Democratic Watchman.

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor and Proprietor

BELLEFONTE, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 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 Democratic Standing Committee

Will meet in the Arbitration Room of the Court House, in Bellefonte, on Tuesday evening, April 25, (court week,) to elect a delegate to the State Convention. W. F. REYNOLDS, *Chairman.*

The War.

The main portion of General Sherman's army left Goldsboro' on April 10 On the 12th, last Wednesday, Sherman entered Smithfield, twenty-five miles northwest of Goldsboro'. No serious opposition was made to his advance, Johnston having retreated towards Raleigh. Sherman on last Wednesday sent a flag of truce to Johnston, proposing the same terms of surrender as those offered to General Lee. It is reported that Johnston has accepted these terms, and that arrangements were made for the general surrender of his army. Sherman's advance entered Raleigh on Thursday last.

General Stoneman, whose expedition left Knoxville on March 10 advanced into North Carolina, and April 6 captured Salisbury. The Confederates did not make much opposition. Nineteen cannon, eleven hundred and sixty four prisoners and a large amount of stores of all kinds were captured. Stoneman burned what he could not carry away, and marched back to East Tennessee. On Sunday last he was at Lenoir, but forty miles from the borders of Tennessee.

There is now but one large Confederate force in the field, the army west of the Mississippi. It is reported that arrangements have been begun for its surrender

General Lee was in Richmond on Saturday last. It is reported that he felt the most poignant grief on hearing of President Lincoln's assassination, and refused himself to all visitors.

The Death of the President.

Elsewhere in to-day's paper will be found, in full, the particulars of the terrible tragedy enacted in Washington city on Friday night last An event so startling has never, perhaps, occurred in the history of our country; and that it should have happened at a time when all were sanguine of a speedy peace, when every one felt thankful that there was a prospect of ending the work of murder and bloodshed, and when common sense seemed to have gained the ascendancy among those who controlled public affairs, is an additional weight to the afflictive visitation. The magnanimous course pursued by Mr. Lincoln, as Chief Magistrate, for a few days prior to his death, had gathered about him hosts of friends who now sincerely mourn his loss. The policy he seemed to have chosen in order to restore peace and harmony to our country, the spirit in which he seemed willing to treat with those he had heretofore battled with so much bitterness, and the efforts he seemed to be making to put an end to this horrible civil war, had raised him high in the estimation of many who, from the beginning of his administration, had been his bitterest opponents. To be smitten down at such a time, just at the beginning of his good acts, when all were hopeful in the promise of the future, naturally casts a gloom over the whole country that will not readily depart. Yet there is no cause for despair. He began the great work of conciliation; let his successor continue it, and all may *yet* be well.

What were the motives of the bloody drama that has hurried Mr. Lincoln into eternity, and Andrew Johnson into the presidential chair, it is almost useless to speculate upon. Each one has his own belief, and each one his own expectations. Partisan malice and sectional hatred may lay it at the door of the Southern people, yet that does not fasten the deed there. It is not to be presumed, after the experience of the past four years, that the people of the South are destitute of all sense Why, then, should *they* attempt an act of the kind, when the removal of President Lincoln would put in his place a man with *no* feelings of charity towards them—one who, from the beginning of the war, has been their most implacable enemy, and from whose hands no deeds of magnanimity could be expected like those which characterized the last few days of the late President? It is folly to talk in such a way. Those who are so ready to fasten the crime upon others should be careful. Judicial authority may bring it home to themselves, and prove, as it has often proven heretofore, that love of money or political ambition is more persistent than personal revenge.

What effect the death of Mr. Lincoln will have upon the future of our country, none can now tell. If the scenes of bloodshed and carnage of the last four years are to be renewed; if the policy that has well nigh overturned our republican institutions is to be revived and followed up; if New England puritanism is to control in the future as it has in the past, and dictate what shall and what shall not be done, then, indeed, is the day of sorrow upon us. The past, God knows, has been black and bloody enough. Can the future be made worse? Time alone will answer. If the new President proves to be less of a statesman than the one lately deceased, Heaven help us as a people. His administration, until very recently, was full of evil; that the new one will be more so, we cannot, we dare not believe. Let us hope for the best, and pray that, in his own good time, God will bring us out of our troubles.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S body will arrive at Harrisburg this evening at 8.20, on its way to Springfield, Illinois.

A Malicious Insinuation.

—We see, in some quarters, a disposition to lay the blame of the awful murder of the President upon the shoulders of the Democratic party. It is true these insinuations are merely whispered about as yet, but they are none the less hurtful for all that. We deprecate very much these unfounded and unjust charges, because they are calculated to produce enmity and ill-feeling in the community. Besides, there is not the slightest foundation for such an absurd and wicked accusation, the truth of which would forever cover the names of over two millions of our citizens with damning infamy, and reflect eternal dishonor upon the American name.

President Lincoln to-day lies murdered by the hand of an assassin. Over this calamity the people mourn. Tolling bells and draped flags are evidence of their sorrow. There is no distinction of party at this sad time. Democrats as well as Republicans feel the loss inflicted upon them. They know it to be a solemn occasion, and realize that the country is passing through a fiery ordeal. Forgetting past differences, the democracy join in mourning for the Chief Magistrate, and, with much anxiety, try to catch a gleam of the future prospects of the country, so suddenly re-cloaked in gloom by the mournful death of Mr. Lincoln, which, though sad at any time, may, just at this crisis, be pregnant of evil to the country.

We enter into no fulsome laudations of Mr. Lincoln. Our opinion of his past course is well known; and it was only since the fall of Richmond and the surrender of General Lee that, in our opinion, he began to merit the confidence of the people. Since then, we think he had began to have a higher appreciation of the vast responsibilities of his position, and was disposed to pursue a lenient and conciliatory policy toward the South We think he was anxious to close up the war as speedily and as honorably as possible, and it is the probable frustration of this design in the hands of his successor that causes the Democratic party to sincerely lament his death.

This is no time for crimination. The President is dead, and the grief of the people is sincere. Let that grief not be marred by malicious and unjust accusations of guiltless men.

Destitute Negroes.

The *National Freedman* makes an appeal on behalf of the suffering negroes of the South, and cites the following paragraphs from various letters and reports as evidence of the sad condition to which thousands of negroes are reduced:

"I have now under my charge nearly eight hundred colored persons of both sexes and of all ages, most of them sick, and many of them destitute."—*Paguette's Report of Hospitals at New Orleans*

"There is extreme destitution."—*Brigg's Report, Newbern, N. C.*

"They have arrived on the coast after long marches and severe privations, weary, famished, sick and almost naked. Seven hundred of these wretched people arrived at Beaufort Christmas night, in a state of misery which should have moved to pity a heart of stone: and these are the advance of a host no less destitute.

"The stores of the Government already overtaxed to supply a large army, are not available to relieve their wants, and unless the charity of the North comes speedily to the rescue, they must die by the hundreds from exposure and disease."—*Gen. Saxton's Circular, Beaufort, S. C.*

"A more wretched looking company could not be pictured than these, with their plantation rags and bare feet. It was hard to turn any away, but we could not do better than to do so, with a word of hope, which was received with a poor grace by those to whom it came, unaccompanied by material aid. When one is hungry or naked a Bible or hym-book don't seem to satisfy."—*Miss Merreck's Report, Fernandina, Fla*

"Our efforts to do anything for these people, as they herded together in masses, when founded on any expectation that they would help themselves, often failed; they had become so completely broken down in spirit, through suffering, that it was almost impossible to arouse them. The camp at Young's Point, during the summer of 1863, had been a vast charnel house—thousands of people dying, without well ones enough to bury the dead."—*Colonel Eaton's Report, Tennessee.*

"The increased suffering among the freedmen, resulting from the expeditions of General Sherman and others, have brought within our reach multitudes of wretched men, woman, and children, whose needs must be met by large shipments, and by the most speedy means of conveyance."—*Report of Executive Committee.*

"Two thousand of them (freedmen) have arrived at Beauford, and are encamped in 'bough houses' in the woods in this vicinity. They can earn their own living on the plantations as soon as spring opens. Government gives them one ration per day for the present, but they are very destitute of bedding, clothing, cooking utensils, everything."—*Rev. T. W. Lewis' Letter, Beaufort.*

"We have been importuned by newly arrived contrabands for wearing apparel as well as food, until we have given everything we could spare, and have also purchased new for them; but the demand increases with every new arrival from Savannah. I have had two packages and one box from the North sent for them, which was immediately disposed of, that was only a drop in the bucket. They came to the ladies 'in de big house,' and their cry is. 'Do, for God's sake, missis, gi me a warm cott, we can't stan' dis, we perish, we hunger, we loss about dis way an' dat, till we sick, and de col' wedder so hard we perish; and when de Yankees took we, no let me take anything, on'y jest what we hab on we, an' we had no place to go."—*Mrs. Young's letter, Dayton Plantation.*

A COMPROMISE AT LAST.—The Democratic party has always contended for *compromise* as the basis of the settlement of our national troubles. The cry of our political opponents, on the other hand, has always been, "No compromise with traitors!" Gen. Lee, the mightiest of all "traitors," and Gen. Grant the representative of the Federal Government, have made a compromise, Grant proposing the terms and Lee accepting them. Had there been no such compromise, there would have been another bloody battle or perhaps several battles, thousands of lives would have been lost, many families clad in mourning and the war no nearer at an end than it is now, through this compromise. What has become of the old motto of the jacobins. "No compromise with Traitors!" Ah! its authors have had to swallow it at last.

Appalling News! Shooting and Death of President Lincoln! J. Wilkes Booth Supposed to be the Murderer! Attempt to kill Secretary Seward! Immense Excitement! Andrew Johnson Inaugurated President of the United States!

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1865.

President Lincoln and his wife, together with other friends, this evening visited Ford's Theatre for the purpose of witnessing the performance of "Our American Cousin" It was announced in the papers that General Grant would also be present, but that gentleman instead took the late train of cars for New Jersey. The theatre was densely crowded, and everybody seemed delighted with the scene before them.

During the third act, and while there was a temporary pause for one of the actors to enter, the sharp report of a pistol was heard, which merely attracted attention, but suggested nothing serious until a man rushed to the front of the President's box waving a long dagger in his right hand, and exclaiming "*sic semper tyrannis!*" and immediately leaped from the box, which was on the second tier, to the stage beneath, and ran across to the opposite side, thus making his escape amid the bewilderment of the audience from the rear of the theatre, and, mounting a horse, fled.

The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience that the President had been shot, when all present rose to their feet, rushed toward the stage, many exclaiming, "Hang him!" "Hang him!"

The excitement was one of the wildest description, and of course there was an abrupt termination of the theatrical performance.

There was a rush towards the President's box, when cries were heard, "Stand back!" "Give him air!" "Has any one any stimulants?"

On a hasty examination it was found that the President had been shot through the head, above and back of the temporal bone, and that some of the brain was oozing out.

He was removed to a private house opposite to the theatre, and the surgeon-general of the army and other surgeons were sent for to attend to his condition.

On an examination of the private box, blood was discovered on the back of the cushioned rocking-chair on which the President had been sitting, also on the partition and floor. A common single-barrelled pocket-pistol was found on the carpet.

A military guard was placed in front of the private house to which the President had been conveyed.

An immense crowd gathered in front of it all deeply anxious to learn the condition of the President. It had been previously announced that the wound was mortal, but all hoped otherwise.

The shock to the community was terrible. At midnight the Cabinet, with Messrs. Sumner, Colfax, and Farnsworth, Judge Carter, Governor Oglesby, General Meigs, Colonel Hay, and a few personal friends, with Surgeon General Barnes and his medical associates, were around his bedside.

The entire city to-night presents a scene of wild excitement, accompanied by violent expressions of indignation, and the profoundest sorrow. Many shed tears.

The military authorities have despatched mounted patrols in every direction, in order, if possible, to arrest the assassin, while the Metropolitan Police are alike vigilant for the same purpose.

The attack both at the Theatre and at Secretary Seward's house took place at, about the same hour, (10 o'clock,) thus showing a preconcerted plan to assassinate these gentlemen. Some evidences of the guilty party who attacked the President are in possession of the police

Investigation strongly indicates J. Wilkes Booth as the assassin of the President. Whether it was the same, or a different person that attempted to murder Mr. Seward, remains in doubt. Chief Justice Carter is engaged in taking the evidence. Every exertion has been made to prevent the escape of the murderer. His horse has been found on the road, near Washington.

THE PRESIDENT IN A DYING CONDITION AT MIDNIGHT.

The President was in a state of *syncope*, totally insensible, and breathing slowly, the blood oozing from the wound at the back of his head. The surgeons were exhausting every possible effort of medical skill, *but all hope was gone.*

The parting of his family with the dying President is too sad for description.

The President and Mrs. Lincoln did not start to the theatre till fifteen minutes after eight o'clock. Speaker Colfax was at the White House at the time, and the President stated to him that he was going, although Mrs. Lincoln had not been well, because the papers had advertised that General Grant and they would be present, and as General Grant had gone North he did not wish the audience to be disappointed He went with apparent reluctance, and urged Mr. Colfax to go with him, but that gentleman had made other engagements, and, with Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, bade him good-by.

An immense crowd was gathered in front of the President's House, and a strong guard also stationed there, many persons evidently supposing that he would be brought to his home.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 11 A. M.—At 22 minutes past 7 o'clock the President breathed his last, closing his eyes as if falling asleep, and his countenance assuming an expression of perfect serenity There were no indications of pain, and it was not known that he was dead until the gradually decreasing respiration ceased altogether.

The Rev. D. A Gurley, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, immediately on its being ascertained that life was extinct, knelt at the bedside and offered an impressive prayer, which was responded to by all present.

Dr. Gurley then proceeded to the front parlor, where Mrs. Lincoln, Captain Robert Lincoln, Mr. John Hay, the private secretary, and others, were waiting, where he again offered prayer for the consolation of the family.

A special Cabinet meeting was called immediately after the President's death, by Secretary Stanton, and held in the room in which the corpse lay, Secretaries Stanton, Welles, and Usher, Postmaster-General Dennison, and Attorney-Genera Speed being present. The results of the conference are as yet unknown.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The President's body was removed from the private residence opposite Ford's Theatre to the Executive Mansion this morning at half past nine o'clock, in a hearse, and wrapped in the American flag. It was escorted by a small guard of cavalry, General Augur and other military officers following on foot.

A dense crowd accompanied the remains to the White House, where a military guard excluded the crowd, allowing none but persons of the household and personal friends of the deceased to enter the premises. Senator Yates and Representative Farnsworth being among the number admitted.

The body is being embalmed with a view to its removal to Illinois.

THE LATEST REPORTS.

Washington, April 15.—The President is lying in state at the White House. No one is allowed to approach within two squares, except privileged persons.

The clerks at the National Hotel, where Booth boarded until last evening, state that two very suspicious persons called for him yesterday, and that in the evening they all suddenly disappeared.

The sentinel was placed in the passage way to the private box occupied by the President. Before the performance commenced, Booth passed this sentry, by giving the name of some Governor. These facts are derived from an authentic source.

Among the circumstances tending to fix participancy in the crimes on Booth were letters found in his trunk, one of which, apparently from a lady, supplicated him to desist from the perilous undertaking in which he was about to embark, stating that the time was inauspicious; and the mine not yet ready to be sprung.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

When the excitement at the theatre was at its wildest height, reports were circulated that Secretary Seward had also been assassinated. On reaching this gentleman's residence a crowd and a military guard were found at the door, and on entering it was ascertained that the reports were based upon truth. Everybody there was so excited that scarcely an intelligible account could be gathered, but the facts are substantially as follows:

About ten o'clock a man rang the bell, and the call having been answered by a colored servant, he said he had come from Dr. Verdi, Secretary Seward's family physician, with a prescription at the same time holding in his hand a small piece of folded paper, and saying, in an answer to a refusal, that he must see the Secretary, as he was entrusted with a particular direction concerning the medicine. He still insisted on going up, although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the chamber. The man pushed the servant aside, and walked quickly towards the Secretary's room, and was there met by Mr. Frederick W. Seward, of whom he demanded to see the Secretary, making the same representation which he did to the servant. What further passed in the way of colloquy is not known, but the man struck him on the head with a *billy*, severely injuring the skull, and felling him almost senseless. The assassin then rushed into the chamber, and attacked Major Seward, paymaster in the United States army, and Mr. Hansell, a messenger of the State Department, and two male nurses, disabling them all. He then rushed upon the Secretary, who was lying in bed in the same room, and inflicted three stabs in the neck, but severing, it is thought, no arteries.

The assassin then rushed down stairs, mounted his horse at the door, and rode off before an alarm could be sounded, in the same manner of the assassin of the President. It is believed the injuries of the Secretary are not fatal, nor those of the others, although both the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary are very seriously injured.

Secretaries Stanton and Welles, and other prominent officers of the Government, called at Secretary Seward's house to inquire into his condition, and there hearing of the assassination of the President, proceeded to the house where he was lying, exhibiting, of course, intense anxiety and solicitude.

APRIL 15, 11 O'CLOCK A. M.—This is indeed a day of gloom. Reports prevail that Mr. Frederick W. Seward is dead, but this is not true. Information was, however obtained by direct inquiry at half past ten o'clock, that his condition is considered critical. His head is horribly injured.

Secretary Seward suffered intense pain The gashes made upon his cheek and throat are frightful, but still he is not believed to be in immediate danger, nor in a worse state than his son Fredgrick.

The extra *Intelligencer* says: "From evidence obtained it is rendered highly probable that the man who stabbed Mr. Seward and his son is John Surratt, of Prince George county, Maryland. The horse he rode was hired at Naylor's stable, on fourteenth street. Surratt is a young man, with light hair and goatee. His father is said to have been postmaster of Prince George county.

About 11 o clock last night two men crossed Anacostia bridge, one of whom gave the name of Booth, and the other Smith, The latter is believed to be John Surratt. Last night a riderless horse was found, which has been identified by the proprietor of one of the stables, previously mentioned, as having been hired from his establishment.

As soon as the dreadful events were announced in the streets Superintendent Richards and his assistants were at work to discover the assassin. In a few moments the telegraph had aroused the whole police force of the city. Mayor Wallach and several members of the city government were soon on the spot. Every measure of precaution was taken to preserve order in the city, and every street was patrolled. At the request of Mr Richards, General Augur sent horses to mount the police. Every road out of Washington was picketed, and every avenue of escape thoroughly guarded. Steamboats about to depart down the Potomac were stopped.

The person who assassinated Secretary Seward left behind him a slouched hat and an old rusty navy revolver. The chambers were broken loose as if done by striking. The loads were drawn from the chambers, one being but a rough piece of lead, and the other ball smaller than the chambers, wrapped in paper, as if to keep them from falling out.

THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

Washington, April 15.—At an early hour this morning the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, sent an official communication to the Hon. Andrew Johnson, Vice President, that in consequence of the sudden and unexpected death of the Chief Magistrate, his inauguration should take place as soon as possible, and requesting him to state the place and hour at which the ceremony should be performed.

Mr. Johnson immediately replied that it would be agreeable to him to have the proceedings take place at his room in the Kirkwood House as soon as the arrangements could be perfected. Chief Justice Chase was informed of the fact, and repairing to the appointed place, in company with Secretary McCulloch, of the Treasury Department; Attorney General Speed, F. P. Blair, Sr, Hon. M. Blair, Senators Foot, of Vermont; Ramsey, of Minnesota; Yates, of Illinois; Stewart, of Nevada; Hale, of New Hampshire, and General Farnsworth, of Illinois.

At 11 o'clock the oath of office was administered by the Chief Justice of the United States, in his usual solemn and impressive manner.

Mr. Johnson received the kind expressions of the gentlemen by whom he was surrounded, in a manner which showed his earnest sense of the great responsibility so suddenly devolved upon him, and made a brief speech, in which he said:

"The duties of the office are mine. I will perform them. The consequences are with God. Gentlemen, I shall lean upon you. I feel that I shall need your support. I am deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion, and the responsibility of the duties of the office I am assuming."

April 15 3 *o'clock, P. M.*—President Johnson met the heads of Departments in Cabinet meeting, at the Treasury building, and among other business the following was transacted:—

1. The arrangements for the funeral of the late President were referred to the Secretaries as far as relates to their several departments.

2. William Hunter, Esq., was appointed Acting Secretary of State, during the disability of Mr. Seward, the Assistant Secretary.

3. The President formally announced that he desired the present Secretaries of Departments as his Cabinet, and that they could go on and discharge their respective duties in the same manner as before the deplorable event that had changed the head of the Government. All business in the Department was suspended during the day.

The Surgeons report that the condition of Mr. Seward remains unchanged. He is doing well. No improvement in Mr. Frederick Seward. The murderers have *not* yet been apprehended.

A DARK PICTURE.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Republican Paper) the other day, in discussing the financial condition of our country, contained the following.—We invite special attention to the extract—particularly of those who boast of the good times we are now enjoying. It contains food for serious reflection, and coming from the source it does, it cannot be charged to partisan bias:

"*Remember that not one cent of the expenses of this war has yet been paid:* we have carried it on by simply issuing promissory obligations, that the war has not proved our resources financially; but only our faith in our Government. *The taxes collected have paid nothing,* because the additional issue of the currency has neutralized them by increasing the expenses each year to more than the amount thus collected; and remember, too, that when we begin to pay, we can spend no more than our net income, and that *every cent required for taxes is so much taken from production.*

RELICS OF THE PAST.—All Boston it seems, is excited and rushing to see a slave auction block, which had been brought there from Charleston, S. C, and to hear speeches made thereon. It is suggested by a cotemporary, that along side of this relic should be "exhibited the pianos, costly carpet, silver plate, communion service, jewelry, books, and a thousand other articles, the spoils of war, that have reached the "hub" from that "hellish nest of treason."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CORN PLANTERS.

The undersigned offers for sale a very superior patented CORN PLANTER.

The advantages this planter has over all others now in the market are as follows, to Wit:

1. It scores out, drops, covers, and rolls at the one operation. It is so constructed that it will plant at a uniform depth, and can be altered to plant at any depth desired.

2. It distributes the corn with a degree of regularity not to be attained by any other mode, the plants being 12 inches apart, or, if desired, by changing the pinion, 14 inches apart.

3. The corn being planted in a straight line, allows the farmer to cultivate the plants close to both sides, and thereby gives him an opportunity to work the ground better than if planted in any other way.

4. The experience of those who have used this Planter is that the yield is a large per cent. greater than that planted by any other mode, and there is also a great saving of labor.

.....PRICE, $25.

REFERENCES.

Samuel W. Taylor,	Matthew B. Taylor,
Thomas Reed,	George Sigler,
Robert Taylor,	C. Wakefield,
Charles Nagony,	J. Henry. McKee,
Henry P. Taylor,	Jonathan Detweiler,
Samuel K. Yoder,	Jacob Sigler,
Robert Alexander,	James M. Brown,
William Cummings,	Henry Albright,
Henry Ort,	Hon. S. S. Woods,
Wm. R. Graham,	Gen. James Burns,
John Hayes, sen,	Hon. John Henry,
John Hayes, jr.,	Dr George V. Mitchell,
F. G. Franciscus,	John Reed.
John D. Taylor,	Daniel Yoder,
Lewis A. Stonecroad,	John Taylor,
Yost Yoder,	John Garver,
Gideon Yoder,	Joseph Alexander,
Matthew Taylor,	David Yoder.

and David Withrow, of Mifflin county; John Allen, of Juniata county, and all others who have used the Planter during the past season.

ABNER THOMPSON.

apr. 21-2t. Lewistown, Pa.

MANHOOD: HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.—Just Published, a new edition of Dr. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa, or seminal weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to marriage, etc.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY, *and* FITS, *induced by* self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and *radically.*

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Address the publishers,

CHARLES J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post-Office Box 4,586.
June 6, '64-1y. Ap. 14, '65.

HAPPINESS OR MISERY?
THAT IS THE QUESTION.

All nervous sufferers afflicted with spermatorrhœa, seminal emissions, loss of power, impotence &c. caused by self abuse, sexual excesses and impure connections, can have the means of self cure furnished them, by addressing, with stamp,

JOHN D. WILLIAMS, P. O. Box 2353.
apr 14 3t Philadelphia, Pa.

ALIAS SUBPOENA IN DIVORCE.

The commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Centre county, greeting.

Whereas Jacob S. Awl did, on the 2d day of December, 1864, prefer his petition to our said Judge of our Court of Common Pleas for the County of Centre, praying [seal] for the cause therein set forth that he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, Eliza M. Awl. We do therefore command you the said Eliza M. Awl, that setting aside all other excuses whatever, you be and appear in your proper person before our judges at Bellefonte, at a Court of Common Pleas to be held for the County of Centre the 27th day of April next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Jacob S. Awl, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Jacob S Awl, you husband, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to the acts of the General Assembly in such case made and provided. And hereof fail not.

Witness the Honorable Samuel Linn, Esq., President of our said Court at Bellefonte, the 4th day of March, A.D., 1865.

James Lipton, Prothonotary.
mh 10 6t RICHARD CONLEY, Sheriff.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

—SINCE THE FIRE—

W. W. McCLELLAND

has removed his large and splendid stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

in the ARMORY BUILDING, on the north west corner of the Diamond, where he will be happy to see his old friends and customers. His stock is comprised in part of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS,
COLLARS, NECK-TIES,
HATS AND CAPS

and in fact, every article worn by well-dressed gentlemen.

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on the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give him a call. Jan '64-1y

VALUABLE STEAM, SAW-MILL AND SHINGLE-MILL FOR SALE.—A *steam circular saw-mill*, in complete running order, and now in successful operation, is offered for sale, together with a *shingle-mill*, which is also in operation, running two machines; the timber on *nine hundred acres* of land, and principally white pine, which can all be floated into a large pool at the mills, six dwelling-houses, smith-shop, stables, and all necessary improvements for carrying on an extensive lumber business.

This property is in Centre county, Pennsylvania, and is right on the line of a railroad. For further information apply to or address

E BLANCHARD,
April 7, 1865-3t. Bellefonte, Pa.

LEGAL NOTICES.

APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions in the court of quarter sessions, and, at the April term, will make application for a license to sell liquor:

A. Faulkner, tavern, Rush township,
A. J. Miller, tavern, Rush township,
Mrs. Sarah Corman, Pleasant Gap, Spring tp,
James Furey, Howard borough,
J. B. Butts, tavern, Bellefonte,
J. H. Galer, tavern, Phillipsburg,
Robert Loyd, tavern, Phillipsburg,
Wm. M. Jeffries, tavern, Worth township,
Daniel R. Boileau, tavern, Milesburg,
John G. Uzzle, tavern, Snowshoe,
Wm. L. Musser, tavern, Penn township,
Margaret Wolf, tavern, Harris township,
Martin Dolan, tavern, Boggs township,
H. B. Mussina, tavern, Haines township,
Christena Hubler, tavern, Hains township,
J. H. Tolbert, tavern, Walker township,
T. M. Hall, tavern, Milesburg,
M. H. Guise, tavern, Gregg township,
John Spangler, tavern, Potter township,
John H. Morrison, tavern, Walker township,
Jacob Condo, tavern, Haines township,
Jacob Kepler, tavern, Phillipsburg,
Mary Hoover, tavern, Potter township,
John Essington, tavern, Snowshoe township,
George Miller, tavern, Potter township,
A. Baum, wholesale license, Bellefonte.
J. B. Ettele's, wholesale license, Bellefonte.
George Taylor, tavern, Unionville.
W. Riddles, tavern, Phillipsburg.
John Copenhaver, tavern Taylor township.
Martin Murphy, tavern, Burnsides township.
R. D. Cummings, tavern, Bellefonte.

J. H. LIPTON,
March 31, 1865. *Prothonotary.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the fourth Monday of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M. the following messuage tenement and tract of land, known as the Jesse Adams farm, and now the property of John Bronoel, late of Boggs township deceased, situated in Union township, bounded and described as follows: On the south by Elizabeth Fisher, on the west by Jacob Houser, on the north by Mulholland's heirs, on the east by Ira Fisher, containing 206 acres, with two dwelling houses, a good barn and other buildings thereon erected, fifty acres of which are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation. One half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

MARY BRONOEL,
T. M. HALL,
apr. 7 3t *Administrators.*

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Honorable Samuel Linn, president judge of the court of common pleas in the 25th judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clearfield and Clinton, and the Honorables John S. Proudfoot and Samuel Strohecker, esqs., associate judges in Centre co., having issued their precept, to me directed, for holding a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery at Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the fourth Monday of April, 1865, being the 24th day of the month, and to continue two weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done, and those who are bound in recognizance to prosecute against the persons that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte the 4th day of April, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and the eighty-ninth year of the independence of the United States.

Sheriff's Office, RICHARD CONLEY,
Bellefonte, Pa. *Sheriff.*

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The undersigned very respectfully informs the public, and especially lovers of music, that having obtained from the manufacturer the sole agency for the sale of

STEINWAY & SON'S PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS AND CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO'S MELODEONS,

He is prepared to deliver to persons wishing good instruments the above at Philadelphia and New York retail prices.

Circulars sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

N. B.—Every instrument is warranted for *five years.*

B. M. GREENE,
feb 17tf Huntingdon, Pennsylvania.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of George McCormick, senior, deceased, In the court of common pleas of Centre county:

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by said court to make distribution of the fund in court, arising from the above estate, amongst those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested at his office in the borough of Bellefonte, on Saturday, the 29th day of April, A D 1865, at two o'clock p m of said day, for the purposes of his appointment.

GEO. M. YOCUM,
April 7-4t Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Spangler, deceased, late of Potter 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.

EZRA L. SPANGLER.
mh 17 6t. MARGARET SPANGLER.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Sankey, deceased, late of Milheim, Centre county, Pa, having been granted to the subscribers, they request all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

JACOB SANKEY,
JOHN SANKEY,
JAMES SANKEY,
JOHN REIGHARD,
April 7-6t. Executors.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing a duebill given by Elizabeth Logue, and Philip Shenebeger, Executors of James Logue deceased, to Isaac Womer for eighty dollars, and ninety one cents dated April 5th 1865, payable in six months after date, as we did not receive value for it, and are determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law.

ELIZABETH LOGUE,
PHILIP SHENEBEGER.
april 7th 3t, *Executors.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Martha E. Carlisle, deceased, late of Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pa., having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby *notified* to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

SAMUEL CARLISLE,
March 31, 1865-6t. *Administrator.*

MARK YOUR BAGS!

Stamps for Bags, Buffalo, Robes or any thing else of the kind, to be had at all times and at exceedingly low prices, at the shop of the subscriber in Bellefont.

D. DERR.

PLOWS! PLOWS!

A large supply of the celebrated Wartz ploughs at $9, and also a lot of superior Straw cutters at $13, can be had at Haupts Milesburg foundry or their Ware Room in Bellefonte

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 Arch street, above Fifth, Philadelphia, Manufacturer and Dealer in Watches, Fine Jewelry, Solid Silver Ware, and superior Silver plated Ware. mh 24 3t

TIMOTHY SEED.

A large supply of Timothy Seed just received, and for sale at Sussmans.

LITTLE ONION'S!

A large supply of Little Onions just received, and for sale at Sussmans.

PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE WATCHMAN OFFICE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

The following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors, and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre county to be held at Bellefonte, for allowance and confirmation, on Wednesday, the 26th day of April, 1865.

1. The account of John McCalmont and R. V. Butler, administrators of Thomas Butler, late of Marion township, deceased.

2. Guardianship account of Joseph Weaver, guardian of Mary Isabella Keeler, minor child of Joseph Keeler, late of Boggs township, deceased.

3. The account of John M. Way and John M. C. Miller, administrators, &c., of John Way, jr., late of Halfmoon township, deceased.

4. The account of John Jamison, administrator of &c. of John Duffey, late of Harris township, deceased.

5. The account of Samuel W. Gardner, administrator of &c. of Samuel Gardner, sr., late of Liberty township, deceased.

6. The account of John Zimmerman, guardian of Polly Dunkle, a minor daughter of John Dunkle, late of Walker township, deceased.

7. The account of Leonard Merryman, administrator of &c. of John Vanpool, late of Taylor township, deceased.

8. The account of William Mayes and Adam Rankin, executors of &c. of Peter Haldeman, late of Ferguson township, deceased.

9. The account of John Thompson, executor of &c. of John Jarret, late of Worth township, deceased.

10. The account of Stephen H. McMonigal, administrator of &c, of Henry Vaughn, late of Taylor township, deceased.

11. The account of William B. Johnston, guardian of Mary C. Reel, one of the minor children of Harman Reel, late of Centre county, deceased.

12. The account of Henry Showers, administrator of &c. of George Showers, late of Walker township, deceased.

13. The account of Gideon Dornblazer, guardian of John H. and Charles S. Beck, minor children of Simon Beck, late of Walker township, deceased.

14. The account of Jeremiah Swartz, guardian of Ira C. and Mary A. Wrichtly, minor children of Frederick Wrichtly, late of Walker township, deceased.

15. The supplementary account of Nelson Askey, surviving executor of &c. of Christian Bechtol, late of Centre county, deceased.

16. The account of Samuel Bechtol, guardian of Sarah Jane Shaw, minor child of Hugh Shaw, late of Liberty township, deceased.

17. The account of Samuel Rider and Amos E. Clemson, executors of &c. of William Rider, late of Ferguson township, deceased.

18. The final account of Charles Beck, trustee of &c. of John Beck, late of Walker township, deceased.

19. The account of E. and D. McBride, administrators of &c. of John McBride, late of Benner township, deceased.

The account of A. R. Barlow, administrator of &c. of John Benner, late of Worth township, deceased.

21. The account of John M. Furey, administrator of &c. of M. Amanda Swartz, late of Spring township, deceased.

22. The account of Sarah S. and John P. Ross, administrators of &c. of Robert Ross, late of Gregg township, deceased.

23. The account of James P. Coburn, executor of &c. of Catharine Huston, late of Potter township, deceased.

24. The account of James W. Snyder, administrator of &c. of Henry Royer, late of Ferguson township, deceased.

25. The account of Michael Fiedler, guardian of Di