BELLEFONTE, PA FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1865.

\$2,56 when not said in advance, and \$3,00 when not paid before the expiration of the year.

itearly all the civil efficers of the late Confederale Government have applied for pardon to the President. Among the most prominent are Alexander H. Stephenz, R. M. T. Munter and

Bephana, is. M. 1. results amplement Rengan.
States prevails in the Fourth army i Caire, and some desertions have The reterans object to being sent requits who have seen little per-

saken place. The veterans object to being semi-South, while recruits who have seen little per-vice are being discharged.

The French troops in Mat:moras number two themsend. Cortinus is said to be advancing against the place.

Twenty thousand Confederate prisoners are yet to be discharged. More than half of these are at Joint Lockout.

Disunion at the North.

If the spirit which was manifested in this town recently, on the arrival of Major Elliott, is at all an index of that which animates the people of the two tion." If such a spirit is to be manifesgoes amongst those of another, then ndeed was Jackson a true prophet, and loved and strove to perpetuate.

But the reception given to Major Elliott proves conclusively what we have siways asserted, namely, that the Abopart not for the preservation of the South. It is said that the devil can but his foot remains unchanged and he may always be thus distinguished; and trated than in the late display of the cloven hoof in this town. When Satan! would accomplish anything of impora garb of beauty. When he chose for his instrument the Abolition party, he knew full well that no considerable portion of the American people could be either from a love of slaughter or to free lasy blacks. But the Union was something they loved and they would make any sacrifice for the honor of their flag. Pour years ago, a most remarkable change took place, and those who had always been disunionists suddenly became the most prominent friends (?) of the Union. We always warned the people that there was no truth in their protestations, and beheld thousands of our countrymen led estray, who truly loved decree, our country, and were willing to sacrifice their lives in what they believed to be the cause of the Union. We looked upon it as the greatest effort of Satan since he "drew after him a third part of the sons of Heaven," and always observed how few of the original emissaries of the fiend ever exposed themselves to danger in the strife, though they glutted their appetite for blood on the fields where thousands of their innocent

victims went down to death. It cannot but be evident to all who will take an unprejudiced view of both the original agitators never cared a pin for the union, but were always true to their first ideas of hatred to the Government, and his institutions. The cloven foot was scarcely ever so well-hidden as to be out of our view, but it deceived the people, or they would never have carried on a war simply for the purpose of conducring a portion of their brethern or of gratifying the hatred of the Abolitionists against the South. And now willingness to sell themselves for the union, but were always true to the union, but were always true to the union, but were always true to the people, by the sycophancy of a maintenatical demonstration. This statement is susceptible of almost mathematical demonstration why, up to the surrender of General Johnson became palpably, than since the accession of President, thun during the whole term of Advantage of the spir. This statement is susceptible of almost mathematical demonstration. Why, up to the surrender of General Johnson became palpably, than since the accession of President, thun during the whole term of Advantage of the spir. The same Lincoln! This statement is susceptible of almost mathematical demonstration. Why, up to the surrender of General Johnson became palpably, than since the accession of President, thun during the whole term of Advantage of the spir. The same Lincoln! This statement is susceptible of almost mathematical demonstration. Why, up to the surrender of General Johnson the the spiral than Lincoln! This statement is susceptible of almost mathematical demonstration. Why, up to the surrender of General Johnson to the president, thun during the whole term of Johnson became the president, thun during the whole term of Johnson became the president, thun during the whole term of Johnson to the spiral than Lincoln!

The south mathematical demonstration which why, up to the unreal than Lincoln!

The south mathematical demonstration to the view president than Lincoln!

The south mathematical demonstration the of almost mathematical demonstration.

The cloven almost that the design has been fully accom-

tion of the Union, why then, when those who were in "rebellion" give up their cause and return to sheir allegiance, are they not received and treated as citizens of the Republic? The Southern people said that we hated them and for that very reason withdrew from us and attempted to establish a government of their own. This we refused and the war was waged ostensibly to comnel the insurgents to return to their citizenshin. yet when one of them attempts to do so and claims the rights of a citizen, he is driven from us and his life threatened for duning amongst us. Has this bloody war hean waged for more than four years that the American flag may wave all over the country, that the South shall have only the stripes while the North

over the country, that the South shall have only the stripes while the North gets all the stars!

Thame upon such Union men! We would say to those who were actors in the scene which lately disgraced our own and other towns throughout the lighth, never let your voices be heard again prating of the Union. You cland before the country in all your unfiness, haves of the South, and therefore ensures of the Republic. You have urged on the war which you were afroid to belie part in, to gratify your helligh hached of a partien of our people. By your class sees you prove yourselves to be covaring still disminister of the deep-set see. Not a guider who has partilled life in the war which you were insurpressed in the war which you were insurpressed in the war which you were insurpressed in the deep-set see. Not a guider who has partilled life in the war which you were insurpressed in a sewardly shanner in which you would went a fallen and overpowered too.

Negro Suffrage

The Abolitionists of Iowa, we observe, in State Contempler. have taken the initiatory spans have all recognizing the political equility of the ungre. It is to be apprehended thatere long the colored inhabitants of that State will have the right by law to exercise the franchise and to walk, side by side, to the bolls with their white neighbors.

The danger is growing. Like the deadly blast of the Upas tree, the docbrine of negro suffrage is poisoning everdamnable of all political heresies. The people are being educated to look upon negro equality with less of horror every day; are being taught to believe that social and political intercourse with the black man is not so bad after all, and are, by degrees, becoming reconciled to such an anticipated change in the state of society. With the Democratic party alone lies

the antidote to the deadly poison that is

now blighting the whole country. In

their hands are the issues of life and death on this question. To them, in the Providence of God, is intrusted the preservation and purity of this Government. They are the upholders of Consections of our country, we are in a fair stitutional law; the custodians of popuway to realize the truth of the saying of lar liberty; the guardians of the white war is final, eternal separa man's privilege. In their hearts, the the priviledge of taking what he could negro, as far as he is politically concern- not steal from their masters—and that ted whenever a citizen of one section ed, finds no sympathy. and they scout, was mighty little. the idea that he can or ever will be, with his kinky hair and black skin, the equal there is an end to the union which he of the white man We do not despise the negro. In his proper position we have respect for him. We pity his misfortunes. We deprecate and condemn all harshness and unkindness to litionists are the original disensionists, him because he is a negro. In the conand that the war was waged on their only of God he is as necessary to the development of the wise plans of the Union but from an insane hatred of the Creator, and to the fulfilment of His said that the devil can transform himself into an angel of light, be treated as a part, and parcel of the transform himself into an angel of light, be treated as a part and parcel of the great human family. But the Almighty in thus requiring the work of His hands never was that saying more fully illust to be respected, has shown in the distinctive marks placed upon the Caucasian and African races, the He does not desire their commingling on an equal cance he never make his appearance footing, either socially or politically, in in his native hideousness, but makes the same country. He has placed a every effort to hide his disguise under gulf between them as wide as that which gulf between them as wide as that which separated the rich man in hell from the poor beggar in heaven, and he that attempts to bridge it over with the timbers of a political platform, only revolute against the unalterable decrees of the Most High, and will in the end most signally fail. The doctrine of negro equality and negro, suffrage may enjoy an apparent trium; h for a time, but for every hour of its continuance the white man will proportionately suffer, while the negro himself will not be ben-fitted. induced to go to war upon their brethern against the unalterable decrees of the while the negro himself will not be benclitted. God has stamped the seal of his condemnation of the doctrine upon how, the worst feature of this affair is, the brow of the negro himself, and it that this is but the beginning of the ruin

> ty, but to civilization, to public morality, to Christianity, and to social law. Let them appreciate the responsibility of the task.

President Johnson and the Democracy.

sides of the civil war in America that palpably, than since the accession of or of gratifying the hatred of the Abolitionists against the South. And now it hat the design has been fully accomplished, when millions of out follow men planed, when millions of out follow men wave been swept away and the entire Gouth been plundered and devastated, there is no longer a necessity for concaiment, and the cloven foot is thrust boldly and defiantly into view.

If the war was waged for the restoration of the Union, why then, when those cial act, whether in accordance with the views they have previously pretended to entertain or not, but they endorse with a gusto that would well become the warmest advocate of his elevation to the position he now occupies; scarcely an order or an appointment that he makes, whether wise or not, but they approve and applaud, in a mauner at

mes disgusting and disgraceful. For our part we have seen little in Mr. Johnsons administration to induce Democrats to claim him as one of themselves. although his course has been such that members of his own political party may well doubt his integrity to them. His "proclamation of amnesty" is snything but what men, who would have a Union founded upon the affections of the poople, could desire. His assumption of ple, could desire. His assumption of it not ealgulated to prove that he is a clisically defined to prove that he is a clisically of the great Jeffersonian doctories of State Rights. His sequice open of the sountry in order to secure lucrations of State Rights. although his course has been such that trine of State Rights. His sequiescence tive employment, and easage the dangers and anarchy which will afflict society. in military commissions or star-chamber courts, together with his treacherous political course during the past four years litical course during the past four years is not designed to make him a fit subject non, when requested to stick to his text, replied that "continued would hit the most birds." hopest, open advocates of Democratic principles. When he does right, we say.

in every measure calculated to restore liberty and prosperity to us as a people, but, for decemby's make, do not let up bartist our principles and manheod for the more purpose of trying to win back into our party a man who has proven recreant to every principle of Democracy. If we are out of power, let us still maintain our political integrity and indepen-

THE DIFFERENCE.-A few years ago. when John Mitchel, the Irish rebel, landed in this country, the whole newspaper thing it touches. States are becoming press of the North could not heap endemoralized, and communities indostri- | comiums enough upon him. At the nated with this most disgusting and beginning of the war he espoused the cause of the South, and became as they say an American rebel. The same papers that lauded him so much as an govern themselves.

The negroes in the vicinity of Fortress
Monroe, have presented General Butler with a
sword, worth \$700 as a remembrance of the
service rendered them by him.—Exchange.

They have! Well the gift may be a compliment to Butler, but it is not much cred t to the piggers. If he was any benefit to them it was because they had nothing to plunder, and he allowed them

We give on our second page a few extracts from Southern papers, showing the present condution of the South It is not time yet to receive full intelligence as to the effect of the Abolition policy upon the cotton fields of the Gulf States. We should not be surprised at any moment techear of an indiscriminate slaughter of ment women and children upon remote plantations. So far as our information extends at present, only a few outrages have been committed, tions that were gardens, are now a desert waste; the negroes are leaving them in troops and hurrying to the nearest town, where they expect the yankees" have an abundance to cat and dink. The white people are, in many cases, fleeing before the black postilence that threatens their destruction. Land is of no value, because it cannot be cultivated. The South will, have come under our own observation .-

will be vain to attempt to alter that and desolation which the infernal policy of decree.

The Democracy then, have a duty to perform. Not a duty only to their partaxed every energy of the Southern States for the past four years, but peace has com-pleted her doom. The war had not materially affected the productive capacities of the South. If her social system had not been overthrown, she would very soon have recuperated her exhausted energies; but If there is one thing, more than another calculated to cast reproach upon the American people, it is their subserviency to men of position and power, and in no in: tance has this disgraceful spirit manifested itself more graceful spirit manifested itself more palpably, than since the accession of position and palpably, than since the accession of provided itself more palpably, than since the accession of provided itself more palpably, than since the accession of provided itself more palpably, than since the accession of provided itself more palpably, than since the accession of provided itself more palpably, than since the accession of provided itself more palpably, than since the accession of provided itself more palpably, than since the accession of provided itself more palpably, than since the accession of provided itself most of the Southern of Abra
The since the Southern of the Southern of Southern of the Southern of Abra
The since that the Constitution was violated, it belonged to the States, as parties having no common umpire, to be the judge of the manner and umpire, to be the judge of the manner and umpire, to be the judge of the manner and the search of the states, as parties having no common umpire, to be the judge of the manner and the state is powers, could not measure of the delegated powers and in the sure of the states, as parties having no common the the States, as parties having no common the state is proved to the States, as parties having no common the states is powers. That the Federal Geran delegated powers are the plusted to the States, as parties having no common the states is proved to the States, as parties having no common the states is proved to the states, as parties having no common the the States, as parties having no common the to the States, as parties having no common the states is proved to the states, as parties having no common the states is as it is, her future and our future are most of President Johnson, whether right or orying out for cultivation, and they must wrong, but they heap upon him the plantation there are more or less old and most fulsome flattery; scarcely an offi-young, who do not labor, but whom the master is compelled to support. These belpless

> hands depart. It seems strange that a people should deliberately commut suicide, as the Northern people are doing at this moment, for this wholesale destruction of the South will inwholesale destruction of the South will involve them in it. But, so blinded are they now by passion and fashicism, that they cannot or will not see it. Fools talk of the prosperity of the South under free negroism, but they are staply fools or knaves. The condition of the South, without "alave" labor, will be just what it was before the cotten gin was invented. Pools then were ton gin was invented. People then were

> oreatures will now become a tax upon the county or State, or die by starvation, for the planter cannot be expected to support the eld and decrepid, after the able-bodied

---Epitaphs are like circus, billa, there endorse him; give him a hearty support is more in the bills than is ever performed.

. The Old Bettle Grounds.

A correspondent who recently visited some of the old battle fields of 1004, before Richmond, relater that at this battle grand of Cold Hatbers, he came notice a skull blesched as along a course as a middlest college. Turning over a fair bushes he found the remains of a Union soldier, which he could identify by his blue blone ind United States plates on his accourrements. I dismounted, examined the skull, and found it a finely developed head. Poor fellow! He was one of the brave, and making the charge upon the rebel lines be had penetra-ted between the second and their lines, where he met but death. He had evidently crawled into the bushes and died. vestige of flesh was on his bones, which were bleached perfectly white. Keeping up the lutle road, along which a charge had evidently been made by our troops, we came across another, and mother, till we passed more then a dozen skeletchs, all in Union clothes, lying just as they full. The shoes were on most of them, and their clothing, Irish rebel, have now no denunciation bitter enough for him as an American rebel. And what is the difference? In his native country he fought that Ireland might govern itself—in this he fought that the Southern States might came within view, and their grinning skulls and fleshless arms and legs were lying around in every direction, all with more or less clothing on the remains. We had com-menced to count them, and rode about fifty yards, but as they were lying in every di-rection, we soon lost the count and gave it up. There were fully one hundred and fifty exposed within view, and how many more we could not tell, as the sight was not a pleasant one, and we concluded to turn the pleasant one, and we concluded to turn the way we came, and left. These bodies have. Deen the prey of turkey buzzards, hogs and dogs for nearly a year. We could see the buzzards, with their enormous wings, sailing about in the air watching their opportunity, when we would leave, to pounce up on their prey. A dog was shot by one of our party, which was gnawing away at some of the remains. A farmer in the vicinity told us that, having no fence to confine the cattle, the hogs wandered about, and he had often driven them away from feeding upon the bodies were they lay. The apot where these remains lay is about a quarter of a

Republican Estimate of Thomas Jefferson.

lapidated one story building.

mile from Cold Harbor Tavern, a little di-

We find the following in the Indianapolis Journal, the central Republican organ of Indiana:

"The miserable and demagorical legislative productions, known as the Virginia and Ken-tucky Resolutions of 1798 and 1799, after hav-ing brought infinite mischief to the nation, are again paraded in the columns of the Sentinel as again parasled in the columns of the Sentinel as the true exposition of State rights. These res-olutions were designed to answer a tempory po-litical purpose, and to affect the peculiar condi-tion of parties at that time, about which we now know but 'very little, and care less; and the men composing the Legislatures by which they were adopted, were not distinguished as being wiser or better than the State legislative assem-blies of this day."

This is true granting Ropublican vaccent

This is true, genuine Republican respect and reverence for the Fathers of the Amer-ican Republic. The authors of the Virgin-ia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 were THOMAS JEFFERSON and JAMES MADISONone of whom wrote the Declaration of American Independence, in 1776, and the other was the principal architect of the Federal Constitution. These resolutions have the same paternity, and are scarcely less sacred than those immortal documents. Instead of being designed for a "temporary politi-cal purpose," they were intended as an cal purpose," they were intended as an authoritative exposition, by those most familiar with it, of the Constitution of the United States. For sixty years, and until the Republican party came into power, they were the text of all Administrations—the truth of which no one was permitted to dis-

When those resolutions were departed from, we ceased to have a republican form of government. The gist of these resolutions was that the Federal Government was a compact between the States, to which each State acceded as an integral body. That all the powers of the Union were delegated to it by the States, and that it could exercise none but delegated powers; that when it did exercise undelegated powers, its acts were void of no effect. That when

GENERAL GRANT KISSED BY THE CHICAGO

"LADIES." We find the following in the Chicago Republican of Wednesday:
On Monday, at 9 o'clock, the General performed the greatest military movement of his life. He performed a successful of his life. He performed a 'successful flunk movement on the people of Chicago, and visited Union Hall in quick and peace, remaining there till 10 o'clock. There were present a large puribler of the most beautiful "aids" and the General was instaatly surrounded by the wolunteer staff. Here a most kaughable incident occurred.

Mrs. Livermore said to him: "General Grant, these girls are dying to kiss you— but they don't dame to do it." "What," anid the gallant General, "if they want to kins me why don't they? Nobody has offered to since I have been here." Instantly about a hundred fairles pounced upon him He'attempted to retreat, but in vain; he essayed to break through the rosy ranks, without success. Then, for the first time, he confessed himself vanquished, and calm-ly awaited the event. Never was such a ly awaited the event. Never was such a man subjected to such an ordeal. On came the maidens by squad, in file, or singly; they hit him on the forehead; pelted him on the nose; smacked him on the cheek, chin orneck. Theremust be dozens of kisses lying around loose, bidden in the General's whiskers. During this terrible ordeal, the bero of a hundred battle fields blushed till his face became almost purple. At last the girls were partly appeared in their "noble rage," and he escaped.

Radicals Threatening the President to

Hon. James M. Ashley, Representative in Congress from the Toledo district in Chic, narrates, in a speech lately made in Toledo, his recent interview with Mr. Johnson, in which the President stated his objections to interfering with the question of negro suffrage in the South. Mr. Ashley says this interview was sought by him with the purpose of presenting the views of the "earnest men" of the country (i. e., radicals—no other men are in earnest in this

"earnest men" of the country (i. e., radi-cals—no other men are in earnest in this country) to the President. To Mr. John-son's remarks Mr. Ashley responded, ac-cording to his own report, as follows: "I mersly said to him that the apti-slavery party had destroyed the old Whig and Demo-cratic parties—that the wrecks of these parties were now scattered and streson along the polit-ical coast—and that we intended, under God, to crush ANY PARTY OF ANY Who stood up to crush ANY PARTY or ANT MAN who stood up against the universal enfranchisement of the

This is the way war is declared, and as the Mississippi proclamation shows that Andy Johnson camnot be builled, whr may now be considered in progress between the exclusively loyal party of the last four years and the President of the United States.—

of other machines for trial, on ground of their and the President of the United States.—

J. H. MYERS,

The Habess Corpus.

The Hon. Horace Binney, of Philadelphia, has lately written a prophile on this main ject, which attracts general attention, because it into all other arriver of the opinions he paid forth at the beginning of the war. He mainly discusses "mar is allowed to be done during its suspension," and successfully maintains that it does not confer reministed but only a qualified rower on unlimited, but only a qualified, power on

cause. It gives no authority to arrest with-out a warrant. It gives no authority to arrest for any cause but treason, or some offense kindred to treason, which, like it, endangers the public safety. It gives no authority to do snything under authority of martial law nor, on the other hand; does martial law give any authority to suspend the Habeas Corpus. The one proceeding is civil the other military; and no part of the authority pertaining to the one is conferred by the other. The suspension of the Haleas Corpus does not preclude judges from inquiring into cases of arrest under

quired. If these views are sound, and we think they will baddy be questioned, there is danger of some of the understrappers of the Federal Administration being made to suffer by criminal prosecution for their unau-thorized arrests. One of the worst features of Mr. Lincoln's rule was the entire disregard of the Constitution and laws. Nearly gard of the Constitution and laws. Nearly all the safeguards thrown sround the people were invaded and broken down, and life, liberty and properly were only enjoyed at the option of the War Department. If those who have been busy in acresting without cause, and imprisoning without warrant, are made to feel the weight of outraged haw and violated rights, it will be no more than they decrease. Property deserve .- Doylestown Democrat.

These monsters of cruelty to the negroes. the Abelitionists-cannot be unconscious of the wrong they are doing, or how could an Abolition correspondent of the Evening l'ost write as follows

"The advance of the army from Mobile upward, was the occasion for the fight of nearly all the colored people from their homes. The roads are filled with thousands upon thousands. The exodus of older time was nothing compared with this. And when I speak of the suffering endured by them, I must acknowledge that it weakens me. I am hardly able to tell it. Many have starved to diath in their flight. Mothers, exhausted themselves, left their children on the nave starved to weath in their jugat. Mothers, exhausted themselves, left their children on the roadside to die. Soldiers have paused in their march, and, with kindly souls, dug graves in which to bury them."

When will God punish the wretches guilly of these atrocities?

The first of our southern exchanges to make its re-appearance is the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, of June 1st. It is printed upon a half sheet. The editor does not give a glowing account of the condition of the old North State. Crops will be poor, the farm-ers will be compelled to begin life de novo, while the overthrow of "slavery" has trans-formed into wastes, plantations that were once gardens, &c., the old story of the wrongs, outrages and poverty inflicted upon Januaica by the British anti-slavery obligarchy. Just what they did to that island the New England oligarchy are doing to the South. "How long, oh! Lord, how long shall the wicked rule!"—Day-Book.

Judge Underwood, a bayonet appointee of Lincoln, has decided that the Courts need to pay no attention to General Grant's terms of surrender. This wretched fanatio would have us brand ourselves with eternal infamy, in order to wreak his personal hate upon some few people in Virginia, who ex-pelled him from that State before the war for his seditious practices. General Sherman says that every honorable general is bound to defend his own "truce" at every hazard, and if a truce, how much more a solemn treaty or agreement! Underwood will probably never dare to de what he threatens.—Day-Book.

----Since the war closed an immense omigration has opened to the West. Men unsettled by the fortunes of war, soldiers with ounty money, are all going.

jun. 23, 1865, ISAAC HAUPT. TURESHING MACHINES.

LIMESONIAU MACHINES.

Farmors in want of new threshing machines or old ones repaired, can be accommodated in either respect at the shop of Haupt & Co., near the depot at Bellefonts, and also at the foundry in Milesburg, where skillful and experienced workmen are always employed. Prices to suit the times fon each.

o suit the times for cash.
june 23, 1865.

HAUPT & CO.

On the 4th of Au On the 4th of August next, will be offered at public sale, on the premise, in Walker
township, the farm of Henry Vonada, deceased,
containing 33 acres of cleared land, under good
fences, in a good state of cultivation; thereon
erected a good two story frame dwelling house,
and bank barn, with all other necessary out
buildings; satiuated about one half-half mile
southeast of Zion, with two cisterns, one-ab the
house and the other at the barn; a young and
thriving apple orchard, and other choice fruit.
Also eleven aeres of good wood land, about one Also eleven agrees of good wood land, about on mile from the farm. Sale to commence at one o'clock on said day, when terms' will be made

ADAM VONADA. PHILIP VONADA.
june 23, 1865, 6t. Executors

FARMERS! Go to the Implement Store in Belle onte, and see the great wonder of the age:



COMBINED MACHINE weighs only eight hundred pounds.

Delivered free of freight this year only. Steel finger-bar with folding joint. Floxible spring steel draft-bar. Adjustable elliptic spring seat. Adjustable grain-divide Entirely free from side draft... The jointed reel follows every motion of the

inger-bar. Counties where it has been introduced speak volumes in its favor. Price reduced, May 27th, from \$245 to \$190. Ballefonts, Pa., May 19, 1865.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

DRIVATE BALE OF REAL METATE DRIVATE BALE, OF PRALE MITATE.

The inderenged offerent private sale two tracted land, such entaining about four-handesd acreal disaged on the life. But pits, four-ten hige from belleone, and will known be the public as the Old Rattlemally Tareristand. There are believen seventy-five and eighty aeres of cleared land on the premises, with two excellent young orchards, and most clegant water. The balance of the isnd is well timbered with oak, pine and obesnut. A new and large frame house well adapted for a hotel is also on the premises, and altogether the f Belleionte, or of June 23,

A UDITOR'S NOTICE. A UBITOR'S NOTICE.

A Letters of administration on the estate of Emanual Gates, of Verguson township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them, duly authenticated, for attillament.

jun. 23; 6t. HENRY, GATES, Admin'r

PROSPECTUS OF THE PHILADELPHIA AGE, The only Democratic Daily Morning Journal published in Philadelphia.

THE publishers of The Philadelphia Age invite the earnest attention of business men, thinking men, literary men, and all who are interested in the various occupations and pursuits of life, to the Daily and Weekly editions of their Journal.

THE PHILADELPHIA DAILY AGE, which advocates the principles and policy of the Demogratic party, is fixued every morning, (Sundays excepted) and contains the latest intel-Demogratic party, is hasned every morning, (Sundays excepted) and contains the latest intelligence, from all parts of the mortel, with carefully prepared articles on tovernment, Politics, Trade, Finance, and all the current questions and affairs of the day; Local Intelligence, Market Reports, Prices Current, Stock Quotations, Marine and Commercial Intelligence, Reports of Public Gatheings, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Legal Reports, Book Notices, Theatrical Criticisms, Reviews of Literature, Art and Music, Agricultural Matter, and discussions of whatever subject is of gederal interest and importance.

nportance. Trans: Ten Dollars per annum for a single copy, Five Dollars for arx months: Two Dollars and Fifty Cents for three months; and for any less time at the rate of One Dullar per month. Rayment required invariably in advance.

THE PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY AGE, is a complete compendium of the News of the Week, and contains the Chief Editorials, the Prices Current and Market Reports, Stock Quotations, Intelligence for Farmers, Correspond ence, and General News Matters published is the Deily Age. It also contains a great variety of other literary and iniscollaneous matter, including Tales, Shotches, Biography, Facotine, and Poetry, rendering it, in all respects, a fifted as journal, particularly adapted to the Politician, the Merchant, the Farmor, the Mechanic.

tician the Merchant, the Farmer, the Mochanic, the Materary Mam, and all classes of readers. It has, in fact, every characteristic of a live newspaper, fitted for the Counting House, the Workshop, the Fireside, and the General Reader.

TREMS: Two Dollars per annum for a single copy, One Dollar for six months, and Sixty Cents for three months. One copy gratis will be sent for one year to the person forwarding us twenty yearly subscribers paid in advance. No paper will be sent until the subscription is paid.

Address GLOSBRENNFR & WELSH,
June 9 430 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

A CAUTION! A UNUTION!

The public are hereby cautioned ausinst trusting or paying money to Joseph Hawkins, on my account, as he is not in my employ, and I will be responsible for none of his transactions.

KI) WARD BROWN-Belleforn, June 16, 1865-31.

LEGAL NOTICES

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the orphanis court of Cebtre county, to make distribution of the meney 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 Muaday, Jüry 10, 1865, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the office of Bush & Yooum, in Bellefonte, when and where those interested may attend, if they so desire.

JOHN T. JOHNSTON, JUNE 7, 1865-3t.

A DMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

A Letters of administration on the es-tate of Alexander Richards, deceased, late of Centro county, Pa. having heen diate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for rettlement.

JOHN S. BUSH. May 13, 6 t.

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

DENNSYLVANIA, CENTRE COUNTY SS. phan's Court of said county of Centre, do here- M. Bank phan's Court of said county of Centre, do here by certify that at an Orphan's Court held at Bellefonte, the 3d day or May, A. D., 1865, be-fore the honorable the Judges of said Court. On motion a rule was a granted upon the heira-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.

In testimony whereof I have hereur to set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellafonte, the 3d day of May, A. D. 1866.

J. P. GEPHARI, C. O. C.
RICHARD CONLEY, Sheriff.
artifa Office, Bellefonte,
May 26, 1865-6t. Sheriff's Off.

ENTRE COUNTY SE.

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

John Sankey, late of Penn Township, deo'd. Greeting.
You and each of you are hereby sited and commanded to be and app ar at an Orphante Court to be held at Bellefoute on Monday the 28th day of August, A. D. 1855, then and there to answer a certain bill or petition of John Reighard, and show sause why a certain agreement between the asid John Benkey, and the said John Reighard, should not be made and specified performance thereof decreed.

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

J. P. GEPHART, C. O. C. BICHARD CONLEY, Sherif.
Sheriff Office, Bellafonte,

Sheriff's Office, Bellafonte, May 26, 1866-6t.

ELECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE The subscribers offer, at private sale, a valuable estate, well known as the old Brisbir farm, situate in Potter township, Centre county,

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES, more or less, ninety aires of which are cleared, and under a high state of cultivation. The balance is covered with a fine growth of timber, consisting of chestmat, chestnut-cak, and white-cak. A large stone house and bank barn, with other outbuildings, are erected on the premises. The farm is well supplied with good water, and a young orchard of choice frait, second to none in the valley. For particulars apply to Eara L. Spangler, who resides in the farm.

EZRA L. SPANGLER,

MARGARET RPANGLER,

Executor for Samuel Apengler, deck.

May 6, 1865-2m.

DERFERTLVARIA AGRICULTURAL SO-QUESTIACTS PRESENTITURAL STATE AGRICUL-CHES Seeder, will held the Residenties on Sep-tember 24, 27, 28 and 20, 1805 at WILLIAMSPORT, LICOMINUS COURTY. Any information desired, by passons desiring to exhibit, application for promium lists as posters or by members of the Seedery, will be given by the underligant, or A. Nove Hanners, Presi-dent, Herrichemy.

A. SROWER LONGASTER.

June 2, 1865.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS IST OF MERCHANTS

Liringaton, . southeek

G. Swartz Ferguson.... A. Sample & Co. do...... H.A.M Gonagle & C.co..... Shorb, Stewart & Co.dodq...

B. Fisher R. H. Duncah Daniel Hoss.

R. Bra. I. V. Gray J. O. Thompson

B. Weber
James Mehaley
Samuel Berekley
James Gardner
Mrs. Hannah Ev
Kate M. Hogan
D. Kuhn
S. Buckley
B. Lurrett Liberty...do.

Henry Harman J. S. Proudiout Like Mrs. Hay dodo., Leokenbach & Kreamer, Miles do.

David Ertle do..distillery..13 . _15_co

ougthan Fry C. F. Harlacher William Wolf

Porster & Maquik do...do ...12, ...12, 50 do...do ...14, ...7,60 d.....do ...14, ...7,60 do....do ...14, ...7,60 do....do ...14, ...7,60 dodo ...14, ...7,60 do ...do ...14, ...7,60 sta, ...do ...14, ...7,60 Snowsboe.do ...13, ...10,62 G. H. Stainer James Test

Mrs. Duros đe.....do......147,00 lexthall & Co. do......do......14. Griest & Co. - Union, merchant. 14.

do....do.....14 ... 7,00 do...mill 14 7,00 Do do R. Campbell Worth merchant. 14. C. Beckworth
L. B. McIntyre
John Barnes R. C. Humes

12.50

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

June 9, 4t-GREAT SALE, WATCHES & JEWELRY

A. H. BOWEN & CO,

(Agents for the manufacturers,)
No. 36 Beckmin street, New York. \$1,000,000 WORTH.

you are going to have, and then it is at your option to send the dellar and take the arrive C option to send the dellar and this the arriving of the to send the dellar and this the arriving not. Furtheress may thus obtain a Gold Watch. Dismoed Ring, or any set of Juvelry on out interfer ONE DOLLAR, and in me case can they get less than One Dellar's worth, as there are no himsen. The price of centificates in an ections. Gne for 25 centry, with a premium gold pan, for \$5; anxiety, with a premium gold pan, for \$5; anxiety was with a premium gold balan for \$10; one hundred, with a premium gold pan, for \$5; anxiety was equal change of obtaining fire valuable prices by prephasing the entificates.

We generate entire artistation in all cases. Agents wented, to when we offer specialities and greeniums. Head 25 central for one or tiliness and greeniums. Head 25 central for one or tiliness and greeniums. Head 25 central for one or tiliness and greeniums. Head 25 central for one or tiliness and greeniums.

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