Democratic Watchman

P. ORAT MERK, Edifol And PROPRIETOR

BELEBFONTE PA.

- FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1865.

TERMS.—\$1 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.

Delegate Election.

The Democratic voters will meet at the reguay places of holding township elections on Saturday, the 36th day of August, 1845, at from 2 to 4 o'clock p. m., to elect delegates to appear at a Sesvention to be holden at the Court House, in Bellefonte, on the following Tuesday, the 29th of August, at 2 o'clock, p. m WM. F. REYNOLDS:

Chuirman

The Next Convention.

· Some two weeks since we promised to compare the relative merits of the 'Crawford County System' and County Conventions, but absence from home and the crowded state of our columns compulled us to delay doing so until this time. In order that our readers may tion of its almost universal custom. Our understand the operations of the plan of national, State, and most county connominations known as the "Crawford ventions have always been held openly, County System" we will state them briefly. Instead of holding an election of witnessing the proceedings, and therefor delegates to a county convention. an election is holden for the purpose directly of nominating the candidates; and the people vote for some person as the candidate for each office to be filled at the ensuing election. Whoever gets the largest number of votes is declared nominated. If there are more than two candidates for the same office it reldom hap pens that the successful one has, a majority of all the votes. A mere plurality nominates; otherwise one election after another would take place and it might require months before any one candidate would be nominated. Thus men may be placed on the ticket who are not even the second choice of one half their own party. Not so in a convention. If no one candidate gets a majority of the votes of the delegates on the first ballot, a second instances delegates are chosen because one is immediately taken, and then a third and so on until some one of the candidates obtains a majority of a'l the votes in the convention. This requires more unanimity than the other mode, and subsequently adds strength to the party. In the national convention it re-

quires a two third vote to nominate. Another objection to primary elections is that it gives to towns and villages too ships but few would attend. Thus a same results here in Centre. Borough which polls 200 Democratic -votes at the general election might easiair townshins which poll 200 democratic cach at the primary election thus giving the party. But for the sake of decency the Borough six times the power in making a nomination which it ought to have. By the convention system each Township and Borough has in the convention a number of delegates in proportion to the has not independence enough to come whole number of democratic voters liv- out boldly in favor of what he believes delegate election or not.

committed under it than under the convention system. Members of the opposition party will vote at the election through the contrivance of candidates. All the usual election frauds will ha perpetrated by one individual against party succeeded in placing the negroupanother one of his own party that would be perpetrated by one party usion anothe? but for the law punishing election frauds. By the convention system, if a delegate is unfairly elected, his seat in the convention can be contested and if a fraud is proven, the convention punishes it by excluding the fraudulent delegate.

But the most berious objection to the "Crawford County system" is, that it | right of helping to choose rulers for it." does not conform to the general erganization of the party. While it is possi-ble to make Township and County nominations by that mode, it is utterly impracticable to make state and national nominations in the same way. No Gov- here in Pennsylvania where their chance ernor or President has ever been or ever will be nominated in the Domocratic party in that way. One great thing is dodge the question entirely, place the to maintain uniformity in an organiza- nigger on a back seat in the synagogue, tion. The democratic party is the most perfect political organization in the United States. Except in a few localities it reaches from the national convention through appropriate bodies down to sylvania that it is in New England?the people of the separate Townships. The democrats of the several townships it not labor to accomplish the same reelect delegates to their county conventions, which make the county nominations and platforms, and elect delegates can advocate his principles and still sucso the state conventions. These latter conventions nominate state officers, make state platforms and elect delegates to the national conventions, where the candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency are nominated, and the general platform made. Thus every individual democrat is fairly represented negro suffrage. It is an issue that they in every body, whether county, state or have brought before the people they nacional, where any nomination or platform is to be made in which he is intereved. This plan of organisation so
perflected yet so simple is in exact

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proved a failure. A pure and simple wacy, that is, a government is which all the people meet together to make the laws, may do in a small territory, but is atterly impracticable in a large country; and then resort must be had to the representative system. The organization of political parties ought always to conform to the genius of the government under which they exist.

The question may then be asked: Is the organization of our party in this County perfect? We say no! because, in many particulars, it does not conform to the general plan of organization of the party throughout the country. In the first place the representation in the convention is arregular and imper fect. The idea is to give one delegate for every fifty democratic votes. We have 3:100 democratic voters in the county, which would give sixty-two delegates in the convention; whereas we have but forty-nine-thirteen less than ought to be, thereby leaving 650 demo crats unrepresented in the convention This irregularity ought to be corrected

In the second place, our county conventions are held with closed doors, in secret—a practice in opposition to the genius of our party as well as in violathus giving all interested an opportunity by refuting any allegations of fraud or trick in the management or control of the same. This is the only right way. A secret convention suits a Know-Nothing or Union League party, but must always disgrace the Democratic organization. Secret conventions not only disgrace but also damage a party; for they give opportunity for all kinds of deception, fraud, trick, and chicaftery known to the political wire-puller. They also furnish an opportunity for defeated candidates and their friends to charge fraud when none exists, and therefore cause distrust and dissatisfaction. Secret meetings, caucusses, or conventions are

the curse and disgrace of any party. In the third place, our conventions are held during court week, and in many they are going to be jurors, witnesses, or suitors at court, and not because they are the leading, representative men of their townships who know the wants and opinions of the people. We thus make the County Convention of a great party secondary in consideration to some petty lawsuit. This certainly is nubecoming the Democracy of Centre county. It is objected however, that if the Congreat power in making nominations, for vention is held out of Court week. deleas the votes actually polled are counted gates will not attend. A man who does in each Borough or Township, without not feel sufficient interest in the welfare regard to the number of democratic of the party to devote one day to its exvotes there, it follows as a matter of clusive interests, ought not to be a delecourse that in towns and villages where gate in a convention. In other coundies the people live close together the they hold their conventions out of court strength of the party would be nearly and have no difficulty in getting delegates all out while in sparcely settled town to attend, and a trial would show the

Let the convention next week by res olution correct these evils, and then let ly at a primary election poll 180; while the resolution be submitted to the next county mass meeting of the party for votes each at the general election would approval and ratification, and in our probably poll no more than 30 votes opinion it will immeasurably strengthen

Trying to Evade It. It is a pity of a man or a party that

ing there whether they voted at the to be right. It is proof of weakness in a political organization, not to meet the A third objection to the Crawford issues that are before the people. It is doctrines through fear of defeat, and is is evidence of the most contemptible cowardice for a set of politicians to dodge the questions when the people are ready to decide upon them. Since the abolition on an equality with the white race in a military point of view, the great portion of that party have advocated the extension of that equality into civil matters. -They have presched through their papers, from the pulpit, the stump, the rostrum, the street corners, in bar-rooms and league houses, that "he that has fought for his country, should have the They have made this an issue and in States where they feel certain of success as in Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts and Vermont, they have come out boldly in its favor in their political platforms : but of a triumph has dwindled down until there is scarcely a shadow left, they and tell their "man and brother" that they are not ready to advocate his claims for four years yet. Why is this? Is abolitionism not the same thing in Penn-Has it not the same principles and does sults? Most assuredly it does; but an abolitionist in Maine or Massachusetts ceed, while here the great masses of the people detest them, and they must be wealth drawn from the taxable property sugar-coated in some way or another, to of the State, and that the farmer, the give them any chance of success. It is mechanic, and the day-laborer must be 10th inst., fail to "resolve" in favor of bell's? Why don't they tell it all?

The Seldiers' "Friends."

There is no one but is aware of the loud pretensions the abolitionists have ever made of love for the soldiers-how they have flettered and praised them for deing what they, poor, cowardly, stay-at-home "loyalists" feared to do, and how they promised to reward them with offices and places of profit and trust, as soon as they returned home. Now that the war is over and a great majority of the men discharged from service, we can see how faithfully they are fulfilling their promises, and how truly they practice what they preached. If they consider none soldiers but those who have worn the insigns of rank-if their pretended love for those who were connected with the army extended only to captains, colonels and officers of higher rank, then they are partly making good their profession; but if we are to take them as they said, and look upon the brave men who have borne the brunt of battle for the mere pittance of a privated page as objects of their particular affection, and judge by the facts as they are now preented to the public, wa must write them down as the veriest hypocrites that ever lisgraced the earth. While there were battles to be fought, no one was as deserving as the. "poor private." Now that the battles are ended, no one gets as many kicks and cuffs from these pretended friends, as he. So far as offices are concerned, of which

The abolitionists were so profuse with their offers to those who served as privates in the army, not a single one has been given or offered in this State. In every county where they have made their nominations for offices, the soldiers' claim has been ignored except in districts where they knew there was no bossible chance of success, and even in these they have failed to honor any with a nomination, unless he was a commisioned officer who drew large pay for small services rendered. In Allegany county, where a nomination is equivalent to an election, they have not a soldier upon their tick et. In Lancaster county, where they poll some six thousand majority against the Democracy, they have formed their ticket entirely of stay-at-homes. In Dauphin county, where they are almost certain of success, they have nominated one colonel! In Blair county, that has always gone against the Democracy, they have nominated one colonel! In Union county, that has ever given them a maority, they have nominated one captain In Huntingdon county, that is as faithful to puritan abolitionism as the witchburners of New England desire, they voted down in their convention by a vote of 111 to 41, a resolution pledging themselves to "support soldiers for all the offices apy of them may be candidates for," and so it goes all over the State. In count es where they have no chance of success, but hope to lessen the democratic majorities, they plaster their tickets all over with captains, majors. colonels. &c. 'In others, where there is a hope, but not a certainty, they will nominace one; in others, where they know they cannot be defeated, they vote them out altogether. This is the manner in which they prove their friendship, and we dare any of the loud-mouther

loyalists to deny it. It was because they knew that the State of Pennsylvania was exceedingly doubtful for them this fall, that they nominated a major general and a colonel for State officers, hoping thereby to receive the soldier-vote; not because they have any particular liking for soldiers or any desire to repay those who have fought their battles and won their victories for them, but for the simple purof gulling them into the support of ples for life, a place upon their ticket? Why have they voted down, in covention, the claims of soldiers in every abolition county in the State?

Let us hear no more from abolitionists about justice to the soldiers; let us hear no more bellowing from them of love for those who have suffered the hardships of the battle-field : let us hear no more of their professions of admiration for the "brave lads," the "dear soldiers," and the "boys in blue." They are a cheat, a lie, and a delusion. By their acts they have written themselves down as the vilest hypocrites, and the proceedings of their conventions prove them to be the basest of political liars.

TELL IT ALL. -The abolition journals are boasting loudly over the fact that Jacob M. Campbell, their candidate for Surveyor General, has "subscribed \$30,-000 to the war loan of the State." Why don't they tell the people that these thirty thousand dollars yield him an in course, in interest, of one thousand eight hundred dollars annually, and that upon the whole amount he does not pay one cent of tax! Why don't they tell them that this amount is simply so much this reason alone that made the abolition taxed so much the more to make up for State Convention at Harrisburg on the this thirty thousand dollars of Camp-

> -The abolitionists make a great ado about the private soldier. They

123 One of the watchwords used by puritan abolitionism to obtain power was
"Freedom of Election!" That they
practice what they preached we suppose
constituted "Committee of Public Safety," they will prove by the manner in which they attempted to carry the late election to let no man whose name was on that list in Kentucky. That manner is given by vote, and not only so, but to arrest him if a correspondent of the Cincinnati Com- be attempted to vote. Now I should like to mercial whose account we publish below. As the Commercial is a reliable "loyal" abolition paper, it will be "treasonable," of course, to doubt the statements of its correspondents. We commend this correspondence to the whilem

Government. I believe military interference, to the extent contemplated by Govloyal" abolition paper, it will be "treasonable," of course, to doubt the stateovers of "free speech," "free press," free soil, 'etc., in this vicinity. Who dares to say this is not a land of liberty ---for niggers?

men seemed to have to being shot. "Vote as you please," said, in affect, a few of the leaders, of the Amendment party here yes terday morning, "but if you vote against their principles, and in favor of the Conservative ticket. This I know to be a fact.

The result of the election was an overwhole of Kentneky are not Frenchmen, and those who attempted the Napoleonic method of election, found ere long that they had reckened without their host.

lection day yesterd y was a file of so passing along the street, with several citizens under arrest, and on the way to the guard-house. It called to mind scenes of war and conflict, in the distant South, which I had foolishly supposed were brought to a conclusion with the surrender of the rebel conclusion with the surrender of the rebel armies. I went to the vicinity of the polls and found a state of affairs existing for which history furneses no parallel but that of France, which thave quoted. A cutten approached the court house just as I arrived, and as he was about to onter for the purpose of depositing his ballot, he was accosted by a captain of the State Guard, who inquired of him "what he was doing here?" The natural reply was "I came to who indicates the reply was "I came to vote." "Well, sir, you can't vote, and you'd better go home, or I'll arrest you." "By whose authority am I prevented from voting?" "By the authority of General Wade. Your name is on this list, and my was to prevent every man instructions are to prevent every man whose name is on this list from voting, and to arrest them if they come about here."
"WellaI'll go to the judges and let them
decide whether I shall voe or not." The
citizen stepped forward to go to the polls;
the oaptain beckoned to a couple of soldiers five minutes Mr. --- was in the

guard house.
Soon after another citizen came along. What's your name?" said the captain in

ommand.
"My name is ———""
"Well, let me see if your name is on my

Out came the list of "disloyal" ones from the captain's pocket, and down went the captain's eyes along the margin to see if the individual before him had been disranchised. The citizen waits with trem-ling anxiety for the decision of his fate. As good men as he, and as loyal, have been arrested already, and are now in duress, and what is to save him from being compelled to keep them company? But he is goon relieved by the commandant of the holls. (thispin a new military office, hitherto unknown) who, not finding his name on the index expurgatorius, tells him, "all right ndex expurgatorius, tells him, "all right— you can vote." "Open order," says a serreant, and the file of soldiers fall back or geant, and the his of soldiers had back on either side, while he who has been weighed in the balances and not found wanting, pro-ceeds to cast his vote, repeating to himself no doubt, the familiar lines of Pierpont:

"How light the ballots fall, Like snowfiskes on the sod, And execute a freeman's will, As lightning does the will of God!"

Before, I had been at the polls much longer, another arrest was made. This time it was done without questioning the proscrib-ed individual. Some person had said to the officer of the guard, "Arrest that man," and as that was exactly what the officer was there for, he obeyed the injunction, and for the monstrous crime of approaching the polls, Mr. — was marched to the look-up. And so it kept on until the following correspondence occurred, by telegraph, be-tween the Sheriff of Fayette county and

Governor Bramlette: LEXINGTO pose of guilling them into the support of abolitionism, and of making them the instruments whereby they expect to retain power. If they are the "soldiers' friends," as they pretend to be, why have they not, in counties where they control the elections, given those who have lost their kimbs and become criptions. headquarters while in the discharge of his duties. The citizens stand in front of the polls, and indicate to the soldiers those who printed out are not allowed to present them-selves to the judges. What shall I do?

Sheriff Fayette County. FRANKPORT, August 7.

To W. W. Donden:
The officers of elections should be entire by free from any military dictation or men-ace. The military has no right to interfere unless when called upon to support the au-thority and decision of the officers of election. Any attempt to control the action of officers of election, by the military, is in violation of law, and punishable by the laws of the State, and by the act of Congress.—With the arrest of individuals, neither the officers of election nor myself have anything

to do.

What the Constitution and laws of Ken-What the Constitution and laws or hentucky lay down as the rule for elections, is
the only rule to be observed. If prevented
from ebserving these rules, I would not proceed with the election. It should be free,
and according to law, or not be at all.

[Signed] T. E. BRANLETTS,
Governor of Kentschy.

Governor of Kentucky.

This, the sheriff thought, ought to settle the matter: He went to General Wade's headquarters with a copy of Braniletts dis-patch, told him the situation, and asked him if he would withdraw the soldiers from him if he would withdraw the coldiers from
the polly. Wadereplied that he had nothing o do with Gozgmor Bramletto's dispatch; that he was acting under General
Palmer's orders, and that he believed Mr.
Douden wanted to let disloyal men vote.
Mr. Douden said he did not, but he wanted
a free election. "Well," said-General Wade,
"the soldiers shall stay there until the
polls close." This was about 2 p. m. Under
Governor Bramlette's dispatch, the Jacobonical leaders of the "Radicals" had already wilted, very much as an uprooted content seaters of the "Radicais" had al-ready wilted, very much as an uprocted cabbage plant wilts under a hot sun, and although General Wade refused to withdraw the soldiers from the polis, he "modified" them to such an extent as to allow the judges of the election to decide upon the qualification of voters, and thereafter, until 6 p. m., there was something approximating to a free election.

to loyalty, the cath freeeribed in that proc-lamatipa ought to have been presented.— "But they would swebt to a lie," seys-come of the over-scalous. Then arrest them for

a list was made out, and the nommand was know by what right a party of men, whose loyalty has been more vigorously displayed in holding office than in any other way visetnor Bramlette—that of protecting the civil officers of the Government when called upon—would have been eminently just and proper. But, not content with this, it was determined by those who had control of af-Lexington, Kv., August 8, 1865.

"Vote as you please, but if you vote sguitst Napoleon you'll he shot." And the first consul was "elected" Emperor by a large majority; not from the fact of his great popularity, or the desire of the people of France to see him on the throne, but from a singular and unaccountable aversion men seemed to have to being shot. "Vote as you please," said, 'n affect, a few of the

ad reckoned without their host.

The first reminder I had of its being section day yesterd y was a file of soldiers which seems to have had no further effect assing along the street, with several cities than to fill the dity and all the adjacent was an in the city and all the control of the city and all t pass is estensibly given to the negro to authorize him to look for employment, but the unsophisticated negro regards it as a title deed to perennial leisure, and doesn't trou-ble himself about work while he can draw Government rations and bask in sunshine, none daring to molest him or

make bim afraid.

Another cause of failure was the bad management of the campaign on the Radical ticket. There was scarcely any efforts made to inform the minds of the upon the issue pending through the instru-mentality of popular speakers and large meetings. The congressional candidates debated at different points, but General Fry debated at different points, out dealers any had an unfortunate way of increasing Shanklin's vote every time he spoke. Then came the proscription, to cap the climax of folly and madness, and to give the Conservative ticket a majority of about three thou

sand.

And in this, my last letter on "Affairs in Kentucky," I cannot help saying they are in a bad way.

WHAT THE ENEMY SAY .- The Republicans who, some time since, were declaring the Democratic party dead, were now asserting that it not only exists, but that it is full of vitality and hope of the futgre. The Indianapolis correspondent of the Chicago Repub-

ican stys : "The political situation secons to be slightly critical. Prominent and influential leaders of the Republican party have their hands full in trying to stave off the negro sugrage question, while the Juleanites manifest a dogged determination to force it on the pecple, even at the expense of a split in the par-ty, resulting in the triumph of the Copper-heads. In the meantime, the enemy, with forces well in hand, and nothing of that inevitable despotism of party discipline relax-ed, watches and waits for an opportunity to regain lost power. Democracy is hopeful —almost defant. It has preserved its organization through a series of defeat that would have crushed the life out of any sys-

"It is, at this day, the best representation of strength—the most striking illustra-tion of the value of discipline—to be found in the world. Democracy is the bundle of rods, weak and easily broken individually, but showing wonderful powers of resistance when compacted and solidified by the pressure of party drill."

KENTUCKY Cot.ongo Thoors .-- Gen. Bris bin, ia his official report of the organization of colored troops, states that Kontucky has furnished 28.818 black men to the army. The 107th, 108th, 108th, 114th, 115th, 116th, ordered to Texas. The 4th, 8th, 12th, and 13th regiments of colored artillery, heavy, and the 5th and 6th regiments of colored and the 5th and 6th regiments of colored cavairy, are from Kentucky, and except the 9th artillery, are now on duty in that State. Gen. Brisbin says that 24,000 women and children have been freed under the act of March 8th, 1866, granting freedom to the wives and children of colored soldiers, The whole number of persons made free in Kentucky through the instrumentality of the army, is 100,866.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CENTRE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SO-CIETY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the members of the Centre County Agricultural Society will be held in the Court House in Bellefunts on Monday evening (Court week) Aug. 18th 1855 at 7½ o'clocks a full attendance of the members and all others interested in the subject of Agriculture, is re-quested, as the question of holding a COUNTY FAIR this fall will be dischased and decided at that time.

Aug. 23,1865-16, JNO. TFOHNSTON.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Latter of administration on the estate of Barbara Mayes, deceased, late of Snoy. Shoe township, having been granted to the subscriber, all, persons indebted; the said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated, for settlement.

Aug. 25th 1865,—6t JNO. H. HOLT, LIST of uncalled for letters remaining in the Post Office at Bellefonte, August 16, '65.

Armstrong G W
Bettle Samuel
Brion J.
Beightol Joseph
Burris Peter
Batchelor L E & Co Hoaz Emma Houser C M Jones Thomas Keely Mrs Mary Leamon Mary E Law B Markle Catharine umford T G Brown Capt A H Campbell & Kennedy Chalker Charles Chalver Charles
Ourponter Mary A
Davis George W.
Dean Mollie J.
Deoker William 2
Russons J H
Fielding Miss Maggie 2864d Wm
Fouler Abraham
Flock Casper
Glasgow Sihs
Gluson S A
Hunter B F
Heary John
How Mre Nancy J
Hawarth Jap G ©
Foreign letter.

Marshall Mrs J
Palster Miss Mrs J
Palster Miss Mrs J
Ross James P
Raphiess Danie
Shadel David
Shadel David farshall Mrs Jame Prote Wm K 3 Ross James P Raphiess Daniel 1801d Wm Swarts Samuel Storer Joseph Shipman L Tayler Herbert F Tayler Wm Weaver Mary Walch Wm

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Wherear, the Henorable Seamed Linn, brestdest judge of the court of counted please in the 20th Judicial district, templating of the counties of Centre, Clearleid and Clinton, and the Honorables John S. Proudfeet and Samuel

counties of the transport and alliance, and the Honorables John S. Proudfost and Samuel Strobecker, segs, associate judges in Gentre co, having issued their precept, to me directed, for holding a control of oper and terminer and general jail delivery as Bellefunts, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the fourth Monday of August, 1865, being the 28 day of the month, and to continue one week.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Corcost, Juitlees of the Paces, and Contables of the and there in their proper persons at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, 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 are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to presecute against them as shall be just.

day of August, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and the eighty-ninth year of the independence of the United States. sheriff's Office, RICHARD CONLEY,

628. "OWN MAKE" OF HOOP SKIRTS,

are gotten up expressly to meet the wants of FIRST CLASS TRADS. They embrace a complete assortment of ALL They embrace a complete assortment of all the new and Destable Styles, Sires, and Length, for Ladges, Missex, and Childron, and are superior to all others make in point of Symmetry. Finish, and Durability; being made of the finest tempored English steel springs—with Linen-finished covering, and having all the metallic fastenings immorably secured, by improved machinery. They retain their shape and elasticity to the last, and are warranted to give onlive satisfaction.

clasticity to the last, and are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

Also, constantly in receip of full lines of good Kastern Made SKIRTS, at very low Prices. Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at Manufactory and Sales Room.

No 628 Arch Street, above 6th, Philadelphia.

Terms cash. One price only i aug 7, 65-4mos.

LOST OR STOLEN.

OST OR STOLEN.

On Thursday last, on Bishop street, while attending the exhibition of the "Fat Woman," about three o'clock p. m., the undersinged lost, or had stolen from him four duplicates—one county duplicate, one bounty duplicate, and two phor duplicates of Marien township, with a twenty-dollar greenback and some other money, together with a check for fifteen dollars on Hume's Bank, and a lot of relief erders and receipts. A liberal reward will be given for the return of said property, or for informat on that will lead to its recovery. The wallet containing the above property may be left. inat on that will lead to its recovery.

Let containing the above property may be left with the editor of the Warcaman if more sonvenion than to deliver it to the subscriber.

JOHN *ARBRICH,

auglist. Collector for Marion Twp.

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 Bellefonts on TilURSDAY, August 31st, 1865, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate i A lot of land situate in Spring township, near Pleasant Gap, containing one acre and a half, more or less, upon which is essected a log bou. e, weather-boarded and plastered, a frame stable, blacksmith shop, and outbuildings Terms will be made known on day of sale.

JONATHAN KREAMER,

JOHN MEISS

Administrators of Jonathan Kreamer, Dec'd ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Administrators of Jonathan Kreamer, Dec'd

STRAY CATTLE.

CTRAY 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 epndition. 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 nudscripped now advertises them, requesting the owner to come ferward, prove property, pay charges and take them prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of accord-

aug 18 '66-3L JOHN GARBRICH,

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The partnership between the undersigned, herotolore existing in the hardware business under the control of the ness, under the name and style of Baxtresser & 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 Bellofonte, by the undersigned, with whom the books and accounts of the late firm are left for settlement. All persons indebted to said firm will please call as soon as conve-JOHN C. BAXTRESSER.

aug 11 '55.

\$10 TO \$20 PER DAY. TO 520 PER DAY.
Wauted an active, energetic man in each county, in the United States, to secure for himself the exclusive ight to sell "Miller's Motalile Broom Head," (by the use of which every one is his own broom maker, without the seld of each as twisters. and 126th regiments of colored infantry and 126th regiments of cored infantry and 126th regiments of colored infantry are all from Kentucky. They have been retained in service, and the first eight sertion that agents are now clearing from \$10 kinning at stones on the east side of the old service.

augh.

Timber Leave for Sale.

The Clinton Loai and Iron Company offer for sale all the shanding timber on their lands, in fleech Creek township, Cinton county, and in Burnside township, Centre county, Pa, partly adjoining the city lands, and situated in Fleid's Run, Burn's Run, You's Run, and the waters of Beech Creek, known as lands of Trotter & Clark. Address

J. H. WHEELER,

No. 113 South 5th Street, Philadelphia.

Suly 14, 68-10t.

July 14, '68-10t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Elisabeth Ryle, dee'd, late of Ferguson township, having been granted to the subscriber, they request all persons indabted 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.

A Letter of administration on the estate of S. H. Ryle, the d. letter of regueon township, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate, are, he'by noffied to make infunediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

3NO. A. HUNTER, and 18 '65.

A DMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

A Letters of administration on the estate of John Myers, decease, late of Patton township, Centre county, Pa. having been granted to the subscribers, 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 STINE. August 44 61.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of Administration on the estate of Thomas Mayes, late of Forguson township, dee'd, having been genated to the unders gned, all parsons indepted to said estate are hereby requested make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. ation on the or A. Bankin, W. W. Mayes,

TOBACCO STORE:

J. HIRSHLER, Progressor.

Keeps constantly on hand a full supply of Schools, Olgars, Schools, & As., which will be sold lover than one he perchand elegarists, this side of Richmond, august 18 1885—17. THE AND SHEET IBON WARE, Manufac-it most and for only wholpold and retail, at Hampt's Milesburg Foundry.

BELLEPONTS, PA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DEGISTER'S NOTICES.

The following recounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this edice for inspection of heirs, logatess, areditors, and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the original court of Contre county, to be held at Bellefonts, for allowance and confirmation, on Wednesday, the SUM of August 4. D. 1855.

1. The final account of Eura Crotzer, acting executor of the last will and technical of the seph Crotzer, sr., late of Botter township, dec's 2. The account of Elizabeth Hariacher, later of Miles township, deceased.

3. The account of Louard Mertyman, administrator of &c. of Thomas Vaughn, late of Taylor township, deceased.

4. The account of Adam Bear, administrator of &c. of Thomas Vaughn, late of C. &c., of George Bear, into of Miles township, deceased.

5. The account of Calvin P. W. Pisker, war diseased.

6. The account of Calvin P. W. Pisker, war diseased and Mary Rebecce Grob, union could of Meeting diseased. BEGISTER'S NOTICES.

5. The account of Control of Mary Rebecca Grob, minor child of Mrs. Eliza Grob, late of Control country decide. The account of William Shipth, administration of Mrs. Mrs. Eliza. Grob. late of Contre-county deed 6. The Account of William Swiyth, administrator of &c. of Christopher Irwin, late of Marion township, deceased. 7. The account of John Bracht, administrator of &c. of George Bracht, late of Penn township,

.5. The final accounts of John H. Rible and Samuel Royer, edministrators of Ac. of Jacob Desham, late of Potter township, deceased. 9. The account of A. S. Zimmerman, admin 9. The account of A. S. Zimmerman, admin intrator of Ac. of Effica Ruble, deceased, lale of

istrator of &c. of Elisa Ruble, deceased, lale of Marion township.

10. The account of Jeremiah Haimes, admin istrators of &c. of John Mose, deceased, late of Miles township.

11. The account of Hon. Samuel Linn, trust tee appointed by the orphan's court of Centre recounty for the sale of the real estate of Mariun Melss, deceased, late of Centre cennty.

12. The account of George Hoy, jr., guardian of George Daniel Kline, minor child of Rehears Kline, deceased, late of Walker township, (us field by John S. Hoy, administrator of &c. st the said George Hoy, jr., deceased.)

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

Ac. of George Hoy, st., unvared,
township.

14. The account of Bamuel H. Stover, guardian of Margaret Smith, (formerly Margaret
Stover) minor child of Catharine Stover, dee'd,
late of Centre county.

15. The account of Samuel H. Stover, graindian of Catharine Hollowsy, minor child of
Catharine Stover, dee'd, late of Centre county.

16. The account of John Roush, one of the 16. The account of John Roush, one of the executors of &c. of George Hoy, sr., late of

exessions of Ac. of George Hoy, sr., late of Gregg township:

17. The account of B. P. Brown, administrator of Ac. of J. I. Brown, deceased, late of Harris township.

18. The account of John Musser and John I. Musser, administratoring Ac. of Mary A. Musser, deceased, late of Gregg township.

19. The account of Ira Fisher, administrator of Ac. of Margaret Finton, deceased, late of Centre county.

30. The account of C. Derr, administrator of Ac. of A. S. Meyers, dec'd, late of Belleforgs.

21. The distribution account of James P. Coburn, exceutor of Ac. of Catharipe Huston, deceased, late of Potter town-lip,

deceased, lake of Putter town-tip,
22. The account of Francis Alexander, guar-dian of &c. of Franklin Rhone, of Centre co

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 Cornelins M. Harrold, late of the borough of Bellefonte, deceased.

24. The account of William P. Pisher, executor of &c. of Hanry Bush, late of Union town ship, deceased.

25. The account of Jesse Underweep and Albina Hicklen, Administrators of &c., of Issae Hicklen, late of Union ville, lee'd.

26. The account of H. A. Porsaman and D. B. Bumgardner, Administrators of &c., of Jos. Bumgardner, dee'd, late of Liberty township.

27. The account of John Ross, administrator of &c. of Klisabeth Kuch, late of Pottor town ship, dee'd.

of ac. or mississes and partial ship, decid,

28. The account of Solomon Koch and David Ross, administrators of ac. of John Koch, iate of Potter township, 455 d.

I. P. GEPHEART,

J. P. GEPHEART. july 281è.

CHERIPF'S SALES.

SHERIPF'S SALES.

SHERIPF'S SALES.

The property of the court of Venditioni Expones and Leveri. Fracine, issued out of the court of common pleas of Contro county, and to me directed, there will be boil at publy sale at the court house in the borough of Relicionte, on Monday, the 28th day of August, 1862, the following property, so wit; A certain messuage tenement and lot of ground situate in the borough of Relicions Courter courts. borough of Beliefonte, Centre county, Pa, en the northern side of the public square, and

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Williams. ALSO, a certain messuage tenement or lot of

bounded and described as follows, to wit: the sertion that agents are now clearing from \$10 to \$20 per day. An active, energette man can sell from 1000 to 3000 to a county.

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

MILLER & DIAL, aug11.

MILLER & DIAL, Cincinnati, Ohio.

TIMBER LEAVE FOR SALE.

The Clinton Coal and Iron Company offer for sale all the shapding timber on their house and two tenant houses and studies. Sent-lands of the protected a large frame house and two tenant houses and studies. Sent-lands in Each Carelands of the processing the same side of the old Lewistown road, thence by land late of John Irvin north 42, dog., cost 40 perches to the place of the clear than the south 42 deg., west 40 perches to the place of the clear than the south 42 deg., west 40 perches to the place of the clear than the south 42 deg., west 40 perches to the place of the clear than the south 42 deg., west 40 perches to the place of the clear than the south 42 deg., west 40 perches to the process of the clear than the south 42 deg., west 40 perches to the process of the clear than the south 42 deg., west 40 perches to the place of the clear than the south 42 deg., west 40 perches to the place of the clear than the south 42 deg., west 40 perches to the place of the clear than the south 42 deg., west 40 perches to the place of the clear than the south 42 deg., west 40 perches to the place of the clear than the south 42 deg., west 40 perches to the place of the clear than the south 42 deg., west 40 perches to the perches the south 42 deg., west 40 perches to the perches the south 42 deg., west 40 perches to the perches the south 42 deg., west 40 perches to the perches the south 42 deg., west 40 perches to the perches the south 42 deg., west 40 perches to the perches the south 42 deg., west 40 perches to the clear than the south 42 deg., west 40 perches to the clear than the south 42 deg., west 40 perches to the clear than the south 42 deg., west 40 perches the clear than the south 42 deg., west 40

beginning, containing two acres and a quarter, neat measure, thereon wreteder a large frame taken in execution, and to be sold as the poperty of James Ward.

ALSO, a certain piece of land situate in Snow shoe township, Centre county, Pa., bounded an electric bed as follows: On the north by lands of Michael Curram, on the south by lands of Michael Curram, on the south by lands of James T. Hale, containing one hundred acres more or less, thereon erected a log house and barn. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John Hays.

ALSO, a certain messuage tonement and tract of land situate in Potter township, Centre Co. as bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at stones on the turnpike road loading from Bellefonte to Lewistown, thence by land of Wm. Thompson north 76 deg., east 12 8-18 perches to stones, thence north 22 deg., act 25 Thompson south 76 deg., west 82 perches to stones, thence north 22 deg., act 25 Thompson south 76 deg., west 12 1-10 perches to stone, thence along said turnpike road south 17 deg., cantaining 98 perches to the same pinning, containing 98 perches to the same, more or less, it being part of a larger tract of land, with the improvements, and appuritungnesis. Seized, taken is execution, and to be sold as the property of Let Armstrong.

ALSO, a certain tract of land situate in this township of Haward, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the south by lands of Joseph White, on the west by lands of W. F. Packer, Thomas Hughes, and William Brown, on the north by lands of Dayled Shauk and Jacob Pater, and on the cent by lands of James Gard under the lands of the property of the south as two halls and the property of the south as two halls and the property of the lands of the property of the south as the property of the south a

Bale to commone at one o'clock p. m. of said ay. BICHARD CONLEY, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Bellefonty, Aug. 2, 1865. GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE!

. GEORGE D. PIFER Amounces to his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE. in the room formerly occupied by Mr. Sternberg as a blothing store, two doors above Mr. Living ston's book store, and near the Post Office, where

CONSTANTLY EMPP ON HAND

CONSTANTLY SAFE ON HAND
the very choloses.

CROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
TOBACCO& SEUA!!5,
CONFECTIONARY,
PROVI, &c.
Those he will sell as he or possible, for each
or country produce. He hopes by strict atten
tion to business to stoute a resemble shore
the public perconney.
Ang 4, 1865-44