Democratic Watchman

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BELLEFONTE, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1866.

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

FOR GOVERNOR
HON. HIESTER CLYMER,
OF BERKS COUNTY

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic voters of Centre County will meet at the regular places of holding borough and township elections on Saturday the 11th day of August next, between the hours of two and four o'clock P. M., to elect delegates to appear at a convention to be held at the Court House, at Bellefonte, on Tuesday the 14th day of August, 1866. Which convention will put in nomination one candidate for Congress, (subject to the decision of the conference of the 18th Congressional district,) one candidate for Assembly, one candidate for Sheriff, one candidate for Prothonotary, one candidate for Register and Recorder, one candidate for Commissioner, two candidates for Associate Judges, one candidate for Auditor and one candidate for Coroner. The number of delegates to which the election districts are respectively entitled is as follows

Bellefonte, 2 Milesburg 1 Unionville, 1 Phillipsburg, 1 Howard, Borough 1 Benner 2, Boggs, 2 Barnesdale 1 Curtin, 1 Ferguson, 2 Gregg, 3 Haines 1 Halfmoon, 1 Harris, 2, Howard, 1 Huston 1 Liberty, 1; Marion 1, Miles 3 Patton 1 Penn 3 Potter, 1, Rush, 1, Snowshoe, 2 Spring 2 Taylor, 1 Union, 1 Walker 2 Worth 1

JOHN H ORVIS.
Chairman Dem. County Committee

Who Abolitionism has Benefited.

We would like to have a list of the taxpayers in this section of Pennsylvania, who with all the saving skimping, toiling and sweating of the past five years, are better off to-day than they were then; than they were at the time the saint like LINCOLN, in scotch cap and plaid cloak, marched into Washington and the party of retrenchment and reform took charge of the affairs of the Government. It would not long list a very few sheets of paper would hold all the names. Yet it would be a list that would put other men to thinking—to wondering, why at the end of five years of incessant labor of high prices, and consequent living dearer no better off than they were in the beginning. Some think of this now. Others go recklessly ahead deceiving themselves with the idea that because they are getting double the old price for grain or twice the wages they used to get for a day's work, that they are growing rich.

How foolish.

Little do they think that the farms they owned when abolitionism came into power, the houses they called them, the horses, the sheep, the hogs the cattle, all that they once possessed, now belongs to the government.

Yet it is true.

Upon every acre of land, upon every house and lot upon every cents worth of taxable property in this broad land there is a mortgage that must be paid, before those who were once owners can call it theirs. That *mortgage was given* to carry on a war to free negroes and make voters of them—for which New England speculators and give abolition generals an opportunity to steal sugars, pianos, horses dresses and cotton from the people of the south.

The farmer who at the begining of the war, was the fortunate possessor of a farm worth five ten or twenty thousand dollars in reality owns nothing to-day. If his place was valued at five thousand dollars, there is a public debt against it, of five thousand dollars if at ten ten thousand and if at twenty, twenty thousand, and this debt must be paid in taxes, before he can call the property his own. *If every taxpayer was compelled to day to pay his share of the debt contracted during the five years abolitionism has controlled the offices of the government it would take from him an amount equal to the assessed value of his entire property.* This may seem startling yet it is true.

How many taxpayers then could be found to day, who are better off now, then five years ago. Wouldn't the list be short?

Bond-holders names would be on it—the men whom the government has sold the mortgages it holds against the people too, and as an inducement for them to buy, exempted their wealth from taxation. Contractors names would be on it—the scamps who furnished the soldiers with shoddy clothes shaving soled shoes, chip hat and rotten herring. Political Generals names would be on it—the men who stole spoons, confiscated cotton robbed houses insulted women and got their men murdered through incompetency and cowardice. Congressmens names would be on it—the men who drank whiskey, kept mistresses secured *contracts for friends*, made laws to oppress the poor, and voted themselves five thousand dollars a session for this work, together with the names of abolition officials generally, and thieves and public plunderers in particular. And these would be all. They are the only ones, who have been benefited by the legislation of the abolition party.

Let the honest hard fisted workingmen remember this, and if they think it profitable to longer support a party that has robbed them of all they were worth, let them vote and work for Jno W. GEARY and the candidates of abolitionism.

THEY DIDN'T LAST.—Egypt in the days of PHAROAH was visited by seven plagues; but neither PHAROAH nor the plagues lasted. Our country in the days of LINCOLN, like Egypt, only worse, had its rivers of blood, its lice, and all the plagues that abolitionism could bring upon it. But there is hope for the people, PHAROAH by the interposition of God was removed, LINCOLN, if abolition preachers are correct, was called away by the same power, and as the plagues left Egypt, so will the plagues of abolitionism leave America. Let the people look up and rejoice.

—Before abolitionism succeeded in getting into power, did any one ever dream of such a thing as an internal revenue tax in this country? We think not. Under a Democratic administration nothing of the kind was known. Now, besides, the scores of other taxes that are imposed upon the people, they pay on an average for every inhabitant, *three cents a day*, or *ten dollars and ninety-five cents a year*, as a revenue tax. This is a little item but will do for some folks to reflect over.

Adjournment of Congress.

The most iniquitous assemblage of men that ever convened to legislate for a free country—the present Congress—adjourned its session on Saturday last, much to the relief and comfort of the people. Probably no deliberative body that ever had the interests of a people in its charge in any age of the world, possessed less *real* talent or ability or more brazen effrontery and consummate rascality. A greater set of thieves and scoundrels than the radical majority of the Congress *which has just adjourned*, never disgraced the law-making halls of any country, or brought the credit of a government into disrepute. It has loaded the people with taxes, ground the faces of the poor with oppressive edicts, deprived one section of the country of its just rights, fought the executive, insisted on negro suffrage, passed laws to make the black man the white citizens equal; plundered the public treasury, enriched its minions with the hard earned money of the people, gave to nigger philanthropists the funds which should have been applied to the payment of the interest of the public debt, cursed the south, damned the President, encouraged licentiousness in high places, and frowned upon all attempts to restore the pristine peace and unity of the country. In a word, it had been all for evil that it could be and the sole obstacle in the way of the complete and *harmonious* restoration of the states to their original statures in the Union. It has kept the country in a sea of agitation from the time it first assembled until the present moment and endangered and imperiled the future peace and prosperity of the people.

What wonder then, that the day of its adjournment should be hailed throughout the the entire land as an hour of jubilee! What wonder that men, intent upon business, should nevertheless as they hurry through the street look at each other joyfully as they pass and say

Congress has adjourned! It is no wonder, for a sense of relief pervade every class of people from the highest to the lowest and in the general delight it is felt that the country can now have a breathing spell in the radical path to destruction and an opportunity to throw off the horrible night mare of abolitionism with which it has been visited during the fatal dream of its people.

For our part sincerely and earnestly thanking God for this last scene of all that end this strange eventful tand most wicked history we trust that this session of the Thirty Ninth Congress will be the last evil in the long catalogue of woes with which this country and people have been visited within the last five years. Surely, great as have been our sins we have been most sorely punished and should we be called upon to, witness and survive another iniquity and infliction like that of the session of Congress which has just closed we should be forced to exclaim in the pathetic language of Cain *our punishment is* greater than we can bear. May the good Lord, who never afflicts his children, save for their own good, avert the rod of his wrath, and give us peace, harmony, prosperity, and an honest and incorrupt Legislature once more.

And now, let the Presidential axe fall right and left, and decapitate the nigger head of every radical office holder in the country. Let its sharp edge first cleave the secretarial and villainous neck of EDWIN M STANTON and not stop until the last gory head of the last insignificant radical county postmaster rolls into the "low police" basket under the presidential chair. Let them all feel the Executive wrath

"Lay on, Macduff'
And damned be he who first cries
Hold! enough!"

till every mother's son of them has been removed from the places they disgrace and decent, honest, upright men substituted. The President owes it to his friends to do this, and he should not be mealy mouthed about it. *Let him begin* at once, and handle them without gloves.

Geary!

No party that ever had existence ever presented such a candidate to the people as Gen GEARY. His name, instead of being a "tower of strength," is like a wet blanket on the fire of enthusiasm. Nobody says anything good about him—everybody speaks of him contemptuously. His honor is yet in futurity his disgrace covers all the past. With such a candidate, unwillingly forced upon them by JOHN W FORNEY, without a single quality of honor, courage or ability to recommend him, the abolition party feels that its success is almost hopelessly imperilled, and that the day of its triumph is well nigh ended. With the tenacious grasp of a dying man, then, it clings to the last plank of its rotten platform, and attempts to deceive the people with cunningly invented fables of the chivalry of its candidate, and his heroic deeds in war. But the soldiers who fought under him, and the civilians who know him are not to be deceived by these false representations of his political friends. They know that he is a "dead duck" in the puddle, a Falstaff in courage, a tyrant in disposition, and an imbecile in intellect. There is but one thing in which he excels, and that is in boast and bragadocia. If this quality is able to carry him through the campaign, he will undoubtedly be the next Governor, for he spares neither breath nor words in his own laudation. But of all the attributes which go to make up a statesman he is entirely destitute, and the ingenious tyro in the political history of the country might teach him lessons that would astonish his understanding. Sick of their candidate, and disgusted at his vain-glorious boasting, the abolitionists see their impending doom, and though they struggle hard to wrest their life from fate, the decree is written which will consign them to everlasting overthrow and infamy.

AFRAID TO ACCEPT THE OFFER.—Our friend MEYERS of the *Bedford Gazette*, who was a member of the Legislature at the time the Amendment to the State Constitution, allowing soldiers in the field to vote, was passed, offers to pay *one hundred dollars in gold* to the chairman of the abolition state central committee, if he cannot show from the record that CLYMER voted in the senate for the Amendment, provided any abolitionist will pay *half that amount*, to the chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee if he does. Is there any of the friends of Sambo in this section that will accept the offer?

Another Good Omen.

One of the most hopeful signs of the times, as we mentioned last week is, that **Democrats are speaking out.** Another omen equally as promising is, that abolitionists are keeping their mouths shut. The men whose "loyalty" was so loud during the past five years, have now, like the boy we have all heard of, nothing to say. The poor platter-brained fools, whose patriotism consisted in calling decent men "traitors," and whose love of country was measured by length of tongue, have slunk into their holes, as though they had been caught stealing sheep. The leaders of the party, whose chief stock in trade consisted in applying harsh names and vulgar epithets to their political opponents, seem to have had a stroke of political palsy or to have been smitten all at once with a peculiar desire to say nothing, at least on the subject that brings up the question of their chances of success.

Democrats can now walk along the streets, without drawing hissed at them "copperhead," they can enter stores, hotels and other public places without being insulted with the cry of "traitor," can attend church without having dinged-donged into their ears, the sacredness of murder, rapine and robbery, if it is only committed in the name of "loyalty," can send their children to school without having their minds abused on account of the political faith of their parents, and can read their political papers and defend their political principles, without being stigmatized as "enemies of the government," aiders and abettors of treason, or with any of the other opprobious names which for years has been the great fever, by which abolitionism has kept itself in power.

The simple fact that the loose tongues of big mouthed loyalists have ceased to wag as they were wont to during the past five years, and that in the quiet that this occasions the great mass of the people—who are always honest—will have time and opportunity to reflect, should cause the heart of every patriot to bound with joy. When the people reflect, right will succeed. They may be led astray for a time by noisy pretensions, by prejudice or by passion, but reason sooner or later will take the place of these, and they will return to the support of justice, casting aside and spurning the men who have deceived and betrayed them. Reason returning and the people are striking a balance with abolitionism. It is this that has caused the mouths of the cloud-patriots, who by their actions have caused the rest to follow them to see what was wrong.

And as the skunk looses its power to be formidable when it can no longer stink, so does abolitionism when its devotees-advocates can no longer distort and be-smear its opponents with the vitiated gall that emanates from their foul stomachs. When that time comes, and come it has now the power of abolitionism has departed. Its long tongues that wagged ceaselessly, making a senseless noise,—only to insult and annoy the people—have been tied by the inevitable logic of events. Let Democrats rejoice for a better omen of success *than the lock* ed lips of those who were never silent when wrong *could* succeed could not be wanted.

Our Convention and Prospects.

On Tuesday, the 14th instant, the Democratic County Convention will meet to nominate candidates to be supported by the party at the ensuing election in October. It will assemble under the most favourable circumstances and we have no doubt its proceedings will be harmonious and result in the best interests of the party and the county. As soon as those candidates are put into the field by the voice of the convention, the campaign will be fairly opened and the battle will begin. The Democracy will enter the contest with an unbroken front and a party made a unit by the disasters of the past. It will go into the fight with the determination to win, and it will do it in spite of THAD STEVENS and all his darkey crew. The prospects is, one success are glorious, and all that is needed is a concentrated effort of the whole strength of the party. That we will have and, as a consequence a rout down will go the already tottering structure of abolitionism. The handwriting is on the wall and the days of our humiliation are numbered. Let us work then for the accomplishment of our sacred purpose remembering that "the battle is not to the strong alone but to the vigilant, the active and the brave." Let this, then, be our watchword, and we cannot fail to triumphantly steer our grand old ship of state into the properous harbor of permanent peace. But, with all our confidence in the final result let us be watchful and vigilant. The foe we fight is a wary and unscrupulous one, and with the fox's cunning he will endeavor to throw us off our guard and elude our grasp. Let us hold him firmly where we have him and stab him at his own throat hold.

—On Saturday last, the family horse of the late President Lincoln, was sold at public auction in Chicago. He was bid in by the owner at $65—$60 being the highest sum offered. The animal was 18 years old.—*Exchange.*

Here was a case of extreme "disloyalty"—an act of open rebellion. The family horse of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the dead saint of Ford's Theatre, the martyred Tycoon of abolitionism, sold or bought in rather by his owners for the paltry sum of 65 dollars! Alas, for the memory of the "great departed"—the much vaunted and glorified "Old Abe." Was it not enough that his funeral car should have been sold for almost nothing, without the last refusal of his political friends to buy *his dear old family horse*, which was only 18 years old? Oh! the ingratitude of the abolition party! Have they forgotten their well-beloved already? Are not his articles of property any longer sacred to them? Do they not love his dear old horse, or his mooley cow, or his fall pig? Truly was this last

"The most unkindest cut of all."

—The abolition press over the entire country, assert positively, that GEARY is the representative of the STEVENS wing of the abolition party. He endorses THAD. STEVENS doctrine from begining to end and THAD. says:

"Sir, this doctrine of a white man's government, is the most infamous and atrocious of all time."

Will the white men of the state those who believe they are *white men* and not white-washed niggers, make a note of this fact.

The Atlantic Cable Laid--Peace between Austria and Prussia.

At last the Atlantic Telegraph has been laid. America and Europe are now connected by a cable under the sea, and news can be transmitted from New York to London in a few hours. This great achievement has been accomplished by the indefatigable exertions of a few American and British savants, who deserve the thanks of the civilized world, and whose names will be honored to the latest generation. The work was completed on the 27th ult., and telegrams announcing the event were received from CYRUS W. FIELD, the projector of the enterprise, by President JOHNSON, Secretary SEWARD, and the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

Already we have received the news of a treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia, over the cable, for which we would have otherwise had to wait weeks or months. But the electric fluid has already conveyed us the glad news, and we now have the satisfaction of knowing that the European war is over. A treaty of peace was signed on or about the 23d of July. This we would not have known had it not been for the cable, at least before the latter part of the present month. The advantages of such a connection, therefore, between the Old and New worlds may easily be seen.

To CYRUS W. FIELD probably more than to any other living man is this enterprise due, and his name will hereafter be ranked among the most celebrated of the benefactors of his race.

ONE WAY TO MAKE HOME PRICES.—New England is howling for more tariff. How badly her pampered up manufacturers need it can be reckoned from the fact that not a single manufacturing establishment east of the Connecticut river, has paid a dividend to its stock holders, during the past year than twelve per cent while many of them have paid as high as *forty five* and *fifty* per cent. The laboring classes of our country are paying that amount. Every cent of it comes out of the pockets of the consumers of such goods as New England manufactures—woollens, calicoes, &c. Do they want the prices of the e articles raised still higher? If so they need only vote for GEARY and the abolition candidate for Congress; they are all pledged to have make manufactures just as high a tariff as they want and the higher the tariff the higher the prices.

GEN TO GOD.—Except he of the "long coats" to notoriety and one of the great moguls of abolitionism in Western Pennsylvania, predicts that the "Knoppenheads" will gain seven members of Congress in Pennsylvania at the coming election. The eighteenth district will be good for one of them. Let WILSON and his negro suffrage friends make note of it.

WORKING.—The county clerk of Gilmore county West Virginia has been sued by a nigger, for refusing to issue a license for him to marry a white woman. Under the civil rights bill the clerk will be fined $1000 for thus depriving Mr SAMBO of any of the rights *guaranteed* to white men. A glorious country indeed.

Drops from the Sea of Newspaperdom.

Items of interest that newspapers bring Strung altogether on one long string.

Although there are but few of the leaders of the abolition party who deny, that their chief object now is to enfranchise the negro and make him in every respect, the social and political equal of the caucasian yet there are thousands of honest men who still cling to that organization who cannot or will not beleive that such is its design. Whether they are willfully blind or stupidly ignorant then votes at the coming election will tell. There is no disguise that can hide from the view of those who will see if they want to, that the great aim of Abolitionism now is to place the ballot in the hands of the negro in order that it may continue in power to rob the people by unequal taxation, and to oppress them by unjust laws, calculated only to protect and benefit the rich. Many honest men who have heretofore supported that party see this and have the meanliness and courage to come out openly and oppose it and the men and the party, that harbor for a moment such infamous and degrading ideas. The Pittsburg *Republic* edited and controlled by men who have been life long opponents of Democracy comes up in the following style, on the subject, the *Commercial*, a dirty looking sheet that goes the full length of abolitionism in trying to degrade the race to which its editors have the impudence to say that they belonged.

"THE LOYAL FAMILY STAKES.—And now we would ask the Chief of the *Conga rental* whose platform he has to offer the people? Is it not the one which he hims if has eminently repudiated, i. e. negro suffrage? Is it not the report of the Reconstruction Committee now proposed is amendment to the Constitution? And do not those proposed as amendments ignore the old platforms of the Republican party? *Do they not propose negro suffrage under a penalty?* Do they not say to the several States, if you do not allow the negro to vote, he shall not be counted in the basis of representation? That *if Pennsylvania will not let the negro vote, she will lose one member of Congress on account of her refusal?* Does not the editor of the *Commercial* know that the *very essence*, the kernel of Radicalism is negro suffrage?

Has he not read the repeated assertions of all Radicals, from Sumner and Stevens down to Forney and Thomas Williams that the end aim, object and purpose of Radicalism is *to compel the States to give the ballot to the negro?* Does he not know that the very movement that President Johnson gave it as his opinion that the question of suffrage was one which belonged exclusively to the several States to determine for themselves—that at that moment he was denounced by the Radical press all over the country as a traitor to his party and scouted as unworthy of the confidence of those who had elevated him to power? Will the editor of the *Commercial* tell us distinctly and unequivocally whether he agrees with that opinion of the President or not? Whether he is, or is not, in favor of the people of Pennsylvania having the right to determine who shall wield her political power and cast her ballots—and whether he thinks that if somebody outside of Pennsylvania, no matter who can dictate to her whom she shall allow to vote or not to vote—that, in that case, Pennsylvania would be a free State? and what the difference is between dictating to her who shall vote and who shall be elected?"

There are questions which other editors than those of the *Commercial*, who advocate and support the dogmas of abolitionism, yet who deny that one of their objects is the enfranchisement of the negro are asked to answer. Will they do it? Can they do it? Dare they do it? No. They know that the great object of their party this fall, is to secure the election of the most fanatical men in their party to Congress, and the State Legislature, in order that the so-called amendments to the Constitution may be ratified, and thus make negroes voters without the consent of the people. *They know that every vote cast for* JOHN W. GEARY *is a vote in favor of negro suffrage; that every vote cast for an Abolition candidate for Congress, is a vote in favor of negro suffrage, and that every vote cast for an abolition candidate for the Legislature, is a vote in favor of forcing negro suffrage upon the people of Pennsylvania.* They KNOW this, and none but political demagogues will deny it, and even some of them have not the brazen effrontry to assert that they and their candidates are not pledged to the support of negro suffrage. Here is a little extract upon this subject, which the *Lancaster Intelligencer* gets from the Philadelphia *Press*, which will no doubt be of considerable interest to quite a number of our readers.

WHEN EVERY NEGRO IS TO VOTE.—The Philadelphia *Press* is everywhere recognized as the leading Republican newspaper in Pennsylvania. It is more read and more quoted from than any other. It speaks by and with authority. Its expositions of the platform of the party are accepted as *ex cathedra*, and its enunciation of the ulterior objects, aims and ends of the organization are received by the faithful as the true political gospel, to dissent from which is to be worse than an infidel. It does not shirk the real issue or endeavor to cover up the designs of the Republican party leaders. It recognizes negro suffrage as the great cardinal doctrine, to be accepted, cherished, fought for and forced upon the people. Of its ultimate acceptance and adoption it does not entertain a shadow of doubt. In Sunday's issue we have the following bold editorial prediction:

"Ten years hence, when we thank God on the hundredth anniversary of the nation's birthday—and ten years is not a long period in the life of a nation so progressive as ours—there will not be between the two oceans a single politic al slave. *Every intelligent citizen will be a voter, and no will stupid enough to assert that should have opposed negro suffrage as they now wonder that they should have opposed unconditional emancipation.*"

Will the white voters of Pennsylvania please take notice? The short period of ten years is to see the last barrier to negro equality completely broken down. On the 4th of July, 1876, *expectant negro suffrage* is to be the law of the whole land of Pennsylvania as well as Massachusetts. The agency through which this result is to be secured is the Republican party. Its triumph is to bring about a grand negro jubilee, which is to be celebrated by the fire works rejoicings of the centenary anniversary of the Declaration of Independence—just ten years from last Wednesday. The time is short. Very many who read the sarcasm will live to see it. To each one of these we put this plain question. *Do you intend to register your vote this fall, and at each succeeding election which shall occur, with a view to next to vote, in favor of unconditional negro suffrage?*

If you do not you must repudiate the Republican party from this time, henceforth and forever. Every vote cast for Geary will be a vote to make one Centenary anniversary of our Independence a negro jubilee. Every triumph of the party to which he belongs will be a step toward the event which is its Radical consummation, to be the crowning glory of that occasion. Do not deceive yourself into the belief that you can temper with this infamous political heresy. So surely as the rule of the Republican party is not speedily broken down so surely will the bold prophecy of Forney be fulfilled to the very letter. A radical victory in Pennsylvania this fall will be rightly claimed as a great triumph and the election of Geary will be heralded as an endorsement of universal negro suffrage. Let every voter reflect seriously before depositing his ballot. It will be a square vote for or against negro equality. Reader how do you intend your vote shall count?

And yet the advocacy of univer al suffrage, is not the only damning sin of the party that has chosen the renegade and bombast, JOHN W GEARY, as it candidate. It is guilty of every crime that can be imputed to agents of the devil. How it has robbed the people and impoverished the country through its representatives let one of its own members, HENRY J RAYMOND a member of the Congress, which, thank God, has adjourned, tell. He says

"Representative Hale is not a day or an hour too early with his resolution in favor of retrenchment *for in all our nation's history there is no parallel for the prodigality which distinguishes the present Congress.* Our Representatives forget or ignore the fact that we have a war debt of *three thousand millions of dollars* and that war claims will add at least another *thousand millions.* Our enormous revenue, instead of being husbanded for its legitimate use, *is scattered right and left, in unparalleled, if not prodigate appropriations.* This waste of treasure cannot and must not be tolerated. Taxation in all the forms that Congressional ingenuity can invent, is upon us. *These taxes are to be supported by the present Congress.* The people have paid cheerfully and will continue to pay, until evidence of the Congressional improvidence and abuse comes home to them. Then look out for Congressional empty saddles."

How do you like it tax-payers? It is of your money that these profligate appropriations are made. It is you that foot the bills contracted by this party of "retrenchment and reform." Do you like that kind of reform? The kind, which in our nations history has no parallel for prodigality." If you do give your support to abolitionism and its candidates. Perhaps you would like to know the amount you paid in taxes, to the Federal Government last year. If you do, read the following bit of information, which we get from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

$53,000,000 A YEAR.—This enormous sum was levied and collected from the people of the United States last year, for the support of the Federal Government. It is equal to a tax of $18 a head upon every man woman and child in the country. A family of six persons pays $108 dollars a year besides all the enormous State and local taxes. Still, with these expenditures, let the people remember that the radical politicians insist on lavishing $16,000,000 upon Freedmen's Bureaus in the South, to support the negro population in idleness, and to pay their board and house rent. They must also upon keeping an immense standing army of 60,000 men at an expense of $100,000,000 a year, when it is entirely unnecessary, and when its reduction would so greatly lighten our taxes. They also insist upon the exemption of the wealthy bond holder from all taxation, State, or local, and the imposition of these burdens as additional upon other and poorer classes.

Such legislation is evidence of honest law-makers. Don't you think so taxpeyers? You don't! Well, *neither* do we. But it is the style of the party in power. The way they have of doing things. That is *some* things. Here is the way their candidate for Governor, "J W. G." ha of doing other things. That is making speeches to Sabbath school scholars. We are indebted to the local of the *Patriot & Union*, for this last evidence of his ability and fitness for the position he aspires too.

GEARY'S HOURS AT HOME.—*A political Speech to a Sabbath School—The "Hero" From a New Point of View.*—On Saturday last the Sabbath school scholars of New Cumberland had a pic nic—a social gathering in the woods—where they could sing their beautiful songs, chat together with their teachers, and eat from the same table the delicacies that had been provided for the occasion. This gathering of the little ones took place in a beautiful shady grove, not over a half a mile from the residence of Gen. John W. Geary, the Republican candidate for Governor. During the afternoon the General, without an invitation, took it into his head to visit the children, being accompanied by Mrs Geary. When he arrived at the wood, and saw the children frolicking upon the grass, and enjoying themselves as little ones only can, he conceived the idea that the occasion was a good one to *make a point* among the teachers and scholars who, no doubt, would consider it a high honor to be addressed by a Major General. The fact becoming known that the General desired to be heard, two or three gentlemen inviting him to address the children. The offer being accepted, the Sunday school scholars were called together. The Rev Mr. Graham very politely requested the General to say nothing of politics, which he assured the pastor he had no intention of doing.

Well, **Major General Geary was introduced**, and what a sickening spectacle followed. He attempted to make a Sunday school address, and completely failed. He could not collect words together—he broke down entirely. What could he do? The teachers began to hang their heads in shame, and the little ones were impatient. Geary, feeling severely disappointed at the looks of the audience before him, and having resolved to *say something, drew from his pocket a manuscript* which he read, *commenting upon the speech of Montgomery Blair, at Reading.* He then has ched forth into a violent abuse of that gentleman, and arraigned the Democratic party before the little gathering of teachers and scholars present. The reverend pastor of the flock left in mortification and shame, and one by one the teachers and scholars disappeared, leaving the General to complete his political harangue to an exceedingly small auditory. Everybody was mortified, was put to shame, and the joyfulness, the happiness of the little gathering was completely broken up for the day. It seemed as though a cloud had burst over the sunshine of the moment. The people of New Cumberland—Republicans and Democrats—feel aggrieved and sore at the utter ignorance *and want of self respect* of a man assuming the high position of Governor, in addressing a *certain political speech* to a gathering of Sabbath, school children. Surely his political fortunes are becoming desperate. *They are becoming desperate* and John W Geary, by his despicable action on Saturday last, has lost nearly every friend he had in the town ship of New Cumberland. Such a man for Governor! eh?

What a verdict to Pennsylvania the election of such a man would be! Is there any one after reading the account of the exhibition he made of himself in this instance, that will have the audacity to say he is not qualified to fill the gubernatorial chair of our proud old commonwealth? Out upon such ignorance! But it is between this man and the Hon. HIESTER CLYMER, a gentleman whose abilities are questioned by no one, whose patriotism cannot be doubted and whose character is without a blot, that the people are to choose. They are the only candidates, and the *representatives* of doctrines as antagonistic as good and evil, as day night, as light and darkness. CLYMER, is the candidate of white-men, in favor of a restored Union, white-supremacy, equal and low taxation, and an honest economical administration of the government while, GEARY represents negro suffrage—amalgamation, disunion high taxes, high tariff, consolidation and all the other heresis of abolitionism.

But to change the subject. Here is a little item which we get from the Richmond *Enquirer*, which will give our readers and idea of what freedom has done on some of the pets of abolitionism.

NEGRO PROSTITUTES.—No one whose avocations call him into our streets can fail to be struck by the numbers of negro women who ply their shameless vocation with a brazen immodesty which we have never seen equalled. Not even in New York, which some are pleased to call, with its 50 000 fallen women, the modern Sodom is there to be seen such an amount of bare-faced and unblushing indecency as prevails among the negro wenches who after nightfall infest our streets. They are to be met with everywhere. They gather in knots, on the corners alike of low alleys and fashionable thoroughfares, peer out of doorways in the purlieus, flaunt and flirt in groups through the streets, singing snatches of indecent songs, and addressing passers by in obscene language. Of every hue, from the lemon colored quadroon to the blackest ebony, ranging in age from mere children up to middle age, these creatures stalk abroad in search of prey. Vice wears its most brazen aspect; there is no affectation of decency all is bold and brazen, and hideous impunity."

What a wonder it is that the abolition Congress, which just adjourned, didn't leave Washington long ago, and hold its session in Richmond. Wenches were plenty and the members could have saved the $2,000 apiece, extra they voted themselves, to pay their mistresses.

New Advertisements.

lands of Moses Thompson, on the north by land of P. B. Waddle and John M Bush, on the west by lands of William Thompson and John Dillon, on the south by William Reed containing twenty four acres more or less, thereon erected a two story frame house and L born.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Samuel Stevenson.

ALSO, All that certain two story house or building situated in the township of Boggs, in the county of Centre, containing in front twenty-eight feet and six inches and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage app rtenant to said building, bounded on the north by land of Jesse Frymire & P. Treziwny, on the south by lands of Mrs Kinney and A C. Iddings, on the east by land of John Glenn, and on the west by land of Linn & McCoy, containing fourteen acres and sixty perches more or less, in the occupancy of Wm. Rose, and to be sold as the property of said Wm Rose, owner, or reputed owner.

ALSO, All that certain two story plank frame house or building, situated in Boggs township, in the county of Centre, containing in front twenty eight feet and in dep h twenty feet, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage, appurtenant, bounded by land of A C Iddings at all, now in the occupancy of A. C. Iddings, and to be sold as the property of said A C. Iddings, own r, or reputed owner, and contrator.

ALSO, All the right title and interest of George C Brun, in and to the following tracts of land situated in Gregg township Centre county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, the first thereof beginning at stone (old corner spruce stump), thence along the next described tract, late of Peter Wilson and Charles Henry formerly Henry Reeder North 70 degrees, east 117 perches to a stone, thence along lands of Jacob Brun, south 59 degrees, west 109½ perches to a stone, thence along lands granted to Stephen Kinely by William Gure, north 36¼ degrees, west 34 perches to stones, thence along same north 59½ degrees, west 9 perches to stones, thence along the south 36¼ degrees, east 24 perches to stones, thence along lands of the heirs of Jacob Graham, deceased, south 46¼ degrees, west 18 perches to a stone, thence along lands of John Colt, south 70 degrees, west 40 perches to stones near public road, thence along the above described tract south 22 degrees, east 18 perches to the place of beginning containing 4½ acres of land, more or less, thereon erected a dwelling house and barn and other out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George C. Brun.

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

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, R. CONLEY.
Bellefonte, August 3, 1866. Sheriff

SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, *will be exposed* to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Bellefonte, on Saturday the 25th day of August A. D. 1866 at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, the following property to wit, a certain tract of land situated in Bonnor township, Centre county, bounded and described as follows, beginning at stones, thence by lands of E Beaver, south 10 degrees, east 120½ perches to stones, thence by other lands of George A Fairlamb, south 86 degrees 50 perches to post, thence south 68 degrees, west 60 perches to pine, thence south 18 degrees, west 24½ perches to stones, thence south 12 degrees, west 40 perches to stones, thence south 18 degrees, east 16 perches to B. O., thence north 71 degrees, west 21 perches to W O, thence north 10 degrees, east 20 perches to stones, thence by lands of Harvey Mann, south 87 degrees, west 98 perches to pine thence by land of John Wagner, north 50 degrees, east 104 perches to stones, thence by land of said John Wagner, north 8 degrees, west 52 perches to stones, thence by lands of Joseph Beaver at all north 41 degrees, east 106 perches to the place of beginning, containing 90 acres more or less, thereon erected a small house and stable.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George A. Fairlamb

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, R CONLEY.
Bellefonte, August 3, 1866. Sheriff

REGISTERS NOTICES.

The following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remain filed of record in this Office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county, to be held at Bellefonte for allowance and confirmation, on Wednesday, the 29th day of August, A D 1866

1 The account of John Neidleigh, guardian of Margaret and Lydia Neidleigh, minor children of John Neidleigh, late of Ferguson township, deceased.

2 The final account of John Emerick administrator of estate of Paul Emerick, late of Gregg township, deceased

3 The account of John S Bush, administrator of &c., of Alexander Richards, late of the borough of Unionville, deceased.

4 The account of John Pletcher and Michael Pletcher, executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Holter, late of Liberty township, deceased

5 The account of Adam Rankin, administrator of &c., of Michael Miller, late of Ferguson township, deceased

6 The account of Daniel Welch, administrator of &c., of William C. Welch, late of the borough of Bellefonte, deceased.

7 The account of A B Wolf, administrator of &c., of H M. Lucas, late of Centre county, deceased.

8 The supplementary account of Philip Vanada and Adam Vanada, executors of &c., of Henry Vanada, late of Harris Township, deceased

9 The account of John J Musser, executor of &c., of Margaret Meese, late of Spring township, deceased

10 The account of James Loder and Eliza beth Zeigler, executors of the last will and testament of John Zeigler, late of Marion township, deceased

11 The account of George Korman, acting administrator of &c., of David Whiteleather, late of Gregg township deceased.

12 The account of Michael Grove, guardian of Susan, Diana, Sophia and Anna Maria Rockey minor children of Jacob Rockey, late of Walker township, deceased.

13 The account of George Kusterborder administrator of &c., of John Swinehart, late of Ferguson township, deceased

14 The account of Joseph Gramly, administrator of &c., of Catharine Bear, late of Miles township, deceased

15 The account of William L Harper, administrator of &c., of William Ward, late of Boggs town-ship, deceased

16 The account of Henry Meyer and Daniel Meyer, executors of the last will and testament of Philip Meyer, late of Harris township, dec'd.

17 The account of John A Hunter, administrator of &c., of Francis Stephenson, late of Patton township, deceased.

18 The account of Michael Welland, guardian of Anna, George, Margaret and Catharine Heamelsand, minor children of John Heinselman, late of Harris township deceased.

19 The account of Michael Harper, administrator of &c., of Johnathan Wolf late of Haines township, deceased

20 The final account of George and Henry Spyker, executors of the last will and testament of Daniel Spyker, late of Haines township, deceased.

21 The account of Philip Shenebarger, administrator of &c., of Avander Johnston, late of Harris township, deceased

22 The account of Samuel Gilliland, guardian of the person and estate of Margaret Johnston, minor child of Alexander and Ellen Johnston, late of Harris township, deceased.

23 The account of Samuel Gilliland, guardian of the person and estate of James Johnston, one of the minor children of Alexander and Ellen Johnston late of Harris township, deceased.

24 The account of John R Keller and Daniel T W land administrators of &c., of John Keller late of Harris township, deceased

25 The account of James McDivit, administrator of &c., of William McDivit, late of Worth township, deceased

26 The account of Jonathan Kramer and John H Moss, administrators of &c., of Jonathan Kreamer late of Spring township, dec'd.

27 The account of Elizabeth Louge and Philip Shenebarger, executors of the last will and testament of James Louge late of Harris township deceased.

28 The account of Samuel Goss, administrator of &c., of Uriah Ward, late of Ferguson township, deceased.

29 The account of John B. Thomas executor of &c., of Zacheus P. Thomas late of Benner township, deceased.

30 The account of George M. Yocum, administrator of &c., of William Gahagan, late of the borough of Bellefonte, deceased.

31 The account of T. M. Hall, Administrator of &c., of John Bottorf, late of Boggs township, deceased.

32 The account of T. M. Hall and Mary Bronsel, administrators of &c., of John B. Bronsel, late of Boggs township, deceased

33 The account of Peter Solt, guardian of Conrad Long, one of the children and heirs of Martin Long, late Snowshoe township dec'd.

34 The account of George Shenebarger, administrator of &c., of Jacob Fox late of Harris township, deceased.

J. P. GEPHART,
August 3-4t *Register.*

New Advertisements.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale a valuable property situated in Potter township, three quarters of a mile from the town of Centre Hall consisting of five acres of excellent land, with a comfortable dwelling house, stable and other buildings erected thereon. For further particulars apply either personally or by letter to the subscriber on the premises.

Aug 3-3t E. W. SWEENY

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post Office at Bellefonte, August 1st, 1866.

Allen, George H	Moore, H W
Brenneman, A A	Mearle, John
Camp, Catarine