And of Change

BELLEFONTE, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1866. TERMS -42 per year when paid in advance 2,80 when not paid in advance, and \$3,00 when

not paid before the expiration of the year. A Rembling Thought.

The office imp at our clow is asking for "more copy." We look the smutty-faced brat in the face in. despair, said then, selecting an item from one of our exchanges, we tell him to "set that" till we "write something."

And now what shall we write? We can think of nothing new. Everytheme that we know anything about has been exhausted long ago, with a good many that we don't know anything, about, The political ground has been gone over time and again until the subject is worn threadbare. The war is no longer a matter of interest for two reasons; first, because it is all over, and second, because the people-the sovereigns-are heartily sick and tired of it. They have had enough of blood, they are satisfied with gore. "The Nigger" is so disgilating a subject that nobody wants to hear anything more about him. Our people here in the North have had "nigger on the brain" so long, that they are getting tired of him, and manifest a disposition to be "let alone" on that subject. The miscegenation and nigger suffrage prescriptions of Thad. Stevens & Co., don't seem to lie well on their stomachs, and their frequent gaggings and gaspings indicate that they have already taken too much of that sort of medicine. The symptoms are that they will, ere long, 'throw up'' the vile stuff entirely, and thus relieve the body politic of the deadly poison that has so insidiously been sapping at the life of the Nation. Well, we sincerely hope that this excess of treatment by the negro doctors, Sumner, Stevens & Co.; will have the effect of so completely sickening our people - that they will hereafter refuse to swallow any more of their abominable nos-

And, speaking of the country, what a devil of a time we have had for the last four or five years! We have astonished everybody, not even excepting ourselves. We have played "Hail Columbia" generally, and kicked up an immense dust. Adust, too, that we couldn't see through; which choked us and maddened us, and blinded us to our own interests and the welfare of mankind. Impulsively and angrily we rushed out of a state of profound and prosperous peace into a vortex of anarchy and civil war, oblivious of the fact that our best interests lav in unity and fraternal regard. We marshalled immenso armies on both sides, and went at the work of cutting throats with a gusto that shocked the moral and religious sense of the Christian world, and won for us a fame, beside which the bloody celebrity of the primitive savage pales into insignificance. For the time, we forgot that we were brothers, and threw to the winds all the glorious associations of the past. The "bonnie blue flag" and the "star spangled banner' were arrayed against each other in deadly conflict, and the strife of desperation raged long and fearfully. On the part of the South the war at length assumed the attitude of honorable defence, while the North fought for glory and the subjugation of her sister section.

been about? An idea! a shadow! The giving them to understand that he was, notion on the part of the North that the black race were intended by God to be or to the equality of the races. While freemen, and that they were foully op- he professed to be the friend of the nepressed by the Southern system which gro race in everything that was actually ters, was seized upon, by aspiring politi- moral and physical condition, he could cians, as the pretext for plunging the not commit himself to the pernicious country into civil war. "Where there doctrine of universal suffrage. He beis a will there is a way," and these men lieved that the will of the majority soon found an opportunity to provoke should be respected, and until a majorithe South into acts which were looked ty of the legal votes of the country upon by the dominant party in the North as hostile to the Government : and, taking advantage of the inflamed and unhealthy state of the public mind, they called hundreds of thousands of soldiers into the field, and at once opened the tremendous struggle which flooded the country with the blood of the slain. The nations of the old world, while they looked with horror at the immente sacrifice of human life, nevertheless mailed with grim satisfaction at the thought that the American Union, which had cost so much blood and so many tears, and the erection of which had seemed to unsettle the doctrine of trine, even in the District of Columbia, the divine right of kings, was going to peloes through the imbecility of its ru-lers and the folly of its people. They thought they saw, in the great struggle, a finde to the experiment of republican government, and congratulated themselvs on the fact that the great obstacle like chaff before the wind. The conto their schemes of conquest and tyrannical power would soon he out of the President has sprung up, which threat-

But these things are over now, and, by the grace of God, we 'still live,' Our country still bleeds at every pore, skillful of physicians to close the saping the House of Representatives recently wounds. Regrophobia the does seated equived as much joy and uproar among disease, that has caused as much joy and uproar among the abolition members on the floor and discharge has caused as so much out the abolition members on the floor and vehi than not a long-lease of life." His and tively refused to accept, and the capelland out the abolition infigers in the galleries and a rope's should some tegether.

On this question, at least, the malignity gar'to live, The least "live is an almost unanimous voic.—

vitals. Healthy exercise in the open air of old Thad. Stavens is likely to defeat that will be shed when he dies.

from the old cup of the Constitution are what is needed to recoperate the political system of the country, and bring, back to us the peaceful and prosperous hours we used to have in days "Auld Lang Syne." By following this prescription we may hope to regain, in course of time, our former health and strength; by disregarding it, we shall be obliged to succumb to the disease that has even now brought us to the verge of our national grave.

But we have always had an abiding faith in the people. During all the storm of war and ruin of the last four or five years, we have ever cherished the belief that the people would straighten things up if they once got a chance. We believed that they went into the war on hn impulse and under a false impression, and that as soon as they got time to think, they would be ashamed of the whole business, and make haste to remedy the error. The present aspect of things convinces us that we were not mistaken. The chance that the neonle have been so long watching for, has at length arrived, and we feel encouraged to hope for much good in the future. That the people are becoming nauscated by the radical attempts to impose upon them the social and political equality of the negro, is a joyful fact, in which we think we see the final and complete redemption of the country, by the overthrow and utter annihilation of the Abolition party. We believe that the hand of God himself is at work to extricate us from the ruin which we ourselves have made. Things look bright and cheerful, and the path of Democracy is plain and unobstruted. Let all the peo-

nle walk therein. Here, Imp, is "more copy."

---Hon. George Bancroft, the His torian, delivered the culogy on Presi dent Lincoln, in the House of Repre sentatives, at Washington, the other day. An immense concourse of people were present, including President Johnson and the foreign ministers. We have not yet read the oration, and hence can-not speak of its character. We presume, however, that it is strongly tinctured with "abolish." From some ex tracts we have seen, we nevertheless also presume that he said some things not altogether palatable to the radicals. It matters but little, however, what he said. The records of Abraham Lincoln's life are fresh in the minds of everybody, and the words of Mr. Bancroft will neither whitewash nor blacken his character That he did some good things, it is fair to presume; and that he did some very bad things, everybody knows. Henceforth, we hope the dead President may be allowed to rest peacefully in his untimely grave. With his death, all enmity has ceased.

-A delegation of negroes, claiming to represent the colored population of the United States, called upon President Johnson lately to express their sentiments on the negro suffrage question and to ascertain the views of the President in relation to the same subject. The delegation was headed by Fred. Douglass and another darkey named Downing, the latter acting as principle spokesman, assisted occasionally by the former. The President received them kindly, and listened patiently to what they had to say, the sum and substance of which was that the negroes ought to be a vated to social and political equality with the white race, and be allowed to participate in all the privileges which are the natural birth right of the white man.

President Johnson very condescendingly considered all the sentiments presented by the delegation, and replied Aud what has all this immense conflict to them in kind but positive terms, in no case, favorable to negro suffrage. made them subservient to white mas- necessary to the advancement of their should declare themselves in favor of giving the full rights of citizenship to the black man, he could give no countenauce to the measure. Congress had no power to settle this matter. It must be done by the people of the different States, and it was not at all likely that it ever would be done by them. Per consequence, the negro must do without a vote, and be content that his condition is no worse than it is.

The above is about the President's position on the negro suffrage question, and from it the radicals have but little to hope. The triumph of their pet docis indefinitely postpouch. if not entirely put "beyond" all possibility. The firm position which President Johnson has taken on this question, falls like a bombshell into the abolition camp, and scatters their well-arranged schemes sequence is, a bitter opposition to the ens to eventuate in a complete rupture of all friendly relations. Even the Senate, overawed by the prospect of the We have survived the terrible ordeal, conflict likely to ensue between Congress but are far from being out of danger yet. and President Johnson, in case the formor insist upon extreme measures, and it will require the most healing of hangs fire and refuses to adopt the pagre usedicines, administered by the most suffrage bill, the passage of which by

of Democracy, with copious draughts itself, and the certainty of negro suffrage

The Next Governor.

In political circles, in this city and throughout the State, the name, of the Hon. Georga W. Woodward had been frequently mentioned in connection with the approach-ing selection of a candidate for Governor. lis eminent personal worth, his patriotic record and conservative political sentiments, have induced a widespread desire among his friends that he should be placed in nomihis friends that he should be placed in nomination again, when military power and ellicial patronage cannot, as in 1868 control the election. This desire has been communicated to Chief-Justice Woodward from numerous and influential sources, but, in replying, he has uniformly declined to allow his name to be brought before the nominating convention; and this declination, we are authorized to say, is absolute and final. are authorized to say, is absolute and final.

Constitution and the Union.

How the general expectation was then defeated, is well known. During the canvass, the mismanagement that marked that period of the war allowed its ravages to period of the war allowed its ravages to extend over a large portion of the State, suspending political organization and discussion, and spreading everywhere mistrust, excitement, and alarm. This a Torded both the opportunity and the excuse to the men in power, under the plea of "military" necessity," to avert their own condemnation, by allawing to the election scarce the semblance allowing to the election scarce the semblance of freedom or fairness. Under that plea, every available engine of power or influence —military and civil, social, pecuniary, and ecolesiastical—was pressed into the politioal service to continue the rule of the party in power. But now, times are changed.
The act of Congress that took from incompetent politicians the direction of our armies, to rest it in a Lieutenant General, ended the blundering that protracted the war. It —Age.

Address of the Democratic State Central Committee.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMIT: RE ROOMS, HARRISHURG, Feb. 9, 1860. HARRISHURG, Feb. 9, 1860.

To the Democracy of Peensylvania:

The events of the last political canvass are yet fresh in your minds.

You announced your unequivocal endorse-

ment of the restoration policy of President Johnson, and denounced the doctrine of ne-

They treat with derision the declared policy of the President. They have placed the government of the Constitution in abeyance, and its legislative and executive functions are usurged by a cabal of men, who, in obedience to caucus, govern the nation through the forms of a directory.

The right of each State to regulate the qualifications of its electors is desied; the work of the nation of its electors is desied; the work of the nation of its electors and unscrupulous men be turned to reproach upon one who is setting a particular example. will of the neonle of the District of Colum-

bia is overridden, and by an almost unani-mous vote. The Republican party in Con-gress and the State. Legislature accord to the negro equal political rights with the white man.

The initial step toward a war of races has been taken, and a consolidated government looms up in the distance.

"The tenets of the President upon these points are our cardinal doctrines. In sus-

isining him we vindicate them.

Organize in every nook and corner of the Commonwealth.
Organize to sustain the President, to

maintain your principles, to restore the Union, to vindicate the supremacy of your race, and to tury in political oblivion the men who have been false to the Union, false, to their pledges, false to the instincts of their blood, and true alone to the madness that rules the hour: By order of the Democratic State Central

Committee. WILLIAM A. WALLAGE,

Chairman.

Since the New Jersey Legislature has become "Republicanized," a law has been passed closing election polls at annact. The same law is demanded by the "loyal" leaguers of Philadelphia. These movements are intended practically to disfranchise the workingmen, who cannot afford to lose time during working hours to go and vote. Workingmen being mostly Democrats, it is presimed that such a change will lose more votes to the Democracy than to the "loyal" league parly—the latter, in Philadelphia, especially, being rich endugh to lose a day to attend the polis. Besides this the "loyal" league treasuries are se plethoric that many persons est and are paid for their lost time from that source. These facts show that the "Republican" party by not only the yiel main's party, but that its leaders are opposed to free elections.—Ex.

The Louisville Journal ge's off the following among other readable sqibs:

If the clothes of the radicals in Congress were patched as much as they propose to patch the Constitution, they would look like a gang of Italian beggars.

Bunner shows a disposition to abuse the American fight. If justice were done, he would exhibit more stripes than ever the old see did. The Louisville Journal gets off the

fig did.

A latter writer says that old Thad, Ste-

President Johnson and the Radicals.

itself, and the certainty of negro suffrago and equality in the District of Columbia, is exceedingly romote.

Very unexpectedly, the radicals of the country have found, in President Johnson and of the present time, we confess that we are at all the present time, we confess that all the present time, we confess that the present time, we confess that the good of the present time, we confess that the good of the present time, we confess that the present time, we confess that the good of the present time, we confess that the present time, we confess that the present time, we confess that the present time, we cannot the p he has been "waited upon" by one self-appointed delegation thirsting for notoriety, be has been visited by hundreds. His "future policy" has been explained as often as he has taken his meals in the White House he has taken his meals in the White House to as many different applicants, until we hardly know whether more to commiserate with his sufferings or to commond his patience. Instead of receiving that support from Congress which would ald him in his momentous duties, it has become the chosen fountain for his villification, hindrance and combarrances. embarrassment, and from which emenates most of the obstacles that stand in the way of his patriotic endeavors. It seems, indeed that our country is being cursed with the most vicious legislation that over befel the fate of a hation. The Senate, once occufate of a finition. The Senate, once occu-pled by the purest and ablest of statesmen, has degenerated to a caucus of third, rate politicians, under the band of a man who had not the assurance to flaim equality with his former official associates, whose dowar-dice has made him as cruel as he is incapa-ble, and who hears in every breath the are authorized to say, is absolute and final. The State Convention, which meets on the fifth of March next, at Harrisburg, will, we doubt not, place before the people of Pennsylvania a candidate in every way worthy of their suffrages. We trust the selection will merit and receive the general applause that greeted the nomination of Woodward three years ago, willot alike encouraged the three years ago, willot alike encouraged the Constitution and the Union.

How the general expectation was then stated to standard the standard expectation was then stated to standard the standard expectation was then stated to standard the standard expectation was then stated to standard expectation was then stated expectation was then standard expectation was then stated expectation was then standard expectation was the standard expectation with the standard expectation was the standard ex who rapturously applaud his courrillous tirades. His word is law, they go in exstacies over his approval, and worship his person as the idol surmounting the jurgernaut of their negro infidelity. He has but to look, and his insensate prossiyes fall prostrate before him, and the orgic of bil lingsgate goes on usurping and desecrating the spots once ballowed as the sent of wis-

the spots once hallowed as the seat of wisdom, patriotism and law.

The constitution of the country, which
the President is manfully struggling to
replace, and which once was held as a sacred palladium of liberty to which people
looked up with a reverence bordering on
devotion, is not only being treated with
contempt by these infatuated advocates of
anarchy and ruin, but is daily being so mutillated as not to be recognizable by the
most careful student of passing events.
There was a time when an amendment to
the constitution was a subject of universal
excitement, criticism and comment so careful ware the statesmen of other days of any the blundering that protracted the war. It is over now. It can no longer afford a pretext for invading the freedom of the ballot-box. President Johnsoh has forbidden the use of the Federal authority for partisan purposes. The radicals have thrown off their disguise; and while struggling with all their might and main, against a restoration of the Union, they will not be able to come masquerading to the next election as—the Union party! Every augury of success invites the true friends of the next election. If they emulate the discrimination exercised by our last confidence in absolute assemblage, they indoently demand of him the exercise of powers denied discrimination exercised by our last confidence in many probable—it is certain. Light provided the statesmen of cher days of apythinovation upon our organic laws. Now every rattle brained guish his audacity by engrafting upon it resolutions that ten years age would scare-ty have been applauded in Beccher's church and which would have been rejected as impolitic at an Abolition primary meeting. As if no constitution existed at all, and congress was especially employed to frame one and the President endowed with precipations of an absolute assemblage, they indoend the discrimination exercised by our last or not provide the distribution of the distribution of the distribution of the distribution of an absolute assemblage, they indoend the distribution that ten years age would scare-ty have been applauded in Beccher's church and which would have been rejected as impolitic at an Abolition primary meeting.

As if no constitution existed at all, and congress was especially employed to frame one and the President endowed with precipation of the distribution ful were the statesmen of other days of any

can people?

But this is not all. As if bent on dragooning the President into their violent ideas and measures, they summon negro committees to annoy him with insolent demands for interference in matters beyond his legitimate sphere,; who after insulting him with their gratutious advice as to what his official policy should be, slink from his moderate, just and unanswerable rebukes, and fill the public press with realies to and fill the public press with replies to propositions which at the time they failed to respond to, and set up a yell and how of

Johnson, and denounced the dectrine of negro suffrage.
Your opponents affirmed their support of the President, and evaded the issue upon the question of suffrage.
A powerful organization, large official patronage and an unscrupulous use of money, secured to them the victory.
The record or the past mouth strips the mask from the face of the victors.
They treat with derision the declared political or the president. They have placed the preservation of the Constitution in the intervity. To lend an entrest. organization and the advocate of no set political creed or platform, we would urge upon every citizen having at heart the welfare, progress and unity of the couniry, and desiring the proservation of the Constitution in its integrity, to lend an earnest, We care not what Mr. Johnson's antecedents may have been, what the party links that bind him, we commend the spirit with which he performs his high calling, and trust that the people will sustain his arm in the right course, and rise to a stern condemnation of those who have alread afflicted us, and would bring a more intelerable curse upon currace.—The Hultimore Sunday Telegram.

Telegram.

OUR "AFFINITY," SAN DOMINGO.-N OUR "AFFINITY," SAR DOMINGO.—No sooner had "little bell" Seward returned from his foreign trip, during which he had a personal interview with "President" Bueneventura Baez, the military usurper in San Domingo, than the Dominican "Republic" was recognized. Such are the kind of "Republics" and "presidents" the leaders of the bogus Republican party of this country, laye to encourage and build up. It will be remembered that this adventurer, Baez, a month or two since, marched into the capital at the head of a small body of insurgents and conspirators, while the

of insurgents and conspirators, while the the Assembly was in ression; compelled the members to fly to the residences of the French, English and Italian consuls for presons, angliss and raining consultation personal safety; deposed the constitutionally elected president, and took the government into his own hands. Through promises and threats he soon after had limself declared president for life by the Assembled to the constitution of the constitu

This is the man who is now recognized as "President" of the "Republic" of San Domingo. True, there is not very much difference between the manner in which difference between the manner in which Back succeeded to power, and the manner in which 'elections' have been carried in various States of this Union, and the general method of administering the affairs of this Government during the past five years. There seems to be a fitness in the recognition. There must always subsist an affinity between consolidated, bayonst-propped despotisms; and, for this reason, the recognition of the West Indies, by those mismanning tion of the revolutionary negro "tepunto" of the West Indies, by those mismanging and revolutionizing this Government in the interest of the negro rose, is peculiarly appropriate. The time is coming, however, when this "affinity"—like all "free love" arrangements—will come to an abupt though proper termination. God speed the time.—Patriot and Union.

Geonori Senavoz — Hon. Alexander. H. Stephens was elected United States Senator by the legislature of fleorgis, but he positively refused to accept, and thoroupon

"NOT AN ISSUE IN PERNSYLVANIA !"-

monts are met—uescoprenning arrange, monts are met—uescated—"nipped in the bud"—(the "bud" is pretty largely swelled already)—the issue will not only be upon us in Pennsylvania, but it will be presented in such a shape as to be of difficult overthrow.

The people must not wait until the hydra has grown to its full proportions and tin-tured all its hideous heads; it must be inken in the larvay state and crushed beyond ken in the luture state and crushed beyond redemption or recognition. Negro suffrage is as plainly made an issue in Pennsylvania by the passage of the District of Columbia. Negro Suffrage bill and the endorsement thereof by the so-called Republican leaders in the Legislature and by the press of the State, as that a giant oak is concentrated in an acorn, and that a wriggling tadpole grows into a disgusting bullfrog.—Patriot and Union.

THE Last Man .- The Portage Register (Wisconsin) chronicles the death at Caledonia, Wisconsin, on the 27th tilt., of Joseph Crele, born near Detroit, Michigan, in 1725, and who had attained, therefore, the amazing age of one hundred and forty years He was born seven years before Washington, and was fifty years old at the outbreak of the American Revolution; so that he might, even then, bave claimed exemption from military service. He was 44 years old at the birth of Napoleon I. He was 02 years old when the Federal Constitution was formed, and 84 when Abraham Lincoln was born. We know but one longer life that his in modern times, that of Parr, the Englishman, who is recorded to have been bor in 1483, and to have died in 1685, at the ripe age of 152. Crele's baptism is said to be on record in the French Catholic Church in Detroit; so that his age would seem to be duly authenticated .- Ex

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

NO. 5, BROKERHOFF'S ROW. J. & J. HARRIS-THE PLACE TO BUY.

The subscribers would respectfully inform the community that they have opened a complete STOCK OF HARDWARE, comprising all varieties of goods in that line,

WILL SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICES! Their stock consists of all sorts of building hardware, table and pocket cutlery, enrpenters', mason's, plasterer's and blucksmith's tosis, and materials, nalls, fron, horse-shoes, and horse-shoe halls, rope tackle,

FORKS, CHAINS, SHOVELS, AXES, GRIND STONES, etc., etc. Housekeeper's goods, saddlery, carriage trim mings, etc., etc., with all sorts and sizes of

COAL OIL LAMPS, and the different parts thereof, together with a complete assertment of the best PAINTS,

OILS, VARNISHES,

They bore. BY STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS and a constant care for the ACCOMMODATION OF CUSTOMERS,

to merit and receive A SHARE OF THE PUBLIC PATRONAGE. P BUILDING AND OTHERS ill find it to their advantage to call and

EXAMINE THEIR STOCK. J. & J. HARRIS, No. 5, Brokerhoff's Row. Bellefonte, Pa., Pub. 16, 1860-1y.

JOHN IHWIN, JR. P. B. WILSON. HARDWARE! HARDWARE! HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

HARDWARE STORE OF JOHN IR WIN & P. B. WILSON.

The subscribers, having purchased the stock of J. Ct. Baxstrosser, late Baxstrosser & Crist, will CARRY ON THE BUSINESS

at the old stand, and will be pleased to supply the old custom, as well as the new, with every-thing in their line, AT THE MOST SATISFACTORY PRICES. They will keep a full assortment, that all may be

Feb. 16, 1866. suited.
IRWIN & WILSON.

A RMY PENSIONS.

Army Pensions are due and payable on or after March 4th next. All persons having Pension Certificates are invited to call upon B. H. HUTCHINSON, at his office, next door to Baxstresser's hardware store, on or after the date, to execute the necessary papers to collect the amounts due upon that date. All kinds of business with the Government transacted with pare and without unnecessary delay. Charges

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, an auditor appeinted by the orphan's court of the County of Centre, to make distribution to and among those entitled thereto, of the funds in the hands of Mrs.

Mary A. Barry administrative the county of the funds of the county of the funds of the county of t Mary A. Berry, administratrix of the estate of Dri Berjanin J. Berry, late of Harris township, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, the 27th day of February, A. D. 1895, at 2 o'elk p. m. 'All persons having claims' against said estate are hereby notified to present them then such there or he forever debarred from receiving and there, or be forever debarred from receiving any portion of said fund, A. H. HUTCHINSON, Jan. 9, 1865-8t.
Auditor.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.

The understanding of the condense of the c A The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the orphans court, of Centre county, to distribute the balance romaining in the hands of B. F. Drown, administrator of the estate of J. B. F. Drown, administrator of the estate of J.
L. Brown, late of Harris township, deceased, to
and among those legally entitled thereto, will
attend to the duties of his appointment at his
office in B liefonto, on Wednesday, the 28th day
of February, A. D. 1856, at 2 voltack p. m. All
person having claims to any portion of said
fund are berely notified to present the same
than and there, and to attend if they see fit.

A. B. HUTCHINSON,
Feb., 2-34.

NOTICE! All persons are warned not to purchase or in any way needle with two notes gigen by me to John A. Cook, one for \$100 and the other for \$60; as I will not pay the same unless compelled by law.

J. W. ADAMS. Compelled by law. Peb. 2, 1600-3t.

COUNTY AUDITORS' REPORT JOHN SHARNON,

Treasurer of Centre County, A. D. 1868, fit ad-count with said County!

DR.

January 1, 1860.

January 1, 1860. To balance due county at last set-To balance due county as, mas sectioned.

To amount due by colfectors 1804

The amount due by colfectors 1804

To am't on duplicates, A. B. 1805.

To am't comm'rs receipts and unseated lands.

Balance due Treasurer... **86824** 60 \$8221 93 1308 94 \$73126 V8

\$32429 1 1251 77 \$7941 16 By hm't of comm'rs warrants lifted By payment Dohntsjeredited last y. By error in entry of city order..... By allowance for stationery......... By freastror's bom. on \$31,217 80... 10 00 1404 03

By balance due Treasurer ... 1308 94 IN ACCOUNT WITH RELIEF FUND-DR.

\$71729 51

| CUNTRA—OR. | January 1, 1866 | January 1, 1866 | January 1, 1866 | January 1, 1866 | By relief tax outstanding 1869 and Greeious years | \$30672 01 | By exonerations and percentage | 1220 7 | By militia outstanding | 72 00 | By concrations militia | \$45 9 | By orders lifted | 17175 | By treasurer's commission | 405 5 | Balance | 17149 4 \$71729 51

To balance due by Treasurer By rec'pt of J. D. Shugert, Treas.

RICHARD CONLEY, Sherler, In account with Centre County DR. January 1, 1866. January 1, 1860. To amount of jury foes and fines...
To amount of county orders.......
Balance...... \$838 33

17143 42

\$412 33

CONTRA—CR.

January 1, 1866.

By jury fees and fines exonerated
By boarding prishars and turnkey
fres. 375 00 By Commonwealth costs, jurors' summons and proclamations..... 411 33 \$838 33

By balance due Sheriffann.

Wo, the undersigned, Auditors of Contra Wo, the undersigned, Auditors of Contro evanty, having examined the foregoing accounts of John Shannon, Treasurer, and Hichard Conley, High Sheriff of said County, do hereby certify that the foregoing accounts are correct as above stated. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 5th day of January, A. D. 1806.

JAMES W. SNYDER,

JOHN RISHEL,

JOHN B. THOMAS,

Bellefonte, Pa. 11:5-3t. Auditors.

Bellefonte, Pa. 11:5-3t

Ditto John Hoffer merchandise for jail and court house...

Ditto W. W. Montgomery, postage Ditto Daniel Derr for gus fixtures Ditto M. Harding, cleaning C, H., Ditto A. O. Furst, for fees on collision of the co

Ditto A. Ryan, for stove grate..... Ditto Shortlidgo & Co. for Coal.... Ditto do do for wood... Ditto Robert McKnight gas bills... Ditto do do for v Ditto Robert McKnight gas Ditto Wm. Mann for docket Ditto Geo, Livingston stationery Ditto County costs..... Ditto County prison......Ditto election expenses.....

418 60 • • • • \$35919 93 Ann. 1, 1806. RELIEF ACCOUNT. DR. \$15689 25 1994 48 A Transaction of the \$17175 78

Jan. 1, 1866. CONTRA. By amount orders lifted by Treas. To balance outstanding Jan 1,1866

on the different taxes in duplicates

Ditt sup'v'rs for read taxes on U. L. Ditte Commissioners' notes lifted...

RECAPITULATION.

CRETTA COUNTY,
To amount indebtedness Jan. 4, 65
Do do relief orders outstanding Jan 1, 1865...........

Do do indebtedness to State January 1, 1806...........

Do do cash on hand Jan. 4, 1865
Do do Comm'rs warrants issued... RECAPITULATION. \$91157 66 507 95 4719 57 35919.93

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To ant indebtodness Jan 1, A. D. 1866. \$76304 89 We the undersigned, Commissioners of Cedito county, having examined the foregoing; so counts do certify that they are correct as above, stated.

JAMES FOREMAN,
JOHNIL BOTTER,
Commissioners of Centre county.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW FIRM! NEW GOODS!! AND NEW

HIGH RATES RUBBED OUT! GOODS AT OLD FASILIONED PRICES!

HOFFER & KELLER,
(Formerly Honor Bros.)
Would respectfully inform the world and the
rest of mankind, that they have just opened out,
and are daily feetiting a large
STOCK OF GOODS OF ALL KINDS, hich they are offering at this very lowest mar-

kat pridu. DRY GOODS! Consisting of the latest styles of FIGURED AND PLATA ALPACAS;
PIGURED AND PLATA ALL WOOL DE LAINES; SHEPHEND PLAIDS, BLACK SILKS, SUMMER SILKS, IRISH POPLINS, WHITE GOODS,

Counterpanes,
Limon and Cotton Sheetings,
Chocks,
Ginghams,
Bedticks,
Flaunols, \$73126 98 Finuncia, &c., Shepherd Plaid Balmorals,

d Plana iluck Cloth,
Cassimores,
Volvotine,
Corduroy, Kentuckey Jeans,

Ladies Cloaking; Plain Colers, Middlesex Cloths. PLAIDS OF VARIOUS COLORS. GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

A full line of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinettes and Vesting all kinds and prices, which will be sold chesp. We have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of all kinds of CROCKERY.

GROCERIES,

s, Mackerel, Sált, 45 Which we will dipose of at the very slowest cash prices.
All kinds of country produce taken in exchange or goods, and the highest market prices allessed. FRIENDS AWAKE TO YOUR INTEREST For we feel satisfied that we can suit your TASTES as well as your PURSES. Sopt. 8, '65-19.

HALL AND WINTER TRADE.

More goods can be had for less maney at the cheap store of REUBEN KELLER.

at Centre Hill. Centre County, Rennsylvania, than at any other establishment in the State. He keeps constantly on hard a thologistick of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS. BOOTS & SHORS, MATS & CAPS,

READY HADE CLOTHING Notions, Queen ware, Hardware, Willew and Wooden Ware, And in fact a complete assortment of all the pre-

ticles usually found in a first class country store. . . DHEES GOODS.

French Morlins, all wool, Plaids, Coburge, Rops., Alpacens, Black Silks, &., &c. HOSIERY—Wool and Cetton Shirts and Drawers, Fine Shirts, Silk, Cotton and Liven Handkerchiefs, Hoop Shirts, best makes....

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES—Fronch Broad-SHAWLE-A full line, all wool.

DOOTS AND SHORE We will keep at all times a full assertment of ustom made goods.

PRODUCE TAKEN

IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS, AND THE HIGHEST HARKET PRICES

PAID IN CASH FOR GRAIN OF ALL KINDS.

R. KELLER. Aug. 7th, 1863-tf.

TALUABLE FARM FORBALE. The subscriber offers for sale two hundred and twenty eight acres of yaluable form land, situated in Howard Township, Cenfarm land, situated in Howard Township, Centro county; on the banks of the Bald Eagle Creek, within a mile and a quarter of the deput of the Bald Eagle Valley Rail Road, being one of the most desirable situations in the county. It has erected upon it a LARGE NEW FRAME DWELLING HOUSH, A NEW BANK BAHK, eighty by forty-five feet, and all the cutbuildings necessary for a well regulated farm bloo a well of pure, fresh water at the doors a large theying and harring the hard growners. a large thriring and bearing brehard grous near the liquid; and FIFTY ACRES OF GOOD WOOD LAND,

within a few hundred yards conthining an abundance of hiskory, white oak and rock eak timber. The land is well watered and compos-283 40
89 00
the streams which wind through it, making it one of the best stock farms in the State.
Thore is also erected upon it a good log tenant house and aubstantial frame stable; with 1720 32
good garden and a well of excellent water. It 227 32 was formerly two farms, which have been united 1345 35 and greatly improved by the subscriber and 152 36 are now offered for sale at a low figured 250 are now offered for sale at a low figured 250 turther information apply in person error letter to 30 and 30 are now at 12 are 120 are 12

Alexander at Bellefunte or to J. Z. LONG. Howard, Pa. Nov. 8 1865 6m. LADIES FANCY FURSI



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Old Established, PUR MANUFAC-TORY, No. 718 ARCH St.,

AT

For Ladies and Children's wear, in the city. Also a fine assortment of Gent's Fur Gloves and Collars.

I am enabled to dispose of my goods at very reasonable prices, and I would therefore solicit a call from my friends of Centre county and vis-

nity. 7(8 Arch St., above 7th, south side, Philadelphia 39. I have no partner, nor connection with any other store in Philadelphia, Oct. 13 '65-am.

Oct. 13 '65-im.

T IVINGSTON'S BOOK STORE,

This old and well known establishmens has again been removed to the new Brokerhou.

Row, directly opposite the CONIR A.D. H. O'U.S. E.

C.O.N.B. A.D. H. W.W.E.

He still I cope or hand his usual assertment of theological, classical, school, Sunday school, will miscellaments thocks, stationary and bisotograph albuma. Also an extensive assertments of wall, and window papers. A. Illeral discount made (on school books and stationary, to those who tuy to sell'again. Daily and weekly rapiers contantly of hands of the wholloations as publishers, prices. As 19 350, G. LIV MOSTON.

TOWNE AND LOT FOR SAME.

The advertier, after for all his hops and lot, affarfed on Blinds free, opposite for the commings from Blinds free, opposite the formings from Blinds free, opposite form, oppos Bellefente, Jan. 30, 1868-52.