Democratic Watchman

P. GRAY MEEK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

BELLEFONTE, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 26, 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 News.

A plot of the negro soldiers at Memphis, to murder every Confederate paroled prisoner there, was discovered and thwarted last week. Thursday night was the time fixed for the massacre, but white troops had been placed on guard, and when the negroes attempted to sally from their quarters, they met a determined resistance. In the fight which took place twenty of the negroes were killed and wounded. Since then, they have been strongly guarded. General Washburne has been superseded in command at Memphis by General John E. Smith.

On Saturday afternoon Jefferson Davis and his family were still on board the steamer Clyde in Hampton Roads. Alexander H Stephens and Col. Reagan were removed to the gunboat Tuscarora, which sailed, it is supposed, for Fort Delaware.

Clement C. Clay was not captured with Jefferson Davis, but voluntarily gave himself up to stand trial on the charge of being implicated in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. Jacob Thompson offers to surrender himself if he shall be guaranteed a fair trial on the same charge.

A Nashville despatch announces the capture of Isham G. Harris, Confederate Governor of Tennessee, together with State documents and six hundred thousand dollars in specie.

There is a report from New Orleans of the assassination of the Confederate General Kirby Smith by a Major McKee, in consequence of a difficulty with the latter growing out of some cotton speculations.

General Herron has occupied Clinton and Osyka, in Louisiana. The people in Louisiana are represented as overjoyed at the end of the war.

General Sherman was before the War Committee yesterday, testifying in relation to his conference with Johnston. His official report of the conference will shortly be published.

Five tons of the archives of the late Confederate Government have been brought to Washington from North Carolina.

Jeremiah Clemens, formerly United States Senator from Alabama, died at Huntsville on Saturday last.

ARRESTED AGAIN.—On Tuesday last the Editor of the WATCHMAN was taken into custody by the Deputy United States Marshal of this District, and conveyed to Pittsburg to answer a charge of counseling resistance to the draft, and with advising drafted men not to report. Mr. Meek arrived home again late on Thursday, none the worse for his little jaunt, much to the disappointment of some of his abolition friends, who had given it as their opinion that he was at last finally disposed of, and hoped to hear of his death by hanging, or some other such dire intelligence.

This makes the fifth time that the editor of this paper has been arrested through the instrumentality of abolition bloodhounds. It seems to be their intention to pursue him to the death. *They will fail to accomplish their object.*

In consequence of Mr. Meek's absence the matter in this paper has been prepared by a friend. If its deficiencies should be observed, this will be a sufficient excuse.

General Lee and the Baltimoreans.

We see it stated that over forty thousand dollars have been raised in Baltimore for the relief of General Lee and family, who, it seems, have been reduced, by the confiscation of their property in Virginia by the Government, to a condition of absolute necessity. It was thought that these subscriptions would amount to one hundred thousand dollars before they closed, in Baltimore alone. This shows the estimation in which General Lee is held, as a man, by everybody, and will, no doubt, be most gratifying to the general himself. Of course, abolition journals will denounce this generous proceeding, and quote it as another evidence of the sympathy of "copperheadism" with "rebellion" and "rebellious chieftains." We look upon it, however, only as the sympathy of warm-hearted people for a brave, generous, and humane, but unfortunate man. In the course which General Lee took in the war, he acted upon his honest convictions of right and wrong. He has been a noble enemy, and a foeman worthy of the steel of the most honorable of our commanders. He has been a humane and merciful general, and, although the Fates were against him, and he is now a prisoner on parole, he yet retains the respect of both friends and enemies. The money raised for him in Baltimore, therefore, is but a testimony of the estimation in which he is held personally, and will be so regarded by all honorable minds. Those little souls who cannot rise above party malignity, and who do not know what a great thing it is to be magnanimous; who are actuated by that basest of all human passions—*revenge*, will denounce this act of the people of Baltimore as a deed of treason for which they should be made to suffer; but all good men who have the real interest of the country at heart, and who desire the restoration of the old, cordial feeling between the North and South, will pronounce it a wise step toward the accomplishment of that most desirable result. The hearts of the southern people are not to be won by acts of petty meanness, or by the infliction upon them of a malicious revenge, that would, now that they are without the means to help themselves, be disgraceful and infamous. On the contrary, all those acts which go to show that the northern people are not disposed to be otherwise than magnanimous, will be sure to be appreciated by them, and will redound to our undoubted advantage. The generous act of the Baltimoreans in presenting so large a sum of money to the fallen but still favorite general, Lee, will have its due effect, and may, under the circumstances, be the first step towards a complete restoration of the old kindly feeling between the two sections.

Hon. Jere. Clemens.

Hon. Jere. Clemens, ex-United States Senator from Alabama, died at Huntsville, in that State, a few days ago. We are not informed as to the immediate cause of his death, but from our knowledge of the man, we are inclined to believe he is only another victim of that unfortunate habit which destroys so many of our best men—we mean the habit of indulging too freely in the use of intoxicating beverages.

Jere. Clemens was one of the most talented men of his day. His genius was brilliant, and his imagination eloquent, glowing, and fervid. He has said and written some of the most beautiful things on record, and his published speeches are models of eloquence and intellectual power. He was considered to be one of the most brilliant men in the United States Senate, and the chamber of that august body has oftentimes been charmed into silence as still as death by the magic of his eloquence and the poetry of his thought.

Mr. Clemens was also a novelist of fine ability, and his books have always been successful.

When the war broke out Mr. Clemens, in common with most of the men of North Alabama, held out for the government as long as his adherence was of any avail; but when the State passed the secession ordinance, seeing that it would be useless to any longer contend against the popular current that was fast hurrying the country into revolution, he fell in with the new order of things, and became a major general in the Alabama State forces. For a while he occupied a prominent position among the leaders of the South, but finally recanted, and when the United States troops penetrated to Huntsville, Alabama, he voluntarily renewed his allegiance to the Government, and again became a supporter of the Federal cause. Since then, however, he has lived in retirement, devoting himself chiefly to literary pursuits. At the time of his death, or shortly before that event, it is said he was engaged in writing a romance of the war. Whether the book had been finished or not, we do not know. Like too many of the most talented men of our country, Mr. Clemens was his own worst enemy, and while, at the time of his death, his mind was yet brilliant, his body was but the wreck of what it had been in the hey-day of his renown.

——As the cry of "copperhead" dies out with the end of the war which gave rise to it, new names and new epithets will be applied to the Democratic party. But, as there is nothing in a name, and as principles never die, the glorious old party, under whose mild and benignant reign our country attained its place among the nations of the earth, has nothing to fear from the revilings of its enemies. Like a rock in mid-ocean, over whose breast the breakers beat in vain, it stands as eternal as Truth herself, and as immutable as the principles upon which it is founded. The gates of abolitionism shall not prevail against it, nor shall the waves of fanaticism overwhelm it with shame. Gather around its standard, O, ye people! and plant it gloriously on high above the aspirations of its enemies, that all the oppressed of the earth may see it, and rush to claim a share in its blessings.

——General Kirby Smith, whom we mentioned in our last issue as having successfully withdrawn his army into Texas, with the intention of carrying on the war on his own hook, has, we see, been assassinated by one of his own officers, with whom he had some difficulty. What his men will do now without their leader, we do not pretend to know. It is probable, however, that, the controlling spirit gone, his army will disband and take the benefit of the amnesty proclamation, or make their way into Mexico, where there is now a first-rate chance for adventure.

——President Johnson has issued a proclamation declaring all the blockaded ports, with the exception of five in the State of Texas, open to commerce with foreign nations. This will give a renewed impetus to our foreign trade, and reinvigorate business in all directions. The change from war to peace is so great that people hardly yet realize that hostilities have ceased, or that the white winged messenger of good will to men has once more set foot in our land. But when our immense foreign trade begins to revive, and our people become as interested in commercial pursuits as they once were, the blessed fact will become more palpable to the masses, and joy and hope will once more reign in their hearts.

——Let us thank God that the war is over, and the dreadful slaughter that has so long desolated the country is at an end. Truly have the American people for the last four years been a nation of mourners, and many years must yet elapse before the bleeding wounds caused by the war will be fully healed. Let us hope that our country may never again be witness to such a scene of blood and woe.

——Next fall the democracy of Centre county will once more be called upon to buckle on their armor in support of their principles and their party. Are they preparing for the ordeal? Are their weapons in order? A desperate effort will be made by the opposition to carry this county, and plant the roots of abolition-niggerism in this vineyard of pure democratic principles. We trust the democracy of Centre county will comprehend, in time to avert the catastrophe of an abolition triumph, the magnitude of the interests involved, and begin even now to organize their ranks. We have nothing to fear provided every man does his duty; but we wish to impress upon the mind of every democrat in the county the fact that there is a great work to be done, and that each man must do his part in order to secure the accomplishment of the whole of the allotted task. Let this fact be kept in remembrance, and, by the time the election day arrives, let the democratic hosts of this county be so well organized, and ready for the fray that there will be no shadow of hope for the opposition.

——W. W. White, ex-provost marshal of this district, writes a letter to the abolition organ of Clinton county, in which he justifies the Lock Haven rioters, and states that he is in favor of *hanging* all Northern rebels. Now, if we are to judge by reports, this individual would be much better at *hanging* around other people's hen roosts and turkey-houses than at anything else, as rumor says he has had considerable experience in this branch of the *hanging* "biz."

Opposing the Government.

For four years the unscrupulous, subsidized press of the abolition party, and more particularly that portion of it controlled by renegade Democrats, has maintained itself by fighting a mythical enemy which it was pleased to call "copperheadism". This gorgon had as many heads as the fabled hydra, and so protean in its character that no two of them could exactly agree as to its main features. Everything not in accordance with the universal negro freedom dogma and the wholesale plundering of the government by radical office holders and contractors, whether it was the tenets of Vallandighand, the war platform of Gen McClellan, the terms allowed by Grant to Lee, or the peace arrangement of Gen Sherman, has, in the opinion of the "only truly loyal and good," been "rank, festering treason," "copperheadism," &c. If it had not been for this bugbear, which was termed "the foe in the rear," it is hard to tell what a large number of scribbling editors, office-holders, bar-room politicians, and galvanized preachers would have done to exhibit their patriotic zeal and—keep out of the army. Although it is stated by those gentry that the Democratic party has for four years opposed and embarrassed the government, we fail to see wherein, unless it be that our party has furnished those self styled loyalists with a pretext to stay at home, when their valuable services could have been made available in the army—if not as soldiers, at least as entrenchers and general scullions. In no other way has the Democratic party 'opposed the government.' Its members are to be found in every regiment and division of all the armies of the government throughout the entire war, and the taxes to carry on the strife have been borne as equally and willingly as the abolition party has borne its share.

The cry of "opposing" and "embarrassing" the government was only raised by those of the abolition party who stand at home—who had determined from the start to stay at home—and who couldn't have been thrashed into incasing their precious, fine-cloth persons in the army blue, or risking their well fed carcasses to mutilation on the battlefields. These bar-room, fireside heroes, the babbling, blathering conservators of "true loyalty" and "never-dying patriotism" (never dying in the army, anyhow,) need a cloak to conceal their peculating raids upon the Public Treasury, and that cry sufficed for their purpose. The administration at Washington had probably neither time nor opportunity to watch that class of "loyal" parasites, who had attached themselves to the government, and it was only through the ever watchful Democratic party that their plunderings were brought to light. Had it not been for the check afforded by the Democracy upon the radical cormorants, it is impossible to tell where the stealings would have ended. Ere this, no doubt, the government would have been in hopeless bankruptcy, through the rascality of its barnacles alone. *The records of the hundreds of courts martial that have already been held, show conclusively that those who were loudest in their cries of "traitor," "copperheadism," "treason sympathising," &c., against the Democratic party,* HAVE BEEN THE LARGEST PLUNDERERS AND THE GREATEST SCOUNDRELS.

But if, during the past four years, there had been any truth in the false charge made against the Democratic party of opposing and embarrassing the government in carrying on the war, that charge will not now hold good, *when the war is practically ended. And yet the cry of the radical leeches is just as loud, if not louder than ever.* Democrats are not, even now, to be allowed to say a word about an office-holder or a contractor without bringing upon themselves the charge of "treason" and "opposing" the government. Democratic evidence must be impeached and not allowed to bring any of the "truly loyal" to disgrace before the people, and condign punishment through the laws. The "truly loyal" speculators in office, in mules, in grain, in ships, in stores, in army clothing, in arms, in cotton, in arable lands,—in fact, in everything peculative or speculative, must be saved from exposure, *and the private fortunes they have made out of the necessities of the nation must be preserved to them and their heirs.* That is the secret of the cry now raised of "no more opposition to, or embarrassment of the government."

To test these questions of "loyalty" and "opposing the government," we would propose that those of the Democratic leaders in the North who have been charged with disloyalty and opposing the government be put to trial on these charges, and then let an equal number of the "truly loyal" be selected by the Democracy, and put upon their trial, in the same manner, on the charges of bearing false witness and speculating on the necessities of the government. Will the "truly loyal" consent to this fair and honorable way of adjustment, and of reinstating the long disused laws and courts? We know, however, that they will not. They fear to be brought to the touchstone. So long as they are free to propagate their slanders of the Democratic party and its leaders, with no fear of being held to any accountability, so long will they fight against the supremacy of law, and, with the grossest of falsehoods, appeal alone to the ignorance and prejudices of the mob to screen themselves. But, for all this, their course of criminal conduct must have an end finally, and a settlement with the people whom they have defrauded.—*Patriot and Union.*

——Why is an unserviceable gun like an office-holder? Because it kicks mightily when it is discharged.

Our Gain.

We notice that our cotemporaries of the republican press, together with not a few papers that have claimed to be Democratic, are busy in the manufacture of golden visions for the future of the country upon the basis of the death of slavery. To read these papers one not knowing to the contrary would suppose that the people of this country had for eighty years been groaning under the weight of terrible ills inflicted by slavery, and that the cause of those ills, being removed, we have now only to hold our hats and catch each his full of innumerable and unending blessings.

"Slavery," these immaculate papers say, "has been the curse of this country." Well that may be so, but we are not able to see it in that light any better than we are able to discern through its extinction such unbounded prosperity and happiness all these wiseacres of the press foretell. Up to the breaking out of the rebellion, no nation was ever so prosperous and happy as this, with all the curses attached, and not a little of that prosperity was attributable directly to the fruit of slave labor. No better evidence of the excellence of our form of government and of the happiness of the people under it could have been furnished than has been exhibited by the citizen soldiery in their struggle to maintain and perpetuate it. *They* fought for a *restoration* of the old Union—the politicians in power made the struggle one for the abolition of slavery. Had slavery really been such a curse to the people of this country as is now represented, our our soldiery would have manifested less love of the *old* Union and the *old* flag, and would have had for a battle cry "down with a constitution that tolerates slavery," but on the contrary, their arms were nerved and their hearts warmed by their recollections of the blessings rather than the curses which they had realized.

That slavery is an evil, we are not willing to deny, but in its abolition we are to confront a greater evil. We have not only let the elephant loose to roam at will, but we have filled the breast of his keeper with a thirst for vengeance. We have gained the abolition of slavery, and with it the duty of keeping and careing for, at public expense, four millions of beings totally unable to care for themselves. This is by no means all that we have gained. We have entailed upon ourselves the necessity of maintaining for years to come, a standing army of at least one hundred thousand men, to keep in subjugation and to enforce the obedience of the people of the South. We have thrown away as a worthless bauble the spirit of compromise, which a wiser and better statesman than any now living, assured us in a voice of warning, was the *vital principle* of republics." We have loaded ourselves to the earth with a debt, the interest of which is a greater "curse" than African slavery could by any possibility have been. We have exchanged freedom of speech for mob law, and freedom of the press for the arbitrary will of petty military and civil officials.

This is no picture or prophecy, but a stern reality—an undeniable fact, and it is in the face of these stubborn truths that unthinking men and subsidized presses seek to console themselves with visions impossible of realization. It is far better for the people to know and be prepared for the worst, than to be deceived as they will be if they heed these visionaries.—*Pontiac Jacksonian.*

A Disgraceful Riot—Several Persons Seriously Injured.

A picnic consisting of a party of respectable Germans, assembled at the Girard Park on Monday afternoon and were enjoying themselves pleasantly until about six o'clock in the evening. At that time a lot of bounty-jumpers, thieves and pickpockets made their way into the park. The intruders numbered about one hundred. Mr. F. Reichter, the proprietor of the garden, soon afterwards observed one of the crowd attempt to pick the pocket of one of the Germans. He attempted to interfere, when he was immediately set upon, and a general row occured. Knives and billies appear to have been used very freely. Several of the Germans were badly beaten, and some six or eight were stabbed and seriously injured.

Mr Reichter was stabbed several times about the head and neck, and was also beaten upon the back of the head. It was thought he could not recover, but yesterday morning he was better, and it has been ascertained that his skull was not fractured. Mr. Tresher, who was in the company of Mr. Reichter, was also attacked and received about nine severe stabs.

Two of the gang of roughs were shot, it is said, by a revolver in the hands of Mr. Reichter, who fired after being assaulted. One of them is named Schaffer and the other Joseph Walter, who is known as Potomac Joe. Schaffer was seriously wounded in the back of the head. Walter was wounded in the groin. Both were taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, and after having their injuries dressed were removed elsewhere.

The police were notified of the disturbance as soon as possible; but by the time they reached the ground the riot was over, and the roughs had left the premises. Therefore no arrests was made. Two knives were found where they had been dropped by the rioters. One was a large bowie knife, and the other a dirk. Both had blood upon the blades showing that they had been used in the affray.—*Age.*

The Correspondence between Generals Halleck and Sherman.

General Halleck to General Sherman:

As you will be in Richmond in a few days, allow me to offer you the hospitalities of my house here, where I shall be gratified to receive you and contribute to make your sojourn here agreeable.

General Sherman to Halleck:

Your proffered hospitality is respectfully declined. I had hoped to pass through Richmond without the painful necessity of meeting you. Your recent advisory despatch to the War Department is sufficient explanation.

General Halleck to General Sherman.

I regret your declining my invitation, and the unfriendly spirit manifested in your note. If you knew the feeling in which you are held at the War Department in reference to your agreement with Johston you would appreciate the motive of my despatch to which you refer. Permit me to assure you of my kind feeling toward you personally, and my high admiration for your services.

General Sherman to General Halleck:

I think I understand both the circumstances and the men sufficiently well to appreciate the motives of your despatch. Both you and Mr. Stanton sent me warning to beware of assassins. I did not then know that the authors of the warning were themselves the assassins I had to fear.

POCKET PATRIOTS.—We have one million one hundred and twenty-five thousand men on the army pay-roll when the war closed. About one-half the number were in field together. The other half were in—the national treasury chest. What a saving of taxation it will be to get rid of this vast assembly of drones and sinecures, who draw nothing for their country's defence but their salaries.

CLERKS DISMISSED.—It is stated that about 12 per cent. of the War Department clerks, hitherto employed in the Bureau of Deserters, have been dismissed—a beginning in the way of government retrenchment.

Result of Emancipation and the War.

Last Sunday evening the residents of Cheviot and vicinity had the ordinary quiet of their village disturbed by a rumor to the effect that a women, named Frances Groves, had poisoned her children, a pair of boys, the elder two years of age and the other something more than one year younger.

Nothing could be definitely ascertained concerning the truth or falsity of the matter, which was talked of to the exclusion of every other topic until the entire neighborhood was in a state of the most feverish excitement, in the midst of which a messenger was dispatched to Coroner Clarey, who immediately repaired to the house of Mr. Simpson near Cheviot, at which place the children died.

It appears that the woman who was until about nine months ago, a slave belonging to a master, whose name she took, as is the custom with slaves, and who resides in Kentucky, went to the house of Mr. Simpson on Sunday evening, with her children. She had been an inmate of the family some time before, and no attention was paid to her until about tea time, when she suddenly called for help, stating that her child was dying.

A physician was called but he found both the little sufferers dead. After inquiring the symtoms and learning that the children had apparently been well enough during the entire day, he concluded that the only way by which he could account for their death was upon the hypothesis that they had been poisoned.

Some one then remembered that the mother had, for some time been anxious to dispose of her children, had asked several persons to adopt them; had endeavored to have them sent to some charitable institution, and this anxiety seemed to the excited minds of the people to be proof that, despairing of disposing of them by this means, she had, as a *dernier resort*, determined to slay them.

The only remedy for such a state of excitement presented itself in a legal investigation into the cause of their death, and Coroner Carey was immediately summoned for this purpose. A partial inquest was held on Sunday night, but as a *post obitum* examination had to be made, a verdict has not yet been rendered.

The woman Frances Groves, was brought to the city and confined in the county jail to await the result of the inquest. The stomachs of both the babes were taken out and also brought to the city for the purpose of having them analized. This will doubtless disclose the method of their death if poison has been used, and the result of the analysis will perhaps be made known today.

We have stated all the facts in this somewhat extraordinary case that have thus far been made known. The excitement in the village was immense, and has not yet entirely subsided. If this should prove the tragedy it now seems, which is quite likely, it will exceed anything of the kind that has taken place here for a number of years.—*Cincinnatti Gazette.*

ELEVEN REBELLIONS.—Since the organization of the Federal Government, eleven attempts have been made to resist its authority. The first was in 1782—a conspiracy of some of the officers of the Federal army to consolidate the thirteen States into one, and confer a supreme power on Washington. The second in 1788, called Shay's insurrection in Massachusetts. The third in 1794, called the Whisky insurrection of Pennsylvania. The fifth in 1820, on the question of the admission of Missouri into the Union. The sixth was a collision between the legislature of Georgia and the General Government, the Cherokees in Georgia. The eighth was the memorable nullification ordinance of South Carolina, 1832. The ninth was in 1842, in Rhode Island, between the Suffrage Association and the State authorities. The tenth was in 1856, on the part of the Mormons, who resisted the Federal authorities in Utah. The eleventh was the late attempt at secession.

——In a recent address to a delegation from Illinois, President Johnson declared that he had no pledges to make as to his future policy, and referred them to his past record for the principles which will govern him hereafter. Nearly every day he is harassed by committees sent on to Washington by the radicals to teach him his duty. Thus far they have received the cold shoulder. What a grand opportunity he has presented to him to make for himself a name that will go down to posterity the brightest on the pages of our country's history. By rejecting the mad teachings of New England fanaticism, taking counsel from the conservative element of the nation, looking to the Constitution for his guide, and by carrying out in his administration of the government the principles he has so often declared to be nearest his heart, he will gather around him a bulwark of strength such as no Chief Magistrate has been able to command since the days of Jackson.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.—It is to conservative men, an extremely gratifying as well as a significant fact, that, the present moment when the country has success and glory written all over its standards not one of the name of those who have produced these results is linked either in feeling or organization with the fanatical portion of the dominant political party. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas are the men, not one of whom is a fanatic; not one whom fought or ever struck a blow in this war simply for the purpose of giving freedom to the negro—Butler, Banks, Shurz, Phelps, and a whole host who were made generals because of their earnestness in the "cause of freedom," have without an exception been kicked out of the way by the true soldiers and victors of the war, the men who fought solely against armed rebellion, and never in the interests of humanity.—*Detroit Free Press.*

RELIEF FOR GENERAL LEE.—It is stated by the rebel prisoners and paroled men of Lee's army, now in this city, that during the last two weeks over forty thousand dollars has been subscribed by the wealthy secessionists of Baltimore and vicinity for the purpose of relieving General Lee and his family from actual suffering for the common necessaries of life, caused by the confiscation of his property and the destruction of all his household goods and chattels by the different armed bodies who have domiciled themselves during the last four years at his mansion on Arlington heights. They also affirm that the sum would be increased to one hundred thousand dollars without going outside of the limits of Baltimore.—*New York World.*

AUTOGRAPHS.—Josh Billings expresses our views on the subject of autographs precisely. He thus replies to an ankious correspondent, who asked for his autograph: "We never furnish ortograffs in less quantities than bi the packig. It is a bixiness that grate men have got into, but it don't strike us az being profitable nor amusing. We furnished a neat and very dear friend our ortograff, a few years ago, for 90 days, and it got into the hands ov one ov the banks, and it cost us $175 tew get it back. We went out ov the bixiness then, and have not hankered for it since.

"SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS"—The telegraph reports that when the assassin of President Lincoln leaped on the stage after committing the murder, he brandished a dagger and exclaimed "*Sic Semper Tyrannis.*" "So may it ever be with tyrants." The arms of the State of Virginia is a man with one foot planted on a dead body, and brandishing a dagger in his hand. The motto of the State is "*Sic Semper Tyrannis.*"

Massachusetts Freedom.

PURITANISM RAMPANT.—*Infernal and Hellish Affair.*—Monday forenoon, the young women employed in the shoe manufactories in Weaver block sent a deputation of their number to Samuel A Boardman, who keeps a livery stable near the depot, with a note requesting him, as he was reported to have made some unfeeling and traitorous expressions with regard to the assassination of President Lincoln, to display the American flag upon his premises before 1 o'clock, and if he had no flag they offered to furnish one. No notice being taken of the request, the the workmen in these establishments sent a similar message, and with no better success. At 1 o'clock the young women, some thirty or forty in number, called on Boardman with a flag and assured him if he would take it and display it all would be well; otherwise he would be compelled to do it. Boardman retreated to his office, and threatened to shoot the first person who entered. A lady stepped in immediately, saying, "shoot me if you will; but you must display the flag." The workmen then came over, brought him out, showed him a rail, and gave him the choice of displaying the flag or taking a ride through town. He still refused, and was mounted on a rail, and the procession started down Emerson-street, a negro leading the advance, the women following, then came the rail and its rider borne on the shoulders of eight men, with flankers and rear guard, and followed by a crowd of some two hundred persons. A halt was made on Main street, in front of Lyceum Hall, and a large placard with the word "Traitor" was brought out and placed on his breast. He was carried more than two miles, and then returned to the point of starting, but he still refused to display the flag of his country. A kettle of tar and a bag of feathers had been provided in the meantime, and upon his deliberate refusal to even take the flag in his hand, he was stripped to the waist, and in a few moments he was a strange looking bibed with feathers. He still refused to take the flag, and was mounted again upon the rail for a second ride. After proceeding some twenty yards he succumbed, and consented to raise the flag on his premises. This he did in the presence of the crowd. He was cheered and permitted to retire. Boardman is reported to be in a dying condition. It is stated the benzine was poured on him after the operation, producing bad effects.—*Burlington Journal.*

——Now that the war is practically ended, the great principles of our republic—the questions discussed by Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Hamilton—will come up again fresh before the people; and with more significance and importance than ever. Let every Democrat, whose position is founded upon the principles of free government and the rights of the people, stand firm. Swiftly as the never-ceasing wheels of time, we are approaching a day in which *first principles* are to be discussed; and in that day, the Republican party with its incongruous elements must be divided and subdivided. The man who believes in the doctrine of Jefferson will rally round the Democratic banner. We are rejoiced in view of the close of the war.

THEY had a racy police affair at North Adams, Massachusetts, the other day. Two passers of counterfeit money were in the vicinity, and two officers came within sight of their "victims," and raised a hue and cry, whereupon rogue No. 1 seized rogue No. 2, and after a hard fight handed him over to his pursuers, one of whom remarked that he believed that he was an accomplice, but on being assured that he was a North Adams man, subsided. On the examination it was, however, found that the fellow had not only saved himself by the adroit trick, but had taken off all the counterfeit money which was necessary to convict his comrade, so that both escaped.

SUMNER BADLY FRIGHTENED.—The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* has the following:

"The alarm for Mr. Sumner's personal safety has subsided now, and the guard of soldiers about his house in Washington is no longer necessary. The anxiety arose from the fact that just about the hour the President was shot at the theatre two strange and suspicious looking men inquiriously for him. He happened to be out; and to this fact he is indebted for missing—a friendly call from his Congressional colleagues, Messrs. Dawes and Gooch! Of such stuff, undoubtedly, are made many of the anxieties and alarms and sensation incidents with which Washington and the country now very naturally abound."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Heirs and Legal Representatives of Paul Emerich, dec'd.

PENNSYLVANIA, CENTRE COUNTY ss.

I, J. P. Gephart, Clerk of the Orphan's Court of said county of Centre, do hereby certify that at an Orphan's Court held at Bellefonte, the 3d day of May, A. D., 1865, before the honorable the Judges of said Court. On motion a rule was granted upon the heirs and representatives of Paul Emerich, dec'd, to come into the court on the 4th Monday of August next, and accept, or refuse to accept, or to show cause why the real estate of said dec'd should not be sold.

L.S. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellefonte, the 3d day of May, A. D. 1865.

J. P. GEPHART, *C. O. C.*
RICHARD CONLEY, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte,
May 26, 1865-6t.

PENNSYLVANIA, CENTRE COUNTY ss.

I, J. P. Gephart, Clerk of the Orphan's Court of the said county of Centre, do hereby certify, that at an Orphan's Court held at Bellefonte the 3d day of May, A. D., 1865, before the honorable the judges of said court, on motion a rule was granted upon the Heirs and representatives of John Curtin, supposed to be deceased, to come into court on the fourth Monday of August next to show cause why certain monies arising from the real estate of said deceased should not be taken out of court by A. Jane Hoover (late Curtin) and Elizabeth Curtin, of Allegheny City, as children and heirs at law of said deceased.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said court at Bellefonte, the 3d day of May, A. D., 1865.

J. P. GEPHART, *C. O. C.*
RICHARD CONLEY, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte,
May 26, 1865-3t.

ARCANA WATCH.

AN ELEGANT NOVELTY IN WATCHES.

The cases of this Watch are an entirely new invention, composed of six different metals combined, rolled together and planished, producing an exact imitation of 18 carat gold called Arcana, which will always keep its color. They are as beautiful and durable as solid gold, and are afforded at one-eight the cost. The case is beautifully designed, with panel and shield for name, with Patent Push Pin and engraved in the exact style of the celebrated Gold Hunting Levers, and are really handsome and desirable, and so exact an imitation of gold as to defy detection. The movement is manufactured by the well known St. Imier Watch Company of Europe, and are superbly finished, having engraved palets, fancy carved bridges, adjusting regulator, with gold balanced, and the improved ruby jewelled action with line dial and skeleton hands, and is warranted a good time keeper. Those watches are of three different sizes, the smallest being for ladies, and all are Hunting Cases. A case of six will be sent by mail or express for $125 00. A single one sent in an elegant morocco case for $25; will readily sell for three times their cost. We are the sole agents for this Watch in the United States, and none are genuine which do not bear our trade mark.

Address, DEVAUGH & Co.,
15 MAIDEN LANE,
may 26 3m. New York.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A FORTUNE!

EMPLOYMENT FOR EVERYBODY.

Great sale of Jewelry, Watches, Chains, Diamond Rings, Silver-Ware, German & French Fancy Goods, &c., worth over $300,000 —all to be sold without reserve. Everyone to have something valuable.

LIST OF THE ARTICLES.

Gents' Gold Hunting Case Watches	$85,00 to	$150,00
Ladies' Gold Enameled Case Watches	50,00	85,00
Gents' Hunting Case Silver Watches	35,00	70,00
Gents' Gold Watches, double time	75,00	150,00
Gold Plated Watches in Magic Cases	35,00	50,00
Gold Plated Watches Enameled, for Ladies	35,00	50,00
Diamond Rings	50,00	100,00
Gold Vest and Neck Chains	10,00	30,00
Gold Oval Band Bracelets	4,00	8,00
Chased Gold Bracelets	5,00	10,00
Chatelaine Chains and Guard Chains	5,00	20,00
Solitaire and Gold Brooches	4,00	10,00
Lava & Florentine Brooches	4,00	6,00
Coral, Opal, and Emerald Brooches	4,00	8,00
Mosaic, Jet, Lava, and Florentine Ear Drops	4,00	8,00
Coral, Opal and Emerald Ear Drops	4,00	6,00
California Diamond Breast Pins	[illegible]	10,00
Gold Fob and Vest Watch Keys	2,50	7,00
Fob and Vest Ribbon Slides	3,00	8,00
Solitaire Sleeve Buttons, Studs, etc	3,00	10,00
Gold Thimbles, Pencils, etc	4,00	7,00
Miniature Lockets	4,00	8,00
Miniature Lockets—Magic Spring	5,00	10,00
Gold Tooth Picks, Crosses, etc	3,00	10,00
Plain Gold Rings, Chased Gold Rings	4,00	11,00
Stone Set and Signet Rings	3,00	10,00
California Diamond Rings	3,00	10,00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Jet and Gold	8,00	15,00
Ladies' Jewelry in sets—Cameo, Pearl, etc	4,00	12,00
Gold Pens, Silver Extension Holder and Pencil	4,00	10,00
Gold Pens and Gold Mounted Holders	5,00	10,00
Gold Pens, and Gold Extension Holders	6,00	15,00
Silver Goblets and Drinking Cups	20,00	50,00
Silver Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets	25,00	50,00
Silver Tea and Table Spoons and Forks, per dozen	20,00	40,00
Silver Plated Tea Pots and Coffee Urns	35,00	50,00
Silver Plated Ice Pitchers and Molasses Cups	25,00	60,00

See what the most popular and widely circulated periodicals say of our Establishment.

From the "Dispatch" of February 25, 1865

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement of Messrs. Devaugh & Co's. Great Sale of Jewelry, Silver Ware, and Fancy Goods, in our advertising columns. We are personally acquainted with the members of this firm and know them to be gentlemen of sterling worth and integrity. Their stock of goods, for variety and extent, we have scarcely seen paralleled.

From the "Mirror of Fashion," March 1, 1865

Messrs. Devaugh & Co's. Great Sale of Jewelry, etc., opened on the 15th ult., and we venture to say that no finer display of goods was ever exhibited by any establishment in this city. The ladies thronged their bazaar almost to suffocation, although the streets were rendered nearly impassible by the melted snow and slush. We predict for them a wonderful success.

From the "Ledger," February 28, 1865.

Our lady friends should visit the extensive establishment of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., No. 15 Maiden Lane, if they wish to indulge themselves with a sight which they will long remember. Such a profusion of elegant Watches, Chains, Rings, Earrings and, in short, of Jewelry of every name, kind and description, we never before witnessed. Their silver and plated ware is superb and almost casts into the shade the other splendid establishments which have long been the boast of our city. It is estimated that their stock is worth not less than one million of dollars.

From the "Tribune" of [illegible], 1865.

An acquaintance of over 12 years with Messrs. Girard W. Devaugh & Co., warrants us in speaking in the highest terms of them. They are among our oldest Maiden Lane Jewelers, and have long enjoyed a wide and enviable reputation.

From the "Staats Zeitung," April 21, 1865.

Many of the hands in our office have speculated in the Enterprise of Messrs. Devaugh & Co., and though none of them have yet realized 'a fortune,' all express themselves well pleased with their venture. Two of them by working after hours have made over $200 each within six weeks.

HOW YOU CAN GET A PRIZE.

Send Twenty-Five Cents to us, and as soon as we receive it we will mail you a *Certificate* showing what you are entitled to. If the article or articles please you, send back the Certificate and *One Dollar* and we will forward you the article, no matter how costly it may be. If the article is not what you wish, state, when you send the Certificate and dollar, what other article of the same value you prefer and we will send it. If you wish more than one Certificate sends us $2 and we will send five; for $3, eleven; for $5, thirty; for $10, sixty; for $15, one hundred.

Agents are wanted in the Army and in every place. We have an immense stock of goods to dispose of, and need a large number of Agents. Our terms to Agents are very liberal and some even of our Lady Agents are making from $5 to $20 a day. We give Agents 50 per cent. on all Certificates they sell provided they remit not less than $1 for eight.

☞ Write your name and address *distinctly*, and say *only what is necessary.*

GIRARD W. DEVAUGH & CO.,
15 Maiden Lane, New York.
May 26-2mo.

CENTRE COUNTY ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Jacob Sankey, John Sankey, and James Sankey, Executors of &c., and the heirs and legal representatives of John Sankey, late of Penn Township, dec'd. Greeting.

SEAL

You and each of you are hereby cited and commanded to be and app ar at an Orphan's Court to be held at Bellefonte on Monday the 28th day of August, A. D. 1865, then and there to answer a certain bill or petition of John Reighard, and show cause why a certain agreement between the said John Sankey, and the said John Reighard, should not be made and specified performance thereof decreed.

Witness the Hon. Samuel Linn President Judge of the said Court at Bellefonte the 28, day of April, A. D. 1865.

J. P. GEPHART, *C. O. C.*
RICHARD CONLEY, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte,
May 26, 1865-6t.

CENTRE COUNTY ss.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to George Livingston, Executor of &c. of Henry Vandyke, dec'd, and to the heirs and legal representatives of said Henry Vandyke, dec'd, greeting:

SEAL

You and each of you are hereby cited and commanded to be and appear at an Orphan's Court to be held at Bellefonte on Monday, the 28th day of August next, then and there to answer a certain bill or petition of Bond Valentine, devisee of A. S. Valentine, dec'd, and show cause why a certain contract or agreement between A. S. Valentine and the said Henry Vandyke, dec'