# Democratic Watchman

P. GRAY MEEK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
JOHN P. MITCHELL, - ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

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TERMS—$2 a year when paid in advance; $2.50 when paid within six months, and $3.00 when not paid before the expiration of the year.


## A Parting Word

With the last issue of the DEMOCRATIC WATCHMAN, our connection with it as one of its Editors came to an end. Having purchased an interest in the *Clinton Democrat*, at Lock Haven, we intend to remove to that county. Hence the necessity for severing our relations with the WATCHMAN and the gallant Democracy of Centre county.

During our association with Mr. Meek, in the editorial duties of this paper, our relations have been most pleasant and agreeable, as well with him as with the readers of the WATCHMAN, and we cannot but feel a degree of regret at this termination of our intimate, personal and political intercourse on the same field of labor. But we expect to fight under the same banner with him hereafter, and, although in a different locality, we feel that we will only be separated by miles of railroad, in the great object of restoring the Democratic party to power and of building up the Union of these States on a basis of State sovereignty and equal rights, we will still be united, earnestly laboring to promote this great end. Like the earnest advocate of Democracy that he has ever been, Mr. Meek will work on in this county, fearing nothing, and hoping for the salvation of the country and the party which has always been the great palladium of liberty and the equal political rights of the white man.

We beg to commend to the Democracy of Centre, our successor in the associate chair, Mr. John P. Mitchell. Hereafter Mr. Mitchell will be the associate editor of this paper, and his acknowledged ability will add greatly to the interest of the WATCHMAN. He is an able, ready and graceful writer and we trust his editorial duties may be pleasant and profitable.

With best wishes for the WATCHMAN and its editors, and the Democracy of Centre county, we take our leave.

JOE W. FUREY.

## Salutatory.

With this issue of the WATCHMAN I assume the duties of associate Editor, hoping its readers will not expect a formal introduction.

In all that I may write in the future, I shall say nothing I do not honestly believe to be for the best interests of the country and the Democratic party. In the discussion of the vastly important political questions now before the people of this country, I shall endeavor to do full justice to the opposition. I have never willfully misrepresented them, and never design to, but the fear of being called hard names by them, will never deter me from criticising, to the extent of my humble ability, their course in the past and their policy for the future. I believe that a man may be honestly mistaken, and that is precisely the predicament in which I believe a majority of the men of the opposition stand. My influence, however weak it may be, will be used only in assisting to correct the mistaken ideas of those who are sustaining Radicalism.

"With charity for all, and with malice toward none," I enter upon my labors as an Editor, hoping that my intercourse with the readers of the WATCHMAN may be pleasant, if not profitable.

JOHN P. MITCHELL.

## Sticks to his Kind.

The old stand bys in the mongrel camp are no little abashed at the recent appointments of Governor Geary. It seems that he has no idea of "going back on his friends"—friends, who, like himself, have been life-long Democrats without "affix or prefix," and has chosen B. H. BREWSTER, of Philadelphia as Attorney General, and THOMAS A. MAGUIRE, of Cambria county, as his Private Secretary. Both of these gentlemen have been adherents to, and supporters of Democratic principles, from the time they were old enough to support anything, and for aught we know, may still hold to that faith; although the chances are that they followed their friend GEARY into the mongrel camp for the sake of the crumbs that will fall from his official table. But let that be as it may—the individuals who have stood by the mongrel organization, from the time the love of free negroism gave it birth, and who do the work and bear the expenses of that party, have to take a back seat when the spoils are to be distributed and appointments to be made. It must be very consoling to them to know that men who have fought them politically, during their whole lives, are the very chaps their own party choose to reap all the benefits and emoluments that they have labored so assiduously to attain.

Since the above was in type we learn from our exchanges that the Governor elect has resolved upon a "master stroke of policy," and in place of appointing two renegade Democrats, intends to leave that very consistent and honorable (?) portion of mongrelism to be satisfied with the appointment of BREWSTER, and has chosen J. ROBLEY DUNGLINSON, of the Philadelphia *Press*, as his Private Secretary in place of Mr. MAGUIRE, as above stated. This will no doubt conciliate the faithful, as they have always gone on the principle that a "half loaf is better than no bread," and besides it is a full recognition of both sides of the party he represents—the full blooded mongrels and the renegade Democrats. The latter, however, have the inside track, as they have the Governor and *all* the officers except that of Private Secretary.

Bardon—the prospects of a general smash up in business affairs—and a glorious old defeat to either Curtin or Cameron. We don't care how soon either of them comes. The one we can stand as well as the poor fools who voted to bring it about, and the other—let it be the weather-cock or the Winebago that is defeated—we can feel as good over it as the next fellow.

## A Democratic State Convention.

Our Democratic cotemporaries throughout the State are just now engaged in discussing the necessity of holding a State Convention, for the purpose of expressing the views of the two hundred and ninety thousand white men of Pennsylvania, who are opposed to the infamous legislation of the mongrels in Congress. As to the propriety of such a movement there can be no doubt. The voice of the Democracy of Pennsylvania should be heard and heard at once. It has been hushed for years by the miserable "expediency" of men occupying the position of leaders, who cared more for the success of friends than the triumph of principles. Let it be heard once more, speaking in thunder tones in favor of the great doctrines that underlie this, the white man's Republic! Let it be heard just as the tens of thousands of honest brave men who have stood by its organization, through evil as well as good report, would have it heard—not with voice muffled with "policy," not with words of concession for the worse than traitors who are now destroying our government, not with honied words for the wretches who are plundering the treasury and enslaving the people, not in the truckling, hesitating and fearful manner that it has been *made* to speak during the past five years—but in bold, defiant, resolute terms—just as the Democracy would have spoken to traitors in the days of JEFFERSON and JACKSON—just as the masses of *the people feel*.

For five years as a party we have been pursuing just such a course as was best calculated to insure defeat—irresolute, infirm, doubtful, vacillating between "expediency" and principle—grasping at whatever man or movement seemed popular, though it took us from the beaten track and the old landmarks of Democracy. And while we were thus dodging about, leaving the impression that we were just about half in earnest, and doubtful whether we were right, the enemy was determined, open and resolute, compelling the masses to look upon their doctrines as just, from the intense earnestness that characterized their efforts to have them succeed. In place of battling traitors—*for a traitor is the leader of abolition at any rate*—as determined men should, by branding them with all the infamy that attaches to them and their cause—and by holding up their devilish designs for honest men everywhere to look upon—we have seemingly apologized for the little opposition we have placed in their way. In place of standing by the Constitution as our fathers made it we have declared our fealty to it as mongrelism has amended it.—In place of standing by the rights of the States as taught and defended by the Democracy from 1787 to 1860, we have adopted the dogmas of centralizationists, by recognizing the acts of treacherous and treasonable representatives as legal. In place of hurling in the teeth of traitors and tyrants the truth, we have let "policy" teach us not to say what none of us felt and few believed. In short, in place of trying to crush we have attempted to conciliate the wretches who have brought upon the country all the ruin and desolation that now covers it. And it was this half earnest half cowardly way of fighting those who deserved the gibbet and halter that has brought us the defeats we have so richly merited.

But this work was not the work of the masses. It was that of the leaders—of venal politicians who sought only popularity and place. And if half the efforts they have put forth to win over by flattery and soft words the poor fools who follow where puritanism points had been expended in well directed blows at the hideous doctrines and designs of the mongrel faction, we would not now be represented in Congress and the State Legislature by the hopeless minority that can not even act as a check upon the wild fanaticism that controls those two bodies.

To revive the Democratic people—to awaken the Democratic enthusiasm—to insure Democratic success and the triumph of Democratic principles let us have on the 22d of February a *Democratic Convention*—an old fashioned Democratic convention—made up of men who will represent and reflect the feelings of the *masses* of the party, brave—sagacious men, who will be guided by *principle* alone—and not by the class of politicians whose expediency has chained us to defeat for years. And when that convention meets let it speak as the founders of our party would have spoken under similar circumstances, and if its voice is not heeded, let it prepare its tens of thousands of supporters to act as did the fathers of our country—*sacrifice position by the throat and give it no quarters this side of eternity.*

GETTING A SHORT REST.—There is some consolation that while abolitionists are fighting among themselves, over the spoils of office, and as to who will be *their* next United States Senator that their foul tongues will not be blacking the characters of better men, with their infamous libels and base insinuations.—President Johnson and the people of the Southern States will, by this "fuss" in the "loyal" family, get a short respite from the malignant assaults of the black traitors, for all of which, we have no doubt they will feel truly thankful.

—DON PEDRO, Emperor of Brazil, copying after the "lamented (!) Lincoln," has emancipated several thousand slaves in his dominions and drafted them into the army. If he has as many incompetent Generals as Abraham had, this haul won't last long.

## New Publications.

THE OLD GUARD. A monthly magazine, devoted to Literature, Science and Art and the principles of 1776 and 1787. C. Chauncy Burr editor. Van Evrie Horton & Co., 162 Nassau St., N. Y., Publishers. $3.00 per annum.

We cannot too highly commend the spirit, ability and value of the January number of this fearless advocate of Democratic principles. For the present year, it has been enlarged, to 80 pages—and numbers among its contributors some of the *best* talent of the country. There is no milk and water about it. It is honest, straight out and fearless, dealing blows that must tell on the head of mongrelism, and finally result in the overthrow of the fearful despotism that abolitionism has builded up in this country. We would to GOD, that more of our journals, were imbued with the same spirit that characterizes the OLD GUARD. Let Democrats everywhere send for it, because it deserves the support and encouragement of every lover of his country, and is doubly worth the price of subscription. Sample copies will be sent for 20 cents.

THE PATRIOT & UNION.—We are glad to see that this spicy and able Democratic daily, is prospering enough to warrant an enlargement and a new dress. It is decidedly one of the best papers in the State, and as it has been enlarged to a seven column journal, its influence and worth, cannot but be greatly increased. The size and appearance of the *Patriot & Union* now, speaks well for the enterprise of its proprietors, and we hope they may reap a rich reward for their efforts in the great cause of Democracy. We commend the *Patriot & Union*, to all who want a live outspoken Democratic Daily.

THE HUNTINGDON MONITOR.—Friend Corman seems determined to place the *Monitor* in the front ranks of Pennsylvania journals. Within the past few weeks, he has so enlarged and otherwise improved it that we could scarcely believe that it was our Huntingdon cotemporary. If the Democracy of Huntingdon county don't give him a good support they are not worthy of a good paper.

## The Negro Suffrage Bill.

Below we give the negro suffrage bill as it passed both houses of Congress. All amendments offered were promptly voted down by the Radical majority, the leaders declaring that the bill had been prepared as a model. They openly and boldly avow their determination to make all the laws of the different States conform to this pattern.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the passage of this act, race and color shall not be a qualification for any person to hold any office or perform any service, except persons and persons under guardianship of the age of twenty one years and upwards, who have not been convicted of any infamous crime or offence, *and excepting persons who may have voluntarily given aid and comfort to the rebels in the late rebellion*, and who shall have been born or naturalized in the United States, and who shall have resided in the said District for the period of one year, and three months in the ward of election precinct in which he shall offer to vote next preceding any election, and who shall be entitled to the elective franchise, and shall be deemed an elector and entitled to vote at any election in said District, without any distinction on account of color or race.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who, by law, is disqualified to vote at any election within the District of Columbia, who shall willfully report, the vote of any person entitled to such right under this act, shall be liable to an action of tort by the person injured, and shall be taken, on judgment and conviction, if such act was done knowingly, to be in an sum exceeding two thousand dollars, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year in the jail of said District, or to both.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons, all aiding, interfere upon, disturb any such elector in the exercise of such franchise he or they shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in an sum not to exceed one thousand dollars, or be imprisoned in jail in said District for a period not to exceed thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the several judges having criminal jurisdiction in said District to give this act in special charge to the grand jury at the commencement of each term of the court next preceding some holding of any general or city election in said District.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the mayors and aldermen of the cities of Washington and Georgetown respectively, on or before the first day of March in each year, shall prepare a list of the persons they judge to be qualified to vote in the several wards of said cities in any election, and said mayors and aldermen shall be in open session to receive evidence of the qualifications of persons claiming the right to vote in any election therein, and for correcting said list for twenty days prior to the annual election for the choice of city officers, giving previous notice of the time and place of each session in some newspaper printed in said District.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That on or before the first day of March the mayor and aldermen of said cities shall post up a list of voters thus prepared in one of more public places in said cities, respectively, at least ten days prior to said annual election.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers presiding at any election shall keep and use the check list herein required at the polls during the election, and all officers and no vote shall be received unless sworn or affirmed by the voter in person and not until the presiding officer has had opportunity to be satisfied of his identity and shall find his name on the list and marked, and insert in that box vote as aforesaid.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it is hereby declared unlawful for any person directly or indirectly to promise offer or give, or procure or cause to be procured offered or given, any money goods right in action, present or reward, or any other valuable thing whatever, to any person with intent to influence his vote to be given at any election hereafter to be held within the District of Columbia and every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof be fined in any sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding two years, or both at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall except, directly or indirectly any money, goods right in action, bribe, present, or any promise understanding, obligation, or security for the payment or delivery of any money, goods, right in action, bribe, present or reward, or any other valuable thing whatever, to influence his vote at any election hereafter to be held in the District of Columbia, shall on conviction, be imprisoned not less than one year and be forever distranchised.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted* That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

A LION IN HIS OLD AGE.—When a young lion reaches the age of two years he is able to strangle or pull down a horse or an ox, and so he continues to grow and increase in strength till he reaches his eighth year, and his tusks, teeth and mind are perfect and he grows no more. For twenty years after he arrives at maturity, his fangs and talons show no signs of decay, but after that he gradually becomes feeble, his teeth fall him, and he grows "cubbish." He is no longer a match for the tremendous buffalo, he is over matched even by the peaceful ox so he prowls around the cattle kraals and snatches a lamb or a kid, just as he did when he set out with his parents, nearly thirty years before. A woman or a child at night shares the same fate. His strength and sight now decline more and more, till the mighty lion grows lean and mangy, and crawls about from place to place, eating any offal he can pick up, and despoiling not even as small an animal as the field mouse; so he starves and dies, or is fallen on and slaughtered by a few cowardly hyenas; or discovered unable to move beneath a tree, and knocked on the head by some wandering hunter.—*Ex.*

A WITTY REJOINDER.—To the boast of the Chicago *Times* that no newspaper article in this country ever produced such a sensation as its article on suffrage, the St. Louis *Times* replies: "We know of no illustration of the egotism of the boast—it is unparallelled and should remain so. But the case of the servant girl who left her employer in the country to enjoy a bit of metropolitan life furnishes a very fair counterpart to the *Times*, parading the notoriety of infamy as something to be proud of. Jane, who went away a plain and virtuous country lass, came back to visit her old mistress in an agony of crinoline and vulgar jewelry and decorations. "Bless me, Jane, said her old employer, "where did you get all these fine clothes?" "La, missus," replied Jane, with a self-satisfied smile and glance of approval, "didn't you know I've been ruined?"

## Northern Slave Trade.

Much has been said in the Radical papers and at all the firesides of the North, about the miseries of black slavery at the South. Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin was written expressly to make Northern people feel the horrors of Southern servitude—and we will not pretend to deny, that in isolated cases, she may have found precedents for all the extravagant pictures she has drawn of the treatment of Southern slaves by their masters—but we *know* that she has pointedly misrepresented the actual state of slavery at the South under the *ancient regime*."

However, admitting all that Mrs. Stowe says, and even taking for truth the monstrous lies of Helper's "Impending Crisis," we should not forget, while shedding tears over the misfortunes of Southern slaves, that at the North we have *white* slaves occupying a more pitiable condition. It is true they are not called "slaves"—they are only "operatives,"—besides, some of them have the privilege of voting, *as their masters direct*—and they are therefore freemen, in the full acceptation of the term—but when we compare their real condition with that of the *late* Southern slave, it will be found that the Southern black over whom so much sympathy has been expended, has had the advantage of the white slave of the North.

We have heretofore given the horrible statistics of demoralization in the manufacturing towns of New England—of the prostitution at Lowell and the terrible infanticide at Lynn—but these are only the stray statements that accidentally are permitted to be made public. Preachers exercise their most fervent eloquence to show that these very towns are the synonymes of morality and social happiness, while pictures drawn based upon the virtue of factory life, are sent broadcast over the country, to elevate the reputation of New England.

It is only occasionally that we find papers like the New Haven *Register* admitting to its columns the wails of workmen who feel the force of their shackles, and in the agony of despair, make known to the world their heartfelt grievances.

Listen to the following story of a workman in a Connecticut cotton mill, and say whether the condition of a *late* Southern slave was not preferable to that of this white operative:

"You would not wonder that workingmen sometimes have hard feelings against the cotton lords and the wealthy manufacturers who perpetuate the existing system, if you had been thrust into one of those prison like factories when a mere child, and been deprived of all proper educational advantages at that period of life when the mind and heart are the most susceptible of improvement and right impressions. I know full well what it is to grope my way to the factory through the darkness of a cold Winter's morning amidst ice and snow, shivering in every limb and cursing the necessity that compelled me—a mere child—thus to suffer and toil for a mere pittance, by which some men might be enabled to *realize* a handsome dividend on capital invested. If you had seen the dark side of factory life, as I and thousands of others have seen it, you would perhaps be astonished at the patient endurance and long suffering of the laboring class under the most grievous burdens."

Yes, it is indeed singular that Northern operatives have such patient endurance and long suffering—but it is still more singular that even under the deadly influence of their masters, they should invariably persist in *voting* to sustain the very system that keeps them grovelling in abject poverty and dependence. We cannot blame the men—as it is rather the consequence of the system under which they have been reared—but we trust the time will come when Northern operatives will be more intent upon their own enfranchisement than that of Southern negroes.—*New York Journal.*

## The Poor of the South.

The *Journal of Commerce*, in making an earnest appeal in behalf of the poor of the South states, what there is every reason to believe is absolutely true, that at the present moment there are thousands of families in South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, who look to the coming winter without hope, and who are actually perishing to day from starvation. The *Journal* says:

"We are aware that some will receive this statement with doubt. We assure them that there is no doubt in the subject. We have lying before us letters from the highest and best authorities in the South on this subject, whose testimony cannot be disregarded. We have also had interviews with many gentlemen residing in the Southern States who corroborate this evidence in the fullest particulars. There are not a few districts of country in the South where the present supply of food is sufficient to last thirty days, and where there is neither money nor produce on which to base the expectation of a further supply. Whole villages are living on the closest rations already, and the future is absolutely dark. If there is any one who in the face of such facts is inclined to answer the appeal for help with bitter words of reproach it is unnecessary to meet this feeling with argument, since they have only to remember that this desolation and starvation involves little children as well as grown men. The strongest feelings must give way before the terrible suffering which young boys and girls are now undergoing, and are likely to endure in the coming winter. The memories of the war have no place against the cries of such objects of benevolence, wholly unresponsible for their own condition."

—A FAMILY PARTY.—Every Radical Rumper who has a son, a brother, a nephew, cousin, or other relative, seems to think that no one else than that particular relative can so well serve the Government in positions where the pay is big and the labors light. The tens of concupiscence are said to be so strong about Washington while the Rumpers from the Capital scene to be an old fashioned homestead in which a Christmas family party, consisting of all the children, grandchildren, and cousins to the fourth to remove, have assembled. It is impossible to go on the floors of the halls and talk disparingly about a clerk, doorkeeper or other officer, without wounding the feelings of a father, or grandfather, or uncle, and to go into a committee room or any office and say anything about Radical member So-and-So is equivalent to getting the cut direct from pap's pet or uncle's favorite. It is certainly pleasant to see families dwelling together in peace; but gouging so large a piece out of the public treasury in that way is, exactly the thing, especially when it is known that seventenths of the officers, clerks, and employees about the Rump Congress are mere supernumeraries—of about as little utility as a fifth wheel to a wagon.—*Patriot and Union.*

DEJECTEDNESS AT WASHINGTON.—All accounts from Washington corroborate the report of the extraordinary dullness of the national capital. The proceedings of Congress failed to attract even the attention of the citizens and residents of that city. No session of Congress within the last twenty years has drawn so few people around it to watch the proceedings as the present. The hotels are only half filled, and the majority of those are either there for offices, or on business with the departments, and do not take the trouble to visit the congressional halls to see what the law-makers are doing. The galleries of both houses have thus far presented a beggarly appearance of empty benches. That portion set apart for the negroes is the only part of the galleries which has been at all filled since the commencement of the session. The colored population appear to be the only class at the national capital that takes any interest whatever in conviction forced upon all who have visited Washington.—*Ex.*

ISN'T IT ABOUT TIME?—Isn't it about time the Radicals began to show a little sympathy for poor John Chinaman? He is debarred from all his "rights" in California, being neither allowed to vote nor to testify in the courts of justice against whites or blacks. Wouldn't it be "the thing" to get up a war for his emancipation, and force California to give him his "rights?"

Isn't it about time that the radicals should raise their voices for the benefit of laboring white men? Are the oppressed in factories worthless, in view of the irrepressible negro?

Isn't it about time that some consideration should be given to white men, and that labor—the greatest capital of the nation, should have a place in the nation, should have a place in the consideration of legislators and be no longer trampled under foot?

Isn't it about time that the name of "Union" should be dropped by those who thirsty assail a part of the Union and perpetuate a Division?—*Ex.*

## The Dismantling Policy.

The Democratic press throughout the country are outspoken in their denunciation of the dismantling policy proposed by the Rump Congress. The Cincinnati (Ohio) *Crisis*, speaking of the author of the bill for this purpose in the house of representatives, says, "as if to grace well the shameless and already of the measure, the task of introducing the bill to dismantle the Southern States was left to a Western member of the Jacobin Rump; and no better instrument for such a business could be found than George W. Julian, of Indiana, an acknowledged traitor, who has spent all his public life in the attempt to break up the Union. Virginia, which was a sovereignty before Indiana was thought of, and whose magnificent bounty gave to the Union the Northwestern territory, is now to be shorn of her dignity, her honor and her existence by the ungrateful children she warmed into life. Had this outrageous measure come from some New England fanatic gone mad with jaundiced malignity, it could have been attributed to the shameful prejudice which that section has always borne against the South; coming from the West it seems to indicate that the seed of hatred and violence planted here by the Puritans have swollen into a harvest of vindictiveness that must surprise the Puritans themselves. We can imagine but one step further in this insane Abolition crusade against the Southern States: and that is to *reduce* them to their original status as British colonies, and allow Great Britain to step in and claim her own again.—*Spirit of Jefferson.*

—A QUESTION OF POLITENESS.—On Wednesday evening, as one of the cars on the Pennsylvania avenue line was moving westward, just after passing Seventh street, a lady, with a child in her arms, entered the car, and all seats occupied. Lieut. G. W. Graham of the United States cavalry, rose and offered her his seat. To the utter astonishment of the Lieutenant, he found a black woman, weighing not less than two hundred pounds, had availed herself of his galantry, and sat down in his place. As the officer's taste had not been educated down to this kind of yielding, he informed the black woman, Elizabeth Brady, that he had resigned his seat for the lady with a child. Whereupon Mrs. Brady, in a burly manner, informed the Lieutenant that she was in his seat, and she would like to see him put her out. Not content with this she abuse and insulted him, until the conductor considered it his duty to eject her. No sooner was she out of the car than, with the strength of her voice, she cried murder, watch, and police. The police came and escorted her to the Central Guard house, where, upon the testimony of the Lieutenant and E. R. V. Wright, M. C. she was fined by justice Morsell ten dollars for disorderly conduct.—*Washington Intelligencer.*

—WHAT IS THE USE OF A JURY?—We see that Gov. Curtin has appointed a Commission of Inquiry to ascertain whether Newton Champion, the convicted murderer is insane. Of course the very appointment of such a commission, in this country and in this city, is almost tantamount to a verdict favorable to the prisoner. If this business of appointing juries of inquiry continues, we might as well abolish altogether the jury system in trials for murder. At the trial, in Oyer and and Terminer, as all our readers know, every fact that could possibly redound in his favor was carefully searched for and prominently presented to the minds of the jury. Twelve intelligent men saw nothing in the insanity testimony for the defence, and coolly and deliberately remembering their oaths, adjudging him guilty of murder in the first degree. Is that whole trial and that verdict a farce, or is the jury of inquiry one? Are criminals to slay people with impunity, and then glare and mutter and stride about in dock and cell, as a method of avoiding the penalty of their crime? Are legislatives, such as juries of inquiry, to stand between the murderer and vengeance of outraged justice?—*Philadelphia Evening Gazette.*


## New Advertisments.

CATTLE FOR SALE. Eight head of cattle in good order, inquire on the premises.
CALVER & GREGG, Sandy Ridge Station,
12-1-3t on Tyrone and Clearfield, R.R.

TO CONSUMERS OF FLOUR & FEED. Orders left at the warehouse in the rear of Dorr's store, for flour or feed, will be promptly attended too and the goods delivered free of charge, by the Logan Mills wagon, on Tuesdays and Fridays, to citizens of the borough. As we have for years been dealing in
FLOUR, FEED & GRAIN OF ALL KINDS.
We feel that we can guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.—Orders from a distance promptly filled.
Bellefonte Jan 4 67-6m HUMES & CO

FARMERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of CENTRE CO. The annual election for twelve directors of this Company, will be held at the house of John Spangler, Centre Hall, on Monday the 14th day of January, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. The annual statements will be presented and other important business transacted, a general attendance of members is requested.
Attest: S. G. SHANNON, Secretary. G. BUCHANAN, President.
12-1-2

CONCERT. A concert will be given by Prof. J. J. French, with his class, in vocal music on Saturday evening the 5th inst., in the Sabbath School room of the Presbyterian Church, to commence at 7½ o'clock p. m. Admission 25 cents.
A large selection of Secular and Sacred music will be performed, and a recitation on the principles of music.
It is hoped that the enthusiasm of the pupils will not be extinguished by a failure on the part of the public, to appreciate the Secular and Sacred music. 12-1-1t

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 orphans' court of Centre county to be held at Bellefonte, for allowance and confirmation, on Wednesday, the 30th of January, A. D. 1867.
1 The account of David P. Geiss, guardian of Anna E Stover, minor child of David Rishel, late of Centre county deceased.
2 The account John Gardner, guardian of Margaret Bell, minor child of George Bell, late of Centre county deceased.
3 The account of John Gardner, guardian of Nancy C. Bell, minor child of George Bell late of Centre county deceased.
4 The account of John Stalker, dec'd, guardian of James N. Bell minor child of George Bell, late of Centre county deceased, as filed by his administratrix Martha Stalker.
5 The account of John Stalker decd., guardian of Martha A. Bell, minor child of George Bell late of Centre county deceased, as filed by his administratrix Martha Stalker.
6 The account of John Stalker dec'd., guardian of Elizabeth Gobeen minor child of David R. Gobeen late of Ferguson Township, deceased, as filed by his administratrix Martha Stalker.
7 The account of John Stalker dec'd., guardian of Joseph R. Gobeen minor child of David R. Gobeen, late of Ferguson township deceased, as filed by his administratrix Martha Stalker.
8 The account of John Stalker dec'd., guardian of John Gobeen minor child of David R. Gobeen late of Ferguson township, deceased, as filed by his administratrix Martha Stalker.
9 The account of John Stalker dec'd, guardian of James Gobeen minor child of David R. Gobeen late of Ferguson township, deceased, as filed by his administratrix Martha Stalker.
10 The account of S. A. Clemson administrator, of estate of John A. Cambell, late of Indiana deceased.
11 The account of Jesse L. Test executor, of the last will and testament of John W. Wharmby, late of Philipsburg borough deceased.
12 The account of Francis Jordon guardian, of Samuel P. Shades minor child of Martha Shadel late of Centre county deceased.
13 The account of Benjamin Corl executor, of &c of George Garberich, late of Benner township deceased.
14 The account of Gideon Dornblazer dec'd., guardian of John H Beck and Charles b. Beck, minor children of Simon Beck, late of Walker township, deceased, as filed by his executors John Dornblazer and William H. Dornblazer.
15 The account of Miria Gramby administratrix &c, of John Gramby late of Miles township deceased.
16 The final account of John Brett, Henry Keeph and Mary Ann Reamy, administrators of &c, of Conrad Reamy, late of Ferguson township deceased.
17 The account of Ebenezer Records administrator of, &c., of William M. Kelly, late of Worth township deceased.
18 The account of Michael Bowers and Jacob Bowers, executors of &c., of Henry Bowers late of Haines township deceased.
19 The account of Sarah S. Ross and John P. Ross administrators of &c., of Robert Ross, late of Gregg township deceased.
Register's Office, J. P. GEPHART, Register.
Bellefonte, Jan 4 '67

## New Advertisments.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.
Office of the Farmers and Mechanics Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Centre and Clinton Counties, Hublersburg, December 25th, 1866.
In compliance with the provisions of their Charter, the Directors present the following statement of the Company since it organization and its transactions during the year.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Assets bills receivably being premium notes and payable by members for insurance made during the year | | $13,053.82 |
| Percentage paid on same | | 239.19 |
| Amount outstanding and due from agents | | 104.24 |
| Thus making the total available assetts of the Company during the year | | $13397.25 |
| From which deduct compensation of Directors | 56.23 | |
| Office rent | 10.00 | |
| Salery of Treasurer | 20.00 | |
| Salery of Secretary | 30.00 | |
| Writing Policies | 22.75 | |
| Printing | 26.50 | |
| Paid John Garbrick for loss by fire | 8.33 | |
| Incidental expenses including stationary stamp's postage &c during the year | 12.75 | |
| | | $186.56 |
| Thus making the grand assetts during the year | | $13210.69 |
| To which add premium notes taken in previous years and in force this day | 23424.37 | |
| Also am't in Treasury | 675.69 | |
| | | 24100.06 |
| Making the grand total of assetts of the Company since organization am't to | | $37310.75 |
| Am't of risks taken during the year | 125753.35 | |
| Am't of risks taken previous to Dec. 25 1865 and in force this day | 469411.69 | |
| | | 595165.04 |
| No. of Policies issued during the year | 88 | |
| No. of policies heretofore reported | 299 | |
| No. of policies issued since organization | 387 | |
| No. of policies surrendered and approved | 81 | |
| No. of policies in force this day | 306 | |
| Losses during the year | | 8,33 |
| Debts & liabilities | none | |

An election was held at the same time and place for to elect board of directors for the ensuing year, when after closing the polls and counting the votes, the following persons having received the highest number of votes were duly elected for the ensuing year:
Capt Henry Dopp, W. H. Fearon, Henry Beck, A. C. Geary, Henry McEwen, John Miller, sr, John Dorshlazer, Dr. Samuel Gams, M. G. Rockey, Jacob Ricker, Michael Grove, John Garbrich.
When they met and organized by electing H. Beck, President, Hr McEwen, Vice President; A. C. Geary, Secretary; and John Miller, Treasurer. On motion adjourned.
A. C. GEARY, Secretary. HENRY BECK, President.
12-1-3t

COURT PROCLAMATION. Whereas, the Hon Samuel Linn, president Judge of the court of common pleas in the 25th judicial district, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clearfield and Clinton and the Honorables John Hosterman and William Allison, jr., esqr., associate judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, to me directed, for holding a court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery at Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the fourth Monday of Jan 1867, being the 28th day of the month and to continue two weeks.
Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done, and those who are bound in recognizance to prosecute against the persons that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.
Given under my hand at Bellefonte the 1st day of January, A D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven and the ninety-first year of the independence of the United States.
Sheriff's Office, D. Z. KLINE, Sheriff.
Bellefonte, Pa.

## Miscelanies.

BELLEFONTE PLAINING MILL. The undersigned are now prepared to manufacture and furnish, on application at their Plaining Mill in Bellefonte, Centre county,
Shutters, Flooring, Sash, Blinds, Doors, Mouldings, Brackets, &c &c &c.
Scroll sawing of all descriptions, and brackets of all sizes and patterns made to order.
BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER.
We have contracted with the Mill "Buckley's Patent Lumber Dryer," which by super heated steam without pressure, will season lumber in four days.
'TWO TO FOUR DAYS,
Having tested this Patent by actual experiment we are sure that it is the best process of seasoning lumber now in use.
All our work will be manufactured from
THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER.
Orders for drying lumber delivered at the mill will be filled at reasonable prices.
Pledging ourselves to fill all orders with promptness, and to the satisfaction of our patrons we ask all persons requiring work in our line of business to give us a call before contracting elsewhere.
VALENTINE, BLANCHARD & CO.
Bellefonte, Dec 21 '66 1y.

SIMPLE, DURABLE, COMPACT AND CHEAP. The CELEBRATED COMMON SENSE FAMILY MACHINE is now presented to the public with all the improvements that can well be combined in a Sewing Machine. It is acknowledged by the best judges, to stand entirely *above and beyond* any cheap Machine ever produced before.
It will sew anything that can be sewed on any high priced Machine in the land, just as nicely and just as rapidly. It will sew from Swiss Muslin up to Beaver Cloth, at the rate of 1200 stitches per minute.
A girl with one hand can use it more successfully than she could ordinary Machines with two hands.
*The Machine will Stitch, Hem, Fell, Tuck, Quilt, Bind, Braid and Embroider in a most superior manner.*
SCALE OF PRICES.
Machines, most elegantly finished with gold leaf Landscapes, Flowers, &c., warranted for three years, including D. Barnum's patent Self-Spacer, Self-Turning Hemmer, Oil Cup, Guide Screw Driver, four different size Needles, Clamp and printed directions, all complete for $20 00.
Table and Treadle, Iron Frame, Walnut Top, varnished $12 00.
EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED FOR THREE YEARS.
You can cut every second stitch of this Sewing, and then we will give a Machine if you can pull the cloth apart without tearing it.
Apply to DANIEL DERR, Agent.
Bellefonte, Pa.

PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SALE. The subscriber offers at private sale or will expose to public sale, at the Court House, on
TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1867,
his entire Port Matilda property, consisting of a
TAVERN STAND AND STORE ROOM
The hotel is new large and commodious, and has splendid stabling, out houses, and all the modern conveniences attached. Also
A FRAME HOUSE & SMITH SHOP,
with good stable, out buildings, and the lot upon which they are erected. Also,
A FARM OF 150 ACRES,
of good land, known as the "Kelly property," sixty acres are cleared, the balance well timbered. A good young orchard and two houses are upon this property. Also a
TRACT OF 30 ACRES,
known as the "slate hill property," and situated about half a mile from Port Matilda. All of this property lies directly on the line of the R. V. R. R. and will positively be sold, to the highest bidder.
11-49-5t R. D. CUMMINGS.

A TANNERY AT PRIVATE SALE. The subscriber offers at private sale the following valuable real estate, viz: A tannery dwelling house, and about five acres of land, situated in Centre Hall, in Pennsvalley, Centre county, 7 miles south of Bellefonte. The buildings are all new, and the location is one of the finest in the county. It is offered for sale, or for rent as it is located in a fine thickly settled farming section of the county. It will be a desirable bargain. For further particulars apply to Rev P Wagner, Millheim, or Mr D Stine, Centre Hall, formerly the owner of the property.
11-49-3t CHARLES B. WAGNER, Lebanon, Pa.

## New Advertisements.

YOU must have CLOTHING. You want, first, to get a GOOD article. You then want it as Cheap as Possible. This is natural and right enough. The Question is, WHERE to Buy? It is your PERSONAL interest to consider the following facts: There is organized in Phil's, an immense establishment to make first class clothing, and to make it cheaper than customary. The materials are bought direct from the best American and European manufacturers, and thus considerable is saved. Full prices are paid to workmen, so as to ensure substantial and handsome garments; the Salesmen and Clerks are such that customers can fully rely upon them, and every effort is made to please and suit patrons, so as to keep as well as make a custom. The result of combined industry, system, and close application of all the employees, has secured a model establishment, a SUPERIOR style of Clothing, and VERY MODERATE prices.
We have,
1st. Gent's Ready made CLOTHING.
2d. Special Department for Youth's and Boys Clothing.
3d. Custom Department to make to order.
4th. Gent's Furnishing Goods in large Variety.
WANAMAKER AND BROWN, OAK HALL, S. E. corner 6th & Market, st. Philadelphia.
Samples sent by mail or express, when desired. 11-46-1y

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION. In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, in the matter of the Petition for the Incorporation of the "Penn and Haines township Horse Insurance Company." And now to wit, December 8th, 1866 the within petition and rules read and it is hereby ordered and directed that the same be filed in the office of the Prothonotary, and that notice thereof be inserted in one newspaper printed in Centre county for at least three