ALL PURE TOTAL TATE

'A volume of found had come to our notice, after strong statistics of passing interest. The hiter, Caroling Dillerally, some time ago with hif flucton was diffied to institute a lawsily which resulted in significating presently. Deriling this suit, said in the mides of het troubles, also found time to presure a volume of wrest, which which is if troil in against the and or idence which which is if troil in against the following inguisted links; if the following inguists in the support of the following in the support of the following the lauberd-wanted an again more than the tount could may no he moved away.

The inneron-warres manages more Than the ignust one in gar, so he moved away, With his children and goods per last quarter day. The old rate berroughg the samples dis. Hold nightly reversible the play of the his charge of the through the equiphling rating squeek. The windth through the graphical and document

creak, Like stamering ghosts thus are trying to speak, With their pale ould light mathey fain would

bread

From the hungry once that his wages fed.

Ah, what a pitiful place to live,

To dost him more than a man can give;

With its weary dearth, and its publicy worth,

When God hath given the whole wide earth.

An elegant house for sale for to let; And farmished already, a beautiful set Of rosewood and yelves, and plack, with the twarge Louis reception-chairs cashioned in black Advantage from earpet, medallion with gree And bonquets of reses besprink led between Rich hangings of avgulate finish and grace, The fincet and clearest cabroldery lose; And fawn-colored silk, trimmed with orang and the first contract of the contract of the finish and clearest cabroldery lose; And fawn-colored silk, trimmed with orang and the contract of the contract o

and bus, and equal to neg;
Not.faded a morsel, and equal to neg;
he parlor more plainly but equally well
s furnished with golden and green brocatelle;
An ariary and conservatoirs
Of rarest acuties upon the same floor;
Library with the best anthors replect,
he standard ediffons, and classics complete,

care,
Originals mostly, with copples most rare;
Ah, pitful 'iis, that a creditor's due
Should change such a home from old hands in new;
Ah, pitiful too, that a fortune ence made Should be scattered at once by a crisis

ted abroad with much leisure and

1. For sale or to let, a neat little place,
Just twelve feet bank, with a gardan space,
Planted with roses and carefully kent,
With bask little gravel walts smoothly swe
With sweathier over. the doorway awaging
And over the wicket the clemat is alinging;
With window blear where the sunlight fa
Through snowy folds upon snowy walls;
Through snowy folds upon snowy walls;
Through snowy folds when y hasey weef
O'er the low-pointed Gothe zwef.

A widow site in a morning cap,
With a prattling infant upon her lap;
Two years ago abe was a wife,
With gladdest hopes of her coming life;
Whits he, who then stood by her side,
In the first strength of manly pride,
Her one brief year was flown, had died.
The little home that was more than gald.
In her heart's memories, must be sold.
To ply her needle night and day,
Would not suffee the cost to pay;
And the flag of the wily auctioneer
Must flost, on the morning, even here.

To be let at once, a house and lot, Just out of the sky, a quiet spot;
With many improvements far and near,
Where hills and fields were, streets appea But the rent is high, and 'its out of the way For a cierk or a merchant, who every day Must slowly travel a mile or two, And lose an hour to his business due; he just looks in, and passes it by, s too far off, and the rent too high.

For sale, an elegant country-seat,
With its gardens and out houses complete;
Our the river bank, Seath in gothic style,
With beautiful viewfor many a male;
And tastefully furnished in every part,
With many an exquisite work of art;
Its owner, possessor of fabulous wealth,
Would travel abroad for his failing health,
He has toiled and toiled for the prize of gold,
Hts ables are laden with wealth untold; He has tolled and tolled for the prize of gold, His ships are laden gith wealth untold; From the tropic blee, and the Indian seas, Ris weekle before on every breeze; Alasi 'twere easier far to gain,' Than health remove to his o'en-taxed brain; He will go abroad but to find a tomb, Or drag out years in a cloistated room; Ah! pittid too, that his counties wealth Can't purchase tack the free gift of health. He would give it all sould it but restore. The cheerful flow to his heart 5000 piore.

To let, a desolate, cheeriess room, Less like o dwelling than a tomb, lidden in subterraneau gloom; A sick man on his etraw is lade. The last anouth's rank is still unpaid, while the mothers wages smoothy buy. The bread for which the children cry, As he sits by her half-antinguismed lam To sitch at night in the noisone damp, the was not born to such a weary lot, A cheer full place was her father's out; the was not born, to such bliter pain; But the wine-cup maddened the husbe brain; Ahl pittful too, that a living semi-

brain; itiful too, that a living temb hold a heart in its midnight gloom; biliful too, that the weary breath

The state of the s

in other principles out to be also The Democratic Watchman.

"STATE RIGHTS AND PROBER UNION."

VOL. 11.

itizems of their right to a fair trial.

shatter our Constitution without striking a

lingle blow or bringing a gun to bear upor

more terrible to us then an army with ban-

To me, this seems the wildest delusion

that ever took possession of a human brain

other, it is that war, and especially civil

vatem of wholesale slaughter for any other

hands of public officers. And she is there

n double trust; first, as they are citizens

ommon obligation of all officens : and next

The opposing argument, when turned into

that when the Constitution is attacked upo

The Convention when it framed the Cor

stitution, and the people when they adopted

chind it and stab it in the back.

h, means this, and this only ;

is they are her special guardians...

us. A simple declaration of hostilities

BELLEFONTE, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1866.

sippi, Tennesses, or South Carolina. The blomilitary and naval power then upon the to defend sizelf without violating its own the mines of Siberia. In Turkey the ver-

manother. The courts are open, the orare on the headh, and their process in not trated the heart of Ohio, New York, Penh impeded; but their jurisdiction in gone. — sylvaffin and Virginia, were all of them sylvaffin and Virginia, were all of them threatened from the West as well as the Why? Because, say out opponents, war Bast. This Capital was taken, and burned ation of that fact is to deprive all American eral Administrations was a fugitive before hold that the trial by jury is lost to the citisen during the existence of war, earry out sheir doctring theoretically and practically

over new anguand. For a dollar even for their own defence. Their public authowith it; therefore a man may be rison during the pleasure of his captors; a signal to the enemy's ships. But in all is papers may be searched without a way rant; his property may be confiscated be of redress. Nay, an attempt to get a just remedy is construed as a new crime. He this government of laws. On the contrar; are not even complain, for the right of free he and all his supporters, though compasse speech is gone with the rest of his rights. round with darkness and with danger, stor the consequence? I do not speak of what is enemies.

"To shield it, and save it, or perisi The framers of the Condition and the their cotemporaries dies and were burled; their children successed them, and contin-They are very obvious. At the instant ued on the stage of public affairs until they, we are not all robbed, and kidnapped,

if we are not all robbed, and kidnapped,
and hanged, and drawn, and quartered, we
will owe our immunity, not to the Constitution and laws, but to the mere mercy or
and a third generation was already on its policy of those persons who may then hap- way to the grave before this monstrous doc policy of those persons who may then may be true was conceived or thought of, that public officers all over the country might disbellion was commenced.

ous condition; we must have war about half the time, do what we can to avoid it. provoke a war whenever it suits the purpose of either to do so; and they can keep it got ing as long as they please, even after the the law which is and the Acts of Congress and Magna But a military counties, it is not a civil court. It is the Common Law and all the martial, and it is not a civil court. It is conscious when they deny the binding obli-gation of the Constitution they mest put peace woos them they can make the war a tence; and thus they can make the war a rules of natural fatice shall remain under not governed by the law which is made for chronic condition of the country, and the foot, they will try American citizens accorslavery of the people perpetual. Nay, we ding to the law of nations. But the law of in the last fire years we have seen, for the great the mercy of any foreign protentate nations takes no notice of the subject. If the last fire years we have seen, for the who may envy us the phasession of our liberature and distributed in the last differ time, self-constituted iribunals not only that system did contain a special provision assuming power which the law did not give esties which we boast-of so much; he can that a Government might hang one of its own eitizens without judge or jury, it would still be competent for the American people to say, as they have said, that no such thins

But then they tell us that the laws war must be treated as paramount. Here If there be one principle of political ethics they become mysterious. Do they mean that code of public law, which define the duties of two belligerent parties to one neutrals with both ? If yes, then it is simsometitutional rights of the people; not to ply a recurrence to the law of national trample them down. He who carries on a which has nothing on earth to do with the God or man. In a time of war, more than the Government in war as well as in peace legal trial, as much as the citizen owes obe earch of 'an argument under difficulties.

The Attorney-General tells us that all denounce for giving aid to the rebellion in the face, they may take advantage of the blindness produced by the blow, to sneak of the rebellion. They are public whomics, and therefore they may be punished withou being found guilty by a competent court or jury. This convenient rule would outlaw every citizen the moment he is charged with

possible danger. It is clothed from head to foot in a complete panoply of defensive ar-

which I am about to mention; foreignic-vasion, domestic insurrection, mutiny of the nal violations of its laws committed by in dividuals among the hody of the people. vasion and suppresses insurrection; you by means of courts martial; you preserve are prevented and punished by the regular are justified by the law, you ought to use them because they are more efficien

than any other, and less liable to

There is another view of the subject

human being in this country can exercise conferred by law; and under the United words of a written statute. Whatever is of it is positively prohibited. Courts merthey are legal institutions, their jurisdie tion is limited, and their whole code of proedure is regulated by act of Congress. not governed by the law which is made for alone. When they agreed that he was their them, but thrusting aside the regula

What is the consequence? This terribi authority is wholly undefined, and its exercise is without any legal control. Undele field that lies outside of the Constitution and historian of England, says, that when the he hesitated for several days and answered "Do not make me king; for then my hands will be tied up by the laws which define the I please : no statute restraining or limiting among the children of men; no law applies to them; and they exercise all power for the paradoxical resson that none belongs to them rightfully.

ply to military commissions in the exercis-Come, Mr. Attorney, "gird up thy loin; thou shalt declare unto me if thou bast understanding." How is a military commis-sion organized? What shall be the number code of procedure ! How shall witnesses he

Constitution is repealed, or its operation face of the earth. Every town upon the laws, it carries the seeds of destruction in bal order of the Sultan or any of his power-suspended in one State because there is war northern frontier, upon the Atlantic sea. its own bottom; if is a poor, weak, blind, full favorites will cause a man to be tied up bord, and moon the Gulf coast was in daily staggering thing, and the scoper it tumbles in a sack and cast into the Bosphorus. No. over the better. But it has a most efficient ro acquaed Petter and Paul of spreading a legal mode of protecting itself against all "pestilent superstition," which they called the gospel. He heard their defense in perthis moment to think of more than these and he convicted them, though he know not be careful how you approach him; for you and the they were innount, but that he how fot at what moment or by what a trivial had committed the crime. The fie you may rouse a sleeping tiger. Resemy and navy, corruption in the civit ad-ministration, and last, but not least, crimi-ilon; he let loose the Prestorian guards upon nal violations of its laws committed by in-men, women, and children to drown, butcher, and burn them. Herod saw at for good certain possible traitors in Bethlehem by anticipation. This required the death of all the children in that city under two years

make no fa

permitted to share it? What is the reason

ded from all participation in the business

trial which the Constitution guarantees to

the duties that belong to a judge. The Attorney-General thinks that a p

seeding which takes away the lives of citi-

ity as well as law is embodied in the bureau

of, military justice, with all its dark an

bloody machinery. For that atrange onin

duty of the commander-in-chief is to kill.

commissions he must "butcher" indiscrmi-

the rough work of strangling and shooting.

But if my learned friend will only condescend to cast his eye upon the Constitution

he will see at once that all the executive

and military officers are relieved by the pro-vision that the life of a citizen shall not be

aken at all until efter legal conviction by

You cannot help but see that military

mmissions if suffered to go on, will be

used for most pernicious purposes. I have

criticised none of their past proceedings,

the last five years. But what can be the

meaning of this effort to maintain them

among us? Certainly not to punish actua

guilt. All the end of true justice are a

irial which the courts are bound to give

court and jury.

and his provost marshal carried it out with sioned officers of the army were the instru

of the subject. He was an unlimited mo arch. His power to punish for any offense at all wasses broad on that which the Attor brother officers under the United States .apprehended the most serious peril to the "life of his government." The necessity to get rid of him was plain enough, but he could not grow to shock the moral sense of the world by pleading political accessity

the whole land was filled with mourning

and lamentation.

Accordinly he sent for two enterprising gen liberal pay-"made love to their assistance: He acted as his own judge advocate. to persuade his agents that Banquo was their oppressor, and had "field them so under fortune" that he ought lo die for the enemy, then said the king .--

"So be is mine, and though I could "With barefaced power sweep him from my sight And bid my will avouch it; yet I must not, For certain friends, who are both his and miner Whose love I may not drop."

For these and "many weighty reasons"

besides, he thought it best to commit the execution of his design to a subordinate agen-cy. The commission thus organized in Banquo's case sat upon him that very night at a convenient place beside the road where they did precisely what the Attorney General says the military officers may do in this country- they took and killed him, be government wanted it done, and paid them for doing it out of the public tressury. LOLA' MONTES.

But of all the persons that ever wielded

directly to the purpose and object of it, was

tary principle. In 1848, when, she was Minister and mistress to the King of Bavaria, she dictated all the measures of the government. The times were troublesome was rising; everywhere the people wanted which had just exploded in France. Many by a lady of the character which Lola Mor ter bore, and some of them were rash enough to say so Of course that was treason, and and rank of its members? What offences of all possible ways. She bought herself a ome within its jurisdiction? What is its pack of English builedogs, trained to tear compelled to attend it? Is it perjury for a life-blood; and with these dogs at her heels, witness to swear falsely? What is the she marched upand down the streets of Mu-

shares with others the power of life and

in my intercourse with him; and I warn regged laid her case before "de Bureau," where the charges were heard, and Samb and his Dinah were sentenced to be married not near to the man who bath power to kill ! The right of the executive government to

> step in the back room." ifter explaining the duties and obligations f married life, the squire requested them

Bride .- " I isu't gwine to do it, I doesh' sant to hab nuffin to do wid dat nigger. Groom .- " I isn't 'ticular 'bout marryin vid de gal. I nebber lubbed de wench." This protest evened the squires eves lik stwo full moons in the barvest." He asked what was the meaning of it, when the rep seniative of the Ruress informed the in en's Court to be married, and he came u

which they did after much persuasion, and Justice .-- " Do you take this man to b our wedded husband, to love, cherish

b sich trash." Freedmen's Bureau, We take him—go on with the coremony. Justice.—" And do yen take this o be your wedded wife, to love, cherish,

ien't hankerindarier de 'erow.' I kin lit officer of the Government has the power of widout de ele gal.'

single alispide. Hurry up the cakes." your souls."—Ex.

THE TOOLS OF DESPOTISM AFRAIS OF LEGAL JUSTICE.

the Kentucky bill." It is to amend the bear corpus nat of 1868, so sa to go back and protect the military officers from umliciou were wielding the assumed powers of mill. Great anxiety and baste are being mani fested in its passage, so as to shield the Kentucky secundrels against whom there

ained by the prompt, speedy, impartial is there any danger that crime will be winkinvaded the dwellings of private citizens bility to decide upon facts and law than counsel in this cause will not insult you by eous or just purpose, then can they serve? fernal outlaws, convicted them on trumpted p charges and consigned them to fails, penientiaries, bastiles, and the gallows-thes do even a shadow of good, they will be omcowardly culprits, now that they can no lon nipotent to trample upon innocence, to gag ger find shelter and protection from the renipotent to trample upon innocence, to gag ger mus success and approximate truth. to silence patriotilim, and crush iribution of dutraged, justice and common come blok and work like dogs teasty us the liberties of the country. They will humanity, are tremblingly seeking security.

NO. 20.

THE JOKE OF THE SEASON. One of the best things we have read sino our Columbia sorrespondent sent us a de-scription of a contraband wedding is one of pears that a negro couple had been living

under a military guard, and marched off to 'Squire Stare's effice. Arriving there, the officer of the guard remarked, "Squire, here's a couple for you to marry." "All right," replied the justice, "jus

The couple and the officer followed him t he room in the rear of the front office, and

o join hands.

With this understanding Justice Star old the "happy couple" to join hands

bey," &c. 🛒 Bride .- "No I doesn't-not much

Groom.—" l'iole ye dat I ien't 'ticular.

Preedmen's Bureau .- " Certainly we take ake her—of course we do—spits us to a pleasure, he ought to have somebody to aid and wife, and may the Lord have mercy on

A bill is now pending in Congress calls

The military commission secondrels and their myrmidons, informers, detectives, marshals and the like, who during the war, witnesses-pimps, thieves, robbers, hurr-

THE REAL PROPERTY.

Book! whith a bleming the wat It killed my poor relations and left me in luck. A day what he let use see how much I

There is to be Kildle to Line 22,000 22,000 \$196,660

othing yet his quilt wildtin plum. When But I am a cunning cure! Didn't I make the fools are not all dead. Some of them get the poor people to enthrone fight to preserve the Union! Demarche Union, if

I only giff air office and hold bonds. That's what milies the prison elevate itself!

And then didn't I go in far bounder, and go it strong on:patriotiem; and play it hig on-loyalty? Guess not! Oh no! Guess patriotiem dom/spay! Look at these Bills serious an the out of them! How are you my suffering country !

It takes a smart man to keep out of the ar himself and salice others to go. The ounties is:whati:Seighed 'em ! Fou see

they went to glighty in

From all the fewer, altimude counties

To war their signific to, git the heapths I

Brome were Mind

And feste were womind;

South wars her downed.

And some when "this erus! WAF is over." came back. I had a farm. I sold it and put my money in blads. Bonds begt farms "things." And I said stuff to the saidiers. And I got their bounty money on shares. And I filled town opotes, and made a mis little hanl by that. And I put my cash-in

edge. Let me see. I have now one hundred thousand dellars in Government bonds. How I love my Government! It is the best the sun ever shows on! These bouls everage me eight per cent. Interest in gold. Eight per cent on one hundred thechand dollars is just sight thousand. And I get in gold, worth thirty-five to ferty-five per cont. premium: "This makes in gre the snug little sum of eleven thousand dol-

And the beauty of it is I don't have one cent of taxes to pay.

This is the heat Government the world ever saw . Rieft men hold bends poor men pay them; .. The tax-gatherer den's bother me. It don't cent me one red cent to-le

To pay State expenses! To pay government expen To pay county taxes! To pay city taxes!

To pay, city taxes!

To pay, village [axes]

To pay town initial

To pay subsidiff farm.

To pay subsidiff farm.

To pay past district.

To pay the billions.

To pay it with the character, ather, houses, brillions farmed to the polyment of the control of the co

I an one of the phylocture of this gright-ment. Gird thing: If is had not been it such loud mouthful they at home grands, the war never would have been ended. And the soldiers' bountles! E and that is the You see 'We velocd them by taxation, of

real estate of the town. And we issued town homesofty bends, county bonds, State bonds sind arising other kind of bonds. And we sold 'em slog cheap to get the memory to-pay bounties. And us follows bought the of soldiers. And we got our bes

all back.

And better gills ! The soldiers came back from the war and now are working to pay taxes to pay interest on my bonds!

Inn't it nice.
The distance went to war, and now