TERMS.-82 per year when paid in advan-\$2,50 when not paid in advance, and \$3,00 whe not paid before the expiration of the year.

Delegate Election.

The Demogratic voters will meet at the regu lar places of holding township elections on Sat Brday, the 26th day of August, 1865, at from 1 to 4 o'clock p. m., to elect delegates to appea at a Convention to be holden at the Court House, in Bellefonte, on the following Tuesday, the 1sth of August, at 2 o'clock, p. m. WM. P. RYYNOLDS,

Our Dangers.

There appears to be a feeling of apathy among Americans, in regard to that which was so precious to our ancestors, and which they guarded with such jealous care - Personal Liberty. In fact, the American people are in just that condition which would make it a comparitivethe worst kind of a despotism upon them, by imperceptible encroachments upon their rights. We do not attribute this to the ignorance of our people, for ·urely no people on earth is or ever was bester qualified by education to main tain their liberties than our own. ' But the dangers which threaten us now arise from a. feeling of apathy and a want of attention to those points which most ictimately concern every individual in the country. Our government has presersed to us our freedom through such a long season of prosperity and happiness, that the people seem to have grown into the idea that the blessings we have enjoyed under it are spontaneous, and they will not arouse themselves to guard against the danger which ever threaten free government. Nearly every one seems to avoid the subject on which we propose to say a word or two. as an old and hackneved one, and nearly all our writers shun it. Yot it can never grow. oid, and can never cease to be of the most vital importance to those who de sire to maintain a government like quis, for "eternal vigilence is the price of liberty." When we turn back the page of history and observe the many struggles through which our ancestors passed, from the granting of Magna charta to the framing of our own Constitution, we know that despotism in some form is always threatening free institutions. The past history of the United States is no criterion of what we may expect in the future. In the first place our natural advantages have been so great that liber'y would almost live of itself. Secondly, our constitution and laws were so skillfully and carefully framed, and so well adapted to our condaion that while they were strictly adhere to all was smooth and prosperous, and demanded very little attention from the people. But our condition is greatly changed now. The constitution has been repeatedly violated with impunity, and the daugerous precedent formed of departing from the great charter at the mere will of the executive. So that uniess this practice is at once checked and to reach him for punishment. In the gavernment were so light that to collect

which threaten us. It is barely possible for institutions like ours to survive beneath the load of debt which has been cast upon us. It has been said that a despotism cannot fight for the principles which they beexist without a national debt and a standing army; and, it may be said that a Republican Government can scarcely exist with them. There must be an exercise of power on the part of some one in order to wring the immense sums of money from the people annually required to pay the interest of our debt, and the necessar use of this power will afford a pretent for the exercise of arbitrary authority which must be extremely dangerous. There never was a time in our history when so great an effort was required on the part of our people as now; jet, they appear to be utterly careless as to what is being done among them. -It is getting to be so common a thing for those whom we have elected, to do as We know that the greatest scoundrel they please, without regard to the Constitution, that no notice is taken of a fresh violation. Things which would have cost a king of England his throne, and probably his life two centuries ago, are being done daily by those who are known as the servants of the people.-It is impossible for us in one short article to soint out the many dangers which always threaten liberty, and the many new ones which have grown into existence wishin the last four years. We can only warm the people that they do exist, the upon whom the title of general has arrested and imprisoned by the military

realth then such as are made upon the per-ough liberty of the citizen. To becave a nan of life, or by violence to conficute his man or the, or by violence to connecte his estate without accusation or trial would be so grees an act of despetism, as must at once ceavey the alarm of tyransy throughout the whole kingdom; but confinement of the per-son, by hurrying him to gaol, where his suf-ferings are unknown or forgotten, is a less public, a less striking, and therefore a more ingerous engine of arbitrary government."

Let any one examine this and see if he sentiments are not precisely those advocated at the present day by the Democratic party, and if the same usurpations that Blackstone, warned the people of England against, are not now daily practiced in this country, by an abolition Administration.

Let us be Democrats.

In one week from to-day the Democratic State Convention meets at Harrisburg. Upon its proceedings hangs the prospects of not only the election for which it will nominate officers, butalso the gubernatorial contest of 1866. That it will pursue a course calculated to strengthen and reinvigorate our good old party, we have every reason to believe, notwithstanding the efforts being made by a few wire pullers, office seekers, and political poltroons to sell it out "body and breeches" to Andy Johnson and ly easy task for designing men to fasten Abolitionism. For four years, as a partv, we have been floundering about, battling the enemy in every manner but the right one, and as a consequence have come out behind in every contest. To be sure we have been cheated out of success several times-fraud and corruption and despotism have triumphed, but triumphed over what? Not the great principles that have carried us to victory so often-not the doctrines that were the same at the coming election. taught us by Jefferson and his compatriots-not the glorious old Democratic party-but a mere organized opposition, an opposition that seemed to labor harder to obtain the offices, that it might enjoy the spoils, than for the purpose of putting into effect any particular principles. We have, for the sake of success, set aside the tenets upon which our par ty was founded-through fear of unpopularity we have failed to meet the issues pressed upon us, and through a mistaken manner of electioneering have adopted" policy" instead of principle as our talisman, and as a consequence have been defeated in every contest. Shall this be our condition when the returns of the next election are counted? Have we gained anything by beating about the bush and making the half way fight upon Abolitionism that we have for the past four years? We know that it is only through the triumph of Democratic principles as they were taught by the founders of our party in the resolutions of '98-99, that our Republic can be restored; yet not a convention since the election of 1860 but has ignored or ruled out of place the doctrines set forth in them. Why, then, should we expect to succeed? · Hundreds of our best men have been turned from active, working Democrats to indifferent lookers on. Others have been led to believe that our party was owned by a favored few who could use it as they pleased to advance their own selfish purposes, and could do nothing for us, and in this way we have lost more through the indifference of men whom principle alone led to be Democrats than would have carried the election despite the frauds and corruptions of the party in power. To prevent severely rebuked by the people, our a recurrence of this, let the convention, governmet will grow into a mere elec- when it meets, resolve to be Democratic. tive despotism, making the president as If it believes in the doctrinds enunciated absolute a despot for four years as the in the Virginia and Kentucky resoluin the Virginia and Kentucky resolu Emperor of Austria is for life, and if tions of 98-99, let it say so; If it is in assisted by a corrupt legislature, pla- favor of the Rights of States, let it say cing it beyond the power of the people so. If it believes the negro and inferior being, let it say so. If it believes in taxyears of the past, the expenses of the ing capital the same as labor, let it say so. If it is opposed to emancipation, sufficient revenue scarge required an confiscation, centralization, and the effort on the part of the government. thousands of impious schemes of puri-Yet in four years the national debt has tan Abolitionism to destroy our Repubgrown into such proportions that it has lie, let it say so, in words which cannot become one of the greatest dangers be misunderstood. We want no equivocating, no skulking as to the issues now before the people. The great masses of the party in this State are ready and determined to make an honest, open

by laying down a cowardly line of policy A Straw.

to be pursued.

lieve to be right, and it devolves upon

the convention not to dishearten them,

How comes it that we hear so little from Abolition journals about the fitte lections in Kentucky and Tennessee. Have those States disappointed the loyal expectants, that looked for a tremendons majority to be rolled up in them in favor of "true negroism," military despotism, and puritan Abolitionthe President that fishy Democrats are loyal leaguers answer? trying to fatter for honesty of purpose

andidated the teldgraph informs us the pro-slavery men of Kentucky have swept the State, and that even the indisposition of President Johnson. Tennessee will send a majority of Conform us as to the cause of this result? will, no doubt, carry him off some of Did the men upon whom they relied decieve them? Is their cause so obnoxious to even the "loyalists" of these States that they cannot endorse it at the from voting. And so it will be in every
State when the people can see the immediate effects of Abolitionism. Thosejustly considered the implicable enemies who have supported a war, gotten up by its advocates; those who have been lured into its meshes by its specious éry of "freedom," those who have given their all that it might succeed, will, must, turn from it in disgust when it stands before them in all its naked ugliness. Heretofore it has been clothed in garments that rendered it pleasant to the eyes of many; its real designs were covered up; but now the people must see, must know, must feel, that it is a curse to the country, and they cannot but assist those who have battled it for years to succeed. Naked, hideous, and deformed, it stands before the publicits impious design known of all men. Shall its success that has impoverished our country, enslaved our people, desecrated our flag, trampled upon liberty, and well nigh overturned our Republicpurchased as it was through hypocrisybe made permanent? Kentucky and Tennessee, that knows and feels its ef-

Flection of Delegates.

fects, says no. Pennsylvania will say

It is but a little over a week from this ime until the Democracy of this county will be called upon to choose delegates to the County Convention, which meets on the afternoon of the 29th inst. We know that for many years this important matter has been left entirely to the they were chosen. To remedy this, to If they turn out en masse to their place pose and none other. The Abelian of meeting and choose good men, men publican party fought the South for complain, it will be the doings of the party as a party, and not the work of a people boplessiyin debt.

But the South, much to Abolition regret,

an election. To be defeated in convention is bitter enough for the aspiring politician, without thinking that he has beer cheated out of it by delegates who, in fact, had no authority to act as such. opportunities for fault finders—to close and maintained entirely and forever in the these channels of cavil, and proceed in such a very that no one can have availt.

We have never defended or justified busuch a way that no one can have aught must not barter them away by our negligence at the opening of the campaign. A little effort, and a little interest now, on the part of each Democrat, will make 'Old Centre' certain for one thousand majority against Abolitionism. We have but to do our duty in the beginning and the end will be right. The Chairman of the County Committee has named the hour for holding the delegate elections. Let every Democrat be in attendance, and let them see to it that none but the best men are sent here as delegates-that they are instructed as to the wishes of a majority of those they represent, and all the efforts of the enemy to create dissatisfaction in our ranks

will prove unavailing. THE DIFFERENCE.-A few weeks since we noticed the fact of the Catafalque, used in New York on the occasion of President Lincoln's funeral, being sold at auction for the meagre sum of

only warn the people that they do exist, and only warn the people that they do exist. The people that the people that they do exist. The people that the people that the people that they do exist. The people that the

changes have been filled with notices of We wonder if it is an attack of "incoservative Representatives to the next herent," such as he was seized with on Congress. Will the Abolition press in the 4th of March. This terrible disease

these days. The Animus of the Late War.

Almost every reader retains a remember poils? It was the "loyal", voters of the Helper Book, which was issued Kentucky and Tennessee that defeated botty. It was a most gooding affeir, a Abolitionism there, for those who were mixture of fact and fiction skillfully garbled. deemed "disloyal" were prohibited and complied, and so colored as to enlist of the Southerners and their institutions, The Valley Sentinel has taken the trouble to gather from that book the following leadng and abominable sentiments.

First—That it is a solemn duty to abol-

ish slavery in the South, or die in the at-tempt." (Page 27.)
Sacond—"That no man can be a true patriot without first becoming an abolitionist.

(Page 119.)
Third-"That against slaveholders as

body we wage exterminating war." (Page 120.) 120.)
Fourth—"That the present is the time to try the strength of arms, and that now is the time to strike." (Page 121-2-(
"Fifth—"That slavdholders must emanci-

pate the negroes, or we will emancipate them for you." (Page 109.) Sixth—"That slaveholders are nuisance, and that it is our imperative duty to abute nuisances. We propose, therefore, to abol-ish slaver, than which strychnine itself is less a furnance. (Page 139) Seventh.—That slaveholders are more

ruel than common murderers." Eighth-"That all slaveholders are under

the shield of a perpetual license to murder. (Page 141.)
Ninth.—'That, if the negroes had a chance they would be delighted to cut their master's throats." (Page 148.)
Tenth. "That we are wedded to one pur-

pose, from which no earthly power can ever diyorce us. We are determined to abolish slavery at all hazards." (Page 510.) Eleventh—"That there is scarcely as park

of honer or magnanimity among slavehol-ders." (Page 161.)
The Helper book, from which these atrocious sentiments are gathered, was endorsed by the whole Abolition party, and, in addi-tion receiving the approving signatures of sixty sight Republican members of Congress tant matter has been left entirely to the few who are looked upon as "leaders" in the different townships, and, in many instances, in some districts not enough of interest has been taken to select delegates at all. The consequence was, room was left for disappointed candidates to complain and find fault, and for their friends to denounce the Convention as a mere machine used by willy politicians to foist upon the party men not qualified for the position for which the wave alsowed. To separate the first the secure and their legislators who declared them to be "nuisances, more cruel than murderers," and against whom it was necessary to "wage-an exterminating war?" When it was declared that "the present is that now is the clime to be "unisances, more cruel that the bot was a declared that "the present is that the Sauthern Santes who declared them to be "unisances, more cruel to be "unisances, more cruel to be "unisances, more cruel that the best who declared them to be "unisances, more cruel than turble present is with a people and their legislators who declared them to be "unisances, more cruel that the best who against whom it was necessary to "wage-an exterminating war?" when it was declared that "the present is being to be them to be "unisances, more cruel that the best who against whom it was necessary to "wage-an exterminating war?" when it was declared that "the present is the time to be "unisances, more cruel than the clared them to be "unisances, more cruel than the people and their legislators who declared them to be "unisances, more cruel than the present is the time to be "unisances, more cruel than the people and their legislators who declared them to be "unisances, more cruel than the people and their legislators who declared them to be "unisances, more cruel to be "unisan Under such circumstances is it wonderfu late yar are clearly portfayed. Every dec-latation therein contained has been most insure harmony during the contest and faithfully adhered to by the Abolitionists success in the end, lies with the voters and their Republican allies. At the very outset of the war—the "war for the Union," of the different townships, and depends as self deceived patriots persisted in calling as much upon the interest they take in selecting delegates as all they can do after the Convention has adjourned. Thereafter was steadfastly bent to that purother purpose than to overturn slavery and of principle, of influence, and of known integrity, and instruct them to vote for certain candidates as long as there is a say other conditions than the shandoument hope of nominating them, no one can Nothern sons, husbands brothers and fathers of slavery, and so continued to drag our

abandoned the contest before the slaveho A nomination in this county now by deer were all exterminated. Nothing now the Democracy is almost equivalent to will satisfy the endorsers of the Helper an election. To be defeated in convention is hitter enough for the aspiring and execution of all who favored or assistant. ted in the attempt to secode, and the im mediate enfranchisement of the blacks These Northern incendiaries and double-dyed traitors will be satisfied with nothing short of the complete extermination of the Although for years we have gone along smoothly, and though we may apprehend no trouble in the immediate future, state in a consolidated, centralized govpeople. States in a consolidated, centralized govyet it is better to do away with these ernment, under the control of Abolitionism

such a way that no one can have aught to say against the ticket placed in nomination. Our prospects of a glorious triumph were never better, and we triumph were never better, and we believe, too, that years will be required. we believe, too, that years will be required to recover for the people that prosperity which has been lost to them through the usurpations of those men. Revolutions may yet be necessary before the baneful influence of Abolitionism shall sink its despicable head .- Patriot & Union.

· The "Constitutional Amendment." When the monstrous madness of the day

when the monstrous magness of the day wears fiself out, and reason is restored, men will wonder at their own utter faithlessness to Republicanism, even more than at the bideous and revolting lunkey of Abolitionism. For example: How dared Abraham Lincoln to demand submission from seconds and States where he had no rotes. ham Lincoln to demand submission from people and States where he had no votes, where he did not represent the will or wishes of one single man, woman or child, and who, in submitting to him, simply surrendered their own will and were ruled by the will of Massachüsetts? If he had had a majority, he might have deceived himself; but when, as he know, he embodried the will of barely one-third of the people, it is amazing indeed how, in a representative Government, he had the auducity, and his followers the impudence, to assume office. But this the impudence, to assume office. But this utter violation of the representative principle has lead to even grosser and more daritary despotism, and furitan Abolitionism? There must be something wrong
sqmewhere. We know that the
military had orders to guard the polls.

Changes that the wardrobe of J. Wilkes
Changes the wardrobe of J. Wil military had orders to guard the polis. We know that the greatest scoundrel that runa unhung—the foul-mouthed, blaspheming Brownlow, who is now acting as dictator for the State of Tennessee, issued orders that none but those who were "loyal" should exercise the difference? Why should a memental to enforce her will, and, therefore, is seems, that conforce her will, and, therefore, the elective franchise: We know that to of the "steasesin" bring more than may fall to enforce her will, and, therefore, Andrew Johnson, the "model man" one of the "victim?" Will seme of the she goes to work to "abolish" even the forms of our representative system, and demands that the Constitution shall be changed so trying to faster for honesty of purpose and good intentions, did "proclaim"

that Brownlow's order should be carried out. We know that Palmer, an individual responsible to the South have been that the other States on the subject of the negro, She, in her greater wisdom, sees fit to "abolish" the greater wisdom, sees fit to "abolish" the ordinances of God Almighty, and makes those equal He has made unequal, and, by a "constitutional amendment" intends to

The Enemies of Peace.

The war is over: The effort to establish a Southern Confederacy has failed. The people of the South, with a un-nimity that is most oreditable to their character, express themselves willing to return to their allogrance to the Constitution. But though men cry "Peace!" "Peace!" there is no peace. In the South newspapers are sup-pressed for making the most trivial criti-cisms upon the conduct of fed.ral officers; Mayors of cities are removed for Sending a desired null and aviod, because those elec-ted to office once were though they are not now) rebels; and finally; Union men like Emerson Etheridge, of Tennesse, are incor-derated in dungeons for the expression of their political opinions. Oh, Freedom, thy levely form has vanished from our mids! and Resson, thou art fied to brutish beasta!
Russian serfdom is the doom, of men born
the heirs of liberty, and the Juggernaut car
of a worse than Austrian despotism, crushes out the life from the noble, the brave and go d among the American people. The spirit of the time when John Adams' Alien and Sedition Laws were enacted, has reand Sedition Laws were enacted, has re-turned, but more intense, implacable and savage than when it fell in battle with the immortal Jefferson. The party which is now in power is the same that rose and fell with John Adams. It was then the enemy of the public peace and of Republican liber-ty, as it is now the fomenter of discord and bitterness.in, the North, the agitator and reviver of the dwing faulth between the secreviver of the dying feuds between the sec-tions, and the tyrant that strikes down freedom of conscience and freedom of speech, the dearest rights inherent in man. Is this not true? Aye, it is the God's truth. Who can deny it? Who has the bardi-hood to say that the people afte now free and restrained only by laws of their own making? For four years we have published this journal and maintained our political integrity, at the peril of life and property. We have been threatened with mobs at least a dozen times, for the empression of our opinions, and only last week the blood-hounds were on our track, trying to bay up a rot for the destruction of our office. We tell the good people of Bedford nounty, that the enemies of peace are the leading Aboli-tionists; that they will not permit the people of the two parties to live in harmony; and that if we are ever again to some together as Chrivian neighbors, the schemes and counsels of there foul-hearted knaves must be scouted and rejected.—Bedford Gazetse.

A Queer People's Man.

In his reply to-a southern delegation, Mr. Johnson said he had no doubt they re-garded him as a "great people's man," meaning, we suppose, that he had always stood by the rights of the laboring millions against those who sought by special legislation to benefit the few at the expense of the many. Hitherto Mr. Johnson might well make this claim, but If he goes on as now, he will be the greatest traitor to the rights and welfare of the laboring classes that the world ever saw, not only selling them out to the bondholders and expitalists of the North, but in degrading the working classes of the South into "impartial freedom" with negroes, render them incapable of upholding republican institutions for centuries to come. The money power of the North has united with the Abelitionists to carry out the conspiracy of European monarchists for the overthrow of republican institutions, and if the working classes are legraded to a common condition or so cal-ed freedom of negroes, the conspiracy will succeed of course. A successful general, as Napoleon or Cromwell, might seize supreme power and establish a despotism, but still the masses might, after a time, overthrew these despots and recover their freedom. Even an enormous debt, that mortdom. Even an enormous debt, that mort-gaged the bones and muzcles and bodies and souls of generations of laborers, might be resisted, or gotten rid of, and the toiling masses might become free again and restore Democratic, institutions. But "impartial freedom" (with negroes—a comm in condi-tion with four millions of the most inferior of all the human recommend residence. Beof all the human races-would render Denorracy impossible, and the literty of the toiling millions lost beyond recovery. To bring this about the English aristoracy have expended four millions of money and labored fo half a century, and their dupes and tools among us have sacrificed a mil-lion of lives, and mortgaged the lones and muscles of the laboring classes of the North for generations to come, and they now de-mand that Andrew Johnson shall become the agent of this monstrous conspiracy against the freedom and progress of the foiling millions. We believe it will break down; we believe that this young, vigorous people will not commit social suicide; we believe that God Himself will not permit such an awful crime against the millions; but thus far, Mr. Johnson, the once glorious leader of the people, seems willing to be-come the instrument for their ensiavement and ruin .- Day Book.

-A shodily-school bays that President A should spenger hays that remained Johnson intends to plade one of our largest war vessels at the disposal of John Bright, an Abolition Englishman, for a free trip to this country and back. If this be true, let the expenses be deducted from Johnson's salary. Abolition pleasure excursions have already loost the people many million dollars. Several Government vessels are all the time awaiting the pleasure of rascally officials, who spend more time at their esrousals than at business.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—Robert Brown, of MNOTHER VIGTIM.—Ropert Brown, or Wellsville, West Virginia, aged about sixty-five years, has been sent to Fort Delaware, for one years' imprisonment, on a charge of having said that "he was glad Lincoln was dead." Hurrah for free speech, freedom and a republican government!
Old and respectable as Mr. Brown is, he has one lesson yet to learn—that free speech and freedom are for niggers and abolitionists enly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. IST of uncalled for letters remaining in the Post Office at Bellefonte, August 18, '65 Armstrong G W
Bettle Samuel
Brion J.
Beightel Joseph Hoax Emma
Houser C M
Jones Thomas
Keely Mrs Mary
Leamon Mary E Burris Peter Batchelor L E & Co Law B Markle Catharine Brown Capt A H Campbell & Kennedy umford T G Carpenter Mary A Davis George W. Dean Molifie J. Decker William 2 Prote Wm K 2 Ross James F Emmons J H Shadel David
Fleiding Miss Maggie Sold Wm
Flerk Casper Storer Joseph
Glasgow Silas
Gjuson S A Taylor Horbert F
Hunter R F
Henry John
Hoy Mrh Nanny J
Wester Mag
Welch Wg Emmons J H badel David

Poreign letter. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised, aug 18 W. W. MONTGOMERY, P. M.

TOBACCO STORE.

J. HIRSHLER, Proprietor. " Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Tobacco, Cigars, Suuff, &. &c., which will be sold lower than can be perchased elsewhere, this side of Richmond. august 18 1865—1y.

THE AND SHEET IRON WARE, Manufact L tured and for sale, wholestle and at Haupt's Milesburg-Founday.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COS. HOOP SKIRTS. 628.—HOPKINS'
OZO. "OWN MAKE" OF HOOP SKIRTS, are gotten up expressly to meet the wants of riest of class trains.

They embrace a complete assortment of All. the new and does not be started and count of contents. They embrace a complete assortment of All. the new and does not be started and children, and are superior to all others made in point of Symmetry. Finish, and Durability; being male of the finest tempered English steel springs—with Linen finished covering, and having all the metallic fastonings immovably secured, by improved machinery. They retain their shape and elasticity to the last, and are warranted te give entire satisfaction.

Also, constendly in roceip of full lines of good Eastern Made SKIRTS, at very low Prices. Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at Manufactory and Sales Roovin.

No 528 Arch Street, above 6th, Philadelphia.

Torms cash. One price only the street of the count of Centre county, dec'd.

ALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR

I ALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR

RENEEWER has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the hair ever offered to the public.

The account of Willias Emyth, administrator of &c. of Christopher Irvin, Isle of Mrs. Eliza Grob, late of Centre county, dec'd.

The account of Veiling Emyth, administrator of &c. of Christopher Irvin, late of Mrs. Eliza Grob, late of Centre county, dec'd.

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The account of Veiling Emyth, administrator of the property of the property of the property of the pr

HALL'S VEGETABLE SIGILIAN HAIR RENEWER has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the hair ever offered to the public. It is a vegetable compound, and contains no

At is a regulate compount, and contains in jurious properties whaterer.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the hair from falling out.

It cleanese the scalp and makes the hair soft, between and silken.

It is a splendid hair dressing.

It is a splendid hair dressing. No person, old or young, should fail to use it. IT IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY TI IS RECOMMENDED AND USED BY
THE PIRRT MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

THE PIRRT MEDICAL AUTHORITY.

Ask for Halls Vegetable Sicilian Hair
Renewer, and take no other.

R. P. HA'L & CO.

Nassau, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all draggists.

AUOUNG LADIES INSTITUTE.

PRANKFORD, 23D WARD, PHILADSLPHIA.

PRANKFORD, 23D WARD, PHILADSLPHIA.

MISS BUTLER, Principal. The duties of this 'school will be resumed on the first Monday in September. The course of instruction will comprise all branches in a thorough English Education. Pells and fancy work without extra charge. Drawing and writing department in charge Prof. F. H. Fretz. The French Department, Madame Colston, Music by the best teachers.

Music by the best teachers.

Refers to Rev. D. S. Miller, Rev. Thos. Murphy, Rev. J. Price, William Welsh, Esq., and

Address the principal for particulars.

STRAY CATTLE.

TRAY CATTLE.

On or about the 25th of March last, came to the premises of the subscriber, in Marion township, three cattle—two heifers and one steer, poor and in bad condition. One of the heifers has since died, the others still live and are in good condition. Having kept them so long without being able to ascertain the name of their owner, the undersigned now advertices them, requesting the owner to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

JOHN GARBRICH, Marion township. aug 18 '65-3t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP,

The partnership between the undersigned, heretelore existing in the hardware business, singler the name and style of Baxtresser's Christ, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN C. BAXTRESSER.

H. L. CRIST.

The business will hereafter be conducted at the old stand, in Bellefonte, by the undersigned, with whom the books and accodings of the late firm are left for settlement. All persons indebted to said firm will please call as soon as convenient and settle their account.

niont and settle their account.

JOHN C. BAXTRESSER. aug 11 '55.

\$10 TO \$20 PER DAY. TO \$20 PER DAY.

Wanted an active, energetic man in each county, in the United States, to secure for himself the exclusive 'ight to sell "Miller's Metallic Broom Head," (by the use of which every one is his own broom maker, without the aid of cord or tyings of any kind.) patented June 13th, 1865. We can substantiate the assertion that agents are now clearing from \$10 to \$20 per day. An active, caergetic man can sell from 1000 to 3000 in a county.

Includes stamp for a circular, giving full particulars and address.

MILLER & DIAL.

aug 11.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRIU-treated with the utmost success by Dr. J. ISAACS, Oculist and Aurist, formerly of Ley-den, 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 No charge made for examination. July 24. 1y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. Letters testamentary on the estate of Elizabeth Ryle, dec'd, late of Ferguson township, having been granted to the subscriber, they request ull persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JNO. A. HUNTER,

aug 18 '65.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of S. H. Ryle, dec'd, late of Ferguson township, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby nofified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly anthentiested for settlement.

JNO: A. HUNTER, aug 18 65.

Administrator.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.

A 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 'arlow, 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 n. m., when and where all persons

at 2 o'clock p. m., when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper. EVAN M. BLANCHARD, July 14. '55-4t. Auditor. A DMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

A MINISTRATORS 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 baving claims against the same, to present them daly authenticated, for settlement.

JAS. McDIVITT, July 21, 6-t.

A DMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

A Letters of administration on the estate of John Mysers, decease, late of Pation township, Centre county, Pa. having been granted to the subsribers, 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.

JONES STIME

Jones Stink. JAMES MoKEE.

August 4t 6t. Administratore.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. A Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Mayes, late of Ferguson township, dee'd, having been granted to the unders good, all persons indebted to said spates are hearthy requested make impediate any many and sureby requested make immediate payment; and hose having claims to present them, duly au-henticated, for settlement.

A. BANKIN, W. W. MAYES,

aug11-6i. Administrators. NOTICE TO JURORS.

NOTICE TO JURORS.

The jurors summoned for the 3d Monday in August are hereby notified that they need not appear, as the trial list has been continued, and there will be no speciel Court.

R. CONLEY,
anglite... Sheriff.

WANTEDI

LEGAL NOTICES.

rion township, deceased.
7. The account of John Bracht, administrator of &c. of George Bracht, late of Penn township,

8. The final accounts of John H. Bible and

deceased.

8. The final accounts of John H. Bible and Samuel Royer, administrators of &c. of Jacob Desham, late of Potter township, deceased.

9. The account of A. S. Zimmerman, administrator of &c. of Eliza Ruble, deceased, late of Marion township.

10. The account of Joreafah Haines; administrator of &c. of John Mose, deceased, late of Miles township.

11. The account of Hon. Samuel Linn, trustee appointed by the orphan's court of Centre county for the saie of the real batast of Martin Meiss, deceased, late of Centre ceunty.

12. The account of George Hey, jr., guardian of Heorge Daniel Kline, milor child of Rebecca Kline, deceased, late of Walker township, (as filed by John S. Hoy, administrator of &c. of the said George Hoy, jr., deceased.)

13. The account of George Hoy, jr., deceased, executor (by bis administrator, John S. Hoy) of &c. of George Hoy, sr., deceased, late of Miles township.

township.
14. The account of Samuel H. Stover, guar-

14. The account of Samuel H. Stover, guardian of Margaret Smith. (formerly Margaret Stover) suinor oblid of Catharine Stover, dec'd, late of Centre county.

15. The secount of Samuel H. Stover, guar

late of Centre county.

15. The secount of Samuel H. Stover, guardian of Catharine Holloway, minor child of Catharine Holloway, minor child of Catharine Blover, dec'd, late of Centre county.

16. The account of Juhn Royah, one of the accounter of &c. of George Holloy ar., late of Gregg township.

17. The account of B. F. Brown, administrator of &c. of J. I. Brown, deceased, late of Harris township.

18. The account of John Musser and John I. Musser, administrators of &c. of Mary A. Musser, deceased, late of Gregg tewnship.

19. The account of Ira Fishar, administrator of &c. of Margaret Finton, deceased, late of Centre quanty.

&c. of A. S. Meyers, dec'd, late of Bellefonte.

21. The distribution account of James P. Coburn, executor of &c. of Catharine Huston, deceased, late of Potter township,

22. The account of Francis Alexander, guardian of &c. of Franklin Rhone, of Centre co.

23. The account of John T. Johnston, administrator of &c. of Cornelius W. Harridd, late of the borough of Bellefonte, deceased.

24. The account of William P. Fisher, executor of &c. of Heary Rush, late of Union township, deceased.

lor of &c. of Henry Rush, late of Union township, deceased.

25. The account of Jesse Underwood and Albina Hicklen, Administrators of &c., of Isane llicklen, late of Uniouville, dec'd.

26. The account of R. A. Foresman and D. B. Bumgardner, Administrators of &c., of Jos. Bumgardner, dec'd. late of Liberty township.

27. The account of John Ross, administrator of &c. of Elizabeth Roch, late of Potter township, dec'd.

ship, dec'd.

28. The account of Solomon Koch and David Ross, administrators of &c. of John Koch, late

of Potter township, dec'd.

J. P. GEPHEART, july 28to. ORPHAN'S OURT SALE. By virtue of an order of the Orphan's ourt of Centre county there will be exposed to

sale, at the house of James Furey, in Howard, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1865.

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

All that piece or parcel of land situate is
floward 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 Jub W. Packer on the north, con-

SEVENTEEN ACRES, MORE OR LESS Also all that dot or 'parcel of land situate in Toward township aforessid, adjoining a lot of W. F. Packer on the south, Samuel Leathers on the east, Sec. Brown on the north, and the great road leading to Marsh Creek on the west, ontaining about

SIX ACRES, MORE OR LESS. Also all that lot of land situate in said town ship of Howard, adjoining a lot of William P Packer on the north, lands of Samuet Leathers and John White on the east, lands of W. F. Packer on the south, and the great road afore-

SEVEN ACRES, MORE OR LESS. THRMS 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

JNO. P. PACKER,

july21,'05-5t. COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Honorable Samuel Linn, president judge of the bourt of common pleas in the 25th judicial district, opusiting of the counties of Centre, Clearfield and Clinton, and the Honorables John S. Prondfoot and Samuel Strohecker, esqa., associate judges in Centre co., having issued their precept, to me directed, for holding a court of over and terminer and general jail delivery at Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the fourth Monday of August, 186b, being the 28 day of the month, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county of Centre/ that they be then and there in their proper persons at 2 o'cluck in the afternoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and other romembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done, an those who are bound in recognizance to prosecute against the persons that

cognizance to prosecute against the persons that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall

then and there to prosecute against the lath be just.

Given under my hand at BeRefonte the 1th day of August, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-fve, and the eighty-ninth year of the independence of the United States.

Bieriff's Office, RICHARD CONLEY, Bellefonte, Pa. Sheriff.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, will be exposed to public sale at the court house in the borough of Bellefonte on THURBDAY, August 31st, 1865, at 2 c'oleek p. m., the following described resiectate: A lot of land aftuate in Spring township, near Pleasant Gap, containing one acré and a half, more or less, upon which is erceted a log house, wather-boarded and pleafered, a frame stable, blacksmith shop, and outbuildings Terms will be made known on day of sale.

JOHN MEISS

Administrators of Jonathan Kreamer, Dec'd.

COST OR STOLER.

OST OR STOLER.

On Thursday last, on Bishop street, while attending the exhibition of the "Fat Woman," about these o'clock p. m., the understaged lost, or had stolen frein him four duplicates, and two poor duplicate, one hounty duplicate, and two poor duplicate of Marion township, with a twenty-dollar greenback mat some other money, together with a check for fifteen dollars of Hume's Bank, and a lot of relief orders and receipts. A liberal reward will be given for the cream of said property, or for information that will lead to its recovery. The well-let containing the above property may be left with the editor of the Watchman if more convenient than by deliver it to the subserber.

venient than to deliver it to the subservier.

JOHN ARBRICH,
augl 13t. — Collector for Marion The WANTED!

As agent in each township and bering of this equation of the subscriber.

JOHN (ARBRICH, auglish to make from \$10.to \$20 per day. For parties particulars address F. A. Meek, Bellemonts, Fa.