Democratic Watchman.

P. Orvis, Elgin, Burlee and Pitcairnsville.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 18, 1864.

TERMS.—$2 per year when paid in advance $2,50 when not paid in advance, and $3,00 when not paid before the expiration of the year.

The War.

We have nothing of interest from the army. Sherman's advance is reported to be within five miles of Savannah with a large confederate force in his rear. His command has dwindled down to twenty thousand men. Thomas is still cooped up in Nashville. Hood is attempting to dislodge him out. All is quiet about Petersburg. A few days since Grant sent an expedition south along the Weldon Rail Road, and it has returned without accomplishing anything of importance. The bombardment of Charleston ceased on last Wednesday week. It was give up for a bad job. Such is the synopsis of the news that has reached us during the week just passed. Our readers can imagine how soon at this rate of proceedings the Confederates will be subjugated.

"Not Dead, but Sleepeth."

RAILING in all their efforts to draw the honest Democracy again into the support of this horrid war, by promises of "reconciliation" and appeals to them to forget the past with its outrages and usurpations, and seeing the folly of their attempt to get the party as an organization to endorse their infamous schemes and assist in carrying out their wicked plans by giving a cordial and hearty support to their suicidal policy, the Abolition journals have changed their course, and are now doing their utmost to induce their readers to believe that our good old party—principles, associations, and all are dead; dead, and out of their way; dead, and with it all barriers removed from their path of disunion; dead, and all obstacles in their march of destruction cast aside. They have concluded that if they cannot obliterate it in the quagmires of Abolitionism, or drown it in the blood of their infidel war, that they will comfort themselves by foolish imaginations and feast their fancies on what they hoped for as a result of the late election. That they will succeed in bringing the masses of their own party to believe that the Democracy is dead, let alone the thousands of Democrats they would induce to desert their principles and party by such silly twaddle, we have not the faintest idea. The returns of the election just passed are too significant for that, the result of the campaign too close to allow any such speculations.

If the political demise of a few "policy" politicians—"leaders" who have ever pandered to whatever idea promised success—individuals that fear to advocate what they believe to be right, can be construed into the *death* of the Democratic party, then we are willing to admit that *opposition* to Abolitionism is no more, and that the enemies of our country and her institutions may go on, heeding and fearing nothing from the party that has ever stood between them and the object of their hatred—the Constitution.

The triumph of Abolitionism in November was *not* a victory over Democracy or Democratic principles. There was none of them at stake in the issue. Those who for the time had the organization of the Democratic party under their charge, ignominiously thrust its principles aside at Chicago, and with an ill-stared conception of political expediency, forced the masses of the party to choose between two candidates, neither one of which represented their feelings, neither one of which was an exponent of their views. It cannot be said then that the fight was between the Democratic and Abolition parties. The *principles* of Democracy had been set aside for the time being, to give place to a cowardly and disgraceful "policy," and the members of the party were free to act as their feelings dictated. They gave their support to McClellan *not* because he was the representative of their principles, not because his triumph would be the success of Democracy, but because he was in opposition to the mad and fatal policy of Abraham Lincoln, because with him as President, if they could not stop this anti-Democratic, unconstitutional and barbarous war, they could at least have it conducted in a civilized and Christian manner. They acted as aids, not as principals in the fight, and the lesson they learned we hope will last them forever.

The great, the vital principles of Democracy cannot die—they are *eternal*, and as long as there are men who would be free, there will be a party to uphold them. Seekers after office, "expediency" beings, men who would sacrifice everything for temporary success may go down with party dollars, but the party will still exist. It has a foundation as permanent and lasting as the decrees of the Almighty, and no power on earth can annihilate it. We have but to go to work again, fellow Democrats, keep up our organizations, throw away the detestable doctrine of "expediency" as preached by the "would be leaders" of our party, and meet the issues just as they are pressed upon us, honestly, openly, fairly, and in two years we will show Abolitionism that Democracy in the old Keystone State is *not* dead.

Lincoln in his Message attempts to show that the war has been a blessing to the people of the country. Those who have our friends still hold unfortunately by tradition can answer how true his reasoning.

Who Opposes Peace?

If the ancestors and history of the individuals who, when [illegible] community [illegible] the north, [illegible] atmosphere [illegible] war was [illegible] to believe that their birth place had been a battlefield, their nourishment the blood of their enemies, their playthings when children the sword and bayonet, and the music that lulled them to sleep the unearthly sounds of battle. But strange to say, near all say among them but have heretofore opposed every war the people of our country has been engaged in as unjust, unholy and iniquitous as proved by their actions, as they are doing now, that they were the most contemptable set of cowards ever the breath of life was breathed into.

Descendants of the Tories of the Revolution who clung to King George and denounced our patriot fathers as "rebels" and "traitors;" Puritan Abolitionists, whose only deeds of valor was the burning of witches and the hanging of Quakers; "blue light" Federalists of 1812, who gave what little influence they had to England in her crusade against our country; Old Line Whigs of 1846, who hoped our soldiers in the Mexican war would be "welcomed with bloody hands to hospitable graves;" Members of Peace Societies, who but a few years since thundered their anathemas against all wars, defensive or offensive, as contrary to the teachings of our Divine Master; Quakers and Friends whose "conscientious scruples" against shedding blood has been sworn to from time immemorial, to exempt them from drafts, war taxes, and the dangers of the battle field, when the honor of our country was at stake, or the rights of her citizens in jeopardy; Loyal Leaguers, who raised a terrible howl about the taxes imposed upon them to prosecute the Mexican war, and vilified Polk and the Democratic party for carrying it on successfully; ministers of the Gospel and mild members of the church who have heretofore taught that war was the agency of the Devil, and that it was but following the injunction of the Bible to take a cowhiding with equanimity, or a kick as a compliment; able-bodied cowards who have denounced all wars as cruel and unjust for fear their precious carcasses would come within the range of the enemies guns, but favor this one because they are "loyal," and see a chance of skulking to Canada when called upon, or of buying a nigger to take their place in the ranks; contractors whose fathers grew rich robbing the bodies of murdered Americans in the days of the Revolution, and who see a chance of reaping a rich harvest of greenbacks if they can prolong this butchery and death.

This is the class of people that hound on the accursed crusade, and swear by the Gods it shall not cease until "slavery is blotted out"—miserable, cowardly wretches, that have been traitors to the country and a disgrace to humanity since the day they were born—poor white livered cravens that would run at the sight of an empty pop gun, or faint at the *sound of* a Chinese cracker.

There are others that should be mentioned in this catalogue of raving, ranting, war schreeching, blood thirsty beings, who serve as a reserve corps to keep up the cry when the former mentioned ones are frightened into silence through fear of conscription—cripples, who cannot be drafted; old maids, who hate mankind because they have been unable *to* secure a husband; wives who want to get rid of their *better* halves, in order to get hold of some one else, and young girls who admire the ebony face of a greasy nigger, and long for the loving embrace of the sweet scented "American of African descent."

Where is the consistency about these individuals? They are the only advocates of war, the chief instigators of the butchery that is blotting out so many brave Americans. Yet, like Job's horse, they stand off, "scenting the battle from afar." They have prescribed powder and steel as a panacea for our public ills, and we pray God that *they* may yet be made to taste of their own prescription.

Why Don't they Report?

Not content with the hundreds of thousands of dollars they have already taken from the people under the specious plea of rendering assistance and aid to the sick and wounded soldiers, the persons managing the Sanitary Commission are just now doing their best to get up another furore in its favor, in hopes that the treasury which they have depleted to fill their own pockets may again become plethoric, and that those among them who have not yet been able to seat themselves rich, may have one more chance to do so. Preachers and lecturers are hired to travel over the country, telling harrowing tales of suffering, and want, and destitution among the soldiers; circulars and appeals are sent broadcast, giving heart rending accounts of the misery and death that is being meted out to them on account of an insufficiency of food, clothing, and medicines, and in the most touching manner the sympathies of the people are appealed to, to give—not as we honestly believe, to comfort the sick, aid the needy, and benefit those who are suffering—but to fill the coffers of a few greedy agents, enrich those controlling this mammoth organization, and feed a lot of sleek, worthless niggers. Who amongst us all that has friends in the army have heard of their receiving any benefit, whatever, from the millions of dollars that have been placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Commission? That there are instances that can be pointed to to show that this association has distributed some of the funds placed in its hands we do not attempt to deny. [illegible] very few instances. In [illegible] and may average one out of a [illegible] soldiers, and hearing that, while it has had sufficient amount of money and means furnished to have built hospitals to accommodate the whole army, furnished them with all the medicines, nurses, and luxuries that sick and wounded soldiers could wish for, besides well repaying those who had the matter under their charge for their time and trouble. What has become of the money? Millions upon millions of dollars have already been contributed in one way or the other, and we hear of no good that the soldiers have derived from it. Can those who are now begging more for this association answer? Can they give a satisfactory account of the disposal of the immense amount that has already been entrusted to their care? We believe not. Why then should the people give more? It is reported, and we believe correctly, that out of every dollar given in this way ninety cents is kept by the agents to reimburse them for time and trouble, and the balance is given to somebody else, the Lord alone knows who. Is this so? Can those who are getting up entertainments, and traveling the country to raise new funds give us a satisfactory account of the disbursement of what they have already received? If so we will be glad to publish the statement, and retract anything we have said in this article reflecting upon the Sanitary Commission.

Let them Act.

THE Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, in an address to the Democracy of Pennsylvania which we shall lay before our readers next week, recommends that some action on the part of the Democracy be taken in regard to the citizens of Columbia county who are now suffering in the noisome dungeons of Fort Mifflin, for alledged political offences against the Administration. The suggestion is a timely one, and we hope it will be acted upon immediately. If the Democracy do not defend the liberties of the people, no other power will. If the two hundred and seventy-six thousand freemen who cast their ballots against the usurpation of Abolitionism at the late election intend delivering up their rights at the command of an imbecile tyrant, then we of Pennsylvania, like the citizens of Maryland, Missouri, and Kentucky may bid farewell to all that freemen hold dear. If they are not prepared for such an event, their duty demands of them that immediate action be taken in the cases refered to. The masses of the Democracy in this section of the State we know will be ready to stand shoulder to shoulder with their brethren of other sections in defence of their rights, liberties and privileges. Let the movement be made by those having the power. Let the State Central Committee act, and act in a manner that there will be no mistaking their intention, and they will find the bone and sinew of the country ready and willing to act with them.

The fate of the citizens of Columbia county who were torn from their homes by military power, tried by a military tribunal, and imprisoned in a military prison on charges which come within the jurisdiction of the civil authority, may be ours to-morrow, unless a stop be put to this manner of proceeding. No individual is safe, no citizen has any assurance that the sanctity of his home will not be invaded by the hirelings of Federal authority, who will drag him from wife and children, family and friends, and without accusation or trial, confine him in the cells of a political Bastile for *no offence* whatever. Where are the safe guards that the Constitution throws around the citizen? They have been basely surrendered by our State authorities to the tyrants that control the administration of the Federal, Government. A cowardly and truckling State Executive has sold the rights of those it should protect, and now nothing remains but for the people to defend themselves, or become the veriest slaves of a military despotism.

Will our State Central Committee remain silent on this great question, or will it take such a course as will show the usurpers and tyrants that Pennsylvania is no place for them to attempt their infamous work. Let action on their part be the word. Their duty demands it, their party demands it, their country demands it—*rights*, privileges, posterity, all, demand it.

GONE UNDER.—The *Tyrone Herald*, an eight by ten sheet established a little over a year ago as an independent paper, but was shortly bought out to villify and abuse Democrats, gave up the ghost last Friday morning. It died, we suppose, from inhaling its own stench; and the community through which it was scattered will be so much the healthier by getting rid of the dirty thing. May many more of the kind follow in its wake.

—We give the Message in full on the out side of to-days paper. It is Lincolnish from first to last. Read it and then prepare for Conscription. It will come, and before many a one is ready for it, but not sooner than a goodly number deserve it. Hurry up the wheel! Let the red hand again reach forth for victims! Nothing will teach the people like feeling what they voted for in submitting to what they can too easily be caught. Rally on the sacred Abraham. Let your white skin hearts, they must suffer for niggers and Abolitionists.

Consolidation of State Rights.—The Tyranny [illegible]

"When all [illegible] domestic things, shall [illegible] the choice [illegible] and will become as tyrannical and oppressive as the government from which we separated. It will be as in Europe, where every man must be pike or gudgeon, hammer or anvil. Our functionaries and theirs are warps from the same workshops, made of the same material, and by the same hands. If the States look with apathy on this silent descent into the gulf which is to swallow all we have dearly loved, even the human character, formed uncontrolable but by a rod of iron; and the blasphemers of man as incapable of self-government, become his true historians.

On another occasion he said:

"Government is now taking so steady a course as to show by what road it will pass to destruction, to wit: by *consolidation* first and then *corruption*—its natural consequence!"

In view of the history of the present administration, who now can say that what Jefferson thought he saw in his day, has not in fact come to pass in ours, or deny that all government is now drawn to Washington? And who can say that this consolidation of power in the central government has not been followed by its natural consequence—"corruption?" Who, in view of the existing condition of things, can deny that under this administration of affairs, the American people are practically divided into two distinct classes—the governing and the governed? The first, the administration in power, ruling without let or hindrance from any legal or constitutional restraints, has stricken down the independence and sovereignty of the States—the great barriers of individual liberty, and reduced the second to the condition of subjects of the central power. Local self-government, developed here in State governments, exists now only in form. By its insidious policy, the general government, under pretense of military necessity, has usurped, one by one, the rights of the sovereign States, and deprived the people of the protection of those laws, processes and institutions which the *original organization of our political communities* were intended to secure to them, not against foreign foes—but against this very central government itself. This silent descent of the government into the gulf which swallows up State and individual rights alike, we have been steadily and gradually making. The venality and corruption which are its natural consequences, we see, and hear, and feel. Our people are now the anvils on which the arm of government strikes its ponderous blows—or simple "gudgeons," devoured by the voracious "pikes" of Federal power.

And what is the remedy? None, but in retracing the downward steps, and restoring the balances of the Constitution. The great evil is the consolidation of power in the general government, by the destruction of the rights and sovereignty of the States. By some strange fatality or infatuation, the great battle of the last election was fought on a false issue, and State rights, only another name for local self-government, the keystone of the arch of our Union, were totally ignored in the contest.

When no one questioned or violated State rights, the Democratic party used to assert the Resolutions of '98 with wonderful boldness, and pertinacity at every State and National Convention—but when they were stricken down and trampled upon by the "Executive Government" of Abraham Lincoln, the Chicago Convention, in tender regard for its candidate, or for some equally good reason, avoided all reference to these "foundation principles" of Democracy.

There can be no restoration of our Union, no resumption of popular rights—no restriction of the general government *to the limits* prescribed by the Constitution, no self-government, but by the assertion and maintenance of all the rights of the sovereign States. The State governments are in the hands of men who have blindly or corruptly succumbed to the usurpations of the central power, and the only hope left us to regain our liberties, and restore our lost institutions, lies in rescuing the States from their control. This must henceforward be the object of every Democrat, and the assertion and vindication of the doctrine of State *rights are the only means by which to effect it.*

We cannot evade the issue if we would—let us meet it like men and patriots. The work before us is simply one of re-construction—it is to rebuild the glorious temple of the Union, in all its original symmetry and strength; this we must at least attempt to do, or witness its overthrow in silent apathy. To reconstruct we must follow the plans and use the materials of the original builders. Let us then revert to the old land marks of the Democracy, and raising the *old standard of Jeffersonian Democracy*, hereafter manfully do battle for principles, and not men.—*Journal, Lansing, Mich.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration on the estate of John Broneol deceased, late of Bogge Township, having been granted to the subscribers, they request all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
MARY BRONEOL,
T. M. HALL, Administrators.

TO JAMES PARSONS.
Pennsylvania, Centre County, ss.
I, J. P. Gephart, Clerk of the Orphan's Court of said County of Centre, do hereby certify that an Orphan's Court held at Bellefonte, the 28th day of November, A. D., 1864, before the honorable the Judges of said Court. On motion a rule was granted upon the heirs and representatives of James Parsons, deceased, to come into the court on the fourth Monday of January next, and accept, or refuse to accept said estate at the valuation, or show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellefonte, the 28th day of November, A. D., 1864.
J. P. GEPHART, C. O. Court.
Dec. 16—4t RICHARD CONLEY, Sheriff.

COUNTY INSTITUTE.
The teachers of Centre County are hereby notified that the County Institute will meet at Howardville on Monday, the 26th inst, to continue during the week. Accommodation can be had in the town at from sixty to seventy-five cents per day.
The Directors of some of the leading Townships have passed resolutions agreeing to pay their teachers per day for their attendance at the institute, and such action is recommended to all the Boards, as in strict accordance with the school law and wishes of the Department.
All teachers are expected to be at their posts, and a profitable session is anticipated. Several distinguished lecturers are expected to attend.
The cars leave Bellefonte for Howard at 11 o'clock, 5 minutes. Excursion tickets are expected.
THOMAS HOLLAHAN, Sup'
Boalsburg, Dec 9—3t

ESTRAY.
Came to the residence of the subscriber residing in Half Moon Township, Centre County, some time in August last, two small yearling Heifers, [illegible] no marks or marks changed, the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of as the law directs.
JOHN A. HUSTER.
[illegible]

THE APPLE BUTTER, [illegible] at Hazel's Mitchburg Foundry.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW STORE [illegible]

We invite the attention of the community to our
EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HATS AND CAPS,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES, &c., &c.

Our entire stock was purchased since the late decline in gold, and we are selling *all kinds of goods*
TWENTY TO THIRTY PER CENT
cheaper than the same goods could have been bought for a short time ago.
Persons in want of goods will do well to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
WE WILL DEAL FAIRLY
with those who favor us with a call, and will give them the benefit of the decline in goods
IN EVERY PARTICULAR.
N. B.—The highest market price paid in cash for all kinds of grain.
J. W. COOKE & Co.
BELLEFONTE, December, 1864-tf

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.
JOHN LORD, Jr. vs. The Heirs and Legal Representatives of David Lyle, deceased. } In the Common Pleas of Centre County, No. 138, August term, 1864. Citation to defendants to show cause why the mortgage given in this case should not be satisfied.
To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of David Lyle, deceased,
Take notice that having been appointed a Commissioner by said Court for the taking of testimony in the above stated suit, &c., on the part of the petitioner, that I will execute the said commission at my office in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Wednesday, the 9th day of January, 1865, between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M. of said day, where you or any of you may attend if you think proper.
Witness my hand this 14th day of December, 1864.
W. H. LAURIMORE, Commissioner.

COMMISSIONER'S NOTICE.
Elizabeth B. Glover by her next friend, Silas Dixon, vs. John Glover. } In the Common Pleas of Centre County, No. 12, April term, A. D. 1864, Alias Sub. in Divorce—a Vinculo Matrimoni.
To John Glover, sir,
You take notice that having been appointed a Commissioner by said Court for the examination of witnesses and the taking of testimony in the above stated case on the part of the above named plaintiff, that I will execute the said commission on behalf of said plaintiff at my office in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, the 9th day of January, A. D., 1865, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day, when and where you may attend if you think proper.
Witness my hand this 14th day of December, 1864.
W. H. LAURIMER, Commissioner.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.
To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of John Winkleblech, deceased.
Take notice that by virtue of a certain writ of partition issued out of the Orphan's Court in and for the County of Centre, an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of John Winkleblech, deceased, in the Township of Haines, county aforesaid, on Friday, the Thirteenth day of January, 1865, at ten o'clock of said day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of the said John Winkleblech, deceased, to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole—otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you may be present if you think proper.
RICHARD CONLEY, *Sheriff.*
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
BELLEFONTE, December 7, 1864. } 6t

ESTRAY.
Came to the residence of the subscriber in Spring Township, on the 25th of November, a dark brown Heifer, supposed to be three or *four years old, no marks perceptible.* The owner is requested to come forward and prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or else she will be disposed of according to law.
JOHN HOY, Jr.
Dec. 8, 1864—3t.

ESTRAY.
Came to the residence of the subscriber in Walker Township, about the 23d of September, a light red cow, supposed a yearling last Spring. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of as the law directs.
JESSE SWARTZ.
Dec. 9, 1864—3t.

SAWYER WANTED.
Wanted immediately a man thoroughly competent to run a first class circular saw mill, and who is willing to go to Mexico for a term of not less than one year. Wages payable in gold. Address, stating amount of experience, reference, and wages desired,
JAMES STEWART,
December 11, 1864—2t Lancaster, Pa.

CAUTION.
All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling in any way with the following described property:—1 brown Horse, 1 gray Horse, wagons and harness, as I have purchased them from, and loaned them to Wm. Meyers, of Philipsburg.
Dec. 9—3t, T. B. POTTER, M. D.

STATES UNION HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA.
This Hotel is pleasantly situated on the south side of Market street, a few doors above Sixth street. Its centre locality makes it particularly desirable to
PERSONS VISITING THE CITY
on business or pleasure.
J. DE HAVEN & SON, Proprietors.
Dec. 9, 1864—1y.

ESTRAY.
Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Potter Township, on or about the tenth day of November, 1864, a small red Cow, with the right horn broke off close by the head, and the tip broke off the left horn—no other marks perceptible. 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. FRANCIS ALEXANDER.
CENTRE HALL, Nov. 30, 1864.—3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration on the estate of Barbara Emerick dec'd, late of Gregg twp., having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JOHN KERR,
November 4th 1864—6t. Admin'r.

TWO PHYSICIANS.
And a good Democratic physician, wanting to take charge of a practice worth two thousand dollars per year, will be informed of a situation, and particulars given by addressing or calling on S. GRAFMIRE, at this office.
Dec. 9, 1864—3t.

WANTED.
A teacher, either male or female, is wanted to take charge of a school in Snow Shoe Township. Liberal wages will be given. Apply to
CAUTIOUS HINTON,
Treasurer Board of S. D.
Dec. 9—3t.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANNUAL [illegible]
FARM[illegible] MUTUAL [illegible] CO. OF CENTRE AND CLINTON COUNTIES.

HUBLERSBURG, Dec. 3, 1864.
In compliance with the provisions of their charter, the Directors submit the following statement of the Company since its organization, and its assets *during the year:*

Assets. Bills Receivable, being premium Notes, and payable by members for insurance made during the year		6,789 12
Percentage on insurance during the year		204 82
Total available Assets and Receipts of the company during the year		6,994 94
From which amount deduct expenses during the year:		
Compensation of Directors	38 00	
Salary of Secretary	30 00	
Salary of Treasurer	20 00	
Office Rent	10 00	
Incidental expenses, including printing, stationary, postage, &c.	20 50	
		116 50
Losses during the year		
Making the total available Assets and Funds of the Company amount to		6,878 44
To which add Premium Notes and payable by members for insurance in former report		23,355 71
Amount outstanding and due from agents		88 84
Also amount in Treasury		494 47
		24,439 02
Thus making the total available Assets and Receipts of the Company amount to		31,317 46
Debts and Liabilities		
Risks and Insurance taken the past year	78,544 34	
Same heretofore reported	340,169 10	
Grand total of risks since organization		418,713 44
No. Policies issued during the year	65	
To which add the number heretofore reported	211	
		276

Attest. HENRY BECK, President.
A. C. GHEARY, Secretary.
There will be an election held at the office of the company in Hublersburg on the fourth Tuesday of December, 1864, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. By order of the President.
Dec. 8—3t.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.
To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Jeremiah Downing, deceased.
Take notice that, by virtue of a certain writ of Partition issued out of the Orphan's Court of Centre County and to me directed, an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of Jeremiah Downing, deceased, in the Township of Half Moon, Centre County, on Tuesday, the 17th day of January, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of the said deceased to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole—otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you are requested to be present if you think proper.
RICHARD CONLEY, *Sheriff.*
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
BELLEFONTE, December 7, 1864. } 6t.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.
To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of David Weaver, deceased.
Take notice that, by virtue of a certain writ of partition issued out of the Orphan's Court in and for the County of Centre and to me directed, an inquest will be held at the house of David Weaver, deceased, in the township of Ferguson, county aforesaid, on Tuesday, the Nineteenth day of January, 1865, at one o'clock P. M. of said day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of the said David Weaver, deceased, to and among his heirs and legal representatives if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.
RICHARD CONLEY, *Sheriff*
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
BELLEFONTE, December 7, 1864. } 6t.

PUBLIC SALE.
The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to the sale of the following described property on
FRIDAY, DECEMBER, 16, 1864,
Which will be disposed of at his residence in Benner township.
THREE YOUNG HORSES,
one blooded Stallion, two colts, cows and young cattle. A lot of sheep,
18 HOGS, EXTRA BREED,
Threshing Machine, three wagons, one Reaper, Horse Rake and Drill, three Fanning Mills, one Carriage, Sleds, Sleighs, Harrows, Ploughs Rakes, Forks, Gears, a large quantity of
HAY AND CORN FODDER.
Corn by the bushel, Grain in the ground, a splendid lot of sound Potatoes, a sett of Blacksmith tools, a quantity of iron, and other articles too numerous to mention.
PLEASE COME EARLY,
as there will be a great many articles to sell.
TERMS will be made known on the day of sale.
H. STICHLER.
Dec. 2nd, '64—2t

DEAN'S GREAT TOBACCO WAREHOUSE,
413 CHESTNUT STREET, PHIL'A.,
(Opposite the Custom House.)
Dean sells better Tobacco and Cigars than any one in Philadelphia.
Dean sells more Tobacco, Cigars and Pipes &c., in one day than all the Stores in Chestnut Street sell in one week. The reason is because he sells CHEAPER than any establishment in the world.
DEAN SELLS QUICK AND OFTEN.
Don't forget the number, and you will go home with a full pocket of TOBACCO, CIGARS, PIPES and money.
If you don't want to go to Philadelphia to buy your Tobacco, call on, or send your order to J. G. Laurimer, Pleasant Gap, Centre county, who will supply you at Dean's wholesale prices.
Dec. 2nd '64—1y.

942 CHARLES NEWMAN'S 942
PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS,
S. E. Corner 12th and Market, Philadelphia.
Large sized Colored Photographs for $1,00.
Four Card De Visite for $1,00.
All kinds of Painting and Copying done in the best and cheapest manner.
Dec. 2nd '64—1y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
Letters testamentary on the estate of Mathues P. Thomas, dec'd., of Benner township having been granted to the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
Dec. 2nd, '64—1y. JOHN B. THOMAS.

ESTRAY.
Came to the residence of the subscriber in Ferguson township about the 1st of September last, a dark red bull, with white spots on his belly and legs, supposed to be about seven month old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs. JOHN WEAVER,
Dec. 2nd, '64—3t.

ESTRAY.
Came to the residence of the subscriber in Huston township on the 1st day of September, a large red bull, supposed to be about two or three years old, and of the western breed. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. [illegible]
Dec. 2nd, '64—3t. [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

L. LEVIN & BRO.
CATAWBA BRANDY.
AND
SPARKLING CATAWBA WINES!
Equal in quality and Cheaper in Price than the Brandies and Wines of the Old World.
For Sacramental purposes, a pure article, Royal Constantia, Malaga, Catawba and Port Wine.
A pure cordial in sickness, of any kind, will be refunded.
In support of the above statements are presented the Certificates of Dr. Chas. M. Chilton, Chemist, New York; Dr. Byron Cox, Chemical Inspector, Ohio; Dr. Charles M. Nichols, Chemist, Boston; Dr. M. E. Jones Chemical Inspector, Circleville, Ohio; Prof. C. T. Jackson, Chemist, Boston; Dr. Chas. Upham Shepard, Charleston, S. C, and J. V. C. Bishop, and G. A. Mariner Consulting Chemist, Chicago, all of whom have analyzed the Catawba Brandy, and commended it in the highest terms for medicinal use.
Analysis of the Massachusetts State Assayer,
25 Beach St., Boston, Mass., 1863.
When evaporated through a clean linen it left no oil or offensive matter. In every respect it is a pure spirituous liquor. The oil which gives to this Brandy its flavor and aroma, is wholly unlike fusil, or grain oil. Its odor partakes of both the fruit and oil of grapes. With acids it produces ethers of a high fragrance. The substitution of this Brandy for Cognac Brandy will do away with the manufacture of factitious spirits, sold under this name both at home and abroad.
Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D.
Assayer to State Mass., 16 Boylston St.
By the same, in 1864.
I have analyzed "L. LEVIN'S PURE 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 its former samples.
The indications of analysis show that this Brandy is produced by the same process as most of the imported Brandy.
Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer.
Boston, July 20, '64. 16 Boylston St.
Manufactured only by H. H. Jacob & Co.,
(To whom all orders should be addressed,)
Depot, 91 Liberty St. New York.
Nov. 25th, '64—3m.

STERNBURG & Co.
A NEW STOCK,
A NEW STOCK,
A NEW STOCK,
OF CHEAP BOOTS,
OF CHEAP BOOTS,
OF CHEAP BOOTS.
CHEAP SHOES,
CHEAP SHOES,
CHEAP SHOES.
CHEAP GAITERS,
CHEAP GAITERS,
CHEAP GAITERS.
FOR MEN,
FOR MEN,
FOR MEN.
FOR WOMEN,
FOR WOMEN,
FOR WOMEN.
AND CHILDREN,
AND CHILDREN,
AND CHILDREN.
COME AND SEE,
COME AND SEE,
COME AND SEE,
Our new and large stock of Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, &c. for men, women and children. We can sell the very best article the markets can produce at from 30 to 40 per cent. less than any other establishment in or out of Bellefonte, and we warrant our Stock to be what we represent. The public are particularly requested to bear in mind that the Boot and Shoe business is a new feature added to our establishment, and we intend to excel any other establishment in Centre county in point of
QUANTITY, QUALITY, VARIETY AND PRICES.
Our stock of clothing and all descriptions of furnishing goods has just been largely replenished with new styles and patterns. We ask the people to come and examine for themselves, before making purchases elsewhere. We guarantee to give entire satisfaction to all, at Reynold's new building, Bellefonte.
Nov. 28th, '64—tf.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD
This great line traverses the Northern and northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie on Lake Erie.
It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and is operated by them.
Its entire length was opened for Passenger and Freight business, October 17th, 1864.
TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT LOCK HAVEN.
Leave Eastward.
Mail Train, 5:36, P. M. Accom'd'tn, 6:55 P. M.
Leave Westward.
Mail Train, 6:55, A. M. Accom'd'tn, 7:33, P.M.
Passenger cars run through without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on Express Trains both ways between Williamsport and Baltimore, and Williamsport and Philadelphia.
For information respecting Passenger business apply at the S. E. Corner Eleventh and Market streets;
And for Freight business of the Company's agents:
S. B. Kingston, Jr., Corner 13th and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; J. M. Drill, Agent, N. C. R. R., Baltimore;
H. H. HOUSTON,
Gen'l Freight Ag't, Phila.
LEWIS L. HOUPT,
Gen'l Ticket Ag't, Phila.
JOS. D. POTTS,
General Manager, Williamsport.

SADDLE & HARNESS
MANUFACTORY.
The subscriber begs leave to inform the world and the people of Centre county in particular, that he still continues to carry on the Saddlery business in all its various branches, at his shop, on the North-east corner of ALLEGHANY and BISHOP Streets; where can be found at all times a full supply of
Saddles, Wagon Harness,
Bridles, Carriage Harness,
Collars, Wagon Whips,
Trunks, Driving Whips,
Valises, Halters,
Nettts, &c. &c. &c.
made of the very best material and WARRANTED to be put together in the most substantial manner. Prices to suit the times.
Call and examine for yourselves, gentlemen, and if you are not satisfied, you need not purchase.
JERRY TOLAN & Co.
Bellefonte, Sept., 16th 1863—tf.

FARM FOR SALE OR RENT.
The undersigned offers for sale or rent his farm situate in Huston township, Centre County, lying about two miles from Julian Station, on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad. The farm contains about
TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES,
of which about seventy are clear and in a good condition, the balance is well timbered. Good building, fences in good repair, the premises and a spring of splendid water close to the door.
TERMS reasonable. Possession given on the 1st day of April, 1865.
RICHARD CATLOW.
Nov. 25th, '64—4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration on the estate of A. G. Hoover, dec'd, late of Harrison township, having been granted to the subscribers, they request all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement. [illegible]
Dec. 2nd, '64—6t. [illegible]