Democratic Watchman

P. GRAY MEEK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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The War.

General Grant on Monday morning last arrived at Raleigh. He at once superseded General Sherman in command of the Federal army, and gave to Johnston the forty eight hours' notice necessary to close the truce and renew hostilities. The truce will end this morning. Johnston was also informed that military officers had no authority to decide upon civil questions. When Grant arrived Sherman's army was quietly in camp in and around Raleigh. Johnston had moved nearly all his forces from Hillsborough down to Chapel Hill, and was thus thirty miles southwest of Raleigh. Everything was quiet in both armies. It appears that the recent conference between Sherman and Johnston was proposed by Johnston on April 14. The conference began on April 17, Wade Hampton being present. It was concluded on the 18th, Breckinridge being present. Jefferson Davis was at Hillsborough, fifteen miles from the place of meeting during the entire conference. Wade Hampton refused to be bound by the agreement made.

General Halleck on Saturday last took command of the Federal armies at Richmond, Norfolk, and Fortress Monroe. He is the successor of Grant, and thus commands both Meade and Ord. General Dent is military governor of Richmond.

There are seventy thousand Confederate prisoners confined in the North. This does not include those paroled in Lee's army. Five thousand Federal prisoners are awaiting exchange at Darien, Georgia, and when it is made there will be scarcely a Northern prisoner in the South.

In the District of Columbia all the drafted men in camp have been released.—*Age.*

Assassination of Presidents.

There is a certain class of newspaper editors and political vagabonds, that by their insinuations are attempting to fasten the assassination of President Lincoln upon those who are looked upon as leaders of the Democratic party. It is not because *they* believe, what they thus insidiously attempt to teach, but for the simple purpose of stirring up strife, and of making the feeling that now exists between the different parties, bitterer and more relentless if possible. We do not intend to enter into a defence of the members of our party in regard to these infamous charges, brought against them by individuals, who have all their lives been inciters of riots, advocates of arson, defenders of mob law and protectors of assassins; but simply to refer to matters which now form part of the history of our own country, to show what political party, if it is to be judged by the acts of its members, has placed itself upon the record, as the appologist and defender of crimes, such as were committed in Washington on the 14th inst.

It must be remembered that although Abraham Lincoln was the first to fall, yet he was not the first President whose life was attempted in such a way. During the summer of 1833, Andrew Jackson President of the United States, in company with some friends and members of his Cabinet, was, on his way down the Potomac on board a boat. At the time, he was sitting in the cabin talking, when young Randolph, also a passenger, got up, passed behind him, drew out a pistol, and presenting it directly at Jacksons head, attempted to fire. The weapon was knocked from his hand, however, before the deed could be accomplished, and he was taken into custody. He acknowledged that it was his intention to shoot Jackson—that he had got on board that boat—chosen that day—and that time, with the belief that he would be successful, and that it was still his determination to carry the deed into effect. After disarming him the boat was stopped and he was put ashore. Jackson refusing to have him prosecuted.

Did the opponents of Gen. Jackson, who are to-day the opponents of Democracy, denounce the act? *Not one of them.* Many declared that they were sorry Randolph did not succeed, others attempted to paliate the crime, by saying he was young, impulsive, and tho'tless. He was permitted to run at large, until finding he could not accomplish his bloody work, he left for Europe, shortly after which he died, and *to day* there are men in the ranks of the Puritan party, who revere his memory in consequence of the crime he attempted to commit.

The second and most desperate attempt to assassinate President Jackson, was made by William Lawrence, a whig, in January 1835. With two pistols each loaded, he took his station on the East Portico of the Capitol, and waited for the President, whom, he knew to be in, to pass by, when he aimed one directly at his heart, it missed fire, and before he could be arrested had exchanged it for the other, which was also snapped but failed to go off. He was taken into custody, and according to his own confession, a part of which we copy below, he admitted that he had been deliberating upon the act for some time past, and went there that day with the intention of carrying it out.

What was the course pursued then, by those who to-day are attempting to fasten the assassination of President Lincoln upon the Democratic party? *By their proceedings which are upon record, they proved that they were the excusers of assassins, defenders of murderers and protectors of villians.* Scarcely had Lawrence been placed in prison, until the whole miserable brood, raised the cry that he was insane, and that to punish him, would be a disgrace to the country, and an outrage upon humanity. That our readers may judge for themselves, as to the insanity of the individual, in whose behalf the feelings and sympathies of these Puritans were enlisted, we copy from the Congressional Globe, of February 1835, part of the report made by Doctor's Causin and Sewall, physicians appointed to ascertain as far as possible, the state of his bodily health and mind. They say.

"On entering his room we engaged in a free conversation with him, in which he participated apparently in the most artless and unreserved manner. Upon being interogated as to his habits, he replied that he had been generally temperate, using ardent spirits moderately when at work, but for the last three or four weeks, had not taken any, that he had never gambled, and, in other respects had led a regular sober life. When asked as to the circumstances connected with the attempted assassination, he said that he had *been deliberating upon it for some time past*, and that he had called at the Presidents house about a week previous to the attempt, and being conducted to the Presidents apartments by the porter, found him in conversation with a member of Congress, whom he believed to be Mr. Sutherland, of Pennsylvania. When interogated about the pistols which he had used, he stated they were a pair his father had left him; that he had been frequently in the habit of loading and fireing those pistols at marks; and that *he had never known them to fail going off on any other occasion*, and at the distance of ten yards the ball always passed throught an inch plank. He also stated that he had loaded those pistols three or four days previous, with ordinary care for the purpose attempted, but that he used a pencil instead of a ram-rod, and that during that period, they were at all times carried in his pockets, and that he knew no cause why they failed to explode. When asked why he went to the Capitol on that day, he replied that he expected the President would be there. He also stated that he was in the Rotunda when the President arrived, and on being asked why he did not attempt to shoot him then, he replied, he did not wish to interfere with the funeral ceremonies, and therefore waited till it was over. He also stated that he did not enter the Hall, but looked through a window from the lobby, and saw the President seated with members of Congress, and he then returned to the Rotunda, and waited till the President again entered *to go out*, then passed through and took his position on the east Portico about two yards from the door, drew his pistols from his inside coat pocket, cocked them and held one in each hand, concealed by his coat lest he should alarm the spectators—and states that as soon as the one *in his right hand missed fire*, he immediately dropped, or exchanged it, and attempted to fire the second before he was seized; he further stated that he *aimed each pistol at the Presidents heart*, and intended, if the first pistol had not gone off, and the President had fallen, to have defended himself with the second, if defence had been necessary. He further stated that when the President arrived at the door, near which he stood, finding him supported on the left by Mr. Woodbury, and observing many persons in the rear, and being himself rather to the right of the President, in order to avoid wounding Mr. Woodbury and those in the rear, he stepped a little to his own right, so that should the ball pass through the body of the President it would be received by the door frame or stone wall."

Such is the report of the physicians, and our readers can judge for themselves as to the condition of Lawrence's intellect. Yet he was cleared on the grounds of insanity and not a Puritan in the land but eulogized the jury for doing so: *They* took his part, they proved themselves the friend of the would-be assassin. Many of them said it was only a pity he did not succeed, and through their efforts he was eventually turned loose. Was Lawrence insane? Read the report and judge for yourselves.

It is needless for us to remind the reader of the attempt to poison President Buchannan, at Washington, in 1856, and the manner in which these same Puritans strove to explain the matter away, in order to shield the guilty party. The event is to recent to have been forgotten. *They* had ends to accomplish, and they attempted to remove Jackson. They had an object to carry out, and they tried to get rid of Buchanan. They have a policy they would have pursued, and who will say they are not the guilty wretches in the last great tragedy. Look at their record. See what faction obtains power by the death of Mr. Lincoln, and draw your own conclusions.

AUDITOR GENERAL.—Some two weeks ago a communication appeared in the *Clinton Democrat* recommending our respected fellow townsman, S. T. Shugert, Esq., as the Democratic candidate for Auditor General. Being absent at the time, we did not see the communication referred to, nor have we been able to come across it since, but we have been reliably informed that such communication did appear.

We are pleased to see that a man of Mr. Shugert's ability has already been named for the responsible position of Auditor-General. He is, perhaps, better fitted for that office than any other man in Pennsylvania. His long connexion with the United States Patent Office first as Chief Clerk, and then as the Head of that department, and the eminent ability which characterized his administration of the duties of those highly important stations at a time when the agricultural and mechanical interests of the country were at the full tide of prosperity showed the peculiar talent of the man, and recommended him to his countrymen as a most valuable and able public servant, and should be evidence to the people now of his peculiar fitness for the important office to which he has been named.

Mr. Shugert is the slave of no monopoly—the stool-pigeon of no party—the tool of no clique. His is an upright, honorable, independent, able man, and a democrat in whom there is no shadow of guile. He is pledged to no railroad or banking interest, and his elevation to the post of Auditor-General of Pennsylvania would be hailed as an evidence of the intention of the people hereafter to place pure men in offices of important public trust.

We sincerely hope that Mr. Shugert may be the nominee of the party, and we are quite sure that he will command the entire strength of the Democracy in all portions of the State.

Sherman and Johnston.

By reference to the war news, which we publish elsewhere, it will be seen that General Johnston and General Sherman have entered into negotiations, which resulting in the surrender of the former, would have led to the termination of the war, the final overthrow of the Southern Confederacy, and the restoration of the Union on the basis of the Constitution, had they been ratified by the United States Government. The arrangements made by General Sherman for a cessation of hostilities have, however, not been ratified by the Administration, and he has been ordered to resume offensive operations, while the Lieutenant General has been sent to North Carolina to take the general superintendence of affairs into his own hands.

The terms of surrender entered into by Sherman and Johnston are published elsewhere, and we will not repeat them here. While we will not undertake to say that Sherman had authority to enter into a treaty of peace with the Confederate general, we may nevertheless observe that the terms offered by him are no more nor less than a proposition that the Southern States *shall come back into the Union under the old Constitution!* This is what the people were led to believe was the object of the war. It was for this that they entered the army, and this is what they believe they have been fighting for for four bloody years. Our estimation of General Sherman has risen very much since the publication of these terms, and we look upon him now as desiring to secure an honorable and lasting peace, keeping in view the rights of the Southern people, and the solemn declarations of the Constitution of the United States.

But these terms which would have ended the war at once and forever, have not been ratified by our government, and Gen Sherman has been rebuked for his pains. The people can now see how much sincerity there was in the abolitionists when they professed to be carrying on the war for the restoration of the Union. Here is a chance for them to make their professions good. Have they embraced it? On the contrary they have flouted the very idea of peace upon such terms, and have heaped obloquy and abuse upon the head of our most successful general; and the very man whom, only a few days since, they lauded to the skies as the paragon of nobleness, they now stigmatize as a mercenary traitor. And why? Because he offered to the confederate general and the Southern Confederacy honorable terms of peace and Union.

On the heads of the abolitionists be the crime of a resumption of hostilities. The South and General Johnston accepted Sherman's terms, which covers him with more glory than all his victories, while the abolition party, as represented by the Administration at Washington, by its refusal to sanction those terms, has merited the execrations of the people, and given itself eternal infamy.

Halleck Redivivus!

Major General Henry Wager Halleck, the Great Nobody of this war, since the death of Mr. Lincoln, has once more risen to the surface, we very much fear to the detriment of the interests of the country. All the world knows what a ridiculous failure he was, and what a miserable commander he made, while acting in the capacity of general-in-chief. So great was his incompetency that President Lincoln removed him from his position of general-in-chief, and could never afterwards be prevailed upon to give him any command whatever. As a salve for his wounded vanity, however, the President good-naturedly created a sinecure for him, allowing him to enjoy the title of "Chief of Staff," and to draw his major-general's pay, and in that doubtful position Halleck has been living in Washington ever since his contemptible failure as general-in-chief.

Since the accession of Mr. Johnson to the presidency, however, this blundering general, whom Mr. Lincoln wisely kept in retirement, has once more been elevated to place and power. By a recent order of the War Department he is assigned to the command of "the department of Virginia, the Army of the Potomac, and all that part of North Carolina not occupied by General Sherman." This gives him precedence of Generals Meade and Ord, brave men and meritorious officers, who have stood the brunt of the war, so far as the Potomac army is concerned, and who certainly do not deserve that this contempt should come upon them. Surely General Meade deserves something better at the hands of the government he has served so long and well than to be thus subjected to the orders of an imbecile officer who never fought a battle nor won a victory.

It is said that General Halleck has been invested with plenary powers, and we suppose he will manage things pretty much as he pleases in his department. It is a fortunate thing for the army of the Potomac that the fighting is about over, for with Lee to oppose them, under Halleck's leadership they would meet with a greater disgrace than overtook them on a previous occasion, never to be forgotten, when Halleck sacrificed them, and then, like a coward, threw the blame of the whole disgraceful affair upon the shoulders of poor John Pope.

This is blunder No. 1 for President Johnson; and it is certainly a mark of great disrespect to the memory of Mr. Lincoln thus to place in high position so soon after his death, a man whom he had removed from power, and whose vanity, egotism, and imbecility so disgusted him that he refused to extend to him any of his confidence.

Funeral of Mr. Lincoln.

THE funeral obsequies of President Lincoln took place in Washington, on Thursday last, and were attended by an immense mass of people. Immediately after the ceremonies were concluded the remains were started for Springfield, Illinois, passing, on the route, through the cities of Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, &c., &c. All along the route the melancholy cortege elicited the deepest sorrow and respect, and the remains of the dead President, wherever they were exposed to the people, were looked upon in sadness and in tears. At Independence Hall in Philadelphia, where the deceased President lay in State, it is estimated that two hundred thousand people visited the remains, and paid a fitting tribute to the lamented dead. The remains entered this State on Saturday, and as far as we can learn, all business throughout the State was suspended on that day, in accordance with the recommendation of Governor Curtin. Although civil affairs go on as usual, it will be long before the people of the United States recover from the shock which they felt on learning the news of the terrible murder of Mr. Lincoln.

The course pursued by those having the funeral obsequies under their charge will certainly not assist in erasing from the public mind the deed which all seem to lament. Why the dead President must be dragged over the country for weeks, as a public exhibition we cannot see. That it will be of any benefit to the country we do not believe—that it will help those who mourn his loss to forget their grief, none will expect, or that it will diminish our troubles as a people, or add ought to the name of the deceased, no one can pretend.

The terms agreed upon between Gen. Sherman and Gen. Johnson, for the surrender of the latter together with all the Confederate forces, allowed the people of the south to come back into the Union, and enjoy the rights guaranteed them by the old Constitution, the same terms that "war men" have always declared they would give them, if they would lay down their arms and cease fighting the Federal authority. But President Jonhson and his cabinet say no such conditions will be given, and order Grant to take Sherman's place, and push on the war. Will some of the individuals who have denounced us as a "traitor" and had us imprisoned for saying this war was *not* waged for a restoration of the Union, and the enforcement of the laws, tell us *now* what it is for? Answer will you?

EVER since the accession of Andrew Johnston to the Presidential chair, he has been waited upon by commissioners delegations and hosts of private citizens, who seem to be impressed with the idea that it is their special duty to teach him his duty.—*Age.*

Judging from the course he has seen proper to pursue in reference to the arrangements made by Sherman and Johnston for the surrender of the latter, we think that it would be a good thing for the country if somebody would teach him his duty. He certainly has not learned that lesson yet, if he has, the people in this section of the country are awfully deceived.

—Just as we go to press the news reaches us by telegraph of the shooting of Booth, the supposed assassin of President Lincoln, by a squad of men under command of Col. Baker in St. Marys county, Md. Whether correct, we cannot say

Simeon Draper's son charged $180,000 for two weeks' labor at Savannah, marking the cotton which was seized there.—*New York Express.*

It is our deliberate judgment that the young Draper is a full believer in the doctrine that "Modesty is a quality that highly adorns a woman" but it is not a component part of the character of a gentleman and patriot. $180,000 for two weeks, is $360,000 a month, or $4,320,000 per annum. A tolerably fat office for a young man amid the pressure of hard times during our great civil war. That he has at least a full appreciation of the value of his services, we shall not attempt to deny. However, having displayed such astonishing ability for *charging*, we suggest that he shall now join the cavalry in order that he may *charge* to his heart's content, and inflict his destructive blows upon the enemy. It is a sad thought that the huge grabber pendant at the extremity of his collossal right arm should be devoted to the depletion of the Treasury of his own country. Patriotic young man! Has he shown himself "eager for the fray?" Is he maimed and battle-scarred, that such reward should be his? What nation, or set of lunatics ever dreamed of giving such compensation for any manner of service? He join the cavalry, draw his sabre and venture so much as to look upon the angry enemy? Not a bit of it. Not even a taste. If this intensely loyal young Draper be really a son of Simeon he can have no stomach for anything of the sort, though he certainly possesses the strength of a Sampson to draw his enormous pay.—*Washington Union.*

A VOICE FROM ENGLAND.—In a book entitled "Canada," just published in London, but not yet in our own country is the following:

"The danger which menaces the Union will become far greater after the success of the Unionists than it was during the war; because the extinction of the principle of State Rights will naturally tend to centralize the power of the Federal Government. They cannot restore what they have pulled down. In virtue of their own principles, they must mantain a strict watch over the State Governments and Legislatures. Endless disputes and jealousies will arise. The Democrats, at once the ablest and the wealthiest party in each State, will take every opportunity of opposing a centralized government; and although the Republicans may raise armies to fight for the Union, they will not be able to prevent the slow and certain action of the State Legislatures, which will tend more and more to draw off the States from any federation in which their interests are not engaged, and to form them into groups bound together by the community of commerce, manufacture, feeling and destiny."—*Canada, p. 40.*

—Warm—The weather.

Letter of J. Wilkes Booth.

The following letter, said to have been written, sealed up, and left with J. S. Clarke, the Comedian, by his brother-in-law, J. Wilkes Booth, we find going the rounds of the papers. It shows him to be a man of feeling, impulsive, and determined:

——, ——, 1864.

MY DEAR SIR:—You may use this as you think best. But as *some* may wish to know *when, who* and *why*, and as I know not *how* to direct, I give it (in the words of your master)

"*To whom it may concern*":

Right or wrong, God judge me, not man. For be my motives good or bad, of one thing I am sure, the lasting condemnation of the North.

I love peace more than life. Have loved the Union beyond expression. For four years have I waited, hoped and prayed for the dark cloud to break, and for a restoration of our former sunshine. To wait longer would be a crime. All hope for peace is dead. My prayers have proved as idle as my hopes. God's will be done. I go to see and share the bitter end.

I have ever held the South were right. The very nomination of Abraham Lincoln, four years ago, spoke plainly war—war upon Southern rights and institutions. His election proved it. "Await an overt act." Yes, till you are bound and plundered. What folly! The South were wise. Who thinks of argument or patience when the finger of his enemy presses on the trigger? In a *foreign war*, I, too, could say, "Country, right or wrong." But in a struggle *such as ours* (where the brother tries to pierce the brother's heart), for Gods sake choose the right. When a country like this spurns *justice* from her side she forfeits the allegiance of every honest freeman, and should leave him, untrammelled by any fealty soever, to act as his concience may approve.

People of the North, to hate tyranny, to love liberty and justice, to strike at wrong and oppression, was the teaching of our fathers. The study of our early history will not let me forget it, and may it never.

This country was formed for the *white*, not for the black man. And, looking upon *African slavery* from the same standpoint held by the noble framers of our Constitution, I, for one, have ever considered it one of the greatest blessings (both for themselves and us) that God ever bestowed upon a favored nation. Witness heretofore our wealth and power; witness their elevation and enlightenment above their race elsewhere. I have lived among it most of my life, and have seen less harsh treatment from master to man than I have ever beheld in the North from father to son. Yet, heaven knows, *no one* would be willing to do *more* for the negro race than I, could I but see a way to *still better their* condition.

But Lincoln's policy is only preparing the way for their total annihilation. The South *are not, nor have they been, fighting* for the continuance of slavery. The first battle at Bull Run did away with that idea. Their causes *since* for *war* have been as *noble* and *greater far than those that urged our fathers on.* Even should we allow that they were wrong at the beginning of this contest, cruelty and injustice have made the wrong become the *right*, and they stand now (before the wonder and admiration of the world) as a noble band of patriotic heroes. Hereafter, reading of *their deeds*, Thermopylæ will be forgotten.

When I aided in the capture and execution of John Brown (who was a murderer on our western border, and who was fairly tried and convicted before an impartial judge and jury, of treason, and who, by the way, has since been made a god), I was proud of my little share in the transaction, for I deemed it my duty, and that I was helping my common country to perform an act of justice. But what was a crime in poor John Brown is now considered (by themselves) as the greatest and only virtue of the whole Republican party. Strange transmigration! *Vice* to become *virtue*, simply because *more* indulge in it.

I thought then, *as now*, that the Abolitionists *were the only traitors* in the land, and that the entire party deserves the same fate as poor old Brown, not because they wish to abolish slavery, but on account of the means they have ever endeavored to use to effect that abolition. If Brown were living I doubt whether he *himself* would set slavery against the Union. Most, or many in the north, do, and openly curse the Union, if the South are to return and retain a single right guaranteed to them by every tie which we once revered as sacred. The South can make no choice. It is either extermination or slavery for themselves (worse than death) to draw from. I know *my* choice.

I have also studied hard to discover upon what grounds the right of a State to secede has been denied, with our very name, United States, and the declaration of Independence, *both* provide for secession. But there is no time for words. I write in haste. I know how foolish I shall be deemed for undertaking such a step as this, where, on the one side I have many friends, and everything to make me happy, where my profession alone has gained me an income of more than twenty thousand dollars a year, and where my great personal ambition in my profession has such a great field for labor. On the other hand the South has never bestowed upon me one kind word; a place now where I have no friends, except beneath the sod; a place where I must either become a private soldier or a beggar. To give up all of the former for the latter, besides my mother and sister whom I love so dearly (although they so widely differ with me in my opinion,) seems insane; but God is my judge. I love justice more than I do a country that disowns it; more than fame and wealth; more (Heaven pardon me if wrong) more than a happy home. I have never been upon a battle field; but oh! my countrymen, could you all but see the reality or effects of this horrid war, as I have seen them (in every State, save Virginia,) I know you would think like me, and would pray the Almighty to create in Northern minds a sense of right and justice (even should it possess no seasoning of mercy), and that he would dry up this sea of blood between us, which is daily growing wider. Alas! poor country, is she to meet her threatened doom? Four years ago I would have given a thousand lives to see her remain (as I have always known her) powerful and unbroken. And even now I would hold my life as naught to see her what she was. Oh! my friends, if the fearful scenes of the last four years had ever been enacted, or if what has been had been but a frightful dream, from which we could now awake, with what overflowing hearts could we bless our God and pray for his continued favor! How I loved the old flag can never now be known. A few years since and the entire world could boast of none so pure and spotless. But I have of late been seeing and hearing of her bloody deeds of which she has been made the emblem, and would shudder to think how changed she had grown. Oh! how I have longed to see her break from the mist of blood and death that circles round her folds, spoiling her beauty and tarnishing her honor. But no, day by day she has been dragged deeper and deeper into cruelty and oppression, till now (in my eyes) her once bright red stripes look like bloody gashes on the face of Heaven. I look now upon my early admiration of her glories as a dream. My love (as things stand to-day) is for the South alone. Nor do I deem it a dishonor in attempting to make for her a prisoner this man, to whom she owes so much of misery. If success attend me, I go penniless at her side. They say she has found that "last ditch" which the North have so long derided, and been endeavoring to force her in, forgetting they are our brothers, and that it is impolitic to goad an enemy to madness. Should I reach her in safety and find it true, I will promptly beg permission to triumph or die in that same "ditch" by her side.

A Confederate doing duty upon his own responsibility. J. WILKES BOOTH.

The Surrender of Johnston.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—As reports have been in circulation for some time of a correspondence between Generals Johnston and Sherman, the following memorandum, or basis of what was agreed upon, between the Generals and the result, is published:

Memorandum, or basis of agreement made this, the 18th day of April, 1865, near Durham's Station, in the State of North Carolina, by and between General Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the Confederate army and Major-General W. T. Sherman, commanding the army of the United States, both present.

First:—The contending armies now in the field to maintain the *status quo* until notice is given by the commanding General of any one to his opponent, and reasonable time, say forty-eight hours, allowed.

Second. The Confederate armies now in existence to be disbanded and conducted to their several State capitals, there to deposit their arms and public property in the State arsenal; and each officer and man to execute and file an agreement to cease from acts of war and to abide the action of both State and Federal authorities. The number of arms and munitions of war to be reported to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington City, subject to the future action of the Congress of the United States, and in the meantime to be used solely to maintain peace and order within the borders of the

Fifth. The people and inhabitants of all States to be guaranteed, as far as the Executives can, their political rights and franchises, as well as their right of person and property as defined by the Constitution of the United States and of the States respectively.

Sixth. The Executive authority or Government of the United States not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war so long as they live in peace and quiet abstain from acts of armed hostility, and obey the laws in existence at the place of their residence.

States respectively.

Third. The recognition by the Executive of the United States of the several State Governments on their officers and Legislatures taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States; and where conflicting State Governments have resulted from the war, the legitimacy of all shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Fourth. The re-establishment of all Federal Courts in the several States, with powers as defined by Constitution and laws of Congress.

Seventh. In general terms it is announced that the war is to cease; a general amnesty, so far as the Executive of the United States can command, on condition of the disbandment of the Confederate armies, the distribution of arms, and the resumption of peaceful pursuits by officers and men hitherto composing said armies.

Not being fully empowered by our respective principals to fulfil these terms, we individually and officially pledge ourselves to promptly obtain authority and will endeavor to carry out the above programme.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Maj. Gen Com. Army U. S. in N. C.
J. E. JOHNSTON,
General Com'd'g C. S. A. in N. C.

Questions for Freemen.

Which party is it that assails the freedom of the press and the liberty of speech—suppresses the one and imprisons citizens for the exercise of the other within the constitutional and lawful limit?

Which party is it which prescribes men in their business and private relations for differences of opinion on a political question?

Which party is it that attempts to coerce men through their necessities or their fears to renounce their honest political convictions and vote for those with whom they disagree in sentiment?

Which party is it that compels its members, by secret oath, to discharge from their employment all persons, however capable or faithful, who do not subscribe to their party test and vote for their party candidates?

What party is it that joins its members in secret league, pledged to carry the elections by proscription, intimidation, bribery, frauds or force?

Which party is it that threatens the use of military power to carry the ballot boxes, and boasts of its ability to corrupt the electors to its purposes by the use of money?

What party is it that glories in the name of 'loyalists,' in contradistinction to that of 'freemen,' and holds precisely the same principles and advocates the same unconditional submission to arbitrary power, as the loyalists who denounced our rebel fathers in the revolutionary war?

"By their fruits ye shall know them," saith the proverb. No honest man will pretend that the party which endorses any of the acts enumerated in the foregoing questions is the party of freedom, of popular rights, or of constitutional liberty. The man of that party is no friend to free government who will not defend the rights of all and concede to others all the rights which he demands for himself.

We ask now, when and where has the Democratic party invaded the freedom of speech or of the press? When has that party counseled or countenanced prescription for opinion's sake, or attempted to violate the freedom of the ballot box? In what instance did that party attempt coercion, intimidation, or bribery to secure a party success at an election? When did they ever claim any right for themselves which they did not concede to every other citizen of every other party? Does any one know of a Democratic employer who feels bound by his party obligations to compel his employees to join in party processions and vote the party ticket or discharge them? Did you ever hear of a Democratic office-holder being compelled by his party to prescribe to all his clerks and subordinates a party test-oath to support the party in whatever measure or policy it might choose to adopt? Does any one know of an individual now acting with the Democratic party through fear or promise of a personal reward? Is it not a notorious fact that all of the mercenaries, time-servers, and place-seekers who are willing to sell their liberties for a price, are already retained by the administration party? Take from that party its ability to buy and its power to coerce, and no intelligent men would presume to claim for it a majority in over a half dozen States. The fact that in the late Presidential contest its leaders did not dare to leave the verdict to the unbiased judgment of the people is conclusive evidence of their deliberate purpose to overthrow our free constitution and subvert the liberties of the people. It is a monstrous absurdity to suppose that the liberties of a people are to be perpetuated by corruption, intimidation and fraud practised upon themselves. That man who takes the bribe or suffers himself to be coerced into the support of a party which seeks success by such means, is a traitor to his own liberties and to the liberties of his children.—*Clinton Democrat*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Be it known that on last Saturday afternoon between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock, an individual, well known to the undersigned, did wrongfully enter the baggage room of Garman's hotel, and then and there did (instigated by the Devil and not having the fear of God before his eyes,) feloniously steal and carry away, and did appropriate to his own use and behoof, without leave or license of the present owner, a well made and substantial umbrella, much needed by its present owner, as it was raining fast at the time. I hope the individual who is so base will come to repent of his folly, when reading this notice, and then, like a prodigal, return said umbrella to its lawful owner, and swear by Him that liveth for ever and ever that he will never again commit such a diabolical and heinous crime while he lives, and then I will forgive him too; otherwise I will deal with him according to the laws and customs of our nation. Said umbrella is marked with a 'G.'

G. G.

CHRISTAIN SIMON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

MILLHEIM, PENN'A,

Would respectfully inform the public that he has opened up a shop in the room formerly occupied by Mr Reed, where he will be ready at all times to repair

CLOCKS, WATCHES, & JEWELRY,

in the best style, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted. Ap. 28–1m

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 expectation, 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, $2.

REFERENCES.

Samuel W. Taylor,	Matthew B. Taylor,
Thomas Reed,	George Sigler,
Robert Taylor,	C. Wakefield,
Charles Nageny,	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,
P. H. Franciscus,	John Reed,
John D. Taylor,	Daniel Yoder,
Lewis A. Stonerod,	John Taylor,
Yost Yoder,	John Garret,
Gideon Yoder,	Joseph Alexander,
Matthew Taylor,	David Yoder,

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

apr. 21–2t. ABNER THOMPSON. 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 2853.
apr 14 1y Philadelphia, Pa.

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.*

feb17tf B. M. GREENE, 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 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.

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. DEER.

PLOWS! PLOWS!

A large supply of the celebrated Warts ploughs at $9, and also a lot of superior Straw cutters at $15, can be had at Haupts Milesburg foundry or their Ware Room in Bellefonte.

TIMOTHY SEED.

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