Democratic Watchman

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor and Proprietor

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

——The editor being compelled to be absent from home this week, has left the WATCHMAN under the control of a friend, who will furnish matter for its columns.

Means of Success.

Some of our friends seem inclined to despond and to give up the cause for which we have so long struggled, because of the result of the recent election. Their argument is, that if the American people cannot discriminate between good and evil, if they are not able to choose that line of policy which must be the best for the country, they are unfit for self-government, and the natural and inevitable consequence must be the establishment of the very kind of government of which the Abolition party are advocates. They say that our people, by their actions for the last four years, have proved themselves incapable of managing and conducting so complicated a government as ours, and that the government, by a law of nature, is gradually adapting itself to the capacity of its citizens.

We will admit that the conduct of our people for the last four years has "almost made us waver in our faith," but we are not yet willing to give up our confidence in the capacity of the American people to maintain the government established by our fathers. It is certainly discouraging that a party should still be kept in power and its theories endorsed by a vote of the people, after its principles have been tried and the result has been the planting of eternal enmity between two portions of the country, the slaughter of millions of our fellow men, and the beginning of a despotism, which, if not soon overthrown, must result in the establishment of a monarchical government over the ruins of our Republic.

But is it right to cast the whole blame upon the masses of the people? Are not we in part responsible for these results? Have we done our whole duty? Have we not forgotten to urge the claims of our party as we should do?—Have we not failed to keep constantly before the people the great features which distinguished ours from all other governments? Could we not have done much that we did not do to instruct our fellow men in their duties as citizens of the Republic? Have we not taken it for granted that all of our people understood fully the theories upon which our government is built, and come before them upon minor questions while they were being led astray upon issues which involved its very life? These are questions it would be well for every well informed Democrat to ponder over before convicting the people of the crime of ignorance, for to vote ignorantly in a Democratic Government is among the highest crimes, we should not despair until we have done all we can do and failed. And if we have neglected our duty the best thing we can do is to be more diligent in the future and when we have *earned* success, we will have it. We must increase the circulation of our papers and of all political documents.—Let each subscriber for a Democratic journal do all in his power to get his neighbors to take it, and above all, labor to extend the circulation of the papers of your county. A county paper may be conducted with less ability than those of our large cities, but it contains the doings of your local politicians, the proceedings of conventions, the news from your immediate vicinity, and is the great bond of Union amongst working Democrats. Those who cannot take more than one paper, should by all means give their home paper the preference. Without it, each man works in the dark, and with no co-operation with those who should be intimately associated with him in the common cause. When we once know fully what is to be done, however difficult it may be, we are advanced half way in the work. The county paper will keep you posted as to what effort will be required to accomplish a particular object, and discuss the means of making such effort. We would venture the assertion that those of our party who failed to vote at the recent election, are a majority of them, men who do not take the papers. Then let each one become an agent for the circulation of his home paper, let those of a community who are able, raise a fund to be used in supplying their poor neighbors with reading matter of a proper kind. The stake we play for is not merely the officers of the country but the life of the Republic. The difference between our party and the opposition is so wide and so radical that it is impossible that the government can be safely administered by both. Of course we believe that only our party can be trusted with the Administration, and not one of us can justifiably refuse to do all in our power to extend our influence. It is the coward who thinks of the blows he will receive in a contest, brave men think only of those they will strike. Let us then prepare once more to meet the enemy, and despair only when we have done all we can do, in vain.

A Lesson from the Enemy.

Napoleon remarked, when at St. Helena, that he had taught his enemies how to destroy him. And strange as it may seem, he never uttered anything more truthful. His first victories startled and alarmed the world, for he had introduced a new system of warfare, and his success was as remarkable as the novelty of his tactics. For years his adversaries blundered on in the old way, "fighting it out" on their "line," while he laughed at their efforts and rose higher at each attempt they made for his overthrow. But experience taught them a severe lesson.—John Bull finally woke up to the fact that the world had moved some since the days of Cressy and Agincourt, and that to triumph over Bonaparte they must fight with his weapons, and maneuver their forces after the plan employed so successfully by him. And they triumphed, though they had often fought him with superior numbers and though he never led an army to battle with greater prospects of success than when he met the British on the disastrous field of Waterloo.

Napoleon was a great man, he never uttered a sentiment without thought, and there is a world of meaning in that remark of his which we have quoted.—It is always profitable to study the tactics of the enemy by whom we have been beaten. And this rule is applicable as well to political contests as to the more sanguinary strife of the battle-field.—No matter how contemptible may be the principles advocated by a political party, when it is sufficiently powerful to defeat us at the polls, we may learn a useful lesson by observing how they have obtained the victory.

Now we are very well aware that the party at present opposing the Democracy has resorted and will again resort to means which we cannot stoop to use. They come before the people in false colors, and shirk every issue which runs the slightest chance of being unpopular. To prove this we need only refer to the vehement manner in which they disavowed all intention to interfere with the institution of slavery. Yet no sooner had they obtained power than they plunged the country into the most terrible and destructive war of modern times for the sole purpose of abolishing slavery and of perpetuating the power which they had so fraudulently obtained. But all these movements of the enemy would accomplish little if we would learn from them the great cause of their success and practice upon it when we have learned it. It is true they are worthy fanatics, and labor to propogate their theories with an energy and determination which only fanaticism inspires. But it is also true that fanaticism must yield to the cool, calculating foe which is ever on the alert, always prepared to resist an attack and always ready to make one. The fanatical disciples of Mahomet swept three fourths of the civilized globe like an avalanch, yet they were overthrown by the cold blooded, but watchful Germans and the tide of their success turned backward at the memorable battle of Tours. The reason why the Abolition party has been able to prevail against us, despite the absurdity of many of their theories and the dangerous tendency of their principles, is because they are *thoroughly organized and always ready to move, at a moments notice, as one man, for the accomplishment of any object.* They thus secure to each member of their party the advantages of all the abilities of all their leaders. They circulate the sayings of their "wise men (?)" broad cast, their presses are kept constantly busy and their members all supplied with the most plausible arguments which their leaders can devise. The great secret of their success is in one word *organization.* Like the conquerors of Napoleon, we have only to learn this from them, and practice it, and then march to the Waterloo where their standard will go down forever. If they are fanatics, we claim to be patriots and philanthropists. Surely patriotism and philanthropy are more than a match for fanaticism, that low and vulgar relic of the superstition which burned the witches a century or two ago in New England. Their principles are death to American institutions, ours is the only party which can gather up the fragments of the Great Republic from the mire where they have cast them and save our country from a dark reign of despotism. Democrats of Centre county, an effort will ere long be made to organize our party as thoroughly as it should be. Let every one be prepared to enter into the work with a will, and in a year from this time, no power on earth can successfully stand against us.

——We have been informed, though not officially, that those representing "the Government" saw fit at the last session of the U. S. District Court at Pittsburg, to enter a *Nolle Pasequi* in the case against the editor of this paper, which had been pending there for several months; thereby admitting that the prosecution had been commenced without adequate cause, and that no conviction, even at the hands of a *packed* abolition jury could be had! No one will suppose that those who instituted the proceedings against the editor of the "WATCHMAN" would have foregone the pleasure which his conviction would undoubtedly have given them, had they been enabled by any means to have received a verdict of "guilty" of any crime or misdemeanor. When the editor receives official notice of the abandonment of this last attack upon his liberties and rights he has a few things to say of and concerning the individual who stated the proceedings as well as the motives which prompted them thereto. We think the people are entitled to know the character and habits of some of the human *cattle* they have been feeding during the past few years. It may be that some of the *particular friends of the* editor would prefer him to keep quiet on their account, but *ingratitude* is not an editorial vice.

"Free Labor."

Lunatics, ignoramuses, and, worse still, insincere and dishonest writers and speakers, have an immensity of discussion just now on the subject of "Free Labor," meaning by this term the labor of negroes, when forced from their normal condition and natural relation to the white people, they are left to their own volition and guidance. The negro has twenty per cent. less brain, and *therefore* twenty per cent. less mind, and with an organic structure of grosser and more imperfect development, his faculties are, of course, of corresponding inferiority—in a word, he is a child—a perpetual minor, an unchanging and changeless subordinate, who as naturally and necessarily submits to the rule of the Caucasian as the child does to its parents, or the wife to her husband. This rule and guidance of the white man over the negro is inherent, organic, everlasting, for it is fixed forever in the organic structure by the hand of God, and no human power, fraud or cunning, can set it aside, or "abolish" it, and the whole combined force of human kind, acting together for millions of years, can never change or modify it in any respect whatever.

If Abraham Lincoln had issued a proclamation abolishing the color of the negro, and Andrew Johnson, with the whole world at his back, and the "Freedmen's Bureau" to boot, should strive to carry it out, and give the negro the color of the white man, of course the most besotted would see its impracticability, and the effort to give him the "freedom" of the white man is equally impious, monstrous and wicked; indeed is part and parcel of the same monstrous crime against the decrees of the Creator.

In Africa or isolated and left to his own guidance, the negro is a useless, non-producing, non-advancing "heathen," and at this moment is just what he was when history first takes cognizance of him, and just what he will be millions of years hence, for his brain, his actual physical structure, admits of no progress when isolated.

Brought to America, and placed in juxtaposition with the superiorly organized and superiorly endowed Caucasian, and his imitative qualities, beneficently designed for his good, called into action, this inferior, non-progressing African "heathen" becomes a useful and happy creature, and fulfills a valuable part in our modern civilization, for without his labor some ninety degrees of latitude, in the most genial and fertile regions, must needs remain *forever* barren wastes.

The mind of the Caucasian and the muscles of the negro, the intelligent guidance of the superior being and the industrial capacity of the inferior, thus become the agencies ordained by the Creator, for the growth and production of the great tropical products, cotton, sugar, coffee, &c., which are so essential to the happiness of God's creatures.

The negro, in his native Africa, and left to his own guidance, produces no surplus, or anything whatever that becomes material of exchange or commerce, but left to his own natural aptitudes, he does support and multiply himself, of course, for the wisdom of the Creator would otherwise be at fault, and he would have perished in the first generation; but in juxtaposition with the white man he multiplies still more rapidly, and *therefore* it is obvious that God designed him for a juxtaposition which not only results in vast good to others, but immeasurably and inexpressibly increases his own well being.

The negro increases in the South three per cent. more rapidly than when isolated in Africa, and therefore his condition in South Carolina as a useful, Christian, and, in a sense, progressive human creature, is just that much superior to his African condition of idle, non-producing, snake-worshipping obieism.

But a monstrous crime against this negro against God, against ourselves, and common sense to boot, is just now in the full tide of experiment. An attempt is made to make the negro fulfill the role of the white man—that is, to *re* form or set aside the work of God, and make this inferior being the equal of the superior Caucasian. If the "Reformers" had begun with the physical organism, had first attempted to change the color then the hair, then the feet, the hands, legs, muscles, tendons, &c., and finally contrive to add twenty per cent. to the brain, and indeed had really *re*-formed the negro structure on the model of the Caucasian, then Abraham Lincoln & Co. might say, with some logic, "now we have recreated this being, and reconstructed him on the white model, we may reasonably hope to make him exhibit the faculties of the white man, and work, and fight, and vote on that line" with some certainty of success in our great work of rectifying the wretched blunders of the Almighty." But without the slightest attempt at *re* forming the physical structure of poor Sambo, they took off their coats and went at him to change his faculties, a thing of course just as absurd as it would be to make a sawmill measure time, or a watch perform Yankee Doodle.

The negro in Jamaica, &c., left to his own guidance, squats down on patches of land, grows pumpkins and bananas, but though the climate is so genial, does not propagate himself, for he is disturbed by the "government," which, while it does not guide or rule him, prevents his natural African aptitudes. The sole place where the negro multiplies himself, and therefore the only *hope* for him in the future is in the interior of Hayti, where isolation has permitted him to go back to his natural aptitudes of snake-worship and complete obieism. There he has lost the French language, everything imitated from the superior race, and is again a useless, non-advancing "heathen," and if this hideous lunacy prevails long enough, when the mixed breeds die out, and the white blood is utterly extinct in these islands, then the negro will recover his natural or African condition, and then he will again fulfill the command of the Almighty Creator to multiply and replenish his kind. But what a future for us to contemplate! a huge African heathenism projected into the very heart of our great continent, and not only transforming these fertile and beautiful regions into desert wastes, but annihilating on this continent all those great tropical productions, cotton, sugar, coffee, &c., so essential to the comfort and well being of countless millions of God's creatures.

We repeat the fact, everywhere, save in the interior of Hayti, within the tropical region, the population is either stationary, or it declines, and no where does it labor or produce any surplus wealth, the slight production in all the islands of the Antilles being the work wholly and absolutely of the Chinese, or Coolies, stolen from Asia, and carried into those islands.

In the northern States it is vastly worse. The negro, without capacity for labor, is dying out at the rate of five per cent. per annum. If, as a class, they labored or produced sufficient for their support, of course they would increase and multiply themselves, and therefore the simple fact of their gradual extinction settles the question. When the pressure of individual necessity is on them, they work, become waiters, porter, boot blacks, white-washers, &c., but we venture to say, without fear of contradiction that there is not now, nor has there been, an instance in the entire northern States, of a single typical negro regularly and permanently engaged in *productive* labor. Some of them, and especially of the mixed breeds or mongrels, trade and traffic, and acquire considerable property, but we repeat that social miracle, "Free Labor," or a negro left to his own guidance, and adding to the sum total of public wealth, has never been witnessed in the northern States. At the ratio of extinction shown by the census, within the next hundred years, or less, the negroes of the northern States will be wholly extinct, and therefore this transition, or gradual death, is not a condition, nothing but a phase, or social disease, resulting from human perversion of the laws of organism; and it is just as certain, supposing the madness of the present prevails, that within the same time of one hundred years, the white blood of the tropics will be utterly extinct, and that extinction is the precise point where the negro (as now in the inferior of Hayti) will recover his original Africanism, and restored to a natural condition, he will again multiply and replenish the earth, though, as observed, not so rapidly, and therefore not happily, as when he is guided and cared for in juxtaposition with the superior race, as in the South.

Summing up the foregoing facts and inductive facts, the subject stands thus: 1st. the negro, with his lower organism and inferior faculties, cannot of himself become a producer of wealth any more than a child can, for he is indeed morally a child, a perpetual minor, an inferior human creature, that cannot comprehend present self denial to secure a future good.

2nd. In the entire experience of mankind, the negro isolated in Africa, is the same useless, non productive, and non-advancing heathen.

3rd. He produces nothing in the tropics, the sole production there being confined to Chinese Coolies directed by white men.

4th. He produces nothing in the northern States, and is dying out at the rate of four per cent.

5th. *The result of all the boasting that within the next hundred years the negro in the North will be entirely extinct, and the white blood having died out in the tropics, he will, within the same period, have returned to his original African worshipping Africanism.*

Here, then, would be the end of the great Abolition lunacy of the century: the human experiment of reforming the work of God, and forcing the negro to fulfill the role of the white man, would end in destroying half a million of negroes in the North, and something like a hundred thousand white people in the islands, and ending just where it began, that is, free niggerism will have disappeared, and so have white men where negroes dominated in number; and the original negro and white man again reappear, just as God made them, *specifically* different races, which are not permitted to exist together, save in that natural relation of supremacy and subordination fixed from the beginning by the hand of God. But all this, which should be worst of the gigantic and monstrous madness of this century, is now added to beyond the capacity of human language to express, in the effort of Mr Johnson to carry out the decree of the late Abraham Lincoln, emancipating four millions of white people. If as observed, Abraham Lincoln, and his "reformers," had "abolished" the twenty per cent. more mind of the whites, why it would seem that then there would be some ground to go upon in their grand enterprize against the natural order; but without this they are of course blindly and monstrously butting their own heads and smashing their own brains against the "proclamations" of Jehovah.

With an army of three hundred thousand men they have beaten down the will, and forcibly, for the time being, removed the natural control and guidance of the white people, while another hundred thousand, as the "Freedman's Bureau" concern, is called, are busy as bees in corrupting and perverting the negroes, so as to render them incapable of restoration to their normal condition hereafter.

If certain outsiders should enter a house, and seize and bind the head of the family, and stand guard over him while others were engaged in corrupting and debauching his wife and children, so as to render his natural control and guidance of that family impossible, in the future, it would surely be obvious to the most perverse and depraved wretch in existence that a monstrous crime against the natural order of things was being committed, and this military despotism over eight millions of white people, while the "Freedman's Bureau" are busy in corrupting the negro so as to destroy society in the future, is equally, and, indeed, in some respects, even more awfully criminal. Since the world began, and, indeed, as long as it lasts, no human sin or crime ever equalled, or ever can equal this effort to "abolish slavery," as the lunatics term the domestic subordination of the negro, for, unlike the similar effort of the European governments in the West India Islands, there is not a leader among these moral monsters, from Garrison to Dickinson, who would not prefer death for his own family rather than they should practice the "principles" he is so awfully striving to force on the people of the South. And if future generations ever can forgive Andrew Johnson for becoming an instrument for enforcing the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, it will be because, unlike the northern Abolitionist, he dooms his own children to the common ruin they are striving to force on the white people of the South.

In conclusion, it is scarcely necessary to enquire the probable end of this experiment after "Free Labor." The control of the whites stricken down, and the labor of four millions of negroes abolished, the foreign commerce of the country and New England manufactures *must* be abolished of course with the abolition of southern production and northern labor, already mortgaged to abolish that of the negro in the South, cannot afford to be taxed much longer to pay troops and agents of the "Freedman's Bureau," and indeed to support the hapless negroes themselves, torn from their homes. The monstrous madness, therefore, must soon collapse from sheer exhaustion of the country, and the simple problem then is the restoration of the natural order. If the negro is so debauched and demoralized by the hideous and revolting wretches that are now teaching him to become a white man, that he cannot be restored to his normal condition, he will be driven into the northern States, and there massacred beyond doubt by the returned soldiers who have been made the ignorant dupes and blind instruments of the Abolitionists. But the negro is easily restored to his healthy relation to the white man, and if Andrew Johnson were now to remove his bayonets, and restore self-government at the South, we doubt not society would entirely recover its healthy action within the next thirty days.

This, the only end to which all true Democrats [illegible] South, should labor, and mist[illegible] who fancy running away fro[illegible] Abolition madness by a Southern Confederacy, must turn and face the madness and work with us for its utter overthrow. Society is now overthrown in the South, and never can be restored until Abolition is destroyed, and then it restores itself just as naturally as an epileptic gets up and walks after the fit has left him.—*Old Guard.*

——It is reported on pretty good authority that President Johnson has requested the return of Gen. McClellan from Europe, with the intention of appointing his Secretary of War.

A Son of Old John Brown Advises the Negroes to Arm and Demand their Rights.

On the 23d quite a number of negroes, from different parts of the States, met at Put-in-Bay for the purpose of celebrating the anniversary of the issuing of the emancipation proclamation by President Lincoln. The crowd present called upon John Brown, son of old Ossawattomie Brown, who resides upon Put-in-Bay Island, and invited him to address them. Mr. Brown accepted the invitation and addressed the negroes. A Republican friend of ours who was present, and in whose veracity we have the greatest confidence has furnished us with the following synopsis of the main points of the speech:

Mr. Brown opened his remarks by referring to the occasion which had called them together, and after some complimentary remarks in regard to President Lincoln, and a lengthy dissertation upon the noble qualities of the black race, he said:

"My colored friends, you have now the right to one box, and that is the cartridge box; but there are two other boxes which you ought to claim. One of which is the ballot-box, and the other is the jury-box. If the white people fail to give you these, and if you cannot get them in a peaceable way, I advise you to arm yourselves and demand your full rights from the government."

In order to impress this idea more firmly on the minds of his hearers, Mr. B gave the statistics of the number of negroes in the United States, Canada, and Hayti, and said:

"They can be depended upon, and will aid you in your struggle for your rights."

Mr. Brown, in alluding to the colonization scheme, said:

"There is some talk of colonizing you, my colored brethren, in some far off State or clime. I advise you not to listen to any such a monstrous proposition. Do not go, but, on the contrary, remain here and fight for your rights if necessary. You will be aided in the contests by many of your white brethren. The son of old John Brown will never deceive you," &c.

In concluding his speech, Mr. Brown gave the negroes the following advice:

"Remember your arms, keep your bayonets bright, and be ready for the coming issue."

It is hardly necessary for us to comment on the speech of Mr Brown. Our readers will fully understand what he means. They will see that he is but following in the footsteps of his father, who was hung for getting up an insurrection in Virginia, capturing the government armory at Harpers Ferry, and for the murder of innocent persons. The younger Brown seems to have inherited the insane ideas of his father and, if possible, is more bold in his enunciation of his opinions than was his ancestor.—*Ottawa (Ohio) News.*

——The *World* gives the following list of distinguished gentlemen, principally citizens of the State of New York, who have abandoned the so-called "Union party" and are now acting with the only true Union party in the country, the Democratic party:

Montgomery Blair, late Postmaster General under President Lincoln.

Lucius Robinson, present Comptroller of this State.

Martin Grover, Supreme Court Justice.

Henry W. Slocum, Major General U. S. Army.

John Cochrane, present Attorney General of State of New York.

Daniel E. Sickles, Major General U. S. Army.

John W. Edmonds, of New York, late Judge Supreme Court.

Judge Barlow of Madison, ex State Senator.

Robert Campbell, of Steuben, late Republican Lieutenant Governor of New York.

Hon Thomas B Carroll, of Rensselaer, ex Senator and Canal Appraiser.

D. D. Tompkins Marshall, late Naval Officer, New York.

If the leaders thus abandon the Republicans, what is to become of the rank and file?

——We notice that the press quite generally speaks of Holt's late hanging affair at Washington as a judicial murder. How can it be "judicial," when the *judiciary* had nothing to do with it? Whether the parties hanged were innocent or guilty, the public can have no intelligent opinion, because they had no trial. Holt's military commission was no more like a *trial* than a gossiping-match of drunken men and lewd women is a *trial.* Almost all the witnesses were the hired pimps and spies of Stanton's department—a set of vagabonds and thieves!—common liars!—and fit instruments of such a court. But we have not seen the end of this lawless affair. Holt and his blackguards will yet stand in the criminals' box, to answer to a bench of *judges* for the part they have played. There is a silent scowl upon the public face, which means that the thing will yet come into the courts of *law.* If all the parties were ten times guilty, that does not lessen the crime of Holt and his villains. By the *laws*, Holt, and his villains are guilty of the crime of *manslaughter*, and they may be, and we trust in God they will be, tried and punished as the law ordains. In England not many years ago, a military governor of India was hanged for a less offence against the civil law, even twenty years after his lawless court-martial. If Holt does not dream every night of a rope about his neck, it is because he is as much fool as knave.—*Old Guard.*

"A SHAMELESS EXHIBITION."—Forney's Philadelphia *Press* is out to-day in a leading editorial, denouncing the Episcopal Convention in the severest terms, for not passing Mr. Horace Binney's radical resolutions, congratulating the Almighty upon the abolition of slavery (for that is just the meaning of them.) The Editor says:

"A great national body of Christians, called together for the holiest of purposes, and after a great war against the most unholy of rebellions, is thus made to sit with closed lips, silent and deaf, even when the lately armed and now utterly defeated rebels are penetrated with an overwhelming sense of their offences, and penitently admit that the hand of God is visible in the triumph of freedom and the destruction of slavery! This is not only a sad—it is a shameless exhibition."

Verily, the Demons of Discord are in a bad way. How Satan would have rubbed his hands, had the Episcopalians resolved to remain divided against themselves. As it is, Satan must grim and bear it. Peace on Earth—not Hell on Earth—is the fiat that has gone forth.

The *Press* by the way, speaks of a protest from the "Bishop" Vinton. Who is the eminent "Bishop" Vinton?—*N. York Express.*

——A retired soldier lately offered a fine horse for sale in New York, which he said was a great racer. "Can he run very fast?" inquired one of the spectators. "O yes," said the soldier, "he was rode by General Hooker at Chancellorville." The wag sold his horse for $300.

The Infamous Republican Frauds in Philadelphia.

At the late election in Philadelphia the nominee of the Republican party for City Commissioner, Mr. Given, was defeated by the vote of the people of Philadelphia, and Major Wenzer, the Democratic candidate, was elected. Mr. Given lost over his party vote nearly 10,000! Major Wenzer's majority was 1,350 votes. Col. Mann, the Republican nominee for District Attorney, on the same ticket with Given, had nearly 10,000 majority. Yesterday the so called "soldiers' vote" was returned to the Prothonotary's office. By this vote *Mr. Given was counted elected!!!*

This gigantic fraud has taken the people by surprise. Even the Republicans are frightened at the audacious attempt to set at defiance the popular will. Men of all parties begin to ask if the Republican party is not rotten. This attempt to "treat an election as though it had not taken place" has stirred the public mind to a state of great exasperation. The "negropublicans" feel that they have trifled with the elective franchise *once too often*—they have overshot the mark. These "soldier vote returns" show patent frauds. The ballots are not folded; the envelopes are all of one kind; they were mailed all at the same post office, on the same day, just in time to come to Philadelphia for the last meeting of the return judges, Friday, Oct. 27. They were postmarked New York, as coming from New Orleans, but there had been no arrival from New Orleans at New York for some days before these returns were mailed at New York!

Fraud on fraud, utter contempt for the rights of the people, insolent and audacious disregard of the plainest principles of honesty and even prudence, mark this last effort of the Republican party to defeat the will of the people. Men of Pennsylvania, are you content supinely to permit such outrages to pass, unrebuked, on the sacred right of the ballot. Men of Pennsylvania, are you willing by your want of interest in the fate of your country and its institutions, its free government, its free ballot and free elections, to give up your manhood and political rights to the Republican party, which cheats for power and commits frauds for place.

Rise up, men of Pennsylvania, organize at once, either clubs, or committees or meetings, to protect the free ballot. Begin at once. Come together, young men, to save your system of government from destruction by frauds of the Republican party. Remember what it cost your fathers to establish a free government, the right to vote, and the purity of the ballot. Will you suffer the Republican party to destroy all and you stand idly by? Awake! arouse! organize!! Let the cry go forth over the hills and valleys of Pennsylvania—A FREE BALLOT—A FAIR VOTE—AN HONEST COUNT—or let the consequences "fall on us and our children." Sound the clarion call—marshal the men—organize! organize! Now is the hour to begin. A free vote, a fair account, or despotism.—*Patriot & Union.*

——A newspaper calling itself Democratic is not ashamed to say that Abraham Lincoln was the father of his people." Of what people? The *negroes* we hope is meant; for we will not be considered as belonging to any people of which Abraham Lincoln was a father in any sense. We should be glad to let Abraham Lincoln rest quiet in his grave, but as long as his friends will bring him up before us, so long we shall express our contempt and horror of everything that belonged to his life. We know of nothing in him that a man of honor can approve. Even his jokes were so obscene that no gentleman could laugh at them.—*Old Guard.*

——A New York daily gave the incidents of Sherman's march under the following fascinating heading: "*Picturesque Incidents: Robbery, Love, Moonlight, Mules and Plunder.*" That was a charming way to "save the Union," robbing, plundering, and making love to the negro wenches.—*Old Guard.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Honorable Samuel Linn, president judge of the court of common pleas in the 25th judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clearfield and Clinton, and the Honorables John S. Proudfoot and Samuel Strohecker, esqs., associate judges in Centre co., having issued their precept, to me directed, for holding a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery at Bellefonte, for the county of Centre and to commence on the fourth Monday of November, 1865, being the 27 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 person 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, and 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 prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte the 11th day of November 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,
Bellefonte, Pa. *Sheriff.*

I. E. WALRAVEN,
MASONIC HALL,
719 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
has now opened
LACE CURTAINS,
of his own importation.
Brocatelle Curtains,
Damask Curtains,
Wool Rep Curtains,
Tatin Laine Curtains,
Nottingham Curtains,
Muslin Curtains,
Cloth, Table and Piano Covers.
Constantly receiving Novelties in
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
embracing the Celebrated Smyrna Cloth, and MODE DRAPERIES.
WINDOW SHADES
in every Desirable Style Color or Price.
I. E. WALRAVEN,
No. 719 Chestnut St.,
Nov. 10, '65—3m. Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to the heirs and legal representatives of John Sankey late of Penn township in Centre county deceased, that the undersigned having been appointed by the court of common pleas of Centre county, as commissioner to take testimony to prove the contract made by said decedent in his lifetime with John Richard, for the sale of certain real estate in said county, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the Registers office in the the borough of Bellefonte, on Saturday the 25th day of November, A. D. 1865, when all parties interested are notified to attend if they see proper.

nov 10-6t. S. T. SHUGERT.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Catharine Runkle, deceased, late of Potter township, having been granted to the subscriber, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.

JACOB K. RUNKLE.
Nov. 10—6t. *Executor.*

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

A pocket book containing some twenty dollars was stolen from Mrs. George B. Rumbarger, at the store of Isaac May on Thursday last. The above reward will be paid for the return of it to this office or to Wagner's, or May's store.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Levari Facias & Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the court of common pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the court house, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, the 27th day of November, A. D. 1865, the following described property, to wit: All that messuage, tenement or tract of land, situated in Patton township, Centre county, and described as follows: Beginning at a chestnut oak, thence along lands of Francis Forney south 33½ degrees, east 52 perches to stones; thence along lands of John Neff north 55½ degrees, east 74 perches to stones; thence along lands of Henry Gates north 34½ degrees, west 51½ perches to a stone; thence along Nittany Mountain south 56 degrees, west 72 perches to the place of beginning; containing 24 acres and 134 perches, net measure, thereon erected a frame dwelling house, and bank barn, with improvements and appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Louisa Dresher.

ALSO, a certain two story plank frame dwelling house, situated in Half Moon township, and adjoining lands of Samuel Downing and David Spencer, fronting on public road leading from Half Moon to Pennsylvania Furnace, and opposite to Joseph M. Ways land, the dimensions of said building being, viz: Main building 28 x 18 feet and kitchen 12 x 15 feet, and the lot or piece of land and curtilage thereto, together with the hereditaments and appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Baldwin Hutton.

ALSO, a certain, messuage tenement or tract of land, situated in Huston township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Gratz, on the east by lands of Martin Adams, on the south by lands of Joseph Williams and on the west by lands of Samuel Gingerich, containing one hundred acres more or less, thereon erected a small house and barn and other outbuildings, with the improvements and appurtenances. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of David Williams.

ALSO, all the right title, and interest of Joseph Robinson and David McElwaine in and to three certain tracts of land situated in Taylor township, Centre county, Pennsylvania, one thereof in the warrantee name of Reuben Haines, containing 432 acres and 155 perches. Another thereof in the warrantee name of I. J. Wallace, containing 433 acres and 138 perches. And the other there of in the warrantee name of Joseph J. Miller, containing 443 acres and 153 perches. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph Robinson and David McElwaine.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day.

Sheriff's Office, R. CONLEY,
Bellefonte, nov 3-3t. *Sheriff*

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.

The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county to be held at Bellefonte, for allowance and confirmation, on Wednesday, the 29th of November A. D. 1865.

1. The account of Daniel Wolf, administrator of estate of Julyan Wolf late of Haines township deceased.

2. The account of George Weaver, guardian of Simon Harper, minor child of George Harper, late of Miles township deceased.

3. The account of Peter Hoffer, guardian of Mary, George and John Stover, minor children of Joel Stover, late of Potter twp. deceased.

4. The account of Adam Zerby, executor of &c., of John Hoffman, late of Penn township deceased.

5. The account of Francis Jodon, guardian of Peter Schadel, minor child of Martha Schadel, late of Centre county deceased.

6. The account of Nathan J. Mitchell, administrator of &c., of Frederick Nestlerode, late of Liberty township deceased.

7. The account of Nathan J. Mitchell and Daniel W. Hall, executors of the last will and testament of John M. Lucas, late of Curtin township deceased.

8. The account of John D. Deckart, administrator of &c., of Conrad Deckart, late of Potter township, deceased.

9. The account of Adam K. Stain, administrator of &c., of Elizabeth Stain, late of Potter township deceased.

10. The account of Daniel J. Billilish, guardian of William H. Herlacher, minor child of Elizabeth Herlacher, late of Miles township deceased.

11. The account of Nathan Beck, administrator of &c., of Robert Beck, late of Marion township deceased.

12. The account of Thomas Wilson, administrator of &c., of Jeremiah Downing, late of Halfmoon township deceased.

13. The final account of Michael Shaffer Sr., guardian of John Reber, minor child of Abraham Reber, late of Miles township deceased.

14. The account of Robert H. Duncan, administrator of &c., of John Remminger, late of Spring township deceased.

15. The account of George Brungart and Jeremiah Haines executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Brungart, late of Miles twp. deceased.

16. The account of David Krape, administrator of &c., of John J. Stover, late of Haines township deceased.

17. The account of Robert Holmes, guardian of Electa E., William L. and Jared S. Harding, minor children of William Harding, late of Walker township deceased.

18. The account of Michael Harper, guardian of Amelia and David Hesterman, minor children of John Hesterman, late of Harris township deceased.

J. P. GEPHART,
Nov. 3.—4t. *Register.*

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

The undivided one eighth part of a tract of land situate in Howard township, Centre county, bounded on the north by Bald 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 Heverly, and on the west by lands of Job W. Packer and others, containing FORTY acres, more or less.

ALSO, the undivided one-fourth part of a certain tract of land situate in Howard township, Centre county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the east by lands of J. P. Packer and Montgomery's heirs, on the south by lands of Jacob Baker, on the west by lands of Samuel Reber and others, and on the north by lands of James Heverly, containing SIXTY acres, more or less.

TERMS OF SALE: One-half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. W. ALLISON, JR.,
Adm'r of Est. of Rebecca Gunsallus, dec'd.
Oct. 13, '65—4t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the property of John Keller, Jr., deceased, late of Harris 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.

D. E. WIELAND,
JOHN H. KELLER.
oct 27-6t. *Administrators.*

AUDITORS NOTICE.

The undersigned an auditor appointed by the Orphans Court of Centre county, to distribute the money in the hands of Thomas Colleson, trustee for the sale of the real estate of Jeremiah Downing, deceased, do add among those legally entitled thereto, that attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday the 17th day of November, A. D. 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M. at his office in Bellefonte, Pa.

A. O. FURST,
oct 27 4t *Auditor.*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of John Lucas, late of township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

JAMES LUCAS, (Rattlesnake.)
Oct 13-6t. *Administrator.*