THE WELL DIGITA. Ah Ower-true Belled. DT-JOSE 4: SAXA

Come, listen all, while I relate What recently befelt to a farmer down in Maine. While digging of a well.

Full many a yard he dumand dilved, And still he dug in vain ; to "Alack!" quoth he, "e'en water seems Prohibited in Maine!"

And still be dug and delved away, and still the well was dry;
The only water to be found
Was in the farmer's eye.

For by the breaking of the bank That tumbled from its station, All suddenly his hops was dashed Of future liquidation i

And now his mands were funning fast, And he had died, no doubt, But that just when the earth caved in, He happened to be out!

'Aha !—I have a happy thought!"
Exclaimed this wicked man— To dig answ this cursed well I see a protty plan:

"I'll hide me straight, and when my wife And e my neighbors know. I'hat's happened to my digging here, They'll think that I'm below!

"And so to save my pecious life, They'll dig the well no double. E'en deeper than 'twas dug at fifet, ;-Before they find me out!" And so he hid him in the barn Through all the hungry day, To hide the digging of his well In this described way.

But list what grief and shame befel The false, ungratoful thah,
The while he slowly watched to see
The working of his plan:

The neighbors all with one adcord Unto each other said:
"With such a weight of earth above,
The man is surely dead."

And then the wife, with pions care,
All needless cost to are,
Said, "Since the Lord hath willed it so,
B'en let it be his grave!"

THE MONMOUTH REBELLION IN 1685

The student of English history will vividly remember the bloody brutality with which the suppression of this rebellion was followed up by the relentless monarch who had attained a success of which he showed himself so unworthy. The celebrated Jeffrevs, then Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, was sent to hold what has ever since been known as the . . the bloody assizes" in the counties which had been the principal seat of the rebellion. The transactions which pocurred, and the moral features of the chief monster and actor therein have been photographed for our benefit by the glowing pen of Macauley. They furnish a lesson and a warning to all those who would imitate his atrocities.

Among the victims of his ferocious crucity was a poor woman named Alice Liste, whose fate will serve to illustrate the temper and workings of unbridled power at the time. It will not be without its interest

She was a woman of most respectable connections, and of a most kind and benevo'ent disposition. She had given shelter and sustenance to two persons who had tahen some part in the rebellion, though she selemnly denied having any knowledge of their criminality at the time. For that offease she was now put upon the trial before this terrible judge.

"It was no easy matter," says the histonan, "in such a case to obtwin a verdict for the crown: The witnesses prevaricated -the jury, consisting of the principal gentlemen of Hampshire, shrank from the thought of sending a fellow creature to the stake for conduct which seemed deserving rather of praise than of blame. Jeffreys was beside himself with fury. This was prey would escape him."

diabolical nature. He called into requisiinn all the influences of his position, and Proprieties of the occasiod were wholly disregarded. The rules of taw and the duties of his high office were alike openly violated. Witnesses were brow-beaten into unintended datements; jurors were terrified into acquiescence in what they utterly disapproved. The defects of the testimony were supplied by the fury of the Judge.

The woman was known to be a Presbyterian. "I tell you," said the Judge, on the trial, "there is not one of these lying, sulyeling, canting Presbyterians but in one way or another had a hand in the rebellion .-Presbytery has all manner of villainy in it.

will show you a lying knave." The historian proceeds to state:

"He summed up in the same style, declaimed during an hour against whigs and addiences a lecture on Washington, for the to lighten the burthens upon the masses of dissenters, and reminded the jury that the purpose of procuring; funds wherewith to

The Democratic Watchma

"STATE RIGHTS AND PEDERAL UNION:"

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spoke in her favor. Clarendon, the king's tory will perpetuate his name according to prother-in-law, pleaded her cause. But all his true descris. In after time, when the was in vain. The utmost that could be ob nation is restored to its normal condition of ained was that her sentence should be com- peace and prosperity, and when the national nuted from burning to beheading. She monument at Washington is finished; when was put to death on a scaffold in the market | the monument in Washington Square in this fate with sprehe courage. Fortunately we live in an age and coun-

unknown-where the law is supreme, and gave us our country, and after that those where the rights of every citizen are in the | who did their atmost to-preserve it. ory under the protection of express guaranties of written constitutions. Still it may prove interesting and not wholly unprofits. | terest upon that sum at the rate of exen five to make a desert of the Palatinate. His things in Great Britain near two hundred years ago, with a wiew of realizing the pro- support Mrs. Lincoln and her family 199m. gress which has been made in the establish- fortably, and more than they ever had be tween that day and this. How horrible audirevolting does such tyranny appear even after the lapse of centuries.

anged while on this circuit was three hun- martyred President." dred and twenty. Some historians place it at more than double that figure. He boasted that he had hanged more traitors than out the length and breadth of the land all his predecessors since the conquest. who have been executed in the island of the dead to be remembered, but the thour-

seemingly sound, are rarely of long continperpetrator was made to experience all the with such steadfast viudictivoness. timid, heightened by the superadded poignhe was dragged from his loathsome concealment, and pursued by thousands, who were only prevented by two regiments of militia from the execution of summary vengeance which would have been eminently just, however unlawful, and who could not be prevented from brandishing their bludgeons and bellowing their curses. The guilty Tength lodged in the tower, where he ended tude,

his life in unspeakable ignominy and horror, a warning to all his imitators in acts of bru-And what was the fate of that cold and merciless monarch, who, if he had not in-

who expected to reap the benefits resulting from their infliction? A little more than three years after the judicial murders which | coln. - Phila. Mercury. he had not prevented, and had therefore countenanced, and which he supposed were treason would never again disturb the quiet of his reign, found, him a fugitive and a per part of the cast of the wanderer on the earth for life.

would bring peace precipitated his overthere seemed a strong probability that his power has been so loth to learn that the benefits conferred, is the only unfailing supwhich is produced by sanguinary cruelty is all the terror of his unlimited power. The a pawer which crumbles beneath its own weight. History is philosophy teaching by

THE MONUMENT BUSINESS.

United States. There are also, in various ing and industrial classes of the community.

There is something radically wrong it our

George Washington's tomb at Mount Vernon is built of brick. It is in a decayed and Show me a Presbyterian, and 1 neglected condition. A distinguished statesman, and 'one of America's greatest orators, traveled four or five years through the length and breadth of the land, peddling to chance The foliage green in the foliage special state when the same and the s

een bribed to take the compassionate side, the history of his presidential career. Hisdevote our surplus funds to the increase of our monumental adoruments of Washington's

The estate of Abraham Lincoln amount to seventy five thousand dollars. The in nent of well regulated popular liberty be- fore he became our Chief Magistrate. Yet Ward committees, County committees, and State tombilities are calling upon all the beable to contribute their mite to raise The number of "rebels" whom Jeffreys fund for "the support of the family of the Is not this, to say the least, out of place

there are thousands of widows and orphans one county and in one month greatly ex- less and in want of the common necessaries slumbers of retributive justice, though now among us looking in vain for succor painces were destroyed like the houses of gerents for nearly two centuries, and by and substantial aid from the 'Loyal League uance. In less than four years from the and Republican philanthropists and negroexhibition of these atrocities, their brutal philists, who have urged on this contest

Take the funds gathered for a monumen to Abraham Lincoln, and the funds now the finding of homes, and the absolute necessities of life for the widows and orphans of soldiers, and for the maimed and helpless in name, but in reality a home for our disawreich, after being made to taste more than will be enough raised to answer all the purthe undying bitterness of death, was at poses of a testimonial of the nation's grati-

Finish the national monument at the Cabital; finish the monument to Washington in blamed his ambition whilst admiring him- into a civil war. In that war they prevailthis city; provide for the widows and orphans of the soldiers of the war, and relieve the necessities of the legless, armiess, and stigated theed atrocities, had permitted scarred veterans who have returned to us, them to be perpetrated undisturbed, and and then it will be time to talk of the erection of a monument to Abraham Lincoln. and of a fund for the support of Mrs. Lin-

shire Legislature, at its recent session, pass-The very cruelties which he supposed pel those who have invested their money of State, County and Municipal taxation. attachment of the people, resulting from simple and evenhanded justice which to be adopted by every State in the Union. As dollar, so far as their personal property is since been held in execution. concerned, toward the support of our home to raise a fund for the bedefit of Mrs. Linall-the high and the low, the rich and the poor-the better it will be for everyboby, bondholders of the Government included. We hope the next Legislature of our own State will follow the example of New Hampshire, and camintel the shoddy aristocracy to disgorge a portion of their means to as

our people.-Lanc. Intel.

tie fafor at court, and who, it is said had Abraham Lincoln's best monument is in THE BURNING OF THE PALATINA OF and issued to the troops not less than three VALLEY IN OCTOBER 1884, BY OR-DER OF GENERAL GRANT.

place of Windhester, and underwent her city is erebted, then and not till then let us without a parallel in the wars of Christondom for one hundred and seventy-five years, when the Valley of the Sbenandoah was in mills filled with flower and wheat destroyed ry where atrocities of this character are successors. Let us first honor those who like manner delivered to the flames. For and the whole valley between the Blue account of the burning of the Palatine we Bidge and the North Mountain, bouststing refer to the first volume of Voltaire's Age of of a number of rich and well' cultivated Lottie XIV. . .

flourishing and so well repaired, to the in-Especially, when it is considered that thire'- by fire and sword. Men and women, the charity. aged and the infants, departed in haste. The devastation made by General Sheri-Certain it is that the number executed in of those killed in the war, who are penni- fled to neighboring countries; whilst the period between civilized nations. It has recided that of all the pelitical offenders of life. Not only are these mourners for rigor, and who never executes them with bellion has been causeless and unjust, this clemency, burnt and sacked the country. Great Britain since the revolution of 1688 sands of returned soldiers, crippled and They commenced with Manhiem and Heid. mane principles introduced into the laws of But cruelty never secures safety. The rendered physically useless for life, who are olberg, the residence of the Electors. Their war and practiced between civilized belli-

> "Europe was borrifled. The officers who ernment. executed the order were ashamed of being survivors of the war; use those funds for would himself have extinguished the flames. their benefit, and for the erection of a na-tional asylum, which shall not only be such try from the recesses of his palace of Versailles and in the midst of pleasures, bled veterans, and, our word for it, there because he saw only in this order his own is being verified by the National Adminis-will be enough raised to answer all the purpower and the unfortunate right of war; traited. The fanalical party it represents but had he been nearer the stene, he would worked industriously for nearly forty years have seen only its horrors. The other to break up the Union. They succeeded at nations which until this period, had only last by pushing a conflict of technical ideas self, now exclaimed against his cruelty and ed over inferior numbers, and resources.

> > duce his cities to ashes." Vattel, in his Law of Nations; this atrocious crucity as it deserves. He Federal authorities. days: "In the last century the French rayaged and burnt the Palatinate. All Europe

ty of a haughty and unfeeling minister." emaining days of his life for having matters stand there is a large class, best the greatest war midister of modern time, to improve. Therefore, the less they do in song, "Oome where my love like desaiting," he sable to afford it, who do not doubtibute a tinless Carnot may be excepted, has ever the Business of "reconstruction," as they don't go. He don't think it would be right.

since been held in executation.

St. Simon relates that some time aftered. —Ez. governments, and what is still more unfair ward, Louvois having determined to burn There are great efforts just now in pro- they are receving a large interest from the the city of Treves, but aware of the King's gress to erect a monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, lafe President of the ter order and see that he arrives in time, for know that your head shall answer for it if a single house should be burnt." -

History, it as said, always repeats itself : but it is to be deploted that this should have Been done, after nearly two centuries, in free and enlightened America. Lieut, Gen. Grant, from his headquarters near Rich-

THE RHINE IN FEBRUARY 1689, BY thousand sheep. This destruction embra-ORDER OF LOUIS XIV, AND THE Cos the Luray Valley and Little Fort Valley BURNING OF THE SHENANDOAH John R. Meigs, my Engineer officer, was VALLEY IN OCTOBER 1884 BY OR. murdered beyond Harrisonburg, near Dayon. For this atrocious set all the houses

The hurning of the Palatinate continued within an area of ave miles were burnt." Over two thousand barns filled with wheat and farming implements, and over Seventy bounties, "a barren waste!" And this under The King, says Voltaire, had determined the plea of military necessity!

Let its imagine, if we can, the destitution ble to cast a glance at the condition of per cent would be three thousand five hun- object was to prevent his enemies from and distress of many of these poor people dred dollars -- anough, in all conscience, to subsisting in it Accordingly, "in 1689 suddenly deprived of present subsistence there came to the army an order from Louis, and without hope for the future. Their signed Louvois, to reduce everything to farming implements having been destroyed, ashes. The French Generals, who were bound to obey, gave notice, in the heart of harvest. Their homes have been made deswinter, to the citizens of all its cities, so clate, and like the inhabitants of the Palatinate, one portion of them still wander habitants of the villages and to the owners among their own ruined fields, whilst the of fifty chateaus, that they must leave their other has sought an asylum in neighboring builds, as these were about to be destroyed States, where many of them must depute on

One portion wandered in the field, another dan is not war as conducted for a long soldier, who always exceeds his orders in tarnished his victories. Although the redoes not justify a departure from the hunone more liberally than by our own Gov

We have seen that Vatte!; in writing the instruments of such cruelties. They eighty years after the destruction of the have arrived at Havana. threw back the blame on the Marquis of Palatinate, says "all Europe resounded with Louvious, who had become more inhuman invectives against such a mode of waging in running order, afficy of conscious guilt. In the disguise of being collected for the benefit and support by that hardness of heart which a long war." What will be the opinion of the a fugitive, begrimmed with dust and ashes, of Mrs. Lincoln, and appropriate them to ministry produces. He had indeed, councillized world eighty years or even ten ministry produces. He had indeed, coun-civilized world sighty years or even ten selled the measure ; but Louis was the mast | years hence, concerning the destruction of ter and need not have followed his counsel, the Shenandoah Valley? Nay, what will If the King had witnessed this spectacle, he be our own opinion after passion shall have subsided and reason resumed her sway?"

> RECONSTRUCTION .- The bld proverb, that it is easy to pull down, but hard to pull up, even blamed his policy, because if his end. The vanquished party have laid down their mies should penetrate into his twn States, arms and accepted pence. The natural consequence of that surrender should by a restoas he had done into theirs, they would reration of the rebellious States "in statu que ante bellum," without an interference of the

> But the dominant party in the Government will not allow the States of the South to swing resounded with invectives against such a back voluntarily into their old relations to node of waging war. It was in ovein that the Central Government; and in their efforts the Court attempt to palliate their conduct to "reconstruct" the Union, on a new foundaby alleging that this was done only with a tion that shall be accordant to their peculiar was an end to which the ravaging of the the reestablishment of the old Union, as well Palatinate contributed but little, and the as the creation of any other that will be sat-whole proceeding exhibited nothing to the disfactory and enduring. It is persectly cereyes of mankind but the revenge and cruel tain that the politicians now in power at Washington, never would have been able to The King's conscience smote him all the perform the work of those wise and just men sented to this burning, and the same of what they are hol competent to have origi-Louvious, who had counselled it, although nally formed, they surely are not qualified call it, the better it will be for all condern-

THE REASON WHY .- "Can you tell me nied. responsibility for the deed. When informed Democrate, as soon as they get into power, points on the South Platta river. of it, Louis literally drove Louvois from his lutend to Tax Bonds, thereby compelling poor men and farmers as is now the case. the upsetting of a boat. By giving the negro a vote they expect to conirol things so as to always run in their their one. It is time farmers and everybody day: "If a court-martial puts a man to death son why they are taxed so heavily and the der." "privileged class" always eddapd. - Dim. Messinger.

THE AGED STRANGER. AN ASQUISING REGIDENT OF THE WAR.

"I was with trant"—the stranger hald; Said the farmer: "Say no more; But rest thee here at my cottage porch, For thy feet are weary and sore."

"I was with Grant"—the stranger said;
Said the farmer; "Nay, no more—
I prithee sit at my frugal board,
And eat of my humble store.

"How fares my boy—my soldier boy,
Of the old Nuth Army Corps?—
I warrant he bore him gallantly
In the smake of battle's roar!

"I know him not," ad the aged man, "And as I remarked before, I was with Grant"—"Nay, ney, I know," Said the farmer, "Say no more;

"He fell in battle—I see, also!
Thou'dst smooth the tidings o'er—Nav: speak the truth, whathever it be,
Though it rend my bosom's core. "How feel he with his face to the for, Upholding the flag he bore?

O, say not that my boy disgraced The uniform that he wore!" "I cannot tell," said the aged man

"And should have remarked before That I was with Grant—in Illinois, Some three years before the war."

Then the farmer spake him never a word But beat with his firt full sore, That aged man who had worked for Grant Some three years before the war!

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER. ----President Johnson again unwell. -Thirty Laplanders have arrived in S

Paul to settle in Minnessota. -A church in Petersburg, Virginia. troved by lightning on Sunday last., -- Judah P. Benjamin and Kirby Smith

Seven Texas railroads, about 400 miles, are

Island, is dead. -The telegraph wires between Charlesto

and Savannich are being rapidly rebuilt. --- The reports of reinforcements being sen to the Union troops in Texas are dutilled.

The total public debt of the United States on July 31 was \$3,757,258,275.86. ---- A new name for the Old Capitol Prisons the Stanton House.

--- Over 25,000 negrobs left Kentucky and proseed the Ohio last week on Gen. Palmer's passes. -The people of South Carolina are repre

ented as almost unanimously opposed to negro suffrage. -At last accounts the Great Egstern, with the Atlantic cable, was to have left Valentia on

--- The Confederate General Richard Taylor has had an interview with Jesserson Davis at Fortress Mobroe.

----The sales of confiscated lands that were o have taken place at Janksonville, Floride, have been suspended.

--- It is said there was but one man wh wann't spoiled by being lionised—he was a Jew and his name was Daniel.

--- The publication of the Union Bo Salisbury, N. -C., has been suspended by the -Wurs, of Anderson ville hotorioty, is sta-

-Artemus Ward says when he hears the

-The Statement that Secretary Stanton has regulated the number of shirts Jeff Davis shall wear per week, probably be officially de-

--- The Public Record saws that Charles R. presence, exclaiming as he retreated, the rich Bondholders to pay their portion Ecker, quite a young boy, was drowned in "Dispatch a courier instantly with a coun. of the Taxes, instead of heaping it upon the Turkey river at Clermont & Saturday last, by

else should begin to enquire as to the rea- in time of peace, the officers are guilty of mur-

papers in the army of the Potomac, is now worth \$100,000, and is one of the Directors of

No. 30.

ings of the human bears. and destroys the moral singlifies. It a civil war, brother becomes grayed against brother, other against act, and the pr stingte of nature are perverted to favorite goddesses, and pandemonium is translated to earth. The lift of the camp, where the henchial indichase of modification and aster, and of home discipling and mfelt, is most pernigona to morella, and me all armies are usually composed of the youth of the land the fountain is poleoned at its very head. The old officers of the revolution were, secustomed to deplore the effects of mill-A tary life upon their subordinates, the vices of gaming blatplismy and general debanchery, having as they gay made rapid, siridge amongst men who, when engaged in ting possesful pursuits of husbandry commercial of mediadical amployments had been use node full and exemplary officers.

iul and exemplary officens.
It is not our purpose here to intimate that the man of the camp is necessarily likely to prove the worst member of society; on the contrary, where, he has been subjected to proper discipline, he may be intel proved, but it is the general effect of war-a in exciting had emotions to which we teller and Phose who remain at home are placed puder't he influence of the same feelings, and. become also more or less affected. From all sides we bear of the commission of enormone admer, of leavesing lavely more of contempt for the restraints of lay, with the disjusting and slokening details of which our exchanges from every description are laden. Society must, and of course will, right itself in this matter, but the steps to be taken by our-civil guardians cannot be too soon adopted. An numer of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and it is useless to lock the stable door after the horse has been stolen. The obviousduties of the costodians of the public safety is to exercise renewed viriliance, to throw additional guards around, the property and person of the citizen, and by an example of high public morality and fidelity to duty, to reassure the good and deter the efforts of the vicious .- Baltimore Sun.

TAXING UNITED STATES STOCKS: The right of States, Counties, Cities, and

Boroughs to tax United States seemities is becoming a question of great importance to he-masses upon whom the buringing of Government are beginning to fall with crushing effect. The State of New Hampshire has already led the way by placing a tax of twenty five per cent, upon the income derived from Federal bonds, and it will not be long until the necessities of the people will force the Legislature of every other State in the Union to adopt a similar policy. Unless this is done, it will not be many months or years, if the present state of things continues, until it will be next to impossible for either borporations of iddividuals to borrow a dollar, except at ruinus rates of interest; and, in addition, the whole burthen of the local governments will devolve upon the middling and working classes whit are at lingt aftle to pay, while the wealthy and artifornia bond-holders of the General Government, who are reveling in all the comforts and luxuries of life at the expense of their industricits unioh. bors, go soot free. There is gross and flagrant injustice in all this. A hardworking mechanic may own a himselaid valued at offs thousand deliars, for which ted to be the only prisoner of war now held by the government.

The mas to pay come, the second taxes, amounting in the agent and School taxes, amounting in the agent gate to a considerable rent while his rick and hundred thousand dolhe has to pay State, County, Oity, Borough lars of Uncle Sam's bonds and no real estate, is not required to pay a solitary cent ! Such inequality and unfair disorimindian in fator of the rion and at the expense of the poor man, is monstrous in a Bapublican government, and was never stitution. It should open the eyes of the masses to the forlers and helpless condition scruptes of conscience, issued the order why the "republicans of wealth are so "Two parties of amigrants have recorded why the "republicans of wealth are so "Two parties of amigrants have recorded in which they will very sood be placed, if minister thits taking upon himself the sole oddrse we could. It is well known that the parties of the Indians have appeared at various they are not already bound hand and foot. to this new and dangerous despotism, unless they semedy the evil at the ballot-box-

> Other reasons might be adduced in favor of taxing Government scourities, but the above will suffice for the present. We may recur to this all important suffect signing but, in the meastime, we muited the taxdrifting and apply the proper femedy to before it is too late. Landmir Bioliphicer.