Democratic Watchman

P. GRAY MEEK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

BELLEFONTE, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 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.

The meeting of the Democratic Convention of this State has been postponed till Thursday, August 24.

The negotiations for the surrender of Kirby Smith's forces were conducted on the side of the Confederates by Lieutenant General Buckner, of the army, and Captain Carter, of the navy. It is reported that Kirby Smith has gone to France.

The trial of Jefferson Davis will take place on or about the 19th of this month. Charles O'Conner, esq., of New York, will act as his counsel. Davis will be placed in the Old Capitol prison.

The Tennessee Senate, on the 29th ult., passed a bill defining the qualifications of voters in that State. Disloyal citizens are excluded from voting for six years after the passage of the act. After the expiration of that time they may apply to the courts for a restoration of the franchise.

Governor McGrath, of South Carolina, was arrested at Columbia on the 27th ult. He had previously issued a proclamation stating that his executive functions were ended by the Federal military occupation of the state.

There is a report that members of the British Parliament will present to General Lee a house in London, with a competency for himself and family.

Ex-Governor William Smith, of Virginia, is confined in the mountains near Staunton. It is said he has a small armed force to defend himself from arrest.

The Alabama delegation have had an interview with the President. It is thought all the Southern States will be reorganized on the North Carolina plan.

The confederate General Hood has offered to surrender to General Davidson, at Natchez, Mississippi.

General Sherman left New York on the 5th instant, for the West.

Gen. Sheridan arrived at New Orleans on Friday last.

Judge Gamble

——At a meeting in Jersey Shore, on the 16th ult., to participate in the obsequies of President Lincoln, at which all the churches of that pleasant little village were represented, Judge Gamble abused the courtesy of the audience, who invited him to speak, and outraged common decency by indulging in a partisan harangue, in which he disparaged the deceased President and hauled the leaders of the rebellion.—*Clinton Republican.*

The above delectable piece of abolition misrepresentation we find in the paper to which it is credited. We only speak the truth when we pronounce it a wilful and deliberate falsehood. Judge Gamble is too well known to the people of this State as a dignified gentleman, and to the community in which he lives as a courteous neighbor and devout Christian, for such malicious and infamous statements to have any weight with thinking and intelligent citizens. Therefore, the attempt of the insignificant scribbler at Lock Haven to injure the judge in the estimation of respectable people will only recoil upon his own head.

During the whole of the unhappy war which has just closed, Judge Gamble was a supporter of all the legal measures of the Government for carrying on the conflict; but has always opposed radicalism. Being a Democrat, he was in favor of giving to the South all her constitutional rights, and of closing up the war as speedily, as honorably, and as magnanimously as possible. He is, however, and always has been, an utter enemy of abolitionism and negro equality, and although he never spoke a traitorous word, or entertained a thought inconsistent with his duties and obligations as a citizen of the United States, his "loyalty" began to be doubted by the Jersey Shore stay-at-homes, and the first opportunity that offered to insult the judge was embraced with eagerness.

We happen to have in our possession a private letter relating to that affair written to us at the time, by a friend in Jersey Shore. The version given by our friend is somewhat different from that of the *Clinton Republican*, and we give it *verbatim*. The letter is dated April 20th, and, after alluding to the death of the President, in terms of severe condemnation and horror, it goes on to say:

"There was quite an exciting time here on Wednesday last. There was a Union meeting at the Methodist church. Mr. Stevens made a political oration on the occasion, regretting in the course of his remarks, that Lincoln had been so lenient. Mr. Black, the preacher in charge, then requested Judge Gamble to speak. Mr. Gamble begged leave to differ with Mr. Stevens in regard to the leniency of the President, arguing that it was the only true policy, and if communities wished to live in peace and happiness they must cultivate liberal feelings and forgiving dispositions. Here he remarked, with some emphasis, that he would like to see something of this kind taught from the pulpit. This roused old Grier, who uttered some abusive exclamations, when instantly the *loyal* men in the house cried with a loud voice, "Put the d——d copperhead out!" "Kick him out!" "Knock him down!" &c. There was no violence done, however, but the affair created much ill feeling in the community. I do think that preachers are the worst class of men we have when excited about politics.

The "old Grier" alluded to in the letter of our correspondent, is a Presbyterian minister who has long since outlived his usefulness, and whose mind has become querulous and enfeebled by age. Judge Gamble's character is too well known to be injured by such assailants.

Abolitionism vs. Labor.

It is now pretty generally credited that the men who were so anxious to mob Major Elliott, on the occasion of his recent visit here, afraid to do it themselves, intended to send to the different iron-works in the vicinity for men to do the dirty, cowardly job for them. Whether or not this be really true, in fact, the very intimation that such was the intention shows the low opinion in which those hard-working and honest laborers are held by the leaders of the abolition party in this place. They are esteemed to be so ignorant and so depraved as to willingly undertake the basest of misdeeds, and are considered, by the leading abolitionists of Bellefonte, to be fit instruments through which to accomplish their mean and contemptible purposes. To save their own base hides these abolition leaders would plunge their more honest and unsuspicious party friends into trouble and difficulty, on the assumption that they are so ignorant of the laws of the land that they would, on their representation or distortion of the facts of a case, willingly lend themselves to the accomplishment of an unholy object.

What will the hard fisted yeomanry of our iron works say to this? Are they willing, hereafter, to be considered mere tools in the hands of designing men, to be used like dumb instruments in the hands of an artisan? We trust their manhood will resolt from such a humiliating position, and that they will stand up in the true dignity of an honest purpose, and assert their full equality, mentally and morally, with the proudest of the abolition leaders of this county. Though their faces be blacked with the dust of the furnace, and their hands cracked and hardened with the weight of honest toil, yet, we believe their hearts beat with true human sympathy, and that the magnanimity of their souls would scorn to abuse a fallen enemy whom the Fates had placed in their power.

Let these honest workmen look in the mirror held up by abolition hands and they will therein see themselves reflected as cringing sycophants to rich men's bounty, ready and willing to do anything, however mean and contemptible, that will guarantee to them the retention of their situations. This is the estimation in which they are held by the leaders of the mob-party in this town, and they must be blind indeed if they do not yet see it.

Let us hope that, in the next election, the votes of the laboring masses in this county may be cast against a party whose principles place them so low in the scale of social being. Let them assert their own manhood, and stand up for their own rights; and not, like cringing curs, lick the hand that smites them. God has given them minds of their own, capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, and He will hold them responsible if they allow their free agency to be overruled by the suggestions of minds more subtle than their own, whose principles are dishonest and whose designs are criminal.

The Trial of Jefferson Davis.

It will hereafter be a cause of constant regret if the trial of Jefferson Davis shall take place in the local court of the District of Columbia. Chief-Justice Chase's objection to having the indictment laid in his circuit, it is easy to penetrate the reason of. But since his political aspirations forbid him to occupy his conspicuous and appropriate place in a great historic drama, as Chief-Justice Marshall did at the trial of Aaron Burr, one or another of the associate justices might far better discharge the duty which conflicts with the ambition of their chief than the District of Columbia court, which whatever the ability of its judges, has no prestige, no history, no venerable associations, no national fame; which can determine nothing, decide nothing, and must, after all its labors are ended, leave the great legal and constitutional questions that will arise out of the trial of Mr. Davis in precisely the unsettled state wherein they now rest with no argument more convincing than a sword's, and no decision more conclusive than a battle-field's, pronounced in a case which ought to command the weightiest deliberations and the most authoritative adjudications of the highest tribunal in the land.

Mr Johnson has indicated his purpose to give Mr. Davis the benefit of the professional ability of Chas. O'Conor, Esq., the recognized leader of the American bar, is not only a recognition of Mr. Davis' right to the benefit of counsel, but a magnanimous assurance to him, and to all whom it may concern, that the Government deems its own dignity implicated in grudging him nothing which he can challenge as his right or claim as his privilege.

We would still urge upon Mr. Johnson the importance—for it is not yet too late to cause a transfer to be made—of having the trial transferred to the Supreme Court. It is not enough to insure the presence of preeminent ability at the bar. There should be eminent learning, and the highest authority presiding upon the bench when Mr. Davis comes to his trial.—*N. Y. world.*

The Abolitionists are like the man who drew an elephant in a raffle. He didn't exactly know what to do with it. The first elephant of the Abolitionists is the negro. Most of the Southern cities are crowded with them. In North Carolina, they have to be kept at work by the bayonets of the military. Proclamations are of no use; they do not understand them, and would not obey them if they did. The are free and they intend to let the "white trash" know it.

Poor Greely! he is disgusted with his ebony idols. He says they must "root, hog or die!" Complimentary, to the race he has worship so long. But Sambo will not root, and he does not intend to die while he can fill his belly by stealing.

The next elephant is the great national debt hanging over the country, created by the crazy fanatics who plunged the country into civil war.

There are also a great many little elephants, such as contractors, shoddy speculators, Provost Marshal's and the like, who begin to kick since their feed is stopped. Besides this there is their imaginary new Constitution, a code of despotism, a press half muzzled which they had hoped to keep down, and sundry other little things belonging to a free people which they are bothered to dispose of. What is to be done? Shoddy would like to know.

——Gov. Bigler of this State, paid a visit to Washington a few days since, and had a long interview with the President. The Govenor and the President are old friends, and were Senators together, and, as the record proves, voted together in favor of the Crittenden Compromise and all other public questions tending to peace. We are glad to learn that Gov. Bigler was cordially received by President Johnson, and that their views harmonize. This is a good omen.

Bethel-Fisher Butler.

We find the following paragraph relative to the redoubtable hero of Big Bethel and Fort Fisher, in the Philadelphia *Ledger*:

BUTLER AND THE CABINET.—The Springfield *Republican* states, editorially, that, at the instance of Gen. Butler, who hastened to Washington on the day after the murderous assault upon Mr. Seward, petitions for his appointment to the position of the man supposed to be dying were immediately prepared in Boston, and signed by about two-thirds of the members of the Legislature, while several newspapers had daily despatches of an earnest popular demand for Gen Butler's appointment to some important position."

This little scheme of Butler to get into the Cabinet having failed, because the attempt to assassinate the official whose place he hoped to get was a failure, he immediately commenced to cast about for some other position, and stopped at New York on his way home to deliver an address to the Leaguers, in which he advocated the appointment of military Governors for the Southern States. Of course if such a policy were determined upon, the telegraph would again be brought into requisition to transmit despatches to the Boston papers declaring the existence of a popular desire, for Butler's appointment. The following despatch, however, gives hope that he has retired for the present:

"Gen. Butler, I hear, in anticipation that his services are over, for the present, has gracefully tendered his recognition. The assertion heretofore current that the friends of the General had endeavored to secure his appointment as Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Johnson, is strictly correct."

THE MURDERERS OF JOSEPH SHAW.—The public of this city and of the State were horrified by the news of the brutal murder which occurred in Westminister, Carroll county, Md., on the 24th day of April last. At the first announcement of the terrible tragedy we hoped that there was some palliation for the heinous offence perpetrated by a self-constituted vigilance committee, though for such an outrageous violation of law we hoped the perpetrators would be brought to a punishment commensurate with their guilt. From the evidence offered by the State, however, a case of aggravated criminality unprecedented in the records of blood, has been proven, and yet the prisoners have simply been indicted for manslaughter. From the testimony so far elicited, even from the hotel keeper himself who printed the assassins to their bloody work and violated hospitality by loaning them a key to the unfortunate man's refuge, he should have been also indicted as an active participant and accessory before the fact. By the present state of the case, it appears inexplicable why the parties were not indicted for wilful murder, but we trust for the credit of our commonwealth that the evidence for the defence may be of a character to relieve the Grand Inquest of Carroll county from the imputation of a bias which to say the least is most distressing. The safety of society demands that a check be placed upon these individual usurpations of the functions of the law, by meting the perpetrators the penalty of their offence.—*Baltimore Sunday Telegram.*

——General Sherman's pen is as sharp as his sword. In the extracts from a recent correspondence between him and General Halleck, the former said: "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." This playing the assasin with men's reputations, is an old, and seems to be a favorite habit with Mr. Stanton. When McClellan was on the peninsula, Stanton denounced him to members of Congress as a traitor and unfit to command a regiment, and at the same time wrote him a letter professing the warmest esteem for him as a man and a general. While he was bringing every influence he could summon to bear on procuring McClellan's dismissal from command, he was protesting to him the warmest friendship. In the same manner he has professed an ardent regard for Sherman, until he found an opportunity of which he might safely stab him, and then inflicted the blow. Fortunately Sherman's services had armed him in a coat of mail, and the cowardly, treacherous attempt of the secretary has but served to add to the contempt for him which all honest men had before felt.—*Circleville Democrat.*

——During the four years of civil war—now over—the Democratic party has seen gloomy hours; not that its principles were different from those which had given greatness and happiness to the country, not that it lored the country less than in former years, nor because it was less true to it, but because every irresponsible illiterate opponent was at once made and sustained as a despot over our opinions, and because the whole power of the government backed by immense armies was used to crush not only our legal but civil rights. The deception and fraud by which the Abolition party have step by step forced upon the country, their doctrines of negro equality has been claimed as loyalty and christian sentiments, and Constitutional and national love have been branded as treason. There is however no cause for discouragement. A wild reckless course on the part of our opponents must have an end, and its consequences must rest upon them. They may for a time yet, hold supremacy by force, but the day is not distant, when a united sentiment for peace and national harmony, North and South, must gain the supremacy, and visit upon the heads of the sectional bigots and lovers of sectional revenge and injustice, that punishment which they deserve.—*Northumberland County Democrat.*

THE REBELLIOUS FAIR ONE.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* thus describes "Mrs. Betty Perrine," who is on trial at Washington for giving assistance to Gilmore when he plundered the railway trains between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

"The accused is quite young, not over twenty-two, and the widow of an officer of Gen. Lee's staff. She is also quite handsome, and her beauty is rendered quite spirited by the defiance with which she faces the stars and eagles of the court, and the quiet way in which she nods when witnesses testify to her sympathy for the rebels. Wether such a bearing tends to convince the court of her innocence, is another question. She is reported very wealthy, is the daughter of Judge Lee, of Baltimore and one of the leaders of the secesh aristocracy, of fashions and politics of that city."

STANTON.—Stanton is an official of many woes. Gen. Sherman is one of his woes—one which is not intermittent, but thoroughly chronic. Sherman can neither be well taken nor shaken by Stanton. Sherman is one of those determined, active and searching military cathartics, which will give the War Department about as effectual a cleansing as it ever had.—Halleck and Stanton have had no woe equal to Sherman, and Sherman was administered to them by Grant. Grant long since ascertained the calibre of huffy old Halleck and sensation Stanton, and he knew that Sherman was precisely a dose which would give those musket mongers a tolerable lively time.

We do not think, however, that it is advisable for Gen. Sherman to waste words with this precious pair of noodles. His best plan is to avoid all further newpaper correspondence, purchase a first-class rawhide, and give each one of them a thorough cowskinning. This would settle matters effectually.—*Sunday Mercury.*

Dobbs in a New Character.

The Dubuque *Herald* has the temerity to assert that Dobbs is a candidate for United States Senator. It's no such thing. It's a slander on a very dear friend of ours who is at present engaged in sinking an Artesian well in the back part of his garden. Dobbs thinks that a man is a fool who indulges in political aspirations at a time when he has every reason to believe that he is about to strike ile. What is a seat in the United States Senate compared with a hundred thousand barrels of Petroleum? The pure grease which spouts from the bosom of the earth, is more to be desired, than Senatorial eminence. Yea, much more! Political dignities have their heart-aches and their disappointments; but the genuine oil, such as Dobbs is sure to call from the depths of his Artesian well, is the modern Balm of Gilead which assuages mental griefs and heals the broken heart. Dobbs authorizes us to state, that the Dubuque *Herald* lies, and that he is in favor of the choice of the following individuals to succeed Mr. Harlan in the Senate, viz: W. B. Allison, S. J. Kirkwood, Fitz Henry Warren, A. W. Hubbard, Judge Baldwin, James F. Wilson Gen Curtis, J. A. Kasson, and all other men who are unquestionably loyal, and who prefer a seat in the Senate to the possession of oil territory in vicinity of the Rattlesnake Bend.

P. S. Dobbs reports that he has found mud in paying quantities. He expects to strike ile to-morrow, as the kerosene around is getting to be tolerably vivid. Mrs. Dobbs declares that if he don't strike ile in a given period of time, she'll strike *him*, and bring the petroleum in a crude state from his nose. Dobbs is frightened. His extravagant family have wound him up until the only bank in which he has any interest is bankruptcy. He is in a fit state to rue his rumous marriage. He must strike ile or die. He is working away with tremendous energy. We pray that he may be successful. He is a useful citizen to whom fortune should come in the shape of an oleaginous angel with kerosene wings and petroleum locks.—*Des Moines Register.*

——What papers in Philadelphia and elsewhere that wept and mourned over the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, rejoiced over the attept to assassinate the Ingersolls?—*Carlisle Herald.*

"What papers?" Well, Forney's *Press* was one, the *Bulletin* another, and the *North American* another. Do read your exchanges, neighbor, for we dislike to answer your foolish questions as they deserve to be answered. Did the *Herald* itself condemn the cowardly, murderous, infamous mob that attempted to assassinate the two Ingersolls? Has it not encouraged mob law for the last four years? If it has not, did it ever condemn these outrages? We think not.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

THE NEW THREE CENT COIN.—A few specimen pieces of the new three-cent coin have made their appearance. As to size, the coin closely approximates the "dime" which had an extensive *auri bellum* circulation. The head of Liberty and the words "United States of America," and the date "1865" adorn the obverse; while the reverse bears the Roman numerals "III," encircled by a wreath. Like the one and two-cent pieces, the edge is plain. The piece has a silvery appearance when new, but the large proportion of copper contained will probably soon show its original color.

The act of March 3, 1865, authorizing its issue, makes the piece a legal tender for all sums not exceeding sixty cents, and prohibits its further issue of three cent fractional currency.

PREMATURE INTERMENTS.—We gather from the Providence *Medical and Surgical Journal* the following facts in relation to the danger of too speedy interments: It is stated that the cases of premature interments in France, prevented by fortuitous circumstances, amount, since the year 1833, to ninety-four. Of these, thirty-five persons awoke of themselves from their lethargy at the moment the funeral ceremony was about to commence, thirteen recovered in consequence of the fall of the coffins in which they were inclosed; nine owed their recovery to wounds inflicted by the needle in sewing their winding-sheet, five to the sensation of suffocation they experienced in their coffins; and six to their interment having been delayed in consequence of doubts having been entertained of their death.

DECREES OF MAXIMILIAN.—Pending a permanent organization of the new Mexican Empire, the Emperor Maximilian has issued a decree denoting the provisional status of the Imperial Government. The form of government is declared to be a limited monarchy, with a Catholic Prince at its head. In case of the death of the Emperor, the Empress is to be Regent. The Emperor is to be assisted by a ministry composed of the head of nine departments. All the inhabitants of the Empire are guaranteed equality in the eye of the law; security of person and property and freedom of speech. Green, red and white are to be the national colors. The press is to be subject to nearly the same restrictions as are imposed upon journalism in France and Austria.—*Ex.*

TURNED FARMER.—It is known that General R. E. Lee will soon leave the city and repair to his farm situated near the famous White House, on the Pomunkey River, to spend the remainder of his days in peace, quiet and agriculture—if unmolested by the Government. His son, General Custis Lee, is already on the farm alluded to, and, I learn upon authority, is actually doing his own plowing in person. It is also alleged that "Runny" Lee, a General, and nephew of the rebel chieftain, came into town the other day, from the White House, on a load of hay, and took the oath of allegiance.—*Richmond Correspondence.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST OF MERCHANTS

Assessed in their respective classes for the county of Centre:

		Merchants.	Class.	Dolls.
Hofler Brothers,	Bellefonte	do	7	10,00
D. M. Wagner,		do	7	10,00
S. H. Brown,		do	14	15,00
A. Sussman,		do	11	15,00
J. W. Cook & Co.		do	11	15,00
Wertheimer Brothers,		do	12	12,50
Loeb, May & Loeb,		do	10	20,00
Baxstresser & Crist,		do	12	12,00
Thomas Burnside,		do	12	12,50
F. P. Green,		do	13	10,00
F. S. Wilson,		do	13	10,00
A. Sternberg & Co.		do	13	10,00
G. Livingston,		do	14	7,00
F. Smith,		do	14	7,00
C. F. Derr,		do	14	7,00
Moore & Cryder		do	14	7,00
J. Myers		do	14	7,00
Brockerhoof & Awl		do	14	7,00
J. Hershler		do	14	7,00
M. Schmuck		do	14	7,00
G. W. Patton		do	jeweller	14	7,00
N. Hillibish		do	merchant	14	7,00
Mrs. Boal		do	14	7,00
Mrs. Sourbeck		do	14	7,00
J. N. Wagner		do	mill	9	25,00
Hudson & Co.,	Burnside	merchant	14	7,00
Mrs S. D. Kerlin Benner		do	14	7,00
Christian Dale		do	mill	14	7,00
W. F. Reynolds		do	14	7,00
H. Brockerhoff,		do	14	7,00
G. Swartz	Ferguson	do	11	15,00
A. Sample & Co.,		do	13	10,00
H. A. M'Gonagle & Co.		do	13	10,00
C. Musser		do	14	7,00
Shorb, Stewart & Co.		do	10	30,00
Do do do		do	mill	14	7,00
G. Ard		do	mill	14	7,00
R. H. Duncan	Gregg	merchant	12	12,50
A. Fisher		do	mill	14	7,00
J. B. Fisher		do	merchant	12	12,50
R. H. Duncan		do	mill	10	20,00
Daniel Hess	Harris	merchant	13	10,00
Cyrus Wasson		do	13	10,00
C. & M. Hopson		do	13	10,00
McLane & Dale		do	13	10,00
Dale Brothers		do	14	7,00
Sol. Hammerslay		do	14	7,00
S. H. Stover & Co.		do	13	10,00
G. Jack & Son		do	13	10,00
A. J. Price		do	candy	14	7,00
Jacob Mayes		do	mill	12	12,50
Thompson, Linn & M'Coy		do	11	15,00
Armor, Love & Son,	H-moon	merch't	13	10,00
A. R. Barlow		do	13	10,00
I. V. Gray		do	13	10,00
H Adams		do	14	7,00
John Way		do	mill	14	7,00
Georgs Gates		do	mill	14	7,00
G. V. Gray	Huston	merchant	14	7,00
J. O. Thompson		do	do	14	7,00
Griscum, Bright & Co.	Howard		12	12,50
Long & Deblong		do	do	12	12,50
D. Leathers		do	do	13	10,00
R Cook		do	do	13	10,00
Adam Fisher	Gregg	do	13	10,00
B. Weber	Howard	do	13	10,00
James Mehaffey		do	do	14	7,00
Samuel Brickley		do	do	14	7,00
James Gardner		do	mill	13	10,00
Mrs. Hannah Everly		do	merchant	15	7,00
Kate M Hogan		do	do	14	7,00
D. Kuhn	Liberty	do	14	7,00
S. Buckley		do	do	14	7,00
B. Liggett,		do	mill	13	10,00
Lieb & Smith,	Milesburg	merchant	14	20,00
H. Levy		do	do	12	12,50
W. H. Cook		do	do	12	12,50
A. B. Hahn		do	do	13	10,00
C. C. Ryman		do	do	13	10,00
S. M. Green		do	do	14	7,00
David Logan		do	do	14	7,00
Henry Harman		do	do	14	7,00
F. S. Proudfoot		do	do	14	7,00
Mrs Lake		do	do	14	7,00
Mrs. Hay		do	do	14	7,00
Leekenbach & Kremer,	Miles	do	13	10,00
I Norton Wolf		do	do	13	10,00
Henry Kreamer		do	do	13	10,00
W. A. Hosterman		do	do	13	10,00
J. B. Shaler		do	do	13	10,00
Leekenbach & Kremer		do	mill	14	7,00
Jacob Wolf		do	mill	14	7,00
Daniel Walker		do	mill	14	7,00
Samuel Frank		do	mill	14	7,00
Peter Murray	Patton	merch't	14	7,00
J. V. Forster	Penn	do	12	12,50
Auman & Smith		do	do	12	12,50
D. A. Rhule		do	do	13	10,00
H Herlacher & Co		do	do	13	10,00
Jacob Eisenhuth		do	do	14	7,00
J. D. Tot		do	do	14	7,00
D. A. Rhule		do	mill	13	10,00
Daniel Mapes		do	mill	13	10,00
David Krise		do	mill	14	7,00
G. W. Stover		do	distillery	13	15,00
Jacob Hoy	Marion	mill	14	7,00
P. Gross	Hames	merch't	13	10,00
D. O. Bower		do	do	13	10,00
M. A. J. D Hubler		do	do	13	10,00
J. C Motz		do	do	14	10,00
Thomas Harper		do	do	14	7,00
J. C Motz		do	mill	12	12,50
Jonathan Fry		do	mill	13	10,00
C. I. Harlacher	Potter	merch't	12	12,50
William Wolf		do	do	12	12,50
Reuben Keller		do	do	12	12,50
Strom & Smith		do	do	13	10,00
Moir & Kerlin		do	do	13	10,00
Samuel C Yontz		do	do	14	7,00
John J Mond	Rush	do	do	10	20,00
C. S. Asa Wintcomb		do	do	11	25,00
John Nuttal		do	do	13	10,00
D. L. McCann		do	do	13	10,00
Price & Swoyer		do	do	12	12,50
L. G. Keesler		do	do	12	12,50
Forster & Maquik		do	do	12	12,50
L Carlisle		do	do	12	12,50
M Bank		do	do	14	7,00
G. H. Steiner		do	do	14	7,00
James Test		do	do	14	7,00
J. H. Galer		do	do	14	7,00
C. L. Murray		do	do	14	7,00
Mrs Durost		do	do	14	7,00
May, Loeb & Co.	Snowshoe	do	13	10,00
Musten & Cutter		do	do	14	7,00
Heythall & Co.		do	do	14	7,00
A. Crossman		do	mill	13	10,00
J. Grant & Co.	Union	merchant	14	7,00
J. Underwood		do	do	14	7,00
Do do		do	mill	14	7,00
R. Campbell	Worth	merchant	14	7,00
C. Beckworth		do	do	14	7,00
L. B. McIlvaye	Spring	do	do	14	7,00
John Barnes		do	do	14	7,00
E. C. Humes		do	do	14	7,00
Henry Brown	Walker	do	do	12	12,50
J. H. Long		do	do	13	10,00
Thompson, McCoy & Linn		do	do	11	15,00
Pontius & Biddle		do	do	13	10,00
John Fulton		do	mill	13	10,00
Thompson, M'Coy & Linn		mill	13	10,00
James Gardner		do	mill	14	7,00

An appeal will be held at Bellefonte, June 30, 1865.

THOMAS A EARICK, *Appraiser.*

June 9, 4t.

PROSPECTUS OF

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The only Democratic Daily Morning Journal published in Philadelphia.

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Address GLOSSBRENNER & WELSH,

June 9 430 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the orphans' court of Centre county, to make distribution of the money in the hands of Edward Brown, administrator of &c. of Hugh Brown, late of Bellefonte borough, deceased, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of said appointment on Monday, July 10, 1865, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the office of Bush & Yocum, in Bellefonte, when and where those interested may attend, if they so desire. JOHN T. JOHNSTON,

June 9, 1865-3t. *Auditor*

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society will hold its Exhibition on September 26, 27, 28 and 29, 1865 at WILLIAMSPORT, LYCOMING COUNTY. Any information desired by persons desiring to exhibit, application for premium lists or posters or by members of the Society, will be given by the undersigned, or A. BOYD HAMILTON, President, Harrisburg.

A. BROWER LONGAKER.

June 2, 1865. 10—3w

A GENTLEMAN cured of Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and the effects of youthful indiscretion, will be happy to furnish others with the means of cure, (*free of charge.*)

This remedy is simple, safe, and certain.

For full particulars, by return mail, please address JOHN B. OGDEN, 60 Nassau Street, New York. June 9-3m.

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OF

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$1,000,000 WORTH

To be disposed of at ONE DOLLAR each, without regard to value, not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive:

100 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each $125.
100 Gold Watches, various styles, 75.
200 Ladies Gold Watches, each, 20 to 50.
500 Silver Watches, each, 15 to 20.
1,000 Gold pens and gold holders, $5 to 8.
10,000 Gold pens and silver holders, 5 to 8, and a large assortment of Jewelry of every description, for Ladies and Gent's wear, varying in value from $1 to $25 each.

The method of disposing of these goods at ONE DOLLAR each is as follows:

Certificates, naming each article and its value are placed in sealed envelopes and well mixed. One of these envelopes will be sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents.

On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article or not. Purchasers may thus obtain a Gold Watch, Diamond Ring, or any set of Jewelry on our list for ONE DOLLAR, and in no case can they get less than One Dollar's worth, as there are no blanks. The price of certificates is as follows; One for 25 cents; five for $1; eleven for $2; thirty, with a premium gold pen, for $5; sixty-five, with a premium gold chain for $10; one hundred, with a premium silver watch, for $15.

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Diseases of the Liver, or any derangement of the Digestive Organs, they cure Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Jaundice, Biliousness, Liver Complaint.

The well known Dr. Mott says of these Pills: "I have used the formula from which your Pills are made, in my practice for over 12 years; they have the finest effect upon the Liver and Digestive Organs of any medicine in the world, and are the most perfect Purgative which has ever yet been made by anybody. They are safe and pleasant to take but powerful to cure. Their penetrating properties stimulate the vital activities of the body, remove the obstructions of its organs, purify the blood, and expel disease.—They purge out the foul humors which breed and grow diseases, stimulate sluggish or disordered organs into their natural action, and impart a healthy tone with strength to the whole system. Not only do they cure the every day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases, and being purely vegetable are free from any risk or harm. No person who has once used these Pills will ever be without them".

They create pure blood and remove all impurities from the system, hence are a positive cure for Fever Sores, Headache, Piles, Mercurial Diseases, and Hereditary Humors.

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V. MOTT TALBOTT & Co.,

No. 52 Fulton Street, New York.

June 2, 1865. 10—1y

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.

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