Democratic Watchman

P. GRAY MEEK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
JOE W. FUREY. - - ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 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.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
FREDERICK KURTZ, of Haines.

FOR REGISTER & RECORDER,
J. P. GEPHART, of Penn.

FOR PROTHONITARY,
JAMES H. LIPTON, of Milesburg

FOR SHERIFF,
DANIEL Z. KLINE, of Howard.

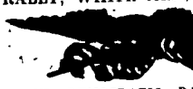
FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
JOHN HOSTERMAN, of Potter,
WILLIAM ALLISON jr., of Howard.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM FUREY, of Bellefonte.

FOR AUDITOR,
JOHN KINNANE, of Spring

FOR CORONER,
DR. J. B. MITCHELL, of Bellefonte.

RALLY, WHITE MEN, RALLY!!



GRAND DEMOCRATIC RATIFICATION MEETING

A Grand Meeting of the Democratic and other Union-loving citizens of Centre county will be held at the COURT HOUSE, in the Borough of Bellefonte, TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 23, 1866, when and where all persons who are in favor of a restoration of the Federal Union, the equalization of taxation, and the supremacy of the white man in America, and who are opposed to negro suffrage, negro equality, and the corruption and extravagance of the present Fanatical Congress, are invited to attend.

Hons. RICHARD VAUX and W. A. WALLACE, will be present without fail, to address the meeting, and a

GENS. WM. H. IRVIN and JARD MATHEWS have been invited and are expected to be present.

By order of JNO. H. ORVIS,
Chairman of Dem. County Committee

The Ticket.

We run up to our mast head to-day, the ticket placed in nomination, by the county convention on Tuesday last.—That it will give general satisfaction, to the Democracy and the people of the county every body believes. Since we have taken part in politics, we have never known a convention to pass off as harmoniously as did the one that placed in nomination the ticket we present today, *nor* have we ever seen unlucky candidates for the different positions, more determined to do all in their power to secure an overwhelming majority, for their successful competitors. To say that the ticket is the *best* that could be formed, would be casting a slur upon the many good men whose names were used in the convention, but were not chosen as candidates, but when we say that on the whole, a better or a stronger ticket could not have been made, we are not saying a word to much Every man upon it is capable, honest, straight forward and deserving—faithful democrats and honest, honorable citizens. They cannot fail to fill the different positions for which they have been chosen, with credit to themselves, their country, and the party that supports them.

We do not intend, as has heretofore been customary, to enter into the special laudation of each candidate. What can be said of one can be said of all, and the peculiar fitness of each one for the position to which he has been chosen, is admitted, by every one, even by the bitterest enemies our party has. Not only as candidates, are they qualified to fill the various offices for which they have been selected, but as citizens, they are without a stain upon their characters, or a blot upon their political records as Democrats.

To them, we point with pride as the standard bearers of our grand old party, in the campaign which has now opened. They are the representatives of a party whose aim is to advance the interest of the white man, whose care is to protect the rights of the white man, and whose great object is to preserve this a government of white men Around them will rally every voter *in the county* who believes he was born superior to the ignorant and degraded African. Around them will rally every voter who favors low taxes, economy in public expenditures, honest officials, and competent men to fill public places.

And now that the Democracy have a ticket in the field—a ticket that is in every respect worthy their confidence and support—let them go to work They must not rely upon the popularity of individual candidates, nor be satisfied with half an effort, because our opponents are weak, or the certainty of success beyond a doubt. We have more to do in this county than simply elect our county ticket, we have to aid in the election of an honest Governor, and a Congressman who will do something for white men, whose interests are at stake, and whose time will not all be spent in legislating for niggers, contractors, and public plunder. If the Democracy of this county but do their duty we honestly believe they can roll up a majority of twelve hundred for HIESTER CLYMER, the white man's candidate, and for the whole ticket from Congressman down. Shall it be done? Or shall we be content with the meager majority of five or six hundred? It is for you, Democrats, to say. Never was there such an opportunity for striking a death-blow to abolitionism in this section of the State.—Never were the prospects as bright for an overwhelming victory. Shall we have it to rejoice over? *Work and work only will secure it?*

THE MAN WHO CALLS SOLDIERS COWARDS.—The negro equality candidate for Governor, GEARY, who says the Democratic Soldiers who held their convention at Harrisburg the 1st inst., were all "cowards, skulkers, shysters and hospital bummers," is the identical chap, who hid in a ditch at Chepultepec, and left the Major now Gen. WM. BRINDLE, to command his regiment.

Geary Comes out in favor of Negro Suffrage.

After months of equivocation, and dodging about, *the abolition candidate* for Governor, JOHN W. GEARY, has been forced to come out on the negro suffrage question. At a political meeting, held on the 11th inst., at the Lochiel Iron Works, near Harrisburg, in a storming speech of about ten minutes length, in which he attempted to define his position he said,

When the question of negro suffrage come up, as it will probably in three or four years, I SHALL BE READY TO MEET IT, AND I WILL SAY I AM NOT PREPARED TO DENY THAT RIGHT OF VOTING TO THE COLORED MAN.

For his honesty in thus candidly acknowledging that he is in favor of negro voting, we are obliged to him. Although in the minds of those who were booked on the issues of the day, there never was a doubt as to GEARY's position on the negro suffrage question, yet many honest men who have all along acted with the abolition party, never dreamed that that party really intended, to force upon them a candidate for Governor, who favored any such pernicious doctrine. But this acknowledgment of Gen GEARY's will dispel all illusions that men may have upon that subject It leaves no opportunity for dishonest politicians, to deceive the masses, by trying to hide the aims and objects of the abolition party. It puts the issues of the campaign plainly before the people, so that none *can* be deceived, and leaves the people to choose between HIESTER CLYMER, an opponent of negro suffrage, and JOHN W GEARY, a supporter of it.

It is now no longer a question *whether* the abolition party would enfranchise the negroes of the country. Their platform declares in favor of it, their speakers advocate it, their papers attempt to show the people the benefit the country would derive from it, and their candidate, says "he is not prepared to deny the right of voting to the colored man" What think you of this doctrine, white men? Are you ready to say by your votes, that this government made by the white men of the Revolution, shall be administered by men elected by the votes of Negroes? Are you willing that the laws which are to govern you, shall be made by negroes and men elected by the votes of negroes? Are you willing to say that your country is not a white mans' country, but a country of mulatoes, mongrels and men not capable of self government? Are you willing to say that you have not the capacity to govern yourselves, and that you must call upon the negroes of the country to govern you? If you vote for GEARY you admit these things.

There is no dodging, shirking or getting around the question now. The man who votes for, talks for, or works for GEARY's election, votes, talks and works for negro suffrage. The man who votes, talks or works for the election of any candidate on the abolition ticket, from Congressman to Coroner, votes, talks and works for men, who would compel them to deposit their ballots beside a negro, sit in the jury box beside a negro, hold office with negroes, eat with negroes, sleep with negroes, marry with negroes, and become the companions and associates of negroes, in every way that laws recognizing the equality of the races could invent, or fasten upon the people

Are white men in no manner better than negroes, is the question to be decided at the polls on the 2d Tuesday, of October next *The man who votes for* GEARY *says they are not* He who votes for CLYMER, says they are.

They Have Proved Themselves Disunionists.

The honest people of the country are beginning to wake up to the wrongs which have been inflicted upon the South, and it is high time We see no more certain indication of our success than in this resolution which is everywhere taken place. When the stars and stripes fell from Fort Sumpter, smote down by a hostile band, the people of the North for a time ran frantic. They did not know at that time that the South had been *goaded into desperation and then* coaxed into hostile measures by the very men who pretended such supreme love for the Union. This knowledge came to the people by accident, and in their frenzied excitement they paid little attention to it The man who telegraphed to the Confederates that Anderson was to be reinforced and they had better fire at once was sent by the Administration on an important foreign mission, and in the din of arms it was all hushed for the time. But one after the other, developments have been made, until the atrocious wickedness of the Abolitionists is perfectly plain to anyone who will take the pains to examine the records They drove the South into war, preached to them the *right* of secession, gave them to understand that they would not be interfered with if they severed the Union, and then, after the fall of Fort Sumpter had severed the last tie, they urged on the most gigantic and destructive war the world ever saw.

The people loved the Union, and they fought for it. Millions of men entered the army under the solemn assurance of Congress that the war was not to interfere with any of the rights or institutions of States, and that as soon as the Union could be restored the war ought to cease. Now we always believed that "war was disunion," but thousands of our countrymen believed otherwise, and the war went on. By overwhelming numbers, the South was conquered; like brave men, they accepted the result of the strife, and avowed their willingness to restore the Union. Then become apparant the hellish wickedness of the abolitionists. They refused to allow the Union to be restored, and their course has tended to render restoration impossible. Surely it is too plain for any one to doubt longer that they hate the Union more than the people of the South ever did. They declare that the restoration of the Union is death to their party, hence it is impossible, in the very nature of things for them to restore the Union. The people are aroused, they are looking for themselves. We fear not for the result.

"KENTUCKY OH! KENTUCKY."—The mails from Kentucky bring the glorious tidings that the gallant Democracy of that State, have carried it by over *forty thousand majority*. How are you abolitionism? "Did Ye hear anything drop?" Pennsylvania will pour just such another broadside into the black craft and its political crew, on the 2d Tuesday of October.

A Bid for Irish Votes.

Driven almost to desperation by daily desertions from his ranks, and seeing *nothing in the future*, but the most disastrous defeat, the negro suffrage candidate for governor, JNO. W. GEARY, has been forced to come out on the negro suffrage question. At a political meeting, held on the 11th inst., at the Lochiel Iron Works, near Harrisburg, in a storming speech of about ten minutes length, in which he attempted to define his position he said,

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A SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.—Somebody, we know not who, has written

"'Tis sweet to be remembered,"

a line which may apply to the case of many, very many, persons, but we have an idea that LINCOLN's spies, informers, provost marshals, public plunders, grave robbers, and his whole hord of cowards who hang round him, assisting to oppress the people and rob them of their rights, will when the Democracy gets to meeting out justice to them, feel more like singing,

"O I long to be forgotten,"

READ THEM BY ALL MEANS.—We hope no one will fail to read the speech of Hon. HIESTER CLYMER, and the proceedings of the State Senate, on the soldiers amendment, which will be found on the outside of the WATCHMAN to-day.

[For the WATCHMAN

MR MEEK.—I was accidentally, present at your Democratic county convention yesterday, and was gratified to observe the harmonious and self abnegating spirit that seemed to prevail amongst the delegates All appeared determined to sacrifice individual prejudices to forego their partialities, and to select such men for candidates as would be most acceptable to the party, and who would best subserve the interests of the county and of their country! After the adjournment, I heard many persons say that the convention had been eminently successfull in doing so—all approved and commended the nominations

I was particularly pleased with the enlivening and cheering remarks of Mr Orvis at the close He stated that he would make, on the authority of the Cincinnatti *Enquirer*, a report of the *first* democratic gun from brave Old Kentucky and a pistol or pop-gun report, but the loud thunder of a fourty-four pounder! Mr Orvis then stated, that the Democrats had carried the State by over fourty thousand majority' and he requested three cheers for the gallant democrats of glorious old Kentucky The convention responded with three roaring cheers, and then adjourned with a resolute determination to follow her example'

A LOOKER ON

Drops from the Sea of Newspaperdom.

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

We have strung together, this week, some facts which we hope no one who picks up the WATCHMAN will fail to read. Some of them may, perhaps, put folks to thinking Here is one calculated for *tax payers to reflect on* Government Bondholders care nothing about it for they are *exempt* from taxation The laboring, toiling, sweating thousands, will read it with interest We clip it from the Franklin *Spectator*

WHAT THE LATE GOB' CONGRESS HAS ACCOMPLISHED.—The Radical Congress which has just adjourned has left a legacy to the tax-payers of the nation that ought to keep its memory green forever Its deeds of omission and commission will save it from oblivion

It has done nothing toward producing a restoration of the Union, which should have been the primary object of its labors It has done all it could to prevent a return to the old condition of Union and Harmony among the States

It has added to the National Debt the following items: Freedmen's Bureau, $7,000,000 National Bank interest, $30,000,000 Increased Revenue, $8 000,000 Education Bureau $5,000,000 Mississippi and Yazoo Job, $50,000 000 Northern Pacific Railroad subsidy, $60,000,000, and increase of pay amount to $2 000,000 to each member of the Rump. Let us be thankful that the Rump has let go its hold and adjourned It will be the peoples fault if the disunion members thereof ever get back

Some people may think this a party picture, but the majority will come to the conclusion that if it is it costs like thunder The thousands of our honest laboring men, who have to toil early and late, to keep soul and body together, will not be particularly pleased with the view, when they learn that they are the ones who are to foot these bills. And it is not only these but other bills which they are to foot Abolition officials have a peculiar forte for making bills when the people are to pay them. They care not what the taxes are for they have placed their wealth in government bonds and exempted them from taxation They have no more sympathy for the tax ridden public than the wolf has for *the lamb They have gormandized upon* the money of the people, until bloated with wealth, they have come to look upon the country and all it contains as belonging to them especially, and they have the impudence to say so, by demanding of the masses that they may be retained in power Even the New York *Herald*, a paper that was never known to blush at dishonesty is compelled to speak out against the outrageous extravagance and shameless profligacy of the representatives of abolitionism. It says

History may be searched in vain for a parallel to the corruption, extravagance, *robbery and profligacy* of this Congress It is a vast job or aggregation of jobs It is controlled by jobbers, kept in session by jobbers, and every measure that it passes is more or less a job The Legislatures of New York and Pennsylvania, once notorious throughout the country, are perfectly pure and spotless, compared to this Congress. The Common Councilmen of this city, bad as their reputation has been, are angels of light and virtue, compared to these Congressmen They reek with robbery, they seem never surfeited with swindles Any other nation in the word would be bankrupted by them, and even the United States will be forced into repudiation if these men continue much longer in power The country is groaning under a great national debt, defalcations and deficiencies are being discovered *in almost every department of the government*, the currency is being debased by countless counterfeits, originating in the Treasury Department itself; millions are stolen from the Treasury every day by Congressional jobs, and yet adding insult and outrage to all their previous injuries, this Congress has the impudence to increase its salary almost on the verge of a general election

And for what is the increased pay demanded? What have the Congressmen done to deserve it? They have kept the Union divided. They have cheated the country out of the legitimate fruits of the recent war. They have made the taxes upon poor men heavier. They have altered the tariff so as to benefit the wealthy manufacturers at the expense of the laboring classes. *They have cowardlessly abused the* President. They have refused to pass the Bankrupt bill to relieve our merchants They have crippled our commerce by excluding from our merchant marine all vessels transferred to foreign owners during the war They have distracted our finances They have legislated only for office-holders They have defeated the plan to assist our soldiers by equalizing bounties. They have passed the Freedman's Bureau bill, giving 7,000,000 of our hard-earned dollars to radical overseers of the negroes. They have put through the disgraceful Montana job, which was vetoed by the President. They have given $30,000,000 to these political machines, the national banks. They have dabbled with the Mississippi and Yazoo levee jobs They have endeavored to foist *upon us one set of Treasury worms in the* Civil Rights bill, and another in the bill establishing a Bureau of Education. They have started a funding scheme, with a big job in its belly. They have taxed every article that we eat, drink, wear, see, feel or hear They have tampered with and tinkered the constitution so as to almost destroy the charter of liberties, and have violated its express provisions whenever they found that it obstructed their illegal projects. This is what these Congressmen have done: and for this three thousand dollars a year does not content them. They must have five thousand, and tax the people more grievously to pay it. Was there ever so open an attempt to put a premium upon criminality and bestow a reward upon vice?

And the candidate of the men who are thus robbing the people is JOHN W. GEARY. The comparison between him and the candidate of the Democracy—Hon. HIESTER CLYMER, is thus drawn by the *Clinton Democrat*.

In candidates for Governor we have an immense advantage Clymer, of the firm old Pennsylvania stock, of Germans, in whose veins runs the blood of the Muhlenbergs, the Clymers, and the Hiester's of Berks, is a Statesman of rare and acknowledged ability, integrity and experience—accessible to all, obsequious to none, a noble patriot and true hearted man Geary is a strutting, vain, pompous upstart, who commenced manhood in that sink of corruption, the Allegheny Portage Railroad, where he held office many years We believe he has never had other occupation than a holder of petty offices, until he was promoted in the military, not for brilliant exploits on the field, for he never performed any, but because of his abject sentiments regarding the negro He has no experience as a statesman, no marked ability for anything, and there is no town in the State that does not contain many voters at least as fit as he for Governor Whatever of personal integrity he may possess, he has no established public reputation regarding it. He was Governor of Kansas a short time and "made a fool of it" So he would (to greater degree) in Pennsylvania were he elected Governor

Between these two men, the voters, of Pennsylvania must choose The one the friend of the honest laboring taxpaying white man—the advocate of white supremacy, low taxes, equal taxation, and economy in the administration of the public offices, the other the bosom companion of public plunders, treasury robbers, white men oppressors, and constitution violators, the advocate of negro equality, negro suffrage, nigger bureaus, disunion, and the unjust and unholy system of taxation that abolition officials have inaugurated to oppress the poor, and exempt the rich. Can any *white* man hesitate for a moment, which one should receive his support?

HERE is a solid shot from our good friend Davis, of the *Doylestown Democrat*, that may serve to show a little more plainly where GEARY and the Abolition party stand on the negro suffrage and negro equality doctrines.

GEARY APPROVES NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—We have said that Geary declared that he was in favor of negro suffrage—that his actions and position have thus declared himself to all the world, by running for Governor upon the platform which endorses and approves the majority in Congress and denounces the President and Senator Cowan The platform upon which he was nominated says "*That we cordially approve of the action of the Union Representatives from Pennsylvania.*" &c Thad Stevens, the leader of those Representatives, has repeatedly put forth the doctrine that the South should not be represented unless the negro was allowed to vote, and said in Congress:

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

While in the Convention which nominated Geary, Thomas M Marshall declared that Geary had assured him that he (Geary) approved heart and soul the policy of Thaddeus Stevens Marshall has since repeated this statement to a Disunion meeting in Allegheny City This beyond controversy puts Geary on the negro suffrage policy Is it enough for your wool?

We want no better evidence of the negro suffrage policy of the Disunion Gearyites than that found in the "Union Platform of Reconstruction" at the head of the same column in the same number of the *Tribune*, in the shape of amendments to the Constitution, recently passed by Congress, and to be acted upon by the different States, the first section of which contains the following

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, *are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside, and no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privilege or immunities of citizens of the United States*"

By this amendment negroes are declared to be "*citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside*" Now what is a "citizen?" "He is legally defined to be a person, native or naturalized, *who has the privilege of exercising the elective franchise, or the qualifications which enable him to vote for rulers*" Any one who has a Webster's dictionary can readily satisfy himself of the correctness of this definition

If this amendment could be passed by three fourths of the States every negro in Pennsylvania and in the United States could vote, and would be eligible to office, sit as judges, and enter the jury box This is put forth as the platform of the Gearyites, while the editor of the *Tribune* is trying to deceive its readers by the poor, flimsy, false statement that Geary had never declared in favor of negro suffrage. It is a poor miserable subterfuge, and the intelligent men who support Geary and negro suffrage know it to be so This covering up the real issue by little quibbles to deceive the people will not succeed The wool is too prominent and the African odor, is too strong

But to change the subject a little we cut short our string with the soliloquy of *one of the lice and rat eating chinamen*, of California, whom abolitionism seeks to place on a level with the intelligent and enlightened American We get it from the *Union Democrat*, and it runs as follows.

MR LIKE CHARLES SUMNER.—*John Chinaman's Soliloquy*.—The Union Democrat says A mooneyed Celestial, with a chop-stick in hand, sat eating the rice of his own dear native land, when ceasing at length his belly to fill, he commoned with himself on the Civil Rights Bill No more eatee lice, no more eatee rat; me Melican man, and musn't do that- Me vote, me swear, and do what I will, for such is the law of the Civil Rights Bill No more hunter hole nor hide like a *mice, when tax-man he comes* a hunting for lice: for Melican Congress says John Chinaman is good as a niggee or any white man, me likee to be Judgee, me likee white wife, then Chinaman be happy the rest of his life Me wantee big office whenever me vote; me wantee plug hat and long shanghai coat, John Chinaman Melican, say what they will, for such is the law of the Civil Rights Bill. John twisted his pig tail and looked at his clothes, wide open his mouth and grew red at the nose. He felt a contempt for the pink and the drill, since Congress had passed the Civil Rights Bill But after reflection, John broke out anew, as if he'd resolved what course to pursue Me no likee nigger the Chinaman said; he no Melican man, with his wolly head Me kick him, me lick him, me hit and me spankee, for *John Chinaman is* good as a Yankee Darkee no good, he smell um too strong; he no like Chinaman; say tail is too long Me no likee Irishman; he fight too much; Me no likee Dutch. Me no likee any who no likee plan to give vote and oath to Chinaman. Me likee Charles Sumner; me likee Thad. Stevens, for they are content to take Chinaman's leavings. So now me a Melican entitled to vote, wear a plug hat and long shanghai coat; pay em no ligee and do what I will, for such is the law of the Civil Rights Bill."

—The cannon from which was fired the first shot in the Rebellion, at the steamer Star of the West on its entrance of the harbor of Charleston, on January 9th, 1861 has reached Washington, guarded by four regular soldiers.

—Our prayers and God's mercy are like two buckets in a well—while the one ascends the other descends.

History of the Late New Orleans Riot.--Exposure of the Radical Plot--Dispatch to the President from the State Authorities.

NEW ORLEANS August 7.—The following dispatch regarding the riots at New Orleans has been forwarded to the President, signed by Albert Voorhees, Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, A S Herron, Attorney-General of Louisiana, and J. T. Monroe, Mayor of New Orleans:

His Excellency President Andrew Johnson:

SIR: Your Excellency is already in the possession of the main facts as regards the conspiracy, which, by reviving the Convention of 1864 purposed to subvert the civil government of Louisiana.

An adjourned meeting of twenty-nine members (one hundred and fifty being the whole number, and sixty six a quorum) proceeded to dispose the President of the Convention—who considered the Convention itself extinct, and himself relieved of the functions of the office—and to elect R. K Howell as President, *pro tem*. They adjourned to meet again, and a proclamation was issued by the President, *pro tem*. convening the Convention to meet on the 30th of July last, and directing his Excellency the Governor of the State to issue writs of election to fill the vacancies

So far the whole matter was looked upon as a harmless experiment, although mischievously intended, the people being confident that the Governor would not condescend to notice this proclamation, and that in case the Convention would commit any act of interference he would at once have it dissolved. Unfortunately, however, after the lapse of nearly a month, the Governor issued writs of election to fill up fifty-one vacancies in that body This document, to which the Secretary of State refused to give his attestation under the seal of the State, was issued under the attestation of the private Secretary of the Governor The people of the State became alarmed, when no doubt could be entertained as to the fact that their Chief Magistrate had given willing aid and assistance to subvert the government, the preservation of which was especially entrusted to his keeping.

On Friday, the 27th of July, a large meeting was held in the hall of the House of Representatives, professionally for the advocacy of universal suffrage, but in reality to organize for the meeting of the Convention on the Monday following The object of the meeting was to excite the passions and prejudices of the colored population so as to make them the victims of a riot by urging them headlong into a conflict with the State and municipal authorities.

On the other hand, we were determined to prevent riot and bloodshed by pursuing such a course as would baffle the nefarious calculations of these agitators. Our remedy and the only remedy, must be by resorting to the usual process of law, and even then to proceed in such a manner as to fasten upon them responsibilities of all collision whatever The case was submitted to the Grand Jury by the Attorney-General, and, in the meantime, the Lieutenant-Governor and the Mayor called on General Baird to ascertain whether, if a warrant issued upon a regular indictment were placed in the hands of the Sheriff, for the arrest of the members of the Convention, the military would interfere. The answer was that the Sheriff himself would be arrested, and that the Convention, meeting peaceably, could not be interfered with by the officers of the law.

It is proper here to state that the Mayor had addressed a note to General Baird, inquiring whether he would be interfered with by the military in case he proceeded to disperse the Convention as an unlawful assemblage The answer to this communication was, that the meeting of the Convention being peaceable, it could not be suppressed by the Mayor, and that the military authorities would prevent the interference of the civil authorities

This arrangement was satisfactory to both parties *On the same day the Attorney*-General and the Lieutenant-Governor telegraphed to the President to ascertain whether the process of court for the arrest of the members of the Convention could be thwarted by the military

The answer was expected to sustain the courts.

On the morning of the 30th, the Lieutenant Governor called upon General Baird to communicate to him the President's dispatch, and also enquired from the General if he would not have some troops in the vicinity of the hall to preserve peace and good order

General Baird answered that the same application had been made by members of the Convention The suggestion was then made, that to have too large a police on the spot might be construed as meant to overawe the members, and that inasmuch as the civil authorities did not intend interfering with the Convention until instructions were received from the President, as above agreed on, it was proper to have troops to operate with a small police force to preserve peace and prevent all possible attempts to bring about a collision. This suggestion met the approval of the General who then stated that he would give immediate orders to have the troops in readiness Before the end of this interview, it was again agreed upon between General Baird and the Lieutenant-Governor, that whatever warrant of arrest might be placed in the hands of the sheriff, would be submitted to him before any attempt to have it executed, and that upon the endorsement of the General's objections the matter would be referred to the President.

The Mayor, being informed of this arrangement, sent but a small police force to the vicinity of the hall, and the troops that were to act in conjuction with the police, were eagerly expected at noon, information having reached the Lieutenant Governor that in the Third district there was a commencement of effervescence, and that large numbers of negroes were coming toward Laurel street from above and below He immediately sent a dispatch to the General conveying this intelligence and urging that the troops be sent without delay About one hour afterwards the riot broke out, ending in the dispersion of the Convention, and the capture of the rioters, including several members of that body.

It is not our purpose to argue the question of fact as to the actual commencement of the collision, and for precisely the mode in which it originated We will however remark that the collision was in every instance brought about by the armed mob sustaining the Convention. Sufficient to say that the civil authorities took all the precautions possible to prevent the outbreak, that they applied during the three days previous to have the military to preserve order at the place where the Convention was too meet, that the authorities, State and Municipal, had come to an understanding to act in concert with the military for that purpose, that the citizens no more than the police, contemplated to prevent the Convention to hold their meeting peaceably, *and adjourn and disperse* unmolested, and that the warrant for their arrest would have been submitted to the military as agreed upon

Although the President's dispatch to the Lieutenant General, and the subsequent one to the Attorney-General, were imperative that the military must sustain and not thwart the Convention, and the military authorities had been for three days previous to the riot in constant communication with the Attorney-General, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Mayor, with the view of preventing the impending riot. The efforts were unsuccessful, and could not counteract the effects of the incendiary counsels and appeals of those, who, for sinister purposes, had had in view this very result in order to reap a political harvest. That the civil authorities have done their *duty in this* respect is patent; that more could have been done by them was impossible, as they were not allowed to remove the cause of the riot by taking the proper means to prevent the meeting of the Convention. And we doubt not for a moment that the military commander himself will be the first to corroborate these facts, and arrest all calumnious imputations against the conduct of our people under these trying circumstances.

As regards the proclamation of martial law, the least that can be said, is that it was inopportune, for the rioting had ceased completely, the police being master of the situation. The colored population, as a body, did not participate in this disgraceful scene, but freedmen in the vicinity of the riot, were standing as lookers on without being molested. The colored mob, in unison with a few rioters, who were leading them in the affair, were no doubt well organized. That they were well armed is undoubtedly true, since forty-two policemen and several citizens were either killed or wounded by them. Although the conflict was over in less than two hours. Twenty seven rioters were killed and a considerable number wounded

At dark, when all is over, when those of the mob were either dispersed or in prison, and tranquility and order was restored, martial law was proclaimed and the prisons where the rioters were confined emptied by orders from head-quarters The measures undoubtedly were not intended for reviving the hopes of the outlaws; but were they not calculated to inspire them with false hopes?

The very next morning the organ of the agitators was issued containing, as usual the most inflamatory articles, and so with the succeeding issues Had the military on Monday, taken a stand to co operate with the civil authorities instead of proclaiming martial law, the most beneficial effects would have been the result

We remain your obedient servants,

(Signed,) ALBERT VOORHEES,
Lieut-Gov. of Louisa.
A S HERON, Att'y-Gen.,
J. F. MONROE,
Mayor of New Orleans

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas* and *Levari 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 Monday the 27th day of August, A. D. 1866. the following property to wit: One square of lots in Central city, bounded on the South by Buffalo street, on the east by broadway, on the north by Chickalamoose street, and on the west Grove street, eight lots, four thereof fronting on buffalo street, and numbered in the general plan of said town as lots No's. 99, 101 103 and 105, and four thereof fronting on chickalamoose street and numbered in the general plan of said town as lots No's. 99, 101, 103 and 105 respectively, and also seven lots in said Central city fronting on Buffalo street, and numbered in the general plan of said town, as lots No's. 75. 77. 79, 81, 83, 85 and 87 respectively.

ALSO, All the right title and interest of defendant, in and to a certain tract of land situated in Spring, township, containing two hundred and eleven acres and allowance, be the same more or less, and being part of a larger tract of land which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by patent dated the 24th day of Febuary, A D 1812, granted to William McClure his heirs and assigners

ALSO, All the right title and interest of defendant, in and to a certain tract of land situated in Boggs township bounded by lands of William Rose on the north, by lands of John Glenn and Simon Hagar on the east, by lands of Elizabeth Iddings and Irwm Morris and others on the south, and by lands late of H H Kinney on the west, containing twenty three acres or thereabouts.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. C. Iddings

ALSO, A certain tract of land situated in the township of Howard, bounded and described as follows, to wit, on the south by lands of Joseph White, on the west by lands of W F Packer Thomas Hughes and William Brown, on the north by lands of David Shunk and Jacob Baker, and on the east by lands of James Gordon and Nelson Askey, containing two hundred acres more or less, thereon erected a log house, log barn and other out buildings.

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

ALSO, A certain lot of ground situated in Patton township, Centre county, bounded and described as follows, on the west by lands of William Meyers, on the east and north by lands of Benner Waddle, and on the south by Half Moon road, containing about one fourth of an acre more or less, thereon erected a two story house, shop and other out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James McCartney.

ALSO, All that certain messuage tenement or tract of land, situated in the townships of Boggs and Snow shoe, surveyed in the warrantee name of Samuel W. Fisher, containing 433 acres more or less.

ALSO, Another tract surveyed in the warrantee name of Sarah M. Fisher, containing 433 acres more or less

ALSO, One other tract surveyed in the warrantee name of James C Fisher, containing 433 acres more or less.

ALSO, One other tract surveyed in the warrantee name of Phoebe Wahn, containing 433 acres more or less

ALSO, One other tract surveyed in the warrantee name of Samuel M Fox, containing 433 acres more or less.

ALSO One other tract of land surveyed in the warrantee name of Jonathan Wells, containing 161 acres more or less, all situated in the township of Boggs and Snow shoe

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

ALSO, A piece of land in Patton township, bounded and described as follows, on the east by 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 Dillep, on the south by William Reed containing twenty four acres more or less, thereon erected a two story frame house and log barn

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

ATSO, 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 appurtenant to said building, bounded on the north by land of Jesse Fryand & P Tresrauing, 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 depth 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, owner, 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 stump, thence along lands of Jacob Brun, south 59 degrees, west 100¼ perches to a stone, thence along lands granted to Stephen Kinely by William Burs, north 36¼ degr