Democratic Watchman

P. GRAY MEEK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

BELLEFONTE, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 24, 1865.

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.

The Federal troops says the *Age*, have entered Charleston. The Federal flag is again raised upon Fort Sumter. Charleston was evacuated by the Confederates upon last Friday evening. The fortifications were uninjured. The cannon mounted upon them, over two hundred in number, were spiked. Six thousand bales of cotton, stored in the upper part of the city, were burned. All the Confederate stores and storehouses, railroad depots and public buildings, were destroyed. The town itself was burned. Only its ruins were captured by the Federal troops.

At nine o'clock on the morning of Saturday a detachment of Federal troops crossed over from James Island to Charleston. They received the surrender of the city at the hands of the mayor. But few citizens were found. Two iron clads that were building were burned. It is reported that an explosion occurred in the Wilmington railroad depot, by which several hundred citizens were killed. This lacks confirmation however. At two o'clock on Saturday Admiral Dahlgreen entered Charleston. General Gillmore entered soon afterwards.

Yesterday morning before daylight a party of Confederate cavalry dashed into Cumberland, Western Maryland. They captured some Federal pickets, and Major Generals Crook and Kelley, commanding the Federal forces in that neighborhood. They got off in safety with their distinguished prisoners. It is reported that a force of Federal cavalry has been sent after them.

Mosby, on last Sunday, captured sixty out of one hundred and twenty-five Federal cavalrymen, who were on a scouting expedition.

The Object.

Never, perhaps, since the present administration came into power, has its lackeys labored more assiduously to deceive the reading public than during the past two months,—never since they attempted it first, have they crammed down the throats of a gullible people more barefaced falsehoods, more plain and palpable lies, than during that time. It is not for us to revert, too, or rehearse the hundreds of reports circulated by them, since the beginning of the present year, calculated to raise a hope in the minds of the people that the war was about to terminate, but to notice what their object was and what the rumors they have afloat to day are expected to accomplish.

Every one knows and none but the veriest fool in the land will deny, that the majority of the people in the Northern States have grown sick and tired of the war, and would willingly see it ended on almost any terms, rather than be subject to taxation and conscription, such as has been imposed upon them during the past two years. This feeling which is everywhere manifesting itself is the only *real* obstacle in the way of the administration getting all the men and money it wants to continue its crusade. To remove this is the work to be accomplished, and there is no easier way of doing it than by leading the people to believe that the war *is* successful, that the "rebellion" is about to succumb, and that *one* more effort on the part of the North, will bring it out triumphant, restore peace, re-establish the Government, and remove, what many of them through ignorance and prejudice believe to be the cause of our troubles—"slavery." This is why we heard so much about peace during the past month—the reason the whole country is now flooded with news of the most "brilliant victories" that ever crowned the efforts of an army.

When they have secured enough of victims to fill the depleted ranks of the army, after their horde of Provost Marshalls and hirelings have succeeded in conscripting and dragging from their homes, "three hundred thousand more" of the toiling, laboring white men of the North; as soon as the places of the hundreds of thousands already murdered, are filled, we will hear no more about "peace," or the "end of the rebellion" untill more men are wanted, and another conscription is ordered. The "brilliant victories" of to-day will have about as much influence in terminating the war, as the ones that have followed the hosts of abolitionism ever since their "victories" at Big Bethel and "Bull Run." These "victories" like them, have put the "rebellion on its last legs," drove the "last rebel into the last ditch," overwhelmed the hosts of "rebeldom" and "ended the war," *because* a draft is to be made, and more victims are wanted, to be sacrificed on the altars of puritan fanaticism. When the aims of the Administration are attained; when the masses of the people have once more been deceived, and furnished it the means to prolong this infamous and bloody crusade, they will receive the true reports of the "victories" they are now rejoicing over, and then they will see what egregious and contemptable fools they have made of themselves, to again place confidence in the reports of abolition journals, circulated to induce men to believe the war is about over, in order that they will enlist, to escape a merciless conscription.

——Some of our exchanges complain that members of Congress refused to attend a meeting at Washington city, for the purpose of taking measure to relieve the destitute blacks. What folly to think Congressmen would take an interest in such a meeting. They labor to render the blacks destitute, and leave the tax-payers of the country to take care of them.

"Loyal" Clergy and the Draft.

We notice that a petition, numerously signed by the "loyal" clergymen of the North, has been presented in Congress, praying for exemption from the draft and all military duties. After the efforts a majority of these individuals made to inaugerate the war, and after the preaching and praying they have done, to have it continued, they should, if they had any shame in them or any principle about them, be the last persons to try to evade the dangers or escape the hardships of the battle field. If those whose names are appended to the petition are a type of the "loyal" ministers in this section, ninety-nine out of every hundred of them are the veriest war howlers in the country. Before war was thought of, by the Greelys, the Garrisons and Giddings' of the North, as a means of robbing the people of the South of their negroes, and of destroying our Republican Government, these red handed, white cravated "loyalists," now begging to be saved from it, preached and prayed that it would come.

For years they labored to arouse the demon that is now destroying our land, and to awaken the spirit that leads American to battle with American. They, above any other class of persons are responsible for the condition of our country to-day, they, more than any others, should be held responsible for the [illegible] and bloodshed of the past four years. Why then should they be exempt? Do their clerical robes, dripping with the blood of the thousands their teaching have hurled [illegible] to the Bar of God, speak in their behalf? Do the sacred desks they have long since desecrated and defiled, say ought in their favor? Do their stained hands, red with the life blood of their fellow men, beseech for them? Do the troubled ghosts of those they have urged on to battle, in place of teaching that "they who take the sword shall perish by the sword," plead that they may be exempt?

They are willing to hold office, draw pay, and pocket the money contributed by friends at home to those in the army, but they are not willing to bear their share of the burdens *their* war has imposed upon us. Are they better than others that they should be clear? Are their lives more precious, or their existance of more benefit to the country than that of the hard fisted working man, whose labor produces the wealth [illegible]? If not, let them be compelled to take part in a war they have stirred up, and in which they are too cowardly to engage, and we will soon hear no more political harrangues from the pulpits or prayers for the continuance of bloodshed, from the sacred desk. The impudence of these clerical gentlemen, that has induced them to plead for exemption on account of profession, we hope will be rebuked. They have preached and prayed for the Abolition of slavery and negro equality—the army is now fighting for these—let them join and practice what they preach. The country will be well rid of them, and the devil will get his due only so much the sooner. Honest, upright, ministers of the Gospel—faithful disciples of the Prince of Peace should be exempt, but these loyal followers of Lincoln who have disgraced their profession, and deserted the cause of Christ, are no better than other men, and should not be spared to brave any of the dangers or hardships of the battle-field. Their place is in the van of the army, to shield the persons of better and braver men.

——The Administration papers for the [illegible] are recording the downfall of the rebellion, the "crushing of the anaconda," the "breaking of the monster's back bone," and for the thousandth time, the fools and fanatics all over the country are believing it. If Columbia *has* fallen, if Charleston *has* been evacuated, if Richmond *is* in danger, that proves *anything* but a speedy termination of the war. The hosts that are now fighting the battles of abolitionism may occupy every city in the South, but the "Rebellion" will last as long as there is a freeman left to strike at the despotism that attempts to enslave him. Let those who are rejoicing over the news of the past few days remember, that they have rejoiced over the *same* kind of news every time more victims were wanted for the slaughter-pen; and that with all these rejoicings the "rebellion" is just as formidable as ever. We too, would rejoice *if* the end was as near as many imagine; but we remember the past, and that tells us of the future. We know that *men are wanted*, that sufficeth.

——Some of the Abolitionists in the United States Senate have got up a bill which provides that if any volunteer or drafted man desert, the district to which he is credited shall be held responsible for his unexpired term. This is just about as fair as any of the legislation of that party, but we have no idea that it will pass or become a law, as the abolition sections of the country would be about the only ones effected by it. Democratic communities do not send cowards and deserters to any army, so such a law could not oppress them and it is for this reason that it will never be passed.

——Some of the Passenger Railway companies in Philadelphia, which a short time since passed resolutions allowing negroes to ride in their cars have been compelled to take the back track, and rescind them. Even the loyal Abolitionists refused to patronize these companies when the blacks were recognized as equals.

Political Fallacies.

The false theory that the United States are bound together by the laws of nature, or by the design of God, is not the only fallacy that has been palmed off upon a gullible people. There is another fallacy equally as false as the above. It is the doctrine that the people of this great country can never live in peace unless they are bound together by the laws, usages and customs of one Government. We are told that if the Union is divided that we shall have eternal war. So we are told. But who knows it? It is much easier to assert a theory than it is to prove it, and we presume that if gentlemen were called upon really to prove their theory they would find themselves very much at a loss for arguments. There is no reason, and there can be none given, why the people of these States could not live in their separate capacities as free and independent governments. As well might it have been asserted at the formation of State Governments, that the people could never live together in peace if they were divided off into townships and counties, that their interests would jar with each other so much, and there being no natural boundaries between them, such as mountains and streams, they would soon get to quarreling and consequently to fighting. The history of the country, however proves that such was not the case. The people of these many sub-divisions in the State get along harmoniously. Those of each district attend to their own business, and grant to the rest the same liberty. Why not could people of different but contiguous States do the same? It would be to the interest of each, and for the happiness of all, if each would pursue his own business. Of course, there would be no opening, under such circumstances, for missionaries and political propagandists. It would not do for one State to invade the territory of another with John Brown raids. But the international relations of different governments do not contemplate such things. The people would have to exercise good sense if they wish to preserve peace. Peace or war would be matters of their own choice. If they had not sense enough to attend to their own business and let others alone, of course they would have war, just as they now have. If they had attended to their own business here of late, we would have no war now. We have war now only because the people of one section would not be satisfied to attend to their own business, but had to interfere with the rights of others. Under such circumstances we can have no peace either in the Union or out of it. But if the people of every State will agree to attend their own business only, we can always have peace, whether in or out of the Union. War and peace are not the results of Union or disunion, but they are the results either of the folly or the wisdom of the people.

Another fallacy is, that if we allow one State to go, then all will go. This is the talk of fools. None will go, unless it is their interest to go; and, whenever it is their interest to go, it is also their right to go. There is no law in nature, nor any revelation from any powers above nature, to control States in this matter. It is one of the inherent rights of men to decide questions of this kind, *for themselves and not for others*. Unless men have the power and [illegible] to exercise these inalienable rights, they are not free men, and republican government is a farce and a mockery. These are the first principles of free government, and are denied only by those who are monarchists, or have not the intellectual capacity to grasp them and the moral sense of natural justice to appreciate them. But to [illegible] the principle and right, it does not follow because some States secede, that all will. This doctrine is a mere scare crow to frighten old women in breeches. There is no truth in it, unless it can be shown that men are no wiser than sheep, which, because one leaps into the ditch, all the rest will follow. It is an insult to the intelligence of the people. It is equal to a declaration that they are not capable of self-government.—*[illegible]*

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.—The so called amendment of the Constitution of the United States has been ratified by most of the Northern States. Delaware has rejected it. The [illegible] and [illegible] which are the destruction of the American Republic, and who favor the establishment of a central despotism will rejoice at this.

The constitution itself is upon the general government delegated or limited not absolute powers; all other rights were reserved to the States. Hence an amendment must come within the scope of general authority to make it legitimate. The amendment professes to abolish slavery in the United States. There is no slavery in the United States, properly speaking. That is a domestic institution—a reserved right, over which Congress has no Constitutional authority. A right reserved to a State cannot be taken away against its consent, without [illegible] violence to the fundamental law of the land, which guarantees the peaceable enjoyment of that right.

There is no legal tribunal that would [illegible] the right of a majority in a joint [illegible] for a given purpose, to interfere with the private rights of one of the firm. So of the amendment to the Constitution, that professes to abolish a right reserved, and is not such an amendment as the Constitution contemplates: it is revolution, and meets the entire disapproval of all good Union-loving, law-abiding democrats. It is a dangerous movement for which there can be found no reasonable excuse. Dangerous because it is a stab at the vital principle of our republican form of government. It establishes a precedent that may lead to the worst results. It virtually gives Congress and a majority of the States the right to interfere with the internal and domestic affairs of States, and being the work of fanatics, it is impossible to tell what the next "amendment" will be, or where the innovations will end.—*The West Chester Jeffersonian.*

RESULTS OF DEPRECIATED CURRENCY.—"The heaviest possible war tax," says the N. Y. *Times*, "is the depreciation of the currency." This is undoubtedly so, and the first duty of Congress is to take immediate measures to reduce the currency, and thereby equalize, as nearly as possible, the value of paper and gold. The *Times*, although Republican, enforces its doctrine in true Democratic style. It says:

"Every man, woman and child now pays half of their monthly or yearly earning into the coffers of the war. If a mechanic earns his $600 a year, $300 are paid away in the paper currency; if a clergyman or college professor receives $1,500 salary, he now gives $750 to sustain the circulation of the country. It is so with every day laborer and the poorest seamstress. It is equally so with the Government itself. Of its two millions paid out every day, one million is lost by the depreciation of the circulating medium. The nation doubles its debt every day, because its paper representative of value has lost its worth. Every person dependent on salaries or fixed wages is just one half poorer to-day than he should be, because of the reduced value of the currency. The dollar is only worth fifty cents. Every one knows this. The people see that what is called the price of gold, is to them the most important of all pecuniary matters, and that the tax on currency far outruns all other taxes. Indeed it is well seen now that a direct tax of fifty per cent. on every person's income, (provided it brought the currency up to par) would be less exacting and wasteful than the present depreciation, because it would be fixed, and would not permit such excessive speculation and overcharging by the dealers in commodities."

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

RYNDER'S MUSIC STORE,

CORNER MAIN AND MILL STREETS,

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

T. P. RYNDER TAKES PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Centre County that his music store is now

IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION,

and that he is prepared to furnish them with Musical Instruments

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

on the most favorable terms. He takes particular pleasure in calling the attention of the people to the superior qualities of the celebrated

CHICKERING'S PIANOS,

These Pianos have universally taken the first premium over all others wherever they have been brought in competition. They have only to be seen and heard to be admired, as their manufacturers have succeeded so fully in combining in them those indispensable qualities of a good piano, viz., brilliancy, power, depth, and the

ORGAN LIKE RICHNESS OF TONE

which is absolutely indispensable in an instrument for accompanying the voice. They are also celebrated for

STANDING IN TUNE.

This quality is always desirable, but it is especially so to persons living in the country, where it is not convenient to get professional tuners but seldom.

RYNDER KEEPS A SUPPLY

of other Pianos. When he informs the people that he keeps the celebrated

HAINES BROTHER'S PIANOS,

it is unnecessary to say a word in commendation of them, as the reputation of the firm is alone sufficient.

RYNDER RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES

that he has received the

SOLE AGENCY

for Central and Western Pennsylvania of the Patent Indated Iron Rim and Frame

BOARDMAN & GRAY PIANOS.

These Pianos vary in price from three hundred and seventy five dollars to seven hundred dollars, and are all warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

PARLOR ORGANS.

Having received the SOLE AGENCY for the Central Portion of Pennsylvania of the

TREAT & DAVIS'

PARLOR ORGANS AND

IMPROVED MELODEONS,

I am enabled to offer them to the public at reduced rates. The Parlor Organs are gotten up in the most durable and attractive style, are warranted to give

PERFECT SATISFACTION,

and are sold ten to fifteen percent cheaper than those of any other first class manufacturer. We invite a comparison of them with those of any other maker with reference to all the essential qualities of a good instrument, viz., Quality of Tone, Power of Tone, Promptness of Action, Capacity for Variety of Expression, and last, but not least, solidity and durability of construction.

These Organs are finished in different styles to suit the tastes and pockets of purchasers, being in

Plain Black Walnut Cases!

Carved Black Walnut Cases!

Plain Oak Cases!

Polished Oak Cases!

Plain Chestnut Cases!

Fancy Chestnut Cases!

Plain Rosewood Cases, and

Fancy Rosewood Cases!

RYNDER KEEPS

also a large supply of the celebrated

MONITOR ORGANS,

CABINET ORGANS!

CHEYNEY'S EXCELSIOR ORGANS

AND CHEYNEY'S

TEMPERED REED MELODEONS.

RYNDER IS PREPARED

to Furnish PIANOS FROM ANY MAKER in the United States, should customers prefer others than those he keeps on hand.

RYNDER WILL ALWAYS

be supplied with an assortment of

HAINES BRO'S. PIANOS,

CHICKERING'S PIANOS,

BOARDMAN & GRAY'S PIANOS,

AND

BOURNE'S PIANOS.

Grateful for the large patronage already bestowed upon him, and anxious to serve all the people with whatever they may desire in the line of good instruments, he has made special arrangements with the following celebrated factors to fill orders for their Pianos at once, and at their price, viz.,

WM. B. BRADBURY,

STEINWAY & SONS,

GEORGE STECK & CO., New York,

and WM. KNABE, of Baltimore.

RYNDER KEEPS VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

FLUTES,

FIFES,

FLAGEOLETS, &c.

In fact every thing which ought to be kept in a Music Store. Call and see him. Price lists sent free.

Feb. 24th, 1865,—1y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COUNTY AUDITOR'S REPORT.

JOHN SHANNON, TREASURER

of Centre County, in account with said County, A. D., 1864.

DR.

To amount received from Collectors and other sources for County and Special County	$48,178 66

CR.

By amount orders lifted	$39,375 25	
By Treas'r's Commission	1,968 75	
By Stationary	10 00	
		$48,178 66
To Balance due Special County	$1,824 66	

In Account with Relief Fund.

DR.

To amount received from Collectors and other sources for relief and special relief	$29,100 72

CR.

By amount orders lifted	$20,370 00	
By treasurer's commission	1,018 00	
Balance	7,712 72	
		$29,100 72
To Balance due special Relief	$7,712 72	

RICHARD CONLEY, HIGH SHERIFF

of Centre County in account with said county.

DR.

To amount county orders	$387 00
To amount January fees and fines	264 00
To Balance	318 47
	$969 47

CR.

By bill renderell Boarding &c., of prisoners	$303 60
By Turnkey fees	24 75
By jury fees and fines	75 12
By prisoners to Insane Asylum, Penitentiary, and election Proclamations	566 00
	$969 47
By Balance	$ 18 47

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do certify that having settled and examined the foregoing accounts of John Shannon (Treasurer) and Richard Conley (High Sheriff) of Centre county, do find them correct as above stated.

SAM'L W. SNYDER } Auditors of
JOHN [illegible] } Centre County.

EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE CO. A.D. 1864

To orders on Treasurer for Auditor's [illegible]	$25 00
To order Amos Alexander commissioners pay	2[illegible] 72
To order Wm. Furey, commissioners pay	237 69
To order Jonas Foresman, commissioners pay	2[illegible]7 69
To order John Moran, commissioners clerk	779 00
To order Orvis & Alexander [illegible]	55 19
To order B. Galbraith, janitor and merchandise	221 61
To order Andrew White, court crier	64 [illegible]
To order J. S. Parsons, tipstave	[illegible]
To order P. Gray Meek, for printing	[illegible]
To order J. G. Kurtz, for printing	198 [illegible]
To order Fred'k. Kurtz, for printing	[illegible] 50
To order Richard Conley, on account	387 00
To order Jesse Mauck, for painting [illegible]	49 75
To order George Alexander, ex-sheriff in full of account	286 56
To order J. B. Mitchell, ex-treasurer in full of account	358 17
To order J. S. Proudfoot, member of relief board	70 00
To order Wm Cooke, postage	40 61
To order George W. Jackson, coal for court house and jail	230 15
To order Wm. Furey, for making out duplicates	25 00
To order N. Hillibish, for stove and pipe, District Attorney's office	18 62
To order Andrew White, crying commissioners sales	11 [illegible]
To order James H. Lipton, prothonotary fees	172 91
To order George Livingston, books and stat. [illegible]	261 2[illegible]
To order McAllister and Beck's expenses to Washington, D. C., to have Centre county's quota properly arranged	49 68
To order Grand and Traverse Jurors pay	2,712 69
To order Constables for returns and milage	[illegible]
To order Commonwealth costs	1,[illegible]
To order County prison wood, &c.	[illegible]
To order [illegible] expenses	[illegible]
To order [illegible]	[illegible]
To order [illegible]	111 [illegible]
To order State Lunatic Asylum (Harrisburg)	926 9[illegible]
To order improvements and repairs to public buildings	422 6[illegible]
To order interest on bonds and notes	3,7[illegible]
To order refunded to [illegible] collectors and supervisors for tax overpaid and road tax	4,339 [illegible]
To order Commonwealth [illegible]	[illegible]
To order John B. McBell [illegible] expenses and costs to [illegible] subrogation of judgment Centre county vs. W. W. Brown, et al	50 00
To order acknowledging Commissioner Deeds	7 00
To order Bellefonte Gas Co.	115 60
To order for assessment Lycoming Insurance Co.	11 00
To order for clothing for prisoners and cutting wood	19 00
To order for assessors pay	620 [illegible]
To order U. State Penitentiary, on account of convicts	75 00
	$32,591 88

RELIEF ACCOUNT.

DR.

To amount of orders issued A D., 1864	$23,695 25
" outstanding previous years	2,139 23
	$25,832 48

CR.

By amount of orders lifted by treasurer	$20,370 00
" funded by commissioner.	2,468 00
" balance	1,994 48
	$25,832 48
To balance of orders outstanding	$1,994 48

CENTRE COUNTY

in account with Commonwealth of Pa.

DR.

To balance due Commonwealth as per settlement Jan. 1864	$20,500 28
" amount State tax as fixed by revenue Commissioners for A. D. 1864, less commissions &c for collection	10,762 82
" amount of half mill tax laid by revenue commissioner for 1864 less commissions	2,077 30
" amount accrued interest	207 98
	$33,548 38

CR.

By sundry payments into State treasury, viz: State tax	$16,199 05
Half mill tax	2,744 76
Reduction in account as per resettlement of County account with State	9,285 34
amount of interest compounded upon resettlement	951 74
Balance	4,367 49
	$33,548 38
To Balance as per settlement of Jan. 1865, to bear interest from Jan. 15, 1865	4,367 49

RECAPITULATION.

CR.

To amount commissioners notes outstanding Jan 4, 1864	$53,040 20
" county coupon bonds outstanding Jan 4, 1864	13,500 00
" soldier bounty bonds outstanding Jan 4, 1864	35,140 00
" amount due Commonwealth of Pa. as per auditor general statement Jan 1864	20,500 00
" relief orders outstanding, January, 1864	2,139 23
" balance due sundry persons on ledger as per auditor's settlements 1864	1,1[illegible]6
Total amount County indebtedness January 4, 1864	$126,557 63
To amount State tax laid for A.D. 1864, less commissions	$10,762 82
" amount one half mill tax less commission	2,077 30
" amount accrued interest on county indebtedness	207 78
amount commissioners notes issued in renewal of notes and and money borrowed	19,124 11
" amount commissioners notes for relief orders (funded)	2,468 00
" amount commissioners warrants on treasurer 1864	32,591 88
" amount relief orders outstanding January, 1865	1,994 43
	$69,226 57
Total	$195,784 25

CR.

By amount paid Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as per Auditor General statement (filed)	$29,180 89
By Commissioners notes lifted by renewals and cash	21,523 17
By Commissioners warrants lifted by treasurer A. D. 1864	39,375 25
By Cash on hand January 1865	14,537 38
Balance	91,157 56
	$195,784 25
To amount indebtedness of county A.D. January, 1865	$91,157 56

We the undersigned Commissioners of Centre County have examined the above accounts, and believe them correct as above stated.

W. FUREY, } Commissioners
J. FORSEMAN, } of
J. L. GRAY. } Centre county.

NOTE.—In taking the balance from the Books a mistake occurred which we have discovered since the above report was published. In the per cent. allowed the Treasurer on the Relief Fund disbursed, the amount is stated at $1,018, which is erroneous [illegible] should be [illegible] the amount allowed.

We would further state [illegible] the last annual report [illegible] two several Acts of Assembly [illegible] settlement of [illegible] between the County and the Commonwealth [illegible] under said Act, J. H. [illegible] and J. G. [illegible] after much labor, have [illegible] of the county to the state [illegible] which may be [illegible] Centre County in account [illegible] of Pa.

WM. FUREY,
JAS. FORSMAN,
JOHN L. GRAY.

[Attest] JOHN MORAN, Clerk.

February 10, '65—it.

SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Saturday, the [illegible] day of March, A. D., [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and [illegible] Mary [illegible] of Anna M. [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] on the north by [illegible] on the east by [illegible] on the south [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] of Robert Lipton [illegible] in the hands of his administrator, Wm. [illegible] Kealsh.

RICHARD CONLEY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Feb 20, 1865 [illegible]

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of Jo Mayes deceased } In the Orphans Court of Centre County. In the matter of the petition of [illegible] for a decree of specific performance of contract.

To the heirs and legal representatives of John Mayes deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned a commissioner appointed by the Orphans court of Centre county to take testimony in the above case, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte on Friday the 31, day of March, A. D. 1865 at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, when and where all parties interested, may attend if they see proper.

A. O. FURST, Commissioner

feb. 10th.—4t.

TO THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES of Paul Emerick, deceased.

Take notice that by virtue of a 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 late residence of Paul Emerick, deceased, on Friday, the 7th day of April, A. D., 1865, at 2 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 may be present if you think proper.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Feb. 11, '65 } 6t RICHARD CONLEY, Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of James Uzzle, deceased, late of Snow Shoe 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 by law for settlement.

AUSTIN HINTON,
JANE UZZLE,
Administrators.

feb 17 6t

TURNPIKE ELECTION!

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Bellefonte and Philipsburg Turnpike Company, that an election will be held at the office of William P Wilson, Esq., in Bellefonte, on the first Monday of March, next, for the purpose of electing five managers to conduct the affairs of said company the ensuing year.

By order of the Board,

JOHN T. HOOVER, Secretary.

BELLEFONTE, February 11, 1865—3t

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