Democratic Watchman.

P. GRAY MEEK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
JOB W. FURRY, - - ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1866.

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.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. HIESTER CLYMER,

OF BERKS COUNTY.

The Democratic Watchman.

This is the age of improvement, and, not to be behind the times, we this week present our readers with THE DEMOCRATIC WATCHMAN in an enlarged form and printed on one of Potter's elegant cylinder power presses. As will be seen, it does its work beautifully, and thus far we are altogether satisfied with it.

Of course, these additional improvements to our office have brought with them an increased expense, and we shall look to the Democracy of Centre county to sustain us liberally in the effort we are making to publish a first class Democratic journal. Assurances of this kind, with a desire to print a paper that would not be excelled in size and interest by any country weekly in the State, led us to make this heavy outlay, and we hope that the support we shall receive in the future will prove the measure to have been as wise as we considered it to be necessary. We flatter ourselves that our paper now presents an unexceptionable appearance, and will compare favorably with the neatest in the Commonwealth. We hope to make its contents as acceptable as its appearance.

A most interesting and important gubernatorial campaign is now upon us. To achieve the success of our candidate, it behooves us all to labor faithfully and with untiring vigilance. To this object, with the triumph of the eternal principles of Democracy, the columns of the DEMOCRATIC WATCHMAN shall be mainly devoted, and we shall endeavor to make it a true and faithful exponent of the doctrines of the great party of which it claims to be a humble representative.

Since our connection with the WATCHMAN we have had a rather stormy time, and at certain periods the clouds have lowered thickly about our path. But, with the departure of the night of intolerance, and the clear dawn of a promising day, the way begins to brighten, not only for us, but for the party to which we belong, and we hope also for the land of our birth and love. We cherish the hope that ere long the principles we have advocated for five long, black years will become the ark of our country's safety and the palladium of popular liberty.

Indulging this hope, then, let our friends spare a little time and effort from other things to extending the circulation of THE DEMOCRATIC WATCHMAN, as one means toward the accomplishment of the grand result so earnestly hoped and longed for by all true lovers of their country.

An Item for White Men.

"Give us a change!" was the cry of thousands of honest, unthinking voters, in the campaign that resulted in the success of Abolitionism—and the placing of ABRAHAM LINCOLN in the presidential chair. They got the "change," and here is one little item belonging to that list of changes then, that may be of considerable interest to those who are compelled to labor for a living, and to the many who are unable to lay up thousands of dollars in government bonds, which are exempt from taxation. At the time this hue and cry about a "change" was made, there was, in the Southern States, 4,000,000 negroes held as "slaves." Out of this whole number, such a thing as a negro pauper was unknown. To have intimated then of levying a tax upon the white laborers of the North, to keep the able-bodied, but lazy negroes of the South, would have brought down such a storm of execration upon the heads of the advocates of such a measure, that no one would have been able to withstand it. But time, abolitionism and "changes," have at last wrought this result, and now, the taxpayers of the North, whose blood and sweat brought "freedom" for these negroes, are paying the following enormous amounts to keep them in clothes and feed them:—

Salaries to Commissioners for Niggers,	$47,500
Salaries of Clerks for Niggers	12,800
Stationery and Printing for Niggers	63,000
Quarters and Fuel for Niggers	15,900
Clothing for Niggers	1,750,000
Rations for Niggers	4,100,250
Medicines for Niggers	500,000
Railroad fare for Niggers	1,980,000
School Marms for Niggers	31,000
School Houses for Niggers	300,000
Telegraphing for Niggers	18,000
	$11,484,500

Read it closely, ye struggling, toiling, laborers in the field, in the shops, in the mines and factories! *Eleven million five hundred and Eighty four thousand and five hundred dollars*, of your earnings, taken from your wives and little ones, to feed and clothe negroes who are too lazy to work and feed and clothe themselves! Think of it as you go to your labor in the morning, and as you trudge home at night, weary and worn after your day of toil! Reflect over it as you sit down to your scantily spread table, and as you gaze upon your dependent family, who, if not suffering from want, are deprived of many of the comforts of life, because abolitionism robs you of your earnings, to give to the negroes it is keeping in the South?

And as the tax-gatherer pockets the little you have been enabled to save, count how much of it might be retained for you, were you not compelled to pay your proportion of the eleven and a half millions of dollars, that the legislation of abolition officials bestows upon the negroes they have stolen, to compel you to keep. This is but a small item in the list of "changes" many of you assisted to bring about. Is it not time, that we laboring, toiling, tax-paying white men, try to make a "change" that will be for our benefit.

—It is rumored that the President intends to veto the Habeas Corpus act. This will excuse all those guilty of exercising unconstitutional and arbitrary power during the late war.

Our Prospects.

The Democratic party was never in a better condition than it is now, and its prospects were never brighter. From the time of the unfortunate breach between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Douglas, down to six months ago, there were causes for dissension in our ranks, and however slight the differences were, they greatly interfered with our success. But now, all are united upon the one great issue, and all minor considerations are cast aside in the great struggle which must mould the whole future of our Republic. It is now union or disunion in earnest, and our government is threatened with a danger far more formidable than the late "rebellion." A forcible revolution which is successful, establishes nothing but the right and the ability of the revolutionists to govern themselves. When, as was the case in the late war, one portion of a country is arrayed against another portion, the success of the party hostile to the government does not destroy nor change the principles of the government. It simply erects a new one, and leaves the people of the old to govern just as they did before, but with a smaller jurisdiction. If the greatness or the advantages of a goverment were measured by the extent of its territory, then the loss of a portion of the territory would be the most serious evil that could befall it. But when, as with us, the object of the government is to secure the happiness of the people, the extent of our territory is a small consideration when weighed against the vital principles upon which our laws are founded. Our party has always been in favor of the Union, and has often struggled for its maintenance in the only way it can be maintained, by giving to each State its rights under the Constitution, and by cultivating a spirit of friendship and mutual confidence between the different sections. When the war began, we could not believe that it would result in anything but disunion, no matter which party triumphed.—This position of ours is fully sustained by the situation of affairs to-day. Disunion conquered disunion, and, strengthened by its victory, the successful party to the war is a far more dangerous foe to the Republic than ever was the party conquered. Their theories are more dangerous and their power to do evil is greater. If the South had succeeded, it would have left us a government and a Union, smaller in extent, but just as perfect as ever. If the present foes of the union succeed, they revolutionize the whole government, destroy the whole Union and overturn our whole system of laws. It is upon this great question that the Democratic party is a unit.—The people are fully aroused to the importance of the struggle and they will sustain us. The issue is one calculated to unite our forces and scatter those of the enemy. We have one end in view, we fully agree upon the best means of attaining it, and march forward in perfect harmony. Our watch word is well understood: "By the Eternal the Union must and shall be preserved," and without half an effort we find ourselves thoroughly organized and the foe will find us irresistable.

The enemy is divided, they differ upon the end to be attained, and each fragment of this party is filled with dissention as to the best means of attaining it. If we charge upon them bravely at the polls, their forces will be thrown into inextricable confusion, and can never rally to a serious struggle again.

Our cause is righteous, our prospect glorious and we must win.

MR. CLYMER.—Democrats may well be proud of their gallant standard bearer. He is bold and fearless, frank and outspoken. He shirks no issue that is presented to him, but meets every question with a candor that is admirable, and discusses them with an ability that is sure to bring conviction. There is no ambiguity about his phrases. Unlike Geary, his sentences are clear, comprehensive and to the point. A child can understand what he says, though the wisest may learn wisdom from his words. The following is his letter to a committee of the citizens of Sharon, Mercer county, who asked him for his views in regard to the passage of a general railroad law:

READING, *April* 12, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received your letter of the 9th inst., asking the question "whether I am or am not in favor of making a general railroad law by the Legislature of this Commonwealth, somewhat similar to that existing in the neighboring State of Ohio?"

If, after the repeated and persistent efforts made by me during a long service in the Senate, to secure the passage of a general railroad law, my position on that question is not understood, I fear that nothing I may now say will more fully demonstrate it.

I have been, am now, and will continue to be in favor of a general, free, railroad system for this State, similar to that of the States of Ohio and New York; believing that capital should ever be permitted, under proper restraints for the protection of private property and the rights of individuals, to develop any and every section of this State without let or hindrance.

Until the people of this Commonwealth, establish this system, many of the richest and fairest portions thereof will, for half a century to come, be deprived of those means of development and inter-communication to which at all times they are entitled, and without which their stores of iron, of coal, of lumber, and of oil, will be useless and unprofitable, not alone to their owners, but as well also to the whole people who are unquestionably most deeply interested in their prompt development and production.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
HIESTER CLYMER.

—Can the friends of the negro-suffrage-bureau-bill-candidate show as plain an exposition of where he stands on the Railroad question as this?

—The Bellefonte *Press* (Disunion) says Gov. Curtin "will do all he can to secure Geary's election." Gov. Curtin will do no such thing. He is pledged to the support of President Johnson—has refused to preside or participate at anti-Johnson meetings of Geary's supporters—and, unless he has changed within a very few days, will do nothing to secure the election of a Disunion opposer of the President.—*Patriot and Union.*

—We do not know which of the two—the *Anglo-African*, or our Harrisburg cotemporary—comes nearest the facts as to Gov. CURTIN's position, on the gubernatorial question, but we *do* know, that he, (Gov. CURTIN,) when in this place, some two weeks since, asserted positively, that it was the radicals like STEVENS and SUMNER, that were keeping up the agitation, and preventing a speedy restoration of the Union, and if it was not for them, our country could have peace and quiet in a day. Dare our down-town cotemporary deny this? And if Gov. CURTIN cannot support STEVENS, SUMNER & Co., how, in the name of sense, can he support Geary, who is their candidate and the representative of the infamous doctrine they are trying to force upon the people?

LET IT "DRAP."—President Johnson, it seems, is determined to let the fanatics and disunionists feel the effects of his power. Last week he turned out the Post Masters of Pittsburg and Allegany cities, and the Marshal of the western district of the State, on account of their disunion proclivities. He says openly that every Federal officer in the State, who has no more respect for law and justice, and no more love for the Union than to endorse Sumner and Stevens, will be removed, and that if the Senate refuses to confirm his appointments he will send agents from the various departments to fill the places of those removed, until the Senate does confirm the officers appointed. In this we can say, hurrah for JOHNSON! It is a move in the right direction, and although a blow at a vital point, to abolition disunionism, the harder he strikes it, the better it will be for the country. Let the axe "drap," none will be hurt but those who should be.

—They had a report in the South that Thad. Stevens had cut his own throat.—*Ex.*

Unfortunately the report was not true. He still lives to curse the country with his infamous machinations—an eye-sore to the people, and a disgrace, if possible, even to the contemptible Congress whose very sitting at Washington is a disgrace to the Country. If ever old Thad's throat should be cut, however, it will, in all probability, be done by his own hand, as we do not believe his bitterest enemy would stoop to slit such a lying gullet.

READ IT BY ALL MEANS.—Not an individual, into whose hands falls a copy of the WATCHMAN, should fail to read the great speech of the Hon. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, published on the outside of today's paper. Although lengthy, it will more than repay a careful perusal of it, and the person that neglects to read it, will miss one of the greatest treats ever offered.

[For the WATCHMAN.]

Geary.

There are few individuals who are not cursed with some inherent weakness. Beneath a fair exterior many may conceal their peculiar faults, and the most searching eye can discern no flaw; years may roll by, and the void in the head, or heart, or mind, or morals, will give no sign; but in the end, at some stage of a man's existence, it must make itself apparent. One moral deformity may produce no feelings save those of pity for the unfortunate; but this emotion gives way to loathing and abhorrence when its possessor, instead of stifling or reducing its power, so tenderly cherishes it, that it becomes parent to a ten-fold more vicious habit. With these truths which lie in the knowledge of every one, we have a word to say concerning Maj. Gen. John W. Geary. As one of the two candidates for the highest office in the gift of a State, it is our duty, as it is our privilege, to thoroughly examine his qualifications, sight out his defects, and present the result of our analysis to the public. The first natural weakness that enters into Gen. Geary's being, is the trifling one of cowardice. His flight before Stonewall Jackson in the valley of Virginia, is of national notoriety; his conduct in the Mexican war at the battle of Chepultepec is well known, and his whole military record is destitute of any brave deed. Who, in Centre county, has not heard of the remark of Gov. Curtin previous to the nomination, "Geary is a brave man; a very brave man; I heard one call him a liar once, and he—*got mad.*" While Governor of Kansas, he was once subjected to the greatest personal insult that can be inflicted. In the town, in the crowded street, surrounded by his constituents, the Governor of Kansas suffered a man to spit in his face without any attempt to resent the insult.—But without dwelling on this trait we call attention to Geary's inherent, consistent, and in all respects, perfect treachery. When, during his Kansas administration, difficulties accumulated, beside his fear that by acting in accordance with the principles he professed—principles which he fully comprehended before seeking the office, principles, belief in the solidity of which, influenced the President in his appointment—besides the fear that by following there his own professed convictions he would be exposed to personal danger, was added the moral fear that he would be on the unpopular side, as with the buzzard's perception he scented the tainted air of abolitionism and foresaw that death, and blood, and rottenness would for a time prevail, and still more that innate treachery which has ruled all his actions, actuated him, as far as possible, embarrassing the Administration of which he had hitherto been an ardent supporter. Can it be said that he was ignorant of the complicated nature of the Kansas struggle, or of the important questions there arising? His knowledge of the nature of Kansas' political difficulty was inexpressibly meager, or his was the basest treachery known to the political world.—That he was ignorant of the questions the disposition of Kansas brought forth, which were of world-wide notoriety, or that he did not thoroughly understand the policy of that Administration of which he was an obsequious follower, is absurd to believe, nor is it policy for his supporters to thus stultify him. His sycophantic desire to be popular and his natural treachery compelled him to attempt the destruction of his patrons. Fear and treachery, combined in one individual, and that individual asking that the Gubernatorial office be conferred on him, is a deplorable and startling sight. It is improbable that the intelligent citizens composing the commonwealth of the Keystone can be so far lost to all sense of honor and candor as to elevate this man to the position he desires. Why, the simple fact of Lou. Hall, of Pennsylvania Railroad celebrity, being his most ardent supporter and chairman of the convention placing him in the field, is enough to politically damn him. Who is ignorant of the fact that Gen. Geary was anxious to have Hall made chairman of the Republican State Committee to conduct the campaign, and in what a state of alarm were his (Geary's,) friends lest he should do this, and make public the intimacy between them. Who, in Centre county, does not know that the most distinguished officer she sent forth to battle, an officer alike distinguished for military skill, refinement of feeling and keen sense of honor, one on whom the Republican party conferred its votes, and who is a strong advocate of Republican principles, refuses to support the corrupt and treacherous nominee of his party. Honest voters, ponder these truths well. Democrats, be not led astray by the thought that this man, true to his treacherous disposition, will betray the party whose candidate he now is, and be with us. That he will do so, is very probable—inadvertently, a corrupt man may do a good thing, but our noble nominee, firm, consistent and with unwavering principles, stands immovably on the foundation stones of his party. Courage, Hester and Justice, and him we will choose.

ARTHUR.

Taxation—The Oppression of the People.

It must be consoling to the readers of the New York *Tribune* and other Radical sheets to accept its statement, "that it will cost, *pro rata*, twenty dollars annually for each inhabitant of the United States to pay the interest on the public debt and carry on the Government." This, in round numbers, counting the population at thirty millions, is six hundred millions of dollars—one hundred millions more than stated by Thad. Stevens six months since, and undoubtedly approximates nearer the truth. It is a fabulous sum to the contemplative American mind, annually recurring, as it must, like an avenging Nemesis, to impoverish and destroy the rewards of honest toil. Twenty dollars to each inhabitant! And the tax laws so manipulated that the entire sum must be drawn from the prospective industry of the country! Ah, indeed! it is the laboring millions—the farmer, mechanic, laborer and artisan—who have this heavy burden to bear; while the non-producing millions go free from taxation, except as intermediatory agents between the producer and the Government, which protects them, by beneficent laws, from being subjected to any thing but a kind of clerkship to convey the finances of the country from the lowest to the highest strata of American society. This is the refinement of puritanical legislation, wrung from the wisdom of three generations and established by violence and the sword. It is a reflex of Russian arrangement and Russian despotism, and no man compelled to bear these burthens can say he's free. He is a serf, a slave to the interests and the will of the bondholder, who pays no taxes, and who have by a *coup d' etat* of violent legislation deposed the rule of Southern slave holders over four millions of blacks, and installed themselves masters of thirty millions of white people. This may be a humiliating confession, but it is as true as it is humiliating, and reflects discredit upon the intelligence of the masses who have permitted themselves to be trampled down through unconstitutional means by the unscrupulous hirelings of a moneyed aristocracy in the Congress of the United States. Twenty dollars for each inhabitant, and who is to pay it? The laboring man, according to the *Tribune's* theory, who has a wife and one child may count himself in for sixty dollars annually toward making up the munificent sum required to pay the interest on the public debt and to carry on the Government. So the laboring man having a wife and five children to provide for, is compelled to pay one hundred and forty dollars, and a family of twelve persons two hundred and forty dollars, in direct and indirect taxation for this laudable purpose; and it makes no difference what his occupation may be, so he is a producer of wealth, a Shylock is provided on every hand demanding the pound of flesh. This is protection—the natural sequence to a protective tariff—one class of American citizens, the minority, protected by the laws of the best Government under the sun, in swindling and robbing another class of American citizens—the majority—of all the surplus production of their labor, leaving them barely enough to cover their nakedness and to keep the soul and body united.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

FIRST FRUITS.—The first fruits of the Negro "civil rights" bill were reaped at Norfolk, last week. Several thousand drunken black rascals paraded the streets with loaded muskets, in "honor" of the passage of that bill over the veto, and to show their capacity for citizenship immolated nearly a whole family of whites. The brutes attacked a man named John Whitehurst, bursted his head open until his brains oozed out. While they were dragging him along thus by the heels, his brother ran to his assistance. Him they knocked down and shot in four places. The crowd then ran to his house, which was in the suburbs, and shot a musket ball down his mother's throat, killing her instantly. They then robbed the house and threw the furniture out of the windows. William Mosely, a city watchman, and his son were so badly beaten that their lives were despaired of. Many other whites were shot and beaten. Much excitement was created among the whites, but the military arrived in time to prevent the black scoundrels from getting their deserts. Of course black "citizens" have now a right to carry loaded muskets through any city—even if they are barbarians—so says the negro "rights" bill, the "law" of the minority Rump. There will be more fruits, North and South.—*Patriot & Union.*

THE COST OF FREEING THE NEGRO.—Paper is made in Europe at one-third the price that it costs to make it here. This is owing to the loss of our cotton crop, to the monstrous tariff and other taxes, all of which are legitimate fruits of the negro-freeing war. How much, now, Mr. Republican, do you think you have made it? You could have had the Union by adopting the Crittenden Compromise, but you would not. You said, "let us have some blood-letting," and the result is now before us. No one can be so besotted as to believe now that you carried on the war for the Union, for you refuse to have the Union though the war has been over with a year! It is evident now to a child that your war was inaugurated and carried on to secure the ascendency of Abolition principles—to break down the distinctions of race—to mongrelize the country. To do it, you have sacrificed the interests of thirty millions of white people, made clothing, books, newspapers, &c., &c., dear. You have rivetted the chains of ignorance on millions of white children, who will be deprived of education, books, &c., &c., in order to allow negroes to do nothing and contract disease and die! You are a pretty "party of progress" ain't you?—*Day Book.*

PEN PICTURE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS BY A MASTER ARTIST.—Below is a pen picture of the great "rebel chief," which all who read it will say is drawn with the touch of a master:

"He [*Jeff.*] was a close student, a chivalric opponent, a steadfast friend, a gentleman in all his relations, and in his own family singularly kind and genial. Although undoubtedly the head and heart of the Southern rebellion, *he went into it reluctantly, as all who heard his last speech in the Senate will remember, when with broken accents and tearful eyes he bade farewell at once to that body and to all true greatness.*—Jefferson Davis was blessed with many accomplishments. He was alike a soldier and a statesman. No public man of my acquaintance was more devoted to scientific pursuits and more familiar with the abstruse teachings of political philosophy. No branch of human knowledge seemed to be unworthy of his investigation."

The above is certainly fine—and who, reader, do you suppose wrote it? If you are a Radical, you will say that it was some Valtandighamer. Not so. The writer was no other than John W. Forney, and it was printed in his own Washington *Chronicle.*—He penned it at a time when depravity had not yet taken entire possession of him.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.—Dr. Benjamin Franklin was born at Boston, January 17, 1706; commenced printing at Philadelphia, 1728; formed the first Fire Company in Philadelphia, 1735; began his electrical experiments in 1743; elected clerk of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, 1736; appointed Post Master, 1737; suggested the plan of the Philadelphia Library, 1731; sent commissioner to the Albany Congress, where he represented a plan for the union of the colonies, 1754; sent as agent to Britain, 1757; re-appointed, 1764; returned to America, and was elected Post Master, 1775; signed the Declaration of Independence, 1776; sent as minister to France, 1778; made a treaty with Sweden, 1783; with Prussia, same year; returned to Philadelphia the September following; elected President of Pennsylvania, October, 1785. A member of the Federal Convention, 1787. His literary and scientific works are too well known to render enumeration necessary. He died in Philadelphia, April 17, 1790, in his 85th year.—*Ex.*

MASSACHUSETTS.—The way they do it there, is in this wise:

"The horse railroad drivers of Cambridge, Mass., struck on Monday, because two colored men were employed to work in one of the stables. The result was, that *forty colored men* were put in the places of the strikers."

—Getting Warm—The Weather.

New Advertisements.

NEW BOOT & SHOE STORE.

GRAHAM & McAFFREY.

The citizens of this section of the State are respectfully informed, that the proprietors have opened (in the room next door to Irwin & Wilson's hardware store on Allegany street,) a store for the exclusive sale of BOOTS & SHOES of their own and the best manufacturers of the eastern cities. They are both experienced workmen, and the public can rely upon the fact that none but

THE BEST QUALITY OF WORK

will be offered for sale. They will keep

FOR LADIES:
Fine Kid Slippers,
Gaiters, Italian and English Lasting,
Side Lace Gaiters, Lasting,
Congress and Balmoral Gaiters, Lasting,
Glove Kid Button Boots,
French Morocco Balmorals,
Turkey Goat Shoes, Lace,
Boots with and without heels,
Goble Grain Shoes, Misses and Children's Gaiters and Laced Boots of all descriptions.

FOR GENTLEMEN.
French Calf Stitched Boots and Gaiters,
Oxford Ties, Balmorals,
Boys' Laced Boots,
Boys' Calf Boots, etc.

Their manufacturing and repairing department, will receive their especial attention, and none but the best and most experienced workmen will be employed. They are

DETERMINED TO PLEASE,

and will spare neither trouble nor expense to make theirs the *great Shoe Store* of this section. May 7 '66 1y. GRAHAM & McAFFREY.

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

The undersigned respectfully inform the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity, that they have established a first class

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY,

next door to Pruners store, on the north west side of the diamond, where they will be pleased at all times to wait upon customers. Both being

EXPERIENCED WORKMEN,

customers can rest assured that no pains will be spared to render complete satisfaction. Gentlemen, ladies, misses and youth can be accommodated with the best,

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c.

manufactured from the best stock, and in the and latest styles. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.
May 7 '66-1y. POWERS & McMAHON.

THIS WILL INTEREST THE LADIES.

There has long been felt, on the part of our lady patrons, a desire to procure an article of toilet which will supercede the injurious powders and pastes, which, for want of better, they are forced to use, to the *injury* of their

COMPLEXION AND HEALTH.

Now, however, we have the great pleasure of placing before them an article which we know

FROM PERSONAL EXPERIENCE,

to be just what it is represented, An elegant

BEAUTIFIER OF THE COMPLEXION,

And one that is perfectly harmless, only to improve and beautify the skin.

It has already received the endorsement of some of the most beautiful and distinguished

LADIES IN AMERICA.

See this, from the talented and much respected lady Miss Jean Hosmer.

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 2, 1866.

Messrs. FRANCOIS GAUDOIN & CO.,

Gentlemen:—It affords me much pleasure to add my testimonial to the long list which you have no doubt received from ladies who have, like myself, experienced the delightful effect produced upon the skin by the application of your celebrated EXAMEL OF AMERICA.

From my own experience I can recommend it to every lady as the most certain, speedy, and *effectual Beautifier of the Complexion I ever used* and I thank you for placing in my hands this elegant cosmetic which, hereafter, will always be considered by me as a positive *necessity to my Toilet.* Yours truly,

JEAN HOSMER.

THE ENAMEL OF AMERICA

Will make the skin perfectly soft and smooth in *ten minutes* after it is applied, or the amount paid for it will be

POSITIVELY REFUNDED.

A BOTTLE

ALWAYS OPEN ON THE COUNTER,

for ladies to use before they purchase it,

FREE OF CHARGE, At the Drug Store of

F. P. GREEN,

Sole Agent for BELLEFONTE and vicinity. Price.—One bottle, $1 00. Six bottles, $5 00.

An Elegant

LADIES' TOILET ALBUM,

Presented to every Lady visiting this establishment. May 11 '66-3m.

STILL IN THE FIELD.

To my old friends and customers, and to as many new ones, as may desire to be rigged out,

IN WELL FITTING, SUBSTANTIALY AND FASHIONABLY

made suits of clothes, from any kind of material they choose. I would say that I am still in the field, and prepared to accommodate. I have a large, and excellent assortment of

FURNISHING GOODS.

Also,

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND VESTINGS,

From which garments will be made to order in the

MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

All I ask is to call and examine my fine stock. And as I have just bought my goods during the *last panic*, I defy competition as to prices durability and fashion, this side of Cumberland Valley. Remember the place.

W. W. McCLELLAN,

No. 4 Brokerhoff's Row, Allegany street Bellefonte, Pa.

I am also agent for the superior and cheap WILCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE, which should be seen by all desiring machines. May 11 '66 1y.

NEW BOOK STORE.

The place to buy your

Magazines,
Daily & Weekly papers,
Pictorials,
Stationary,
Albums, Blanks,
Diaries, School books,
Jewelry, Bibles,
Blank books,
Novels,
Musical instruments,
Cards,

and books of any kind, at the very lowest figures, is at

MOORE & HAINES'

New and extensive Book store, on High street, or third door west from Allegany street, Bellefonte.

They have everything that is wanted in their line, and sell it exceedingly low. Give them a call. May 7 '66.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Bellefonte, May 1, 1866:

Beck, Jacob	McCalle Capt.
Bergstresser, J B	Means, Russel & Means
Berger, J	Merkle Chas.
Custabordor, David	Murbaker E V
Curley, James W	McLaughlin & Gee
Dasterick, Cath. Miss	Noria Peter
Emerick, John	Overdorf Amos
Fetzer, Lydia 2	Reis Christian
Hamilton George Lieut.	Ryan Wm
Hoy, Beckey Miss	Reynolds Jane A
Hawthrone, Harry C	Steinin David 2
Irwin, Mary Miss	Shindle Henry
Jones, M B	Stover Susannah
Kelley, Edward	Tullis M C
Lunder, Frederick	Wright T
O Laughlin Pat. for	Wheelin P
McCluley Mrs. Mary	Wiseman John
Wehn Lewis	

Persons calling for letters on the above list will please say they are advertised.

W. A. MONTGOMERY, P. M.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Peter Weaver, late of Snow Shoe township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

CONRAD RUNGER,
Administrator.
May 11 '66.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all persons owning stock in the Half Moon Oil Company, that the directors of said company have called for an installment of fifty dollars on each original share, and in that proportion on all other shares, said installments to be paid to the Treasurer of said company on or before the 20th of May, 1866.

D. H. HEREKER, A. R. BARLOW,
Secretary. May 7-3t. President.

Reapers.

CHALLENGE TO REAPER AGENTS. I hereby challenge agents of all Reaping and Mowing machines, in Centre and Clinton counties, with a trial of their machines in grass or grain, or both, in order to test their respective merits in comparison with those of Hubbards' combined self-raking reaper and mower, the ground to be selected for trial by the agent or agents, who have the courage to accept the above challenge, to meet the Hubbard in the field. Said agent or agents are respectfully requested to accept early so that ground may be selected and public notice given to farmers generally, to be present at trial. In connection with this notice I would make mention of some of the advantages and good features of the Hubbard, all of which can be established on the field. I talk strong, know what I say, and mean it all.

1st. It is an absolute double *draft* wheel machine.

2nd. It has no side draft or weight on the horses necks.

3d. It has a jointed steel finger bar.

4th. It has a spring steel draft bar.

5th. It has an elliptic spring seat.

6th. The bar can be easily folded for transportation, or raised with a lever to pass obstructions *i. e.* trees, stumps and large stones.

7th. It is the lightest draft machine in use.

8th. It has an extremely wide cut in grain, being one foot wider than heretofore, and it cuts four feet 8 inches in grass.

9th. It has the only self-rake that will make a perfect side delivery and work well in all kind of grain, dispensing entirely with a reel, and making the gavels any size the driver may desire, any boy that can drive a pair of horses can operate the machine and self-rake.

10th. It only needs to be seen to be convinced of its perfect opperation and its unpliability to get out of order. Call and see the machine and rake at my agricultural store on Bishop street Bellefonte, Pa.

April 13-10w J. H. MYERS,
Agent for Hubbards Reaper and Mower in Centre, Clinton and Clearfield counties.

P. S. Since the above was put in print, I am advised that the Centre county Agricultural Society have signified their intention to appoint a time and place for trial, where I hope I shall meet every machine offered to the public.

J. H. MYERS.

THE EXCELSIOR ACCEPTS!

Having noticed the challenge of Mr. Myers, agent for the Hubbard Reaper and Mower, to Reaper agents to a trial of their respective machines in grass or grain, as agent for the Excelsior, I hereby give notice that I accept said challenge, and as my time is too much occupied to waste it in running over the county, will choose the place of trial at or near Centre Hall, the day to be decided upon as soon as the grass or grain will permit of cutting. A fair trial to be given in *all* kinds, light, heavy, lodged and standing grass and the same in grain.

The Excelsior is known by every one who has used it, to be the best Reaper and Mower in the market. The following are a few of its many excellent qualities:

1st. It is durable, and for simplicity of construction and contrivance has no equal.

2nd. With reaping attachments and all, it can be folded together in two minutes to the side of the machine, so as to pass through gates, bars, or from place to place, with as much ease and as little room as a common cart.

3d. It is a double drive wheel machine—has the driving and a flexible cutting bar and adjusts itself to the uneveness of the ground.

4th. Its guards are of the best charcoal iron, faced with steel.

5th. It mows four and a half feet, and reaps six feet wide.

6th. It has never yet found grass or grain so heavy, or badly lodged that it was incompetent to cut, or had to back out.

7th. It has a cut-off rod, which prevents the dropping of grain.

8th. Its draft is light and its motion steady.

9th. It is sold *fifty dollars less* than heretofore, (self dropper and all included.)

10th. A boy that can drive a team properly, can manage the machine.

The following named gentlemen, with many more, in this county have used the Excelsior, all of whom are willing to testify to its merits.

Joshua Potter,	Linden Hall,
Shannon Boal,	do do
Henry Myers,	do do
James Boal,	Centre Hall,
James Lingle & Bro's,	do do
Wm. Foster,	Agricultural College,
James Brungard,	Wolf's Store,
Michael Grove,	Bellefonte,
Wm. Grove,	do
George Dale,	do
Michael Fishburn,	do
Joel Strable,	Zion,
Isaiah Strable,	do

For further information, and pamphlets containing recommendations, &c., address

PETER HOFFER,
Centre Hall, Pa.

April 20-9w

THE KIRBY ACCEPTS!

As agents for the sale of

THE KIRBY

Reaper and Mower, the challenge of Mr. Myers is hereby accepted—the time and place to be hereafter designated.

The Kirby is already to well established in Centre county to require any further recommendation from us. We believe there is not a farmer in the county, who owns a Kirby, who would be willing to exchange it for any other machine offered for sale. James P. Hughes, is our traveling agent.

SHORTLIDGE & CO.,
Agents.

April 20-9w. Office near the Bald Eagle Valley R. R. Depot.

THE KIRBY FOR 1866!

IT MOWS! IT REAPS! IT RAKES!

We take pleasure in announcing to the farmers of Centre county that we have been appointed agents for the sale of the

"KIRBY REAPER,"

All those in want of the best harvester in use, will do well to purchase a KIRBY at once.

A full supply of EXTRAS will be kept on hand.

Send for a descriptive catalogue and price-list by mail, or call on

SHORTLIDGE & CO.,
Office near the B. E. V. Railroad Depot,
March 2, 1866-4m. Bellefonte, Pa.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Martha E. Carlisle, late of Phillipsburg, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

C. MUNSON,
Administrator.
April 27, 1866-6t

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

We, the subscribers, have this day entered into a Partnership for conducting the business of general merchandising in the Borough of Bellefonte, under the firm name of "Harper Brothers;" the terms of which Partnership have been this day filed in the office of the Prothonotary of Centre county.

SIMON HARPER,
WILLIAM HARPER.
April 27-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letter of administration on the estate of Samual Slagle, deceased, late of Ferguson 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.

J. W. KRUMRINE,
Administrator.
March 30, '66-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of George Arney, deceased, late of Potter 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.

JACOB ARNEY,
Administrator.
March 30, '66-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Peter Wyland dec'd., late of Boggs township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, duly authenticated for settlement.

N. M. HALL,
Administrator.
March 23, 1866-6t.

FARMERS, LOOK HERE!

Farmers, you that want good durable grain cradles, or have old ones that need repairing, should send your orders immediately to the subscriber at Boalsburg, as he makes features the best cradles now in use.

JACOB FEATHER.
April 20-3m.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of John Boozer, deceased, late of Potter township, having been granted to the subscribers, they request all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

CATARINE BOOZER,
JOHN H. KELLER,
Executors.
April 13-6t

BAROMETERS and Thermometers at IRWIN & WILSON'S.

Sreasurers Sale.

TREASURERS SALE OF UNSEATED LANDS FOR TAXES, FOR 1865 AND VARIOUS YEARS. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an Act of Assembly passed the 15th day of June, A. D. 1825, entitled "An Act to amend an Act directing the mode of selling unseated lands, in Centre county," and the several supplements thereto, these will be exposed to public sale or outcry, the following tracts of unseated lands in said county, for the taxes due and unpaid thereon, at the court house in the borough of Bellefonte, on the second Monday of June, A. D. 1866:

BURNSIDE TOWNSHIP.

ACRS.	PER.	WARRANTEE'S.	TAXES.
433	120	John Donnelly	22 82
433	120	Samuel Scott	22 82
216	160	Jeremiah Parker	6 91
433	153	Joseph Morris	19 20
433	153	Alexander Greves	22 62
415	....	George Eddy	22 62
078	....	Henry Wheeler	11 09
388	090	James Hall	40 23
433	151	Charles Hall	65 86
397	....	David Lewis	18 06
475	....	John Shym	39 03
353	....	Richard Wain	17 66
415	....	Joseph Walp	19 08
415	....	Jesse Walm	19 08
415	....	John Barron	19 08
433	....	Eli Canby	19 80
433	163	John Rugg	19 80
415	000	Molly Wharton	16 17
216	166	Jer. Parker	11 11

SNOW SHOE TOWNSHIP.

433	163	Kearney Wharton	33 96
433	163	Thomas Greaves	33 96
433	120	Luke