Democratic Watchman

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor and Proprietor

BELLEFONTE, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1865.

TERMS.—$2 per year when paid in advance $2,50 when not paid in advance, and $3,00 when not paid before the expiration of the year.

"We the People, &c."

"We the people of the United States." This expression, taken from the preamble of the Constitution, is almost the only argument used by the opponents of State rights, in favor of their doctrine of consolidation. From this single and isolated expression they deduce that the General Government is not a Federal Government, formed by the *States in their several State capacities* but a consolidated national Government, created by the whole people of the United States, *as an aggregate mass*. This theory, the gentleman who delivered the "speech" in this place on the 4th inst. took particular pains to attempt to impress upon the minds of his hearers, as do all advocates of consolidation, and in order that those who have read their arguments may not be misled into their support, we have gathered together a few facts from the *record*, which show the errors of their logic, and may be of some benefit to those wishing to inform themselves upon this important subject. The convention that framed the present Constitution was called for the purpose of revising the old Article of Confederation, not to change the character of the Government, and assembled in May 1787 for that purpose. By referring to the journal of that body it will be found that on the 6th of August of that year, the first draft of a Constitution was reported by a committee, appointed for that purpose, the preamble of which read as follows: "We the people *of the States* of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, &c., &c., do ordain, declare, and establish the following Constitution for the government of ourselves and our posterity." In this phraseology it is manifest that "We the people" were the people of the *several States* enumerated. In this form the preamble was adopted *unanimously* by the convention on the 7th of August, the day after it was reported. On the 7th of September a committee of five was appointed to *revise* the *style* of, and arrange the articles agreed to by the convention. On the 12th of September the committee of revision reported the Constitution as revised and arranged by them, in which the preamble read as follows: "We the people of the United States, &c." The reason for the change, by the committee, in the phraseology, by the insertion of the word "United," instead of recapitulating the names of the several States is apparent enough. It was not at that time known whether all the States then united under the articles of confederation would continue in the Union. Rhode Island did not even send delegates to the convention, and consequently the insertion of their names, should any of them refuse, would have rendered necessary an alteration of the Constitution, and besides this the phrase "United States" had reference to the States united at that time. It does not appear that any proposition for restoring the original reading of the original preamble was made, and the *conclusion is* self-evident that the convention did not discern in the change of phraseology any *change in the character of the parties to the Constitution*, and accordingly "We the people of the United States" was left as the language of that instrument. This is a true history of "We the people." The Constitution throughout speaks of the States as parties to the compact, and in the seventh article explicitly declares as follows: The ratification of *nine States* shall be sufficient for the establishment of this *Constitution between the States*"—not the people—"*so ratifying the same*," and again in the final clause, "done in convention by the unanimous consent of the *States present*." With this weight *of testimony* against the doctrine of consolidation we are surprised to see intelligent men profess it, and are compelled to believe that their reason is not to be found in the supposed soundness of their theory, but in their absolute indisposition to take the trouble to examine political questions of any kind, even those upon a correct understanding of which depends the very liberties of the country.

Exercise of Arbitrary Power.

The action of Mr. Edmund Stanton, Secretary of War, in closing Ford's theatre, when the proprietor recently attempted to open it, is one of the greatest outrages ever committed in this country. Even the widest stretch of "military necessity" will not afford the shadow of an excuse for such an action. If it were in bad taste for Mr. Ford to re-open the theatre where the late president was assassinated, so soon after his death, the only lawful judgment against him must be public opinion and the only legal punishment, the withdrawel of public patronage. Yet it seems that he had every prospect of a crowded house and successful season. The closing of his house by the war department was not only illegal but extremely unjust. If the American people choose to deify Abraham Lincoln, and make the place of his death a Mecca for devout pilgrims, it is not fair that Mr. Ford should bear all expenses. We doubt not that it has been extremely unpleasant for him that his name should have been connected as it is with the murder of the president. His losses must have been very heavy already, and it is unfair in the American people to refuse to purchase his building, yet ask him to keep it standing idle to gratify their feelings. And we do not believe the American people ask such a thing of him. It was simply to gratify the tyrannical disposition of Mr. Stanton that the theatre was closed. If it were the only instance in which he has manifested such a disposition, we might excuse him as a man, on the plea of mistaken sympathy for the friends of the late president. But as an official, wielding an immense power, there is no excuse for him even on that plea for when an officer blunders in the discharge of his function it is a crime. But he has no such plea. Ever since he was elevated to his present position, he has been apparently seeking pretexts to exercise the power which had been entrusted to him. He has often gone to the extreme limit of "military necessity" but on this occasion he has undoubtedly gone beyond even that elastic authority. The case of Mr. Ford is the case of every man in the Union. If Stanton can seize the property of one man in Washington he can with equal justice seize the property of any other man in any other part of the country.

We do not know anything about the politics of Mr. Ford, nor do we care what his opinion may be. We are inclined to think him a member of the Administration party, since he declares himself to have been the friend of Mr. Lincoln. But that is a question of no importance. It matters not to us who is made to feel the authority of a petty tyrant like Stanton his ways are the wrongs of every man in the United States and if we have not descended greatly in the scale in the last four years and been cowed into submission by the repeated stretch of power there will be such a demand for the removal of Stanton that the president cannot resist it.

The Auditor Generalship—Declination of Mr. Shugert.

The following letter has been received:

BELLEFONTE, *July* 18, 1865.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATCHMAN:—

Permit me, through your columns, to present my thanks for the friendly notices with which I have been honored here and elsewhere in connection with the office of Auditor General. Causes, purely local and personal, will prevent me being a candidate for nomination to this or any other office at present.

S. T. SHUGERT.

By the above it will be perceived Mr. Shugert declines to be a candidate for the office of Auditor General. It is well that the declination, if it come at all, should come now, while there is yet abundance of time for the Democracy to cast about them for another capable man for that most important office. It is altogether likely that Mr. Shugert knows his own business best, and it is for him to say whether it would be consistent with his inclination and interests to be a candidate for the responsible position with which his name has been so extensively connected.

Nevertheless, we *very much regret* his determination. No man in the State can better fill the post of Auditor General, and no man could more enthusiastically rally about him the entire vote of the Democracy. For the success of our party and principles this fall it is eminently necessary that we should have good men on our ticket, and this position has been universally conceded to Mr. Shugert by the entire press of the State. His nomination was almost a certainty, and his election beyond a doubt. His declination, therefore, will cause a general feeling of disappointment throughout the State.

But although we have lost Mr. Shugert as a candidate, we have not lost his influence in support of the ticket that may be nominated. His earnest effort will be to elect our candidates, and to this end he will make use of his full powers. It behooves the Democracy, therefore, to make a wise selection in his place, and to unite upon him with a full determination to deserve success, and to honorably elect him in spite of all opposition. The important day is approaching—let the Democracy act wisely and energetically, and all will be well in the end.

——The New York dailies, have accounts of tremenduous Mass Meetings that are being held throughout New England by the puritan fanatics, denouncing President Johnson, and calling upon him for a more radical policy. We should think after his endorsement of "Military Commissions" and his approving the Murder of the *alleged* Conspirators, that, they could take him to their bosoms and say "well done thou good and faithful servant."

——It is said that an enterprising chap is building a hotel at Bull Run, as a summer resort. If his boarders *stop no* longer than some of the armies did in that section, their bills won't be very extensive.

MORTALITY AMONG THE COLORED TROOPS.—The morality among the negro soldiers in the Mississippi valley has been proverbially large. One regiment of eleven hundred strong, raised in one neighborhood, every man of which passed the surgical examination and was pronounced good able-bodied and free from disease, were placed in a camp by themselves, in the very locality where they had been raised, and in less than six months over one-half of the number were under the sod. These men were placed at no severe work, were not engaged in battle not a man was killed through the the casualties of the war. They were simply required to drill and perform the usual work of a soldier in camp, and had all the care in respect to cleanliness and protection from the weather usually allotted to soldiers; but they dropped off, one by one, until over one half their number were buried, and that, too, without the appearance of an epidemic.

Legislature.

MR. EDITOR: I have not noticed in your columns, the name of any candidate for nomination at the approaching Democratic County Convention, for Legislature. Permit me to offer for nomination, Mr. Frederick Kurtz, Editor of the *Centre Berichter*, subject to the decision of the Convention. The people of Centre Co., particularly the Democratic portion, cannot help but know Mr. Kurtz, and know, too, how manfully he has battled for the interests of the Democratic party. He has crossed the gigantic billow of determined annihilation; the odi*ous* abolition billow, that has raged with plutonic fury the past four years, and threatened to engulf the old democracy. He has stood the storm like the sturdy oak of the forest, and, like it, has been strengthened by the furies of the gale. He carries the constitution in one hand and the laws in the other, believing that they are one and inseparable, and the living principle of every free government; and that the suppression of either is revolutionary. Mr. Kurtz is eminently qualified for the position in every respect. His ability as an editor is known throughout the county, and his integrity is unblemished. With such a candidate on the Democratic ticket, we feel *safe in saying* that old Centre would feel proud of her choice and satisfied with the result. His firm adherence to the constitution and the laws are the strongest evidence of a true statesman, and a satisfactory guaranty of his intended course in the Legislature. So far as public opinion has been expressed Mr. K. is their choice. Haines, *one of* the staunchest Democratic districts in the county, has had nothing but a commissioner for the last thirty years. Is she not entitled to *this* nomination? Gentlemen of the *convention*, be liberal, be *Kurtz*eous (courteous,) be magnanimous, and grant her the nomination, and your applause will be "well done thou good and faithful servant."

HARRIS.

EDITOR OF WATCHMAN—*Sir*: As the Democratic Party will soon be called upon to select candidates for the various offices, I would suggest Frederick Kurtz of Aaronsburg, as a candidate for the Legislature. Mr. Kurtz is a States-right constitutional man, and would battle against the wild fanaticism of the times, and aid in uniting our distracted country in peace and harmony, as it was during the long years of Democratic Rule.

BOGGS TOWNSHIP.

Letter from Ex-President Buchanan.

Among other letters from distinguished Democrats throughout the country, the following from ex-President Buchanan was read at the great Democratic celebration at Harrisburg on the Fourth:

WHEATLAND, NEAR LANCASTER, *July* 2, 1865.

GENTLEMEN:—I have received your kind invitation to unite with "the Democracy of *Harrisburg and vicinity*" in celebrating the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, and regret to say I shall not be able to *enjoy this privilege*.

On this hallowed Anniversary let us rejoice that, through the intervention of Divine Providence, peace has once more returned to bless our land. Our joy, however, will be tinged with a cloud of sorrow for the loss of our kind-hearted and distinguished President by a diabolical crime, and this, too, at the very moment when, by wise clemency, he was about to convince the world that peace and its triumphs as well as war.

I am gratified to observe that everywhere throughout the State the old Democratic party is renewing the energies of former years. It can never die while the Constitution and Union shall live. It will be a *bright and glorious day for the people of* the country—*and this will surely come*, though at my advanced age I may not live to see it—when the well-tried and time-honored principles of Democracy, as expounded by Jefferson and Jackson, shall regain the ascendency in the administration of the Federal Government.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

D. D. BOAS, Esq., and others, Committee.

Is the Rebellion at an End?

The question whethe the rebellion is at an end is a very important one, so far as the rights of our citizens are concerned, and the power of military authority over them. Eminent lawyers, it seems, are in doubt about the fact whether the rebellion is over, *though eminent generals are in no doubt at* all, for they are dismissing their armies as fast as railroads and steamboats can carry the soldiers to their homes. Which of these authorities are we to rely upon? If the rebellion is not over, the armies should not be dismissed. If it is over; then civil law is supreme, and military rule must end. Justice Thompson, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, says the rebellion is over, a *fact that the public has recognized as well* as he, for it has just celebrated "Union and Peace." The Confederate armies, as well as the Union armies, are disbanded. The authority of the United States is nowhere resisted by force, therefore the citizens are entitled to the benefit of habeas corpus. So reasoning and believing, Justice Thompson has released Mr. Cozzens from arrest by Col. Frink, who held him, it is said, on an order *from the military authorities at Washington* based upon a verdict of the Court Martial recently sitting in his case. As these proceedings are secret and unknown, Justice Thompson could not be expected to know officially the present aspect of the case. He only knew a citizen was held under arrest by military order in time of peace, when the suspension of habeas corpus by act of Congress has expired, and, acting on this knowledge, *it has given him his liberty, as being* restrained without due authority of law. If Judge Thompson is wrong, the U. S. Supreme Court can set him right. If the Secretary of War is right, it is time the U. S. Supreme Court had so determined. It is due to the citizens, as well as the authority of the laws, that they should know authoritatively what the law is, which they will respect accordingly. This conflict of authority is not *between judicial officers, but between a Court* of competent jurisdiction on one side, and an officer of the Executive branch of the Government on the other.—*Phila. Ledger*.

THE ERA OF CRIME.—We never knew a time when there was such lawlessness everywhere. Society seems to be resolving itself in its original elements, and every man is becoming a law unto himself. Murders, riots, outbreaks, drunkenness, rapes, garrotings, robberies, thefts, rowdyism, &c., &c, are of daily occurrence. A spirit of hate and vengeance, seems to pervade the land. The teachings of the last four years has educated a generation of cut-throats. Pulpits and piracy pre intermediate stage between diapers and desperadoism. What are we coming to?

——The man that was lost in slumber has found his way out on a nightmare.

More About Mrs. Surratt.

Her Confessor Declares His Belief in Her Innocence.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, under date of July 10, says:

MRS. SURRATT.

The confessor of Mrs. Surratt, the Rev. Mr. Walters, says—not revealing the confessional—*that as God lives Mrs. Surratt was innocent of the murder of President Lincoln, or of any intent or conspiracy to murder him.*

ATZEROTT'S CONFESSION.

On investigation it appears that no one left a written confession of the late conspiracy but Atzerott, and some doubt is entertained here as to the one purporting to come from him, published to-day, being genuine. It is understood that he left another confession here, which *conflicts somewhat with* this one.

THE OTHER CONSPIRATORS.

The rest of the conspirators did not know until Saturday that their associates had been executed. To-day they were allowed an hour for exercise in the jail-yard, where the gallows still stands.

On Friday, when Colonel Doster, the counsel for Payne, called to take leave of him, he asked the latter if he had any message to leave. Payne replied: "None, except I want you to give my love to my parents, and tell them that I die in peace with God and man. I do not want to live even if the President will spare my life. I do not want it. My only regret is that in leaving the world now I will not be able to reward or show my gratitude to you for your services in my behalf."

Rev. Dr. Gillette, in a sermon preached here yesterday, says that he found Payne frank and candid, a member of the Baptist Church, and possessing a well-cultivated mind.

The Washington *Constitutional Union*, of July 11, publishes an affidavit of John P. Brophy, who says he could have it proved if it were allowed, that Weischam is and always was a coward, according to the words of his father; that since the trial closed he has admitted that he was a liar; that a short time before the assassination Weischman introduced Atzerott to him as a particular friend of his, and that on the same day he and Atzerott were riding on Booth's horses.

Brophy says he can bring other and new witnesses to testify to his intimacy with Atzerott; that since the trial closed Weischman told Brophy that Mrs. Surratt wept bitterly at the thought of John going to Richmond, and implored him to remain at home and not bring trouble upon himself and upon the family; that once while some men were at the house Mrs. Surratt called "John, her son, aside, and said to him, 'John, I am afraid there is something going on—why do these men come here? Now, John, I do not feel easy about this, and you must tell me what you are about." Brophy asked Weischman if John told her, and Weischman replied that John did not and would not tell her.

Since the close of the trial, Weischman offered to give Brophy a letter to President Johnson in favor of Mrs. Surratt, provided Brophy would keep it a profound secret; Brophy asked Weischman to give him a similar letter to Judge Holt, and he replied, "No, I will not write to him, because I have no confidence whatever in Holt."—Brophy further says that Weischman had him summoned to testify to his character, and afterward remembering, as Brophy supposed, that his testimony would injure him, begged him (Brophy) for about half an hour to leave the court, and brought some of the sub-officers of the place to urge him to go, so that he (Brophy) would not be placed on the witness stand. These and other things were sworn to by John P. Brophy on the 7th inst. The *Constitutional Union* further says that General Hartranft on Friday week wrote in substance as follows to the President a short time before the execution: "The prisoner Payne has just told me that Mrs. Surratt is entirely innocent of the assassination of President Lincoln, and of any knowledge thereof. He also states that she had no knowledge whatever of the abduction plot; that nothing was ever said to her about it, and that her name was never mentioned by the parties connected therewith.

THE MISSOURI CONSTITUTION.—The St. Louis *Dispatch* uses great plainness of speech in regard *to the crooked process resorted to* by the radicals to "cram" this instrument down the throats of the people. The editor says:

"*What is the Matter?* Persons are daily and hourly inquiring of us what news we have from Jefferson city? What additional returns have been received? How does the vote stand now? Is the new Constitu*tion adopted or rejected? These questions* are upon everybody's lips. They are prompted by that manly interest in the preservation of their liberties which American laws have always encouraged American freemen to exhibit. But no answer comes to them. We are utterly in the dark. The Secretary of State's office is shrouded in mystery and darkness. His office is barred against the people. The records and papers, which are *the property of the people, are jealously* guarded against their scrutiny. What the vote is, whether the Drake Constitution has been adopted or rejected, are matters of which the Secretary of State permits the people to know nothing.

"Was such an extraordinary spectacle ever before witnessed in a free country."

HOGS IN ORCHARDS.—A Cayuga country correspondent *advises as follows* in the Country Gentleman:

The true way for Eastern pig feeders who do not wish to pen their swine is to have their pens communicate with orchards. Don't ring the pigs, but feed well, and just let them root as they will. This course will manure your orchards, and you are sure of a good crop of apples. In hot weather the shade is grateful to the swine, *besides the great benefit to future crops* by having wormy and curculio stung fruit picked up as soon as it falls. I have followed this course with swine and orchards for twenty-five years, and but one year failed in having an abundance of fruit. If the orchard becomes too weedy, plow and plant with early potatoes, or some crop which matures early. Sow with small grain next spring, seeding with clover and orchard *grass, harvesting grain by turning in* pigs; and if the pigs are fattened by liberal, feeding, without confinement in a close pen, the consumer will find it an improvement in quality and flavor of his pork.

SOLDIERS SENTIMENTS.—It is the very general impression here that all apprehensions on the negro-suffrage question will soon be set to permanent rest by the sol*diers of Grant's armies, who* having been down South, and now returning by thousands upon thousands to their Northern homes, may be considered to know all about the propriety of the negro being permitted the right to vote. These soldiers understand precisely what the negro can do if set to work and closely looked after, as well as what a white man will do. When it comes to voting it is serenely apprehended that these soldiers will smile at both ends of the mouth at the idea of Mr. Chase or Mr. Greely, who, having enjoyed four flush years of home comfort and security, coming forward now to teach men and veterans who have known four years of war and the negro what a negro is and what his capacities are.—*Richmond Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald*.

Davis and Burr—A Contrast.

Aaron Burr was tried for High treason. The trial took place at Richmond. Thomas Jefferson then occupied the position that Presidene Johnson now does: or rather which Mr. Lincoln lately occupied; for Burr was charged with conspiracy against the United States under the Administration of Jefferson, as Davis is charged with treason against the United States under the Administration of Lincoln. Davis is now a captive and a prisoner, just so Burr was. Davis is confined in a dungeon, with two guards constantly passing back and forward so that the eyes of one or the other of them is never off him, and forbid to either read or write or have any intercourse whatever with the outer world. According to last accounts, *his nerves are gone*; his physicians have ordered his guards to pace his cell in slippers that their footfalls may give no sound; and all *this before* he is *convicted* of crime.

Now, how was it with Burr? His biographer (Parton) thus describes his condition in jail:

"He had a suite of rooms in the third story of the penitentiary, extending one hundred feet, where he was allowed to see his friends without the presence of a witness. *His room was so* thronged with visitors, at times, as to present the appearance of a levee. Servants were continually arriving with messages, notes and inquiries, bringing oranges lemons pineapples raspberries apricots cream, butter ice, &c., presents from the ladies of the city. In expectation of his daughter's arrival, some of his friends in town provided a house for her accomodation. The jailor, too, was all civility. Col. Burr often laughed himself at the recollection of a conversation that took place between himself and the jailor on the evening of his arrival:

"I hope," said the jailor, "that it would not be disagreeable to you if I should lock this door after dark?"

"By no means" replied the prisoner, I should prefer it, to keep out intruders."

"It is our custom, sir, to extinguish all lights at 9 o'clock. I hope, sir, you will have no objection to conform to that."

"That, sir," said Burr, "I am sorry to say, is impossible, for I never go to bed until twelve and always have two candles."

"Very well, sir, just as you please," replied the jailor, 'I should have been glad had it been otherwise; but, as you please, sir"

HARVEY SICKLER, Esq., the able editor of the *Tunkhannock* [Pa.] *Democrat*, publishes the following in his issue of 30th October, 1861:

"We deem it due to Messrs. J. C. Ayer & Co. and the public, to make known our experience with the use of their Ext. Sarsaparilla in our family, by stating the circumstances under which it was taken and its effects.

When our only child, now in his third year, was about eight months old, a sore appeared first in small pimples on his forehead over his nose. These rapidly increased and uniting formed a loathesome, virulent sore, which, finally spread over his forehead and face, not even excepting his eyelids, which became so swollen *that his eyes were closed. We called a skilful* physician, who administered the usually prescribed remedies. A solution of nitrate of silver was applied until the mass of corruption which covered his entire face turned jet black. The sore again and again burst through the scorched and artificial skin formed by this solution. Meanwhile many remidies were employed without any apparent benefit. For fifteen days and nights he was constantly held by his parents to keep him from tearing open with his hands the corrupt mass which covered his face.

Everything having failed, we were induced by the high recomendations of Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the cure of Scrofulous disease, to give it a trial. In his treatise on Scofula, Dr. Ayer directs a mild solution of Iodide of Potash to be used as a wash while taking the Sarsaparilla, and it was faithfully applied.

Before one bottle of Sarsaparilla had been given the sore had lost much of its virulence and commenced to heal. Another bottle effected an entire cure, and the general prediction that the child must die was contradicted. His eyelashes which came out, grew again, and his face is left without a scar, as smooth as anybody's. It is unnecessary for me to state in how high esteem we hold Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

4. DYSPEPSIA.—*What everybody says must* be true. We have heard Dr. Strickland's Tonic spoken of so frequently by those who have been benefitted by it, that at last we are compelled to make it known to the public that we really believe it effects a cure in every case; therefore, we say to those who are suffering with Dyspepsia or Nervous Debility, to go to their druggist and get a bottle of Dr. Strickland's Tonic. may26.

3. A SUPERIOR REMEDY.—We can conscientiously recommend to those suffering from a distressing cough, Dr. Strickland's Mellifluous Cough Balsam. It gives relief almost instantaneous, and is withal not disagreeable to the taste. There is no doubt but the Mellifluous Cough Balsam is one of the best preparations in use, and is all that its proprietor claims for it We have tried it during the past week, and found relief from a most distressing cough. It is prepared by Dr. Strickland, No. 6 East Fourth *street Cincinnati, Ohio, and for sale by druggists.* may26.

——A favorite magpie, which had been uced to receive its dainty bits from the mouth of its mistress, the other day perched, as usual, on her shoulder, and inserted its beak between her *lips, not, as it proved, to* receive, but to give or to hide, for as one good turn deserves another, the bird dropped a large, green, *fat* caterpillar into the lady's mouth.

——At Newberne, North Carolina, factories are to be established for improved processes for producing tar, turpentine, oil and pyroligneous acid from light wood.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD TO INALIDS.—A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by banetul and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge*.

Please inclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. j'y21-6m

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.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!

Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in six weeks. Price $1,00. Sent by mail anywhere, *closely sealed*, on receipt of price. Address, WARNER & CO., Box 138, Brooklyn, N. Y. feb 17 1y

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER, an essay of Warning and Instruction for young men—published by the Howard Association, and sent free of charge in sealed envelopes. Address Dr. J. *SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association*, Philadelphia, Pa. feb 17 1y

HAPPINESS OR MISERY?
THAT IS THE QUESTION.

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

JOHN D. WILLIAMS, P. O. Box 2855.
apr 14 1y Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH—treated with the utmost success by Dr. J. ISAACS, Oculist and Aurist, formerly of Leyden, Holland, No. 519 Pine street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country may be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. feb. 24, 1y.

ARITHMETIC OF CONSUMPTION.—Two thin shoes make one cold; two colds, one attack of bronchitis; two attacks of bronchitis, one coffin.

All of the above diseases can be AVOIDED by the timely use of Sellers' Imperial Cough Syrup—a sure and speedy remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Whooping-Cough &c. Sold everywhere. June 23, 1865—1y.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.—Numerous remedies for these complaints have been brought before the public, and used with varying success, as they generally contain some curative qualities. *But unfortunately for the* afflicted, they are of little efficiency. For often they only modify diseases, and do little towards perfecting a radical cure. But the Great Internal Remedy, Johnson's R. Compound, effectually banishes the disease from the system. It is beyond a doubt the surest and most speedy remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, &c. ever used. It has gained the patronage an, favor of persons of every rank, and the demand is steadily increasing. It is a priceless remedy *to those afflicted.* Sold by Druggists everywhere. June 23, 1865.-1y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIST of uncalled for letters remaining in the Post Office at Bellefonte, July 14, 1865.

Bowdoin Henry A	Kent James
Barel John	Raber, Kurtz, & Ulrick
Drum Miss Mary E	Roller Miss Barbara
Durst William	Rogers Orlando
Evans Thomas B	Stover J H
Glenn Charles	Schindler Hy
Glascow William	Smith Andrew
Hays Thomas	Small Henry
Hemerick John Adams	Stine Abraham
Hoffman Mr	Stalker John
Harris Miss Jennie 2	Smith Mrs Henrietta
Henlien M B	Shriver Amos
Irvin Mrs M	Tibans Leandre
Lambert Mrs H E 2	Teasman Mrs
Lambert William	Tate Jane W
Martin Mrs Sarah E	Wernle Mr Wm A 2
Miller Isaac	Wasson Cyrus
Morris Asa	Weare J H
Newgeon Miss Mary	Wilson Miss Sarah J
Orndorf J Henry	Yalmar Lydie 2
Parry Dr. Ely	

Persons calling for the above will please say they are advertised.

W. W. MONTGOMERY, *P. M.*

July 14, '65.

OUTRAGEOUSLY HOT WEATHER.

Hot! Hot! Hot!
What! What! What!
Smoke! Oh! Smoke!
It isn't a joke.
The hottest day that ever we felt,
So terribly hot that we almost melt.
We roast, and boil, and bake, and stew,
And don't see how we're going to get through.
Boil, and simmer, and stew, and fry,
This fearful day in the month of July:
Bake, and boil, and roast together,
This horrible, horrible, sultry weather.
Fry, and stew, and boil, and roast,
Till we certainly get as hot as toast.
Every man in the whole of the nation
Is rapidly running to perspiration.
We rush to the soda water fountains,
And sing about 'Greenland's Icy Mountains.'
No matter how hot
The weather has got,
It isn't a sin
To dress up thin;
So we'll get some clothes
As thin as those
Which they make so well,
And so cheaply sell
At STERNBERG HALL,
For the people all,
Who come and buy
In the month of July.

The weather's so hot that we almost forgot to tell the folks who read our jokes, that they'd better hurry, without fluster or flurry, and buy a lot, while the weather's so hot, of the thinnest clothes, such as those, which we have in store, and of which we're rapidly getting a great many more.

Also the largest assortment of ladies dress goods, muslins, boots and shoes, groceries, queensware, &c., &c., &c., ever brought to Bellefonte, all of which will be sold at prices astonishly cheap, by STERNBERG & Co., in Reynolds' new building. july 21tf.

SHORTLIDGE & CO.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Dealers in Anthracite Coal, Wood, and wood-*burnt Lime. Orders promptly filled.* Address us at Bellefonte, Pa. July 21-6m

TIMBER LEAVE FOR SALE.

The Clinton Coal and Iron Company offer for sale all the standing timber on their lands, in Beech Creek township, Clinton county, and in Burnside township, Centre county, Pa., partly adjoining the city lands, and situated in Field's Run, Burn's Run, Yost's Run, and the waters of Beech Creek, known as lands of Trotter & Clark. *Address*

J. H. WHEELER,
No. 113 South 5th Street, Philadelphia.
July 14, '65-10t.

ESTRAY.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Union township, on or about the last of June, a red and white cow, with a piece off the left ear, supposed to be about twelve years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of as the law directs.

July 14, '65-3t. JOHN G. HALL.

ESTRAY.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Marion township, on or about the 5th *day of July, a gray horse, about 16 hands high*, and supposed to be about 14 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

July 14, '65-3t. W. K. POORMAN,

FARMS FOR SALE.

PRIVATE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned offers at private sale two tracts of land, each containing about four hundred acres, situated on the the Erie pike, fourteen miles from Bellefonte, and well known to the public as the Old Rattlesnake Tavern stand. There are between seventy-five and eighty acres of cleared land on the premises, with two excellent young orchards, and most elegant water. The balance of the land is well timbered with oak, pine and chesnut. A new and large frame house well adapted for a hotel is also on the premises, and, altogether the property is a most valuable and desirable one. For further particulars inquire of Martin Stone, of Bellefonte, or of BENJ. LUCAS,

June 23. *of Benjamin.*

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county there will be exposed to sale, at the house of James Furey, in Howard, on

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1865,

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following decribed valuable real estate, viz:

All that piece or parcel of land situate in Howard township, said county, adjoining lands of David Schenck and Mrs. Bickle on the east, Samuel Leathers on the south, Jacob Baker on the west, and Job W. Packer on the north, containing

SEVENTEEN ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

Also all that lot or parcel of land situate in Howard township aforesaid, adjoining a lot of W. F. Packer on the south, Samuel Leathers *on the east, Geo. Brown on the north*, and the great road leading to Marsh Creek on the west, containing about

SIX ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

Also all that lot of land situate in said township of Howard, adjoining a lot of William F. Packer on the north, lands of Samuel Leathers and John White on the east, lands of W. F. Packer on the south, and the great road aforesaid on the west, containing

SEVEN ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money to be paid in hand on the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in one year thereafter, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

JNO. P. PACKER,
JOHN HUGHES,
july21,'65-5t. *Administrators.*

JOB PRINTING neatly and expeditiously executed at this office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CHURCH PETITION.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county. In the matter of the Petition for the Incorporation of the "St. Peter's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Rebersburg." And now to wit: April 28, 1865, the within petition and writing read and it is hereby ordered and directed that the same be filed in the office of the Prothonotary, and that notice thereby be inserted in one newspaper, printed in Centre county, for at least three weeks, setting forth that an application had been made to this Court to grant the within charter of incorporation, agreeably to the "Act of Assembly," in such case made and provided.

By the Court.

JAS. H. LIPTON,
July 14, '65-3t. *Prothonotary.*

CHURCH PETITION.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county. In the matter of the Petition for the Incorporation of the Penns Creek Evangelical Lutheran Church of Gregg Township. And now to wit: April 28, 1865, the within petition and writing read and it is hereby ordered and directed that the same be filed in the office of the Prothonotary, and that notice thereby be inserted in one newspaper, printed in Centre county, for at least three weeks, setting forth that an application has been made to this Court to grant the within charter of incorporation, agreeably to the "Act of Assembly," in such case made and provided.

By the Court.

JAS. H. LIPTON,
July 14, '65-3t. *Prothonotary.*

CHURCH PETITION.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county. In the matter of the Petition *for the Incorporation of the "Salems Evangelical Lutheran Church of Aaronsburg."* And now to wit: April 28, 1865, the within petition and writing read and it is hereby ordered and directed that the same be filed in the office of the Prothonotary, and that notice thereby be inserted in one newspaper, printed in Centre county, for at least three weeks, setting forth that an application has been made to this Court to grant the within charter of incorporation, agreeably to the "Act of Assembly," in such case made and provided.

By the Court.

JAS. H. LIPTON,
July 14, '65-3t. *Prothonotary.*

CHURCH AFFAIRS.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county. In the matter of the Petition for the Incorporation of the "St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Haines township." And now to wit: April 28, 1865, the within petition and writing read and it is hereby ordered and directed that the same be filed in the office of the Prothonotary, and that notice thereby be inserted in one newspaper, printed in Centre county, for at least three weeks, setting forth that an application has been made to this Court to grant the within charter of incorporation, agreeably to the "Act of Assembly," in such case made and provided.

By the Court.

JAS. H. LIPTON,
July 14, '65-3t. *Prothonotary.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre county to make distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of A. R. Barlow, Administrator of the estate of John Beamer, dec'd, to and amongst those legally entitled thereto will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday, the 3d day of August, 1865, at his office in Bellefonte, at 2 o'clock p. m., when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

EVAN M. BLANCHARD,
July 14, '65-4t. *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Emanual Gates, of Ferguson 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 settlement.

Jun. 23. 6t. HENRY GATES, *Adm'r.*

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

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

JAS. McDIVITT,
July 21, 6-t. *Administrator.*

CENTRE COUNTY ss.

SEAL

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:

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'd should not be made, and specific performance thereof decreed.

Witness the Hon. Samuel Linn, President Judge of the said Court at Bellefonte the 24th day of April, A. D., 1865.

J. P. GEPHART, *C. O. C.*
RICHARD CONLEY, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte,
May 26, 1865-4t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between Samuel Carlisle and J. O. Loraine, under the name of Carlisle & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

SAMUEL CARLISLE,
J. OSCAR LORAINE.
Phillipsburg, June 26, 1865.

July 14, '65.-3t.

BUSINESS CHANGE.

The undersigned would say to the public that several months ago he sold his good will and business location in the ambrotype and photograph line to J. S. Barnhart, who is, in every way, an experienced, skillful, and worthy artist, and that business relations having been fully arranged, he is now preparing finally to leave Bellefonte. Having made arrangements to establish a gallery in a distant county his stay here will be limited. Any persons having business with him must embrace the opportunity of calling within a few weeks.

July 14, '65-3t. THOS. J. TAYLOR.

GREAT SALE, WATCHES & JEWELRY!

BY

A. H. ROWEN & CO.,
(Agents for the manufacturers,)
No. 36 Beekman street, New York.

$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	$29 to 50.
500 Silver Watches, each	15 to 25.
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 $3 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.

The distribution is conducted fairly, and all have an equal chance of obtaining the valuable prizes by purchasing the certificates.

We guarantee entire satisfaction in all cases. Agents wanted, to whom we offer special terms and premiums. Send 25 cents for one certificate and our circular, with terms.

Address A. H. ROWEN & CO., P. O. Box 4270, New York. June 23