Eric. It has been lessed by the Pennsylvania Reliread Company, and is operated by them.
Its chtire length was opened for Passonger and
Freight business, October 17th, 1884.

Given under my hand at Bellefente the 4th day of November A. D. one thousand eight hun-drod, and sixty four, and the eight eighth year of the Independence of the United States.

Bueniss's Office. | RICHARD CONLEY November 18th, 1884-34

The co-partnership, beretefore existing between S. & H. P. Pontius at Zion, in the Marcantile Business, is this day Ooc. 24th disserved, by mutial consent. The Books and notes are left in the hands of H. P. Pontius for collection.

S. & H. P. PONTIUS.

N. B.—The business will be continued by Pontius & Biddle at the old Stand, where they will constantly keep on hand a well selected stock of goods of every kind, which they will sell very cheap, for each or country produce, hoping to receive a share of the public patronage, and also very thankful for past favors.

PONTIUS & BIDDLE.

November 8th, 1864—3t.

November 8th, 1864-3t.

TIMBER LAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber offers at private sale, a tract of timber land, situate in Grogg Township, Centre Courty, Mijoining lands of James Barber and George Woods, containing about 130 acres and one-forth of a mile of Barbers Saw Mill on Sinking Creek. ers Saw Mill, on Sinking Creek.

Terms will be made to suit the purchoser
R. H. DUNCAN R. H. DUNCAN, aug19-3m. Spring Mills, Centre County

DMINISTRATORS NOTICE.
Letters of Administration on the
Estate of J. G. Hoy, dec'd, late of Marrion
township, having been granted to the subscribers. ment and those having claims to present sthem duly authoritiested for settlement.

GEORGE S. HOY, November 25th, 1864—6t Administrators

Came to the residence of the sub-subcriber, in Walker two about the lat of Octo-ber, a red bull, supposed to be abast due year 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 di-rects.

GEORGE BARTHOLMORE. November 25th.

OST .-- A Brindle Heifer, about four years old, with a short tail, on the 9th day old, with a short tail, on the 9th day of November. Any information that will lead to her discovery will be thankfully received by

JAMES READING.

A CHANCE TO INVEST GREENBACKS. A the indersigned desires to sell the following property, situate in Milesburg.—One house and lot, being the same now occupied by Mrs. Robert Lipton. Mrs. Robert Lipton.
ALSO, The lot between said, let and adjoining lots on the one side and the canal on the other For further particulars, address, aug19-8m JNO. G. HALL, Ridgway.

A DMINISTRATORS NOTICE. Letters of Administration on the ca-tate of Ruth Tate dec'd., late of Benner two. tate of Ruth Tate doc'd, late of Benner twp, having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves; indebted to make immediate paymen: and those having claims to present them duly anthebtlested for settlement.

MICHAEL GROVE, Nov. 4th '64—6t Adminis's.

A DMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

A DMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Late of Barbaro Emerick dee'd, late of Gregg twp., having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themseves indebted to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

November 4th 1864—8t.

Admin. ** November 4th 1804—6t.

point of
QUANTITY, QUALITY, VARIETY AND
PRIOES.

Our stock of clothing and all descriptions of furnishing goods has just been largely replinished with new styles and phittens. We sak the people to come and examine for themselves, before making purchases elsewhere. We guarrantee to give entire satisfaction to all, at Raynold's new building, Bellefonter

Nov. 28th, '64—tf.

A a good Democratic physician, waiting to take charge of a practice worth two thousand dollars per year, will be informed of a location, and particulars given by addressing, of salling upon P. GRAY MEEK, at this office:

Nov. 18th '64—3t.

I hereby caution all persons against

ANUT JOIN, OS-JE. ISAAU WALKHE.

CAMERON BRIBERY CASE.

The report of the edimmittee with all the testimony in the above case as reported to the House of Representatives will be published in Rhamphlet form ready for distribution August 1st, '64.

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

GHORGE GARMAM.

Bellebetz. Centile. Ou. Pa.

May 27th '64. cf.