BELLEFONTE, PA. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 18,41895.

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

The Result in Centre County.

The election is over, and the official returns evidence the fact that the Democrat- have carried the County by majorities ranging from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty. This result, though somewhat below our expectation, is sufficient for all practical purposes, so far as this County is alone concerned. But while we may rejoice over this fact, we cannot but hope that the paucity of our majorities in this County this fall will show to Democrats the folly of inaction on their part, and the imminent dinger to be apprehended from apathetic indifference and over-confidence in the strength of numbers.

It is painfully evident that our full that we came within an ace of being thenty thousand against the Democracy, signally to do their duty, returning much | ures, will stand thus: less than the usual majority. Greggand 1864 Potter especially surprised us by the meagerness of their vote, the forms giving us but 163 majority and the latte 51, whereas, both together, they should have given us over four hundred of majbrity. Haines, too, the residence of our candidate for Assembly, gave us but 63 majority, when we should have had at least a hundred. Penn townshi however, stood up to her duty well, and gave us 200 full. Had these other townships done as well, we might now be reit stands.

On this side, the townships, with the exception of Walker and Spring, did very well. The Democrats made a good vote been as large as usual, there would have been no cause for complaint. But a spirit of fatal inaction, of indifference, or apathy, seemed to have taken possession of our friends over there, and notwithstanding all our efforts through the WATCHMAN, and the efforts of speakers sent among them to rouse them to contest, they have almost suffered the election to go by default, by polling scarcely more than two thirds of their

Democrats of Pennsvalley, we thank you for what you did do, but we very much regret that you did not do more. Greater effort on your part would have resulted in a much greater victory, and you would have much more satisfaction now. The abolitionists are chuckling over the smallness of our majorities, and already prophesy that they will beat us immensely satisfactory to them, and dence in their abilility to successfully cope with us at the next election.

There is much to rejoice over in the stance-of any increase in the abolition certain effect of carelessness and indifference on the part of Democrats themspent to get out the full vote of the large democratic townships would have obviated all such remarks as we are now making, and saged the Democracy of the believe that the triumph of Democracy State all apprehension as to the result in-Centre county at the gubernatorial contest in '66. We say it is a consolation to Know that we have voters enough in which guided our government from in-Centre county to secure the triumph of the Democracy by seven or eight hundred majority, only we need energy and perseverance in getting out our vote.

We have spoken thus plainly to our democratic friends because we conceive could command was brought into requisithat a little plain speaking may do them good. We have faith to believe that the lesson taught them this fall will not need to be repeated—it is one they will not soon forget, and we have every confidence that they will profit by it. burnt child dreads the fire," and the Democracy will not soon again allow their fingers to be so nearly scorched by abolitionism through culpable negligence in putting out the flames. Although our majorities are less this fall than at thing to labor for; everything to cheer the last election, we have no reason to us en. The star of hope shines brighter be discouraged. The fault is our own, for us now than it has done since the and we have the remedy-in our own black cloud of abolitionism first hid it hands. Let us apply it now, and by the time the next election day rolls around, we will have entered upon the strife re invigorated and refreshed, will be able to administer to abolitionism a worse whipping than any it has yet received. Now is the time to begin the work of re- laboring classes of our people. While

thirty-nine counties yet to hear from, since ranged from two to four dollars twenty abolition and nineteen democratic, the count stands 4.273 for the aboliekonist».

Coming Right.

There are none, whose memories are so defective that they cannot recollect the threats the advocates of abolitionism have been making ever since the war began; how, when the "boys" came home; they would "wipe out" the Democracy so clean that there would not be a "grease spot" left; how "cepperheadism" and everything that entertained ideas in opposition to the dogmas. of. New England fanatics would be swept from existence, and how triumphantly the principles of John Brown, W. Lloyd Garrison, and Wendell Phillips would be sustained at the polls. Well, the first election, since the war closed, is now over in three great States, and as now over in three great States, and as had previously held aloof from the move-the smoke and dust rise from the field of ment, met in council, and it was decided to conflict we can see how the predictions of the put down of these fools and fanatics have been verified.

In lows, a State that, at the presidential election of 1864, gave them' a majority of forty thousand, on Tuesday last gave their candidate for governor but a little over ninetcen thousand! Ohio, which gave Lincoln upwards of siety thousand, now elects their candidate for governor by less than fifteen thousand majority, and in this State, that at the vote was not polled on Tuesday last, and last general election rolled up over b aten. The town-hips on the other they have elected their State ticket by side of the mountain-hitherto the less than eight thousand majority. Such stronchold of Democracy-failed most are the facts, which, presented in fig-

u	l 1964. Aboliti	on Maj.
e l	Iowa	39,479
	9b10	59,418
	Obio	20,075
3Γ	7	
A	Total against the Delnocracy	118,972
8	1865. Aboliti	on Maj.
	Iowa	20,000
"	IowaOhio	15,000
13	Pennsylvania	8,000
re		
ان	Total against Democracy	
p		

of over sixty-five thousand of their aggregate majority! Surely, this is "wiping joicing over a much larger majority in out the Democracy' with a vengeance, the County than we have to boast of as but in a way the poor fools, who imagined that because a man went to the army he would naturally become an abolitionist, never dreamed of. Another "wipe out" of this kind will clean hight, and had the over-the-mountain the State governments of Iowa, Ohio, and Pennsylvania of everything that savors of abolitionism so clean that there will not be as much wool left about then as there is on the bald pate of a Congo nigger.

In this calculation, it must be remem bered, we have not taken into account the fact that Connecticut, a State which, a proper sense of the importance of the in 1864, gave an abolition majority of over seventeen thousand, has now wheeled entirely around, and has rolled up against negro suffrage and the dogmas of New England infidels, the nice little majority of 6,422. It is no wonder, then, taking these facts into consideration, that the followers of John Brown and admirers of Sambo and Dinah look as doleful as though the Day of Judgment were about to overtake them. They realize that the feeling of the public is against them; that the sober second thought of the people will soon consign next fall! Our apparent weakness is them to defeat more disgraceful than has yet overtaken any political organisathe moral effect of our indifference this tion, and that the elections of 1866 will fall will be to give them greater confi- bury them; as a party, so deep that eyen the ghost of Abraham Lincoln will fail to frighten them into vitality."

To the result of these late elections fact that our decreased majorities the Democracy may well turn with pride are not the result-in one single in- and gratification, feeling confident that the hour for which they have looked vote, but are simply the legitimate and | and prayed so long, is at hand; that the day of their success is near, and that with it will come a new life, a new prosselves. A little time and a little labor perity, and a permanent and abiding peace for our country.

To those who have thith in the immuis a victory of RIGHT over WRONG; to those who are laboring to restore the reigns of power to that good old party fancy to greatness, the results of the elections of the 10th instant are suggestive of much that is hopeful and encouraging. There is no use in denying the fact that every means abolitionism tion in order to make their victory over whelming; neither is their any use of their denying that they are sailly disuppointed in the result. These facts are pointed in the result. These facts are patent to every observer, and serve to show that the Democracy have much algebra to reloice, and great reason to look perfection in the "marchings" and "manuel" cause to rejoice, and great reason to look forward to the second Tuesday of October, 1866, as a day of triumph for our party and principles. Let us, then, not weary in well doing. We have everyfrom our sight.

How it Works. Already the practical workings of Abolitionism is begining to tell upon the Now is the time to begin the work of reorganization. Let it commence at once, then, and go on uptil the work shall be propounced perfoct, thorough, and complete.

The State Election.—From the State we have little further news than man Along the border States they have gathered in such numbers as to The returns perhaps were never as alow about coming in. Knough is known however to assure us that the State has gone for the abolitionists by a small working men are in danger of actual gone for the abolitionists by a small working men are in danger of actual majority, it may be under 5.000. With starvation. Wages that a few months per day, now average from fifty cents to one dollar per day, and this just at the

of the laboring masses are necessarily greater than at any other. It is no won der we hear complaints, no wonder our exchanges our filled with heart rending accounts of misery and suffering and destitution among the poorer class of whites. The following from the Baltimore Gazette will give an idea of what abolitionism has done for the mechanics and white laborers of that city. , It will be the same elsewhere before all is settled.

"The difficulties which have existed for ome days past between the white and color out carpenters, joiners and caulkers, on Fell's point, are assuming a mere formidable and extended character than before. On Thursday night, meetings were held among the white mechanics, and an invitation having been extended; representatives from the various yards in South Baltimore, who had nrayingually held shoof from the movenegro labor. Accordingly yesterday the strike became general, and all the white mechanics in the city engaged in the branches of trade named, coased work and declare they will not labor until they have clare they will not labor until they have some sort of assurance from the employers that the employment of negroes shall be stopped. Their proceeding were characterised throughout with the strictst decorum and good order, no threats being made nor intimidations offered, and they even go go, for as in consent to resume work with the far as to consent to resume work with the blacks on condition that they receive an assurance of the gradual removal of the blacks now engaged. Anticipating some difficulty, Captain Lynch, of the hastern district, sent several squads of his police-men to prominent points; but their services were not required, as there was not the slightest show of disorder among the stri-kers. As yet the employers have taken no action, except that already noticed, of refusing to comply with the demands of the

Would Like to See It.

The whole copperhead ticket in Centre county is elected by majorities ranging from 150 to 250, a "Union" gain of four hundred. —Abolition Exchange.

That part of the above is correct, w do not deny that part relating to the success of the "copperhead ticket" and the majorities: but where the "Union gain" is we can't exactly see. At the presidential election, last fall, the abolitionists, or "Union men," as they see fit to denominate themselves, polled in this county for Lincoln, on the home vote, 2,410, and on the army vote 407, making in all 2,817 votes.. This fall, for Brigadier General James A. Beaver, who run some thirty votes ahead of his ticket, they polled 2,775 votes, or fortytwo votes less than they polled for Lincoln. If they can manufacture a gain out of this fact, we should like to know by what rule of arithmetic they do it. They voted everything in the county they could got to carry their ticket to the window; they spent their money, held their secret midnight caucusses, had their township committees, and, since party politics first caused political organizations, never lubored harder to suc ceed than they did at the late election in this county. They looked upon it as their last great effort. If they succeeded, well and good; if not, they knew it would be useless to try again. They failed. With all their work, with all their secrecy, with all their money, with all their lies, and with all their officers, their contractors, and hangers-on about the army and navy and everything in the shape of a vote they had at home they polled for their highest candidate forty-two votes less than they did last fall and for their State ticket almost one hundred less. This may be a "gain," but, we are very happy to say, it is not for that side of the house.

Abolitionism.

There have been a set of bad men to work slowly but steadly for the past thirty years or more, instilling into the minds of the people this sentiment of Abolitionism. This pernicious doctrine was preached from the pulpit, taught in our schools, and spread broad cast throughout the land by

public journals.

After years of perseverence and toil this doctrine was established among the people; a party sufficiently large to get control, by their suffrage, of the affairs of this government, was formed; and during the past four years we have lived under their gui-

ance and direction.

It is well understood and felt by all, that when this Abolition party came in power, not one year elapsed until the country was plunged headlong into an unnecessary and bloody war, from the effects of its bad teachings. No sooner had the enemies of Democracy hold of the helm than they sounded the alarm of war throughout the whole North. The Abolition camp-fires were immediatly kindled anew and every member of that ruinous clan industriously set to work, shaping himself for a deadly onslaught upon the Southern institution of slavery. All the Wide-Awake companies of arms." These men were officered and partially equipped, already to respond to the call of their Master, the late President, whenever he might issue a requisition for troops. The whole party were as it seems, determined to have this fight with the South. They would not have been satisfied other They would not have been satisfied otherwise. The country must witness a "little bleod-letting," as said a prominent member of their party a few years before the hostilities commanced. A huge debt must be pilled up for the people to pay—thousands of valuable lives must be sacrificed—all for the sake of carrying out their principle—Abolitionism. This thing of abolishing the institution of slavery, with this party, is nothing more than an experiment after all. Their sympathy for the negro is easily measured. It is not upon that head that they were willing to plunge the country into war;

The State Department in Washington has received advices to the effect that the cholera was raging fearfully in Barcelona. Spain. The port had been closed by royal decree, all businers was suspended, and one dollar per day, and this just at the decree, all business was suspended, and sea-on of the year when the necessities half the inhabitants had fled from the city. CENTRE COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS .- OFPICIAL. And. GeniSur. Gun. Asembly. Treas'r. Commis'r, Dis. Atty., Auditor.

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Bond and Free-and Free Bonds.

ion now closed, not only pay for all the and their numbers thus equalized somewhs cowards who dare set fight; and the rich perhaps. We therefore go in for a general men who hold bonds exempt by congressional but not constitutional enaktment from taxation? Who made the paor—the laboring man, woman and child slaves to debt?

Why should you pay any man for being discretely the constitution of niggers. North, and "guess" migration of niggers. North, and "guess" with the whost being debt debted agrees, they will and debauehed negrees, they will be and debauehed negrees, they will be an debauehed negrees, they will be an debauehed negrees, they will be "alayers" onestion; and do taxation? Who made the peor— the labor-ing man, woman and child slaves to debt? Why should you pay any man for being

rich?
When this war began, Thomas Smith
owned a farm. It was a good farm—he
sold it for twenty thousand dollars, and put
the money in bank. He was a "loyal" man

that is, a man who was in favor— Of abolitionism, Of mobs, Of military trials.

Of false imprisonments,
Of a total disregard for the constitution,
for the laws, and for civil rights.
During the reign of Lincoln, the above
qualifications were the test of loyalty,
Smith had a contract and made a hundred for the laws, and for civil rights.

During the reign of Lincoln, the above qualifications were the test of loyalty, Smith had a contract and made a hundred thousand dollars, half of which he divided among generale, senators and republican lobbyiats. When the war was over. Smith mong generals, senators and republican bbyists. When the war was over, Smith had seventy five thousand dollars. He invested it in bonds exempt from tazation, and receives every three months over seven per cent. interest, amounting to five thousand and ninety-seven dollars a year.

or cent. interest, amounting to five thousand and ninety-seven dollars a year.

Smith is rich—loyal, and a man of means. He wears broadcloth, gets drunk, does as he pleases, and no one dare question him. He has seventy-five thousand dollars in government bends—he does not have a farthing of tax to pay—his fortune is made.

When this war began, Robert Jones owned a farm worth twenty thousand dollars. He kept it—went to war—fought—returned. He found his farm taxed five thousand dollars by his stay-at-home neighbors to raise bounty money to give men to exempt them from the draft. He finds his property taxed—taxed—taxed—taxed; to raise money to clear his loyal neighbors from war!

And Robert Jones learns that he cannot sell a cow—horse, crop of grain or hay bit it is avaid. He must help build roads.

sell a cow-horse, crop of grain or hay but it is taxed. He must help build roads, seit is taged. He must help build roads, bridges, school houses, jails churches, and pay the current expenses of this town, county, city, state and nation. He toils early and late. His wife sells eggs, butter, cheese, poultry and the products of her loom. His children weder coarse goods, sell berries, wild fruit and game-from the field, river or forest to help along. The best cow goes in the spring—the best horse goes in the fall to pay taxes.

Thomas Smith has seventy-five thousand dollars in government bonds, by a republican administration made exempt from taxes for any purpose whatever, and then by law compels Robert Joses totil to pay the control of taxes for any purpose whatever, and then by law compels Robert Joses totil to pay the control of taxes for any purpose whatever, and then by law compels Robert Joses totil to pay the control of the c

by law compele Robert Jones to tool to pay taxes, and work a few hours extra each week to pay him. Smith, interest money on Land they googht riches, and that the chief his fortun beside. ,-

Look at this! We are talking to the Robert Jones's of we are taking to the Robert Jones so America now—to the laboring men of our doubtry, and not to the bondholders whe are by a republican bondocratic administration protected in their wealth.

Democracy made this nation what it was

when the war commenced-a rich, happy nd prosperous people.

Democracy favored equal taxation—equal

responsibility.

Democracy taught law and obedience

Republicanism has brought us war. It has filled the earth with dead bodies. It has hillocked the land with graves. It has transformed a rich and producing country into a land of ashes, broken hearts and desolation.

It has rioted in extravagance and has

heaped more taxes upon the people of the United States than was levied upon Ameri-ca, France, England and Spain when the

war began.

It has by legislation withdrawn two-thirds the gapital of the entire United States from taxation by borrowing money and giving the government's notes or bonds for the government's notes or bonds for the away, and the blather of cowards bath bethe government's notes or bonds for the same, and besides paying double the inter-est foreign countries pay, exempted the notes or bonds from taxation, and the extravaganess of the most wicked, reckless, profligate and mischief working-administra-tion the country ever knew upon the labor-ing men of the United States.

The curse visited upon Egypt; the curse

of lice, frogs, etc., was an evidence of Di-vine love in comparison with the curse of Republication this country is now laboring

Working Men of America—will you been these things? Will you consent longer to follow the cloud which has already led you so far from peace and happiness? Will you condorse and support the power which takes you by the threat—mokes at your prayers——robs-you of labor—toys with your liber—ties—rayers in your blood—lives on your carnings and makes of the laboring men mugills on which to rear still higher an accuract and conversive aristoracy.

muchills on which to rear still higher as so cursed and oppressive aristocracy.

Let us demand our rights—let us have re-trenchment—reform—law-order and econ-omy. Let us have agont TAXATION or reprethe entire national debt .- La Oroses Dan

SHALL THE NEGROES COME NORTH !- Some South should come North, and points and degrade the werking classes by their presence here. This feeling is a very natural one, but accreely just, we think either to

thrusting him into a horrible legal equality with the white people, and at this : Working men of America—who made the law that you should toil all your life to pay the billions of taxes heaped upon us?

Why should the poor men and women who have given their earnings—their sons—their relatives—their blood to subdue the rebellion of one; but if the corrupt and relatives—their blood to subdue the rebellion now closed near their propers that should be a paying (axes to peen nigger schools and the very possible way to corrupt and debuggers can be brought North, line now closed near their numbers that should be a paying the law to the paying the paying taxes to open nigger schools and the very possible way to corrupt and debuggers.

The Second Book of Chronicles.

ACCORDING TO DIXIT.

understand the "slavery" question; and justice to the "friends of feedom" will

Tengeance

CHAPTER I.

1. And it came to pass in those days tha Abraham being dead and gathered to his fa-fhers, Andrew Frigned in his stead.

2. And the war, which had prevailed for

things pass not away from us, and we be-come again as lean goats?"

5. And they sent their curning men and

brother, the nigger, to the high places—let

Land they sought riches, and that the chief of Devils had entered into them.

16. And answering them he said, "It is written 'Trust not the Yankes when he smilour eth, nor the peddler of nutmegs when he singeth Psaims.'

17. "Go ye therefore to your Factories,

and Bagnios, and conventicles, and bring not hither the notions of the East.

18. Put ye off the weeds where with ye are clothed, for I perceive through your ar-mor of hypocrisy the wickedness of your

nearts.
19. "Ye have made to yourselves friends of the mammon of iniquity—ye have heap-ed up riches in the day of affliction. 20. 'Ye shall no longer through the tem-pest of blood add to your stores, for behold the night fleeth and the dawn of common

sense draweth nigh.

21. "I have sworn that the Covenant of our Fathers shall be kept whole, and behold the Yankee and hidden traiter shall not lay

hands upon the law.
22. "The munders which ye counsel will

away, and the blather of cowards hath be-come as the East wind—empty. 24. "Even as the Devil did to the Son of man, so ye have effered that which is not yours to give, and like unto him shall ye fail in your guile.

25. "The songs of Boker are not sweet

ness to my cars, nor do I desire the remembrance of drunken Leaguers." brance of drunken Leaguers."

26. And the Leaguers, and Contractors, and Preachers, and Haslets manifered from the presence of the King, sere abanded.

27. And they ground their teeth in their rage, their spittle dr.ed in their mouths, and they swore that they had been "sold" even as Rean.

28. But the people laughed them to score and said, "Let us drive lift herd of unclean spirits from our borders."

29. But the Elders and wise men said,

"Nay, rather let them be, that they may die of their own spleen and bitterness, and teir names become a proverb to the peo

"John Brown's Soul is Marching On."

We copy the first item below from the Cleveland, (Ohio,) Herald, (Rep.) The indifference with which the affair is related of our Demogratic cotemporaries are quite by the Herald looks as if such things are indignant that the debauched regrous of the heralder to be no more wondered at er re-South should come North, and poison and savied than if the marties were both of the garded than if the parties were both of the same color: .

"AR ACT OF ACCOMMODATION.-A REGRE one, but scarcely just, we think either to "AR ACT OF ACCOUNTOURING.—A bagro, but so the southern people or to the miserable ring the second state of the southern measure have sustained the Abolition monaters in their invasion of the South, and not only this but have actually aided them in tearing the negro from his happy bome, and denier resurt, he tagk her to the radiance. As a ling the negro from his happy bome, and

of a Justice, awakened that official and was married. He said he did thus so as to ne-commodate his domparing. She was bedset out and no place at which to stay, and he wanted to fix it so that she could stay with him?

The Fishkill (M. Y.) Journal, (Rep.,) makes the following statement:

"Mrs. Darius Hall, who resides about a mile west of this village, on Wednesday last deserted her hashand and shikiren, and left in company with a negro by the name of Wells. She took with her all the morrey in the hone—about 860—asd all her husband's and children's clothing. Mrs. Hall was rather a fine looking woman, and has heretofore horne a good reputation, but has now brought grief and shame upon a kind, indulgent partner, and the bright sast pressiting children. The negro, who had been in the neighborhood but a few-weeks, represented himself to be a preacher, and se such has efficiated at the Zion Pilgrim (cohored) Church. at Baxtertown." "Mrs. Darius Hall, who resides about ored) Church, at Bastertown."

In Michigan, recently, a young and culti-vated Miss, just from the boarding-school, (the daughter of a rich white abolition fa-ther,) fell dead in love with a likely colored man in her father's employ. Sambo resip recated the tender attachment of the fair one rocated the tender attachment of the fair one, but fearing the opposition of the parent, coaxed his love to consent to an elopement and a marriage abroad. She consented, but was detected in the attempt to get away, and her father, in a toweringpassion, drove the darkey from the premises, and sent his bail child to an auat in a neighboring State. Sambo boasts much of his conquest of the daughter's affections, and says he don't see how the old gentleman can object to his colhow the old gentleman can object to his col-er, when he has beard him say a hardfied times, "all men are equal, and one color is as good as another."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE. By virtue of an order of the orphan's court of Centre county, there will be exposed to public sale, on

BATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18th, 1865. at the town of Busieberg certain real estate the property of Märgaret Johnston and James Johnston, minor children of Alexander Johnston

the property of Margaret Johnston and James Johnston, minor children of Alexander Johnston, and Blen Johnston, now deceased, to wit:

1. All that certain tract or parcel of land simuted in Harris township, at the foot of Tursey mountain, adjoining lands of Daniel Riley, J. H. Mitchell, David Stuart and others, containing nineity acres and tweaty-six perches (90 acres and 25 perches) with a frame house, for bearn, and other buildings erected thereon.

2. A lot or parcel of ground in the town of Boalsburg, situated on the south side of the hasis street, bounded on the west by lot of Darvid, Joung, and on the east by lot of Jacob Hurn, containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less, having a log house and other buildings thereon erected.

Tames of Bain: One-half the paymans money on the confirmation of the sale, when

money on the confirmation of the sale, when deed will be made; the balance in one year, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. SAMUEL GILLILAND. Guardian of Margaret and James Joh Oct. 13, '65-41.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the orphan's court of Centre county, there will be exposed to public sale at the public house of James Furey, in the borough of Howard,

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 11. 1865. at I o'clock p. m., the following described valu-

at I o'clock p. m., the following described valuable real estate, to wit:

The andivided one-eighth part of a tract of hand situate in Howard township. Centre county, founded on the north by Baid Eagle creek, on the east by lands of N. J. Mitchell, J. Z. Long and James Whitman, on the south by lands of J. P. Packer and James Howerly, and on the west by lands of Job W. Packer and others, containing FORTY seres, more or less.

ALSO, the madivided one-fourth part of a certain tract of land situate in Howard township, Centre county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the 'cest by lands of J. P. Packer and Montgomery's heirs, on the south by lands of Facol's Disker, on the west by lands of Games Disker, on the west by lands of Bannel Kober and others, and on the north

of Samuel Rever and others, and on the north by lands of James Heverly, containing SIXTY ores, more or less.
Tunus or Salu: One-half the purchase

and the residue in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secoured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

**Make Control of the ALLISON, JR., Adm'r of Est. of Rebecca Gunealius, dec'd, Oct. 13, '68-4t.

REEVES' AMBROSIA FOR THE GIAIR.

Fifthe Original and Gennine Ambrosia is pre-The Original and Geneine Ambrosia is pre-pared by J. Atlan REEVES, and is the best hair dressing and preservative now in use. It stops the hair falling out, causes if to grew thick and long, and prevents it from turning prematurely grey. It eradicates dandruff, efeamers, beautifies, and renders the hair soft,

XECUTORS SALE. L Will be exposed to public sale, at the hotel of James Fursy, in Howard borough, on SATURDAY the first of OCTOBER, 1885, at 2 O'clock p. m., the following real estate, to wit:
A tract of cleared land situate in Curtin town-

A tract of cleared land situate in Curtin township, Centre county, cotaining: EIFTY AGRES, more or less, on which is erected a good frame dwelling house and out-buildings, now decupled by William H. Lucks.

ALSO, thirty acres of improved land, bounded on the north and west by land of Roland Curtin's heirs, and on the east by land of Jeremish Dally. mish Daily.

ALSO, a tract of unseated land, in the war rantee name of J. P. Packer and Jno. M. Luces

containing one hundred and ninety-six acre and allowance, bounded on the south-west by : tract in the warrantee name of Josiah Haine north by lands in the name of Ganet Cottinger and on the east by the residue of the tract.

TERMS: "One-half the purchase money in TERMS: One-half the purchase money in hand on configuration of the sale, the balance in one year, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the promines.

N. J. MITCHELL,

B. W. HALL,

Exceptors of John M. Lucus, decensed.

Sep. 29-ts.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!

Hiram Hendrisson and J. Shannon McCormick have purchased the Patent Right to sell the Miller & Dial Metalle Broom-Head in the following counties, to wit: Centre, Mifflin, Clinton, and Lycoming. Any person or persons wishing to purchase one or more of them can do so by addressing either of us at the Farm? Solocol. We will attend to all orders promptly. Remember the price is only Two Dellars, and any mass or woman can make their swn brooms; and when the corn-broom is worn out you can fill it again, and as often as you plasse, it being made of maficable iron. Persons living at a distance can have heads sent by mall if they send us two dollars for each head they want. We intend to canvass the counties as soon as we can.

HENDRIXSON & McCORMICK. Sop. 29-44.

NEW MILLINERY STORE. A Miss Mart L. McBards would re-rectfully inform the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity that she has opened a Millinery Store on the northeast corner of Allogary and Bishop streets, and has received an assertment of the latest fall styles of

MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of Bonnets, Hals, Flowers, Ribbons, Feathers, and all such articles as are found in a first-class millinary store. Call and examine her stock, and judge for yourselves. Oct 6, 1865-2t

WANTEDI WANTED!

We agent in each terminip and borpught of this country, to whom an opportunity will
be given to make from \$10 to \$30 per day. For
urther particulars address F. A. Meek, Heliefonts. Pa.

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice. To the heirs and legal representatives f Thomas Mayes deceased. Take notice, that by firtue of a writ of parti-

Take notice, that by firtue of a writ of partition issued out of the Orphan's Court in and for Centre county, and to me directed, and inquest will be held at the lafe residence of Thomas-Mayes deceased, in the forwash of Furgueen, Centre county, on Tneeday the 24 day of Octonext as 10 o'clock in the foremon of said day for the purpose of making partition of the real catale of said deceased, to and among his helrs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling for the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the way of the county of the

To the beirs and legal representatives of John Sharkey deceased.

Take notice, that by virtue of a writ of parfition isseed out of the Orphan's Court in and

Take motive, then by virtue at a with of partition issued out of the Orphan's Court in and for Centre county, and to me directed, in inquest will be hold at the late residence of John Sankey deceased, in Milhelm, Penn towarby, Contre county, on Friday the 14 day of November next, at 10, o'clock in the forescent of take day, for the parpose of making partition of the real estable of raid deceased, so and among his being and legal representatively. If the same can be done without prejundles to or spoiling off, the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the whole; otherwise, to value and appraise the same ascording to law; at which they and place you may attend if you think proper.

Bellifonts sep 11—6t Skerif.

NOTICE.

To the heirs and legal representatives

To the heirs and legal representatives of John Mitchell, deceased.
Take notice, that by virtue of a writ of partition issued out of the Orphan's Court in and for the rounty of Centre, and to me directed, an inquest will be held at the late residence of John Mitchell deceased, in the township of Harris, Centre county, on Wednesday the 25th day of October mont, at 9 o'clock in the forences of Centre county, on wednesday the 25th day of October mont, at 9 o'clock in the forences of Centre county. said day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among the real estate of smil deceased, to and among-his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without projudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise, to sake and appraise the same asserting to less at wheel time and place you may be present. If you think proper, Sheriff s-Office,

Bellefonte sep 11—6t.

Sheriff.

Bellefonte sep 11—6t. Sheriff.

OTICK.

To the heirs and logal representatives of Gourad Dockard deceased.

Take notice, that by virtue of a writ of partition issued out of the Orphan's Court, in and for Centre county, and to me directed, an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of Conrad Dockard, deceased, in the township of Potter, Centre county, On Thursday the 2d day of Novomber next, at 10 o'clock in the foremon of said day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law: at which time and

same according to law: at which time and place you may attend if you then proper. Sheriff office, R. CONLEY. Bellefonte sep 11—6t Nherif. Bellefonte sep 11—6t

Norige.

To the helrs and legal representatives of Elizabeth Sayers deceased. Take notice that by virtue of a writ of pelition issued out of the Orphan's Court, in and for Centre county, and to me directed, an inquest will be held at the late residence of Elizabeth Layers, deceased, in Engleville, Liberty township, Lentre county, on Tuesday the 31st day of October next, at 40 o'clock, in the formoun of said day, for the purpose of making partition of the real celaste of said deceased, to and among her ferirs and legal representatives, if the same case is done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appreciate the rame according to law; at which time and place you may be pleased if you think proper.

Sheriff office.

R. CONLEY.

Bollefonte Sept. 11—6t.

NOTICE.

NOTICE. the beirs and legal representatives

To the beirs and legal representatives of Sessah Mitchell deceased.

Take notice, that by virtue of a writ of partitios, haused out of the Orphan's Court, in and for the course of Centre, and to me directed, an inquest will be held at the late residence of Sarah Mitchell deceased, in the township of flarris, county of Centre, on Wednesday the 25th day of Outober next, at 2 o'clock in the after noon of said day, for the purpose of making partition of the real extate of said deceased. It partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among her heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without projudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to haw, at which time and place you may attend if you think

Sheriff's Office, R. CONLEY.

Bellefonto sep 11—6t. Sherif

Hellefonte sep 11—6t. Sherrif.

(ENTRE COUNTY as.

The Commonwealth of Ponnsylvania, to George Livingston, executor of account of Honry Vandyke, late of the borough of Bellefonte, decoared, and Belrs and legal representatives of giossy, and curly. Buy it, try it, and be convinced. Burt be put off with a spurious article. Ask for Reeves' Ambroeis, and take an other. For sale by druggist and dealers in farrey goods everywhere.

Price 75 cents per bottle—86 per dozen. Address RERVES' AMBROSIA DEPOT, 62 Ful. ton Street, New York City.

Oct.13'65-6m

Street, New York City.

Oct.13'65-6m

Oct.13'65-6m specific performance of certain contracts between the said Henry Vandyke and James T. lt. le, and the said Edmind Blanchard should not be

decreed.
Witness the Hon. Samuel Ling, President
Judge of the said Court at Bellefonte, the .25th
day of August A. B. 1865
J. P. GEPHART. J. P. GEPHART,

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE,

Ockl 3-61.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

A Letters of Administration on the estate of John Lugas, late of township, dee'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said eathe are breby requested make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present their, duly authenticated for actifument. ented, for softlament. JAMES LUCAS, (Ratilespake,).

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE,

Letters of administration on the estate of William Barker, deceased, late of Rush township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. JOSEPH A. LAIRD, Sept. 29th 1885.—6. Administration

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of Administration on the ex-tate of Jonathan Daughenbaugh, deceased, laft of Huston township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons ladelated to said estate undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly shetheriticated, for settlement.

LEVI DAUGHENDAUGH, Sopt... 4dministrator.

DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Letters of Administration on the estate of Samisel Carlinle, deceased, late of Rush tate of rammet optimie, deceased, into the township, having been granted to the undar-signed, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to greent them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

JESSE L. TEST, Sept. 8, 1865-6t.

TAKEUTORS NOTICE.

Lotters testamentary on the estate of Thomas Sankey deceased, lake of Gregg towarding, having been granted to the subscribers, they request all persons indebted to estate estate, and those having claims against the subscribers, to proceen them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN G. SANKEY.

Sep 15—6t.

Executors.

\$5,000! ANY PERSON OR PERSONS which they yiek to place in a safe investment said investment being a first mortgage on a valuable mill property in this county, interest payable semi-annually, and with less than two years to run, can receive full information by addressing X. Y. Z. Bellefonte, Pa. Spt. 29-11.