Democratic Watchman

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BELLEFONTE, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB 1, 1867.

[illegible]

County Convention.

[illegible]

JOHN [illegible], Chairman.

A Result of their own Folly.

It has been said that France is the only nation that goes to war for an idea. [illegible] truthfully added that the Americans are the only people who go crazy over a [illegible]. It was a conceit, a [illegible] that set them wild over the supposed wrongs of Sambo. And that [illegible] has wrought more wrongs, more suffering and produced a greater harvest [illegible] than could "slavery" have [illegible] and years. It lovers own [illegible] as brutal as the imaginary Legree. It filled the land with widows—it crowded it with orphans—it deluged it in blood—it covered the country with graves—destroyed the government—[illegible] with debt the people and turned [illegible] into lazy [illegible] starving paupers.

These are but some of the results of the suspicion that set the people of the Northern States crazy, others are following [illegible] in their wake. The latter [illegible] have not all been felt [illegible] by the time they are our people [illegible] not wealthier will it least be wiser. They will have learned a lesson that men who claim to be capable of governing themselves, should have known without having to be taught it by experience—that it is as much as any people can do to attend to their own business without intermeddling in the affairs of their neighbors.

Had the people of the Northern States attended to matters that pertained to [illegible] they would not to-day be in [illegible] condition that they are. [illegible] would not be trembling for fear of the crash that is ready to burst upon them at any moment. The cotton mills of New England would not be quiet, the [illegible] manufactures of Pennsylvania would not be closing, starvation would not be staring the laboring classes in the face, nor would gaunt despair sit enthroned in so many habitations. They allowed that sneaking spirit of puritanism that pokes it long nose into everybody's business but its own and howls itself hoarse over the supposed sins of others, while it commits the most heinous crimes within itself, to take charge of them. Their own interests were nothing in their eyes in comparison to that of the negro. The children of white men in the North could starve or run naked, but the piccaninnies of the South must be cared for and fed. Misery at home [illegible] tubs full of tears were shed over supposed miseries abroad. Poverty could separate white families here but "slavery" shouldn't separate black ones there. Nabobs of the North could work to death white operatives in their mills and factories and furnaces but planters of the South should not be allowed to [illegible] and boss black laborers on their cotton plantations and cane fields. White children here could grovel in ignorance [illegible] their parents were poor but [illegible] there must be educated no difference at what cost. In fact so deep was the interest manifested in the negroes of the South, and the welfare of society in that section by the masses of the people here in the North, that a wench there to give birth to a mulatto baby occasioned a greater out cry against the moral condition of the South, than for a thousand girls here to be deceived into assignation houses and disstrumpets did against that of the North. What was a virtue in us was crime in them. And as to morals so was it in everything else. What interested us was overlooked, what interested them was meddled with.

It was not, however to benefit the moral, political or financial condition of the South that the masses of the North interested themselves so intensely in her affairs. It was only to gratify an intermeddling, prying disposition that had been bred into them by New England puritanism, a principle that was to secure the access of abolitionism and strengthen the suspicion it had aroused against the institutions of that section of our country. And if it brought war, disunion and the destruction of the American Republic it was just what was intended it should bring.

But we had thought that if the boom of the cannon, the mangled corpse of some loved one, the empty chair at the fireside, would not open the eyes of those who conceited that their salvation depended upon the efforts they made to free the negro that the taxes and trials and troubles of the times would. Perhaps they have. If so we can hope that it is not yet too late to repair the wrongs of the past. If not we must wait for a little more experience. It will come. It is coming, coming in the shape of harder times—of bankruptcy for the business man—of increased taxes and tariffs for the farmer—of crusts and rags for the laborer, and want and starvation for the mechanic.

And these are but the results of going crazy over a suspicion that the negroes of the Southern States were not properly provided for—of neglecting our own business to intermeddle with that of our neighbors. Will we not be well repaid for our folly? Can there be any pity for the poor fools who brought this state of affairs about? We can feel for the man who stood by the interests of white men during the past five years but for the crazy wretch, who forgot that he had interests to take care of, and spent his time in hallowing over the supposed sorrows of negroes, who were happier and had more to boast of, than he had himself, but little sympathy can be expected no matter how dry the crust he has to nibble at, or how ragged the breeches he strives to keep warm in.

We Want a Fair Answer.

Our dyspeptic cotemporary, the Bellefonte Watchman takes us to task for saying a good word for Senator Cowan. It says we "assume [illegible] that it is some honor, some credit to a man to have the respect of the Radicals—[illegible] convicts, treasury robbers, whisky-[illegible] and enemies of the white [illegible]. It can't see the honor," which is [illegible] after having seen the "intimation." It [illegible] that we are safe. In admission, that the Democratic party has left it old landmarks and gone over to the Abolition doctrine of 1860. What has our friend to say about the plank in the Democratic platform of 1865, approving the abolition of slavery? "If Mr. Cowan has not changed the Democratic party has." [illegible] Very well, [illegible] You know it is said "wise men change sometimes, fools never." Would you be among those who sit down upon the skirt tail of progress any cry whoa, until the country goes to the devil? Do, Mr. Watchman, take something something soothing—and quit driving from our ranks those who are trying to affiliate with us against the common enemy.—Patriot & Union.

We have no disposition to enter into a controversy with our friend of the Patriot & Union, but we must confess that the above is a strange way of answering the question asked him last week. When we seen his assertion that "Senator Cowan had stood faithfully by the platform of 1860, upon which he was elected," we naturally felt curious to know how it was that he was made the candidate of the Democracy on the 15th ult. for the U. S. Senate. We know that there was a wide difference between him and other party at the time he was elected by the abolitionists to fill that position, and how that difference was reconciled, whether by his espousal of Democratic principles, or by the Democracy getting over unto the abolition platform of that date was the question we desired answered. It is the question we ask now! If Senator Cowan is still an abolitionist, as he was in 1860, and the Patriot & Union has asserted that he is how could Democrats in the Legislature support him as their candidate for U. S. Senator?

As to taking our cotemporary to task for saying a good word for Senator Cowan, nothing was farther from our intention. He can say a "good word" for Cowan, Stevens, John Brown or the Devil and it is none of our business. If there was any taking to task in our interrogatory of last week, it was for the position the "central organ of the Democracy," placed the party in when it attempted to leave the impression that there was more stamina and consistency in Edgar Cowan than there was in the Democratic party.

In reply to his question as to what we have to say about the plank in the Democratic platform of 1865, approving the abolition of slavery, we answer that there was no such a plank in the platform of that year. In 1866, a few politicians for the sake of expediency wormed into the resolutions something or other about "fealty to the abolition amendment abolishing slavery." We labored to defeat it in the Committee, and voted against it in the Convention believing then as we do now that there was not one Democrat in the State out of every ten who endorsed the sentiments contained in that resolution and also believing that the amendment referred to was not an amendment but an alteration, a base and flagrant violation of the spirit of the Constitution—and that the recognition of its legality and binding force by the Democratic party, was a coward's submission to one of the most detestable dogmas of consolidationism.

And as to his last interrogatory we have simply to say that if "progress" [illegible] us in the direction that he seems to think it should, into the arms of men who stood upon the abolition platform of 1860 we would set on its "shirt tail and cry whoa, whoa," as long as there was a [illegible] left. But answer our question plainly and explicitly friend Patriot. If Mr. Cowan has not left the platform upon which he was elected, when, where and how did the Democracy get on to it with him?

Will Work Some Good.—Some of our exchanges are no little exercised over the attempted impeachment of the President. We have an idea that it will to suit us good, either one way or the other. If President Johnson with the army, the navy, the treasury, the Constitution and the people to back him will allow a set of drunken vagabonds, and self convicted traitors to deprive him of his position he is not fit to be President and the country under the circumstances will be well rid of him. If he has the stamina that a man in his situation should have and is worthy of the high honor the American people have bestowed upon him, he'll send the so called Congress, with its impeachers, to march along with John Brown's soul faster than their father the devil can prepare to receive them. In such an event, a President, who would not have the courage to stand for the right, would be deposed, in the other, traitors would be dealt with as the masses of the people desire, hung to the lamp posts of Washington, until there was not one left to darken the door of either of the legislative halls. Let the impeachment go on. If Johnson allows himself to be impeached he deserves it. If he does not, he must make short work of the puritan fanatics who are attempting it.

A Slight Difference.

In France a man who spoke disrespectful of the Emperor in a stage coach was fined $100.—Exchange.

It's well that chap didn't live in this country during the reign of the "saint from Sangamon—the "lamented Lincoln," or his indiscretion in speaking disrespectful of the government would have cost him his life or months upon months of imprisonment in a lousy filthy bastile in place of the paltry sum of $100. It cost us four times that much and a week's imprisonment in one of the filthiest dungeons of the country, for speaking disrespectful of one of his pups a poor, mean, drunken, scrubby spy. And because we didn't believe, or would not say that Abraham Lincoln was the best, the wisest, the prettiest, most dignified, patriotic, honest, attractive, brilliant creature that the Good Lord ever put breath into, we were placed under arrest no less than five times, and threatened with annihilation by his toadies about every other day. Such is the difference between the monarchy of France and the Republic of America.

——The President is getting another breathing spell just now, all the energies that puritanism possess being expended in vilifying the Supreme Court for declaring the Missouri test oaths unconstitutional. How thankful he'll be.

Only Twenty Millions!

Twenty millions of dollars is all that is required to maintain the Freedmen's Bureau during the coming twelve months.—Abolition Exchange.

Twenty millions of dollars, out of the laboring white men of the country, to go into the pockets of abolition officials and down the throats of lazy, worthless negroes! Twenty millions of dollars worth of bread and clothes, to be taken from the mouths and backs of the families of toiling white men to keep a few thousand puritans in office and a few millions of niggers doing nothing! Twenty millions of dollars to be worked for and earned—to come off of the days wages of working white men to pay officers of the negro bureau for populating the country with mulattoes and stealing the little product the people of the South manage to raise! Twenty millions of dollars now levied annually in taxes upon the labor of the white man to be squandered upon a race whose labor [illegible] to the success of abolitionism [illegible] for the country hundreds of millions of dollars!

How do you like it, brother working man, you who have voted for this state of affairs—for abolitionism? Does it suit your ideas of the manner in which things should be conducted? Do you think it right that you should be made a slave of for the benefit of thieving office holders and worthless niggers? Do you love to see your wife and little ones robbed of the comforts and many of the necessaries of life, in order that cuffee may be kept in idleness, and whining, psalm singing puritans in office? If so, go on. Support abolitionism and work from dawn till dark to pay the taxes and tributes that is piled onto you, because you have not the independence to be a man—to cast aside the shackles that bind you to partisanism and stand up like a freeman determined to defend your rights.

But when you look at your little children, shivering and aching with the cold, when you cast your eyes over the scanty meal on your table, when the hollow cheeks and thinly clad form of your wife comes before you, and when you recollect that your flour barrel, your meat vessel and your cupboard is empty, and that there is nothing in your pocket with which to replenish them, remember that these are but the consequences of your having to be a man of forgetting your own welfare and supporting men who compel you to pay twenty millions of dollars per year to keep negroes and raise mulattoes.

Judging from the cry of "hard times" that is coming from every section of the country we imagine that bare backs and empty bellies will teach some folks a lesson in a political point of view, that common sense has heretofore failed to impress upon their understanding. If the financial crash that is now threatening comes, and we cannot see how it is to be averted, many who have voted for the negro bureau will wish that institution was in Halifax, and that they had the money abolitionism took from them to keep negroes in idleness and pay abolition officials for hugging wenches.

——A wench hugger from Ohio by the name of Ashly, the same chap who speculates in Territorial survey, and who has tried to make himself notorious by leading off in the impeachment of President Johnson, tried to get up a rumpus in Congress last week by calling the Democratic members of the House "traitors." If the besotted wretch had of got his head broken in place of getting off with being called a "liar" as he was, it would have been a blessing to the country. What a pity Brooks or his cane had not been there!

It is our opinion that Mexico would be much better off, if W. H. Seward and Louis Napoleon were both in Paradise.—Ex-Change.

Yes, but it would be awfully demoralizing to the people of that place to have them both there at once. It wouldn't be much of a Paradise.

Will Congress again outrage the popular voice? asks an exchange. Yes, and anything else that it gets a chance at, down to the dirtiest wench in the land.

New Publications.

The Late War between the States—Its origin, causes and results. By Alexander H. Stephens of Ga. National publishing company, 507 Minor st. Phila.

This work soon to be issued will be eagerly sought. The high character and great ability of Mr. Stephens, will give it a standing and an interest that few histories of the war will possess.

The Ladies Friend.—A ladies magazine of Literature and Fashion. Deacon & Peterson, publishers, Phila. Edited by Mrs. Henry Peterson. $2 50 per annum.

The February number of this delightful publication is upon our table. We would pay the price of a full years subscription to it, rather than be without the beautiful steel engraving that adorns its 1st page. The picture itself "The sailor boy's dream of home,"—alone is worth more than the price of the magazine, without saying anything about the crowded pages of interesting matter that comes with it.

Arthur's Home Magazine.—Monthly. T. S. Arthur & Virginia F. Townsend, Editors. T. S. Arthur, Publisher, Phila. $2 50 per annum.

Its stories are interesting and of a high moral tone, its Fashions are reliable, and its engravings are excellent. The Home Magazine cannot be excelled.

Enlarged.—The Altoona Tribune comes to us this week enlarged to a seven column paper, printed neatly on new type, and otherwise greatly improved. If its "neutrality" or "independence," didn't lean so confoundedly to niggerism, we could commend it heartily to the support of the people of Blair county.

A Satisfactory Explanation.—A tangible reason is now given why the stars didn't shoot last month as advertised. The awkward mistake is explained as follows:

"When the [illegible]gistic temperature of the horizon is such as to colorise the imperient indentation of the hemisphere analogy, the cohesion of the borax curbistus become surcharged with infigtisimals, which are hereby virtually deprived of their fissuriol disquisitions. This effected a rapid change produced in the thoramsumber of the gympastieustus polerium which causes a convacular in the hexagonal antipathes of the terrestrium aquiversula. Clouds then become a mass of deodotomized speculo of ceremocular light, which can only be seen when visible."

This didn't happen therefore the stars didn't shoot.

The Laboring Classes of New England.

The progress of Boston, and New England generally, in "grand moral ideas," may be inferred from the fact that the working classes cannot succeed in securing the [illegible] of the ten hour system. Whilst that system is in operation in every other section of the country, the Radical capitalists and manufacturers of that section [illegible] against the just rights of the working classes. Although the factory operatives, of both sexes, have held [illegible] meetings, year after year; passed resolutions innumerable and memorialized their legislators times without number, [illegible] whilst the working classes of the Middle and Western States [illegible] of [illegible] a legal day's work, and [illegible] working [illegible] Massachusetts [illegible]

It seems that [illegible] New England with [illegible] servitude has been [illegible] years since the last of the black [illegible] rendered over [illegible] republican [illegible] government [illegible] wealthy manufacturers [illegible] every working man of the laboring classes, whilst the Southern freedmen are protected in idleness and fed and clothed by a Government bureau under laws passed by the Rump Congress, at the instance of representatives from that same State of Massachusetts.

The treatment of New England workmen and working men is shameful. What boots it that there is a good common school system there, when the schools are used merely to qualify children, at the tenderest age, to enter the workshops and produce wealth for the manufacturers. Like hotbeds the schools are forced to ripen the fruit before the plant has attained its natural size [illegible] words to give the master full work [illegible] This is all wrong, and calls for reform. Let New England (Massachusetts especially) be guaranteed a decent republican form of government, and at once. Wait the Rump among its other usurpations attend to this.—Patriot & Union.

Dead Republican.—[illegible] a Democratic [illegible] Dayton, Ohio, Bollmeyer, was murdered by an Abolitionist, without any provocation. An Abolition Court tried and acquitted the murderer. The whole trial was a disgraceful farce and all who participated in it were guilty of a [illegible] perjury. Some three years have elapsed, and the County clerk, the Sheriff, and about one half [illegible] are dead, [illegible] justice at the trial [illegible] asylum. Judge [illegible] yet [illegible] the blood of murdered [illegible] Senator [illegible] Legislature for one of his murders [illegible] was tried and [illegible] followed by his own [illegible] guiltless of participation in the murder of Mr. Lincoln [illegible] after a trial which will be considered a blot [illegible] Mr. Preston King prevented access to the President, and denied all mission [illegible] black [illegible] the Executive mansion. A few months afterwards, Preston King shocked [illegible] by self murder.—Ex.

The Fatal Seven.

Under this head the Pittsburg Commercial [illegible] curious fact that almost every [illegible] in the history of [illegible] the beginning of a financial crisis or depression. Thus with 1777 [illegible] In 1837 [illegible] well [illegible] In 1847 a tremendous financial convulsion occurred. [illegible] system and business of the country went down [illegible] 1857 [illegible]

We have now entered upon another [illegible] country.

[illegible]

"The [illegible] What is the [illegible] Yankee [illegible]

[illegible] New England [illegible] white men were such rogues and liars and cheated the poor Indians so, told them these were [illegible] As [illegible] was the common character of the Puritans the Indians took to calling them Yankees, corrupted to "Yankees," meaning lying, cheating, stealing, meddling white men. The name has been continued, and the race unfortunately, though now in a rapid process of extinction, is still very trouble some.—N. Y. Freeman Journal.

Sumner's Head Still Sore.—Charles Sumner showed what a miserable white livered coward he is by a speech which he made on last Friday. While assailing President Johnson in the most bitter and malignant manner, he exclaimed:

"Thank God, now the slave masters have been driven from this Chamber, so that I [illegible] the liberty of an American Senator!"

No doubt he rejoiced greatly in the fact that on the floor of the Senate there was a large majority ready to approve his black guardism, while from the galleries a crowd of negroes looked down and grinned their approbation. He would not have felt safe if he had been surrounded by the men who sat there when he made the speech which cost him a caning at the hands of Brooks. In those days no man could have assailed the President of the United States as Sumner did on Friday without being forced to take his seat by the presiding officer of that once august body. Sumner's remark proves that the cane of a gentleman is sometimes the best thing to keep a black guard in order. His head is evidently still sore.—Ex.

Shame!—The New York Evening Post a Republican newspaper says: "For the honor of the country we trust that the debate on Saturday will be stricken out of the journal of the House of Representatives, and that the House will take some measures for preserving itself and the country from the degradation of again listening to such language as Messrs. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Spaulding, of Ohio, indulged themselves in on that day. A parcel of sailors in a ship's forecastle would have hissed down, with disgust, such indecency coming from two old men, and would have demanded that they should be decent at least out of respect to their own gray hair. But it seems the National House of Representatives, less decorous than a forecastle full of sailors, encouraged the ribaldry of these two old men with roars of laughter which the "Speaker vainly endeavored to suppress."—Ex.

Another "Bleeding Kansas."

The [illegible] crusade of the [illegible] It is Tennessee. How to enable B[illegible] and his wagon load of supporters to retain the unjust control they now sway, is the problem to be worked out. We are informed that this interesting question has not only absorbed the attention of the Washington politicians [illegible] of the city [illegible] considering upon it. Splendid Republic [illegible] Trying to invent a plan [illegible] minority, confessedly so, may be able to govern a majority. The regular State election of Tennessee for Governor, Legislature, Judiciary and members of the Fortieth Congress will take place next August, and the [illegible] fears that the Rebels [illegible] do will take possession of the government as in Maryland. This is a horrible idea to apprehend and the Tribune, pious Republican as it is addresses itself to the loyal [illegible] devising some plan to prevent [illegible] While ready [illegible] in this connection, [illegible] the whole that the great [illegible] rebel spirit in Tennessee, [illegible] circulation of the Tribune [illegible] every family that will [illegible] Here is a point for [illegible] Messieurs of the Union League,—[illegible] down the greenbacks by all means [illegible] patriotism and his pocket are all ways [illegible] But never fear, [illegible] ever printed will not save Brownlow and his corrupt gang. Unless they can disfranchise two-thirds of the white voters of Tennessee, they are lost beyond redemption, and this, we trust, they will not be able to do. They have increased the stringency of their iron clad oath, but it is probable that the people of Tennessee will regard it as the people of Maryland did, a highwayman's demand made in violation of right, and, therefore, not binding in morals. Men who seek to retain power by unjust means have no right to complain if they are defeated even with their own weapons.—Day Book.

Mongrelism and Loyalty.

Thad Stevens says that the Supreme Court decision against military trials of civilians, if not as infamous, is even more dangerous to loyal men than the Dred Scott decision. Looking back to the trials of the Holy Inquisition, and of witchcraft in the sixteenth century, there are many things that strike this generation with wonder for their unreason, but they were the quintessence of pure reason [illegible] to this remark of Stevens. They dealt with the things of the invisible world and of the future was in danger of everlasting punishment of the which had power to work out the will of the devil on mortal, why a purification of fire, with its momentary suffering, for the safety of immortal souls by disabling the instruments of Satan, were logical if not entirely sensible. But here, in our day, dealing with the senses and the things of this world, it is said that a [illegible] which declares that this is a government of white men, and must not be destroyed by amalgamation with negroes, &c., as in Mexico and San Domingo, is infamous, and more wonderful still half a million of lives have been sacrificed to thus destroy it and with it society itself, of course. But Mr Stevens also declares the late decision of the Supreme Court against the trial of citizens by military commission not even more dangerous to the loyal men of the country than the Dred Scott decision. But after all, there is both sense and logic in the latter assertion, for unless all the forts and defenses of liberty can be [illegible] the simple [illegible] despotism of the sword, as in Turkey and Russia, relied on for safety, the loyal men of this land will be held to a fearful punishment for their crimes of the past five years.—Day Book.

Are Republics Ungrateful?

In another place, under the head of "Letters from the People," we publish a communication respecting a venerable lady whose name and personal associations connect her with the Revolutionary era of the nation, and come intimately with the family and administration of one of the Presidents of the Republic in its earlier and better days. Her present circumstances, as detailed in the account of our correspondent, [illegible] to awaken the generous sympathies of every true hearted American patriot while the part which Senator Sumner is said to have played in denying a [illegible] justice [illegible] the [illegible] of the Federal Government, should cause a blush of indignant shame to mantle the cheeks of the whole people of the country irrespective of all differences arising out of political parties or geographical [illegible] But the Massachusetts Senator has [illegible] for the widowed relative of a Revolutionary patriot and statesman and hence while he [illegible] in the late war, he is mean enough to so [illegible] Congress as to deprive a widow [illegible] of President Monroe of a [illegible] to which [illegible] entitle her, in the [illegible] of her husband.

[illegible] human charity.—Sunday Mercury.

Meeting of the Democratic State Committee.

Harrisburg, Jan. 29, 1867.

The Committee met at Bolton's Hotel. Present, Mr Wallace, Chairman, Hon. [illegible] W. Rouckel, W. I. Stultz, [illegible] Ziegler, Butler, E. [illegible] Francis Conflant, Montour, [illegible] Lycoming, M. Park Davis, [illegible] M. Smith, [illegible] Huntington, Mr [illegible] A. B. Schofield, [illegible] [illegible]

On [illegible] of Mr. David [illegible] Crawford, [illegible] elected Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, the second Tuesday of June next was fixed for the meeting of the State Convention to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

On motion of Mr. Nice

Resolved, [illegible] recommended to the Democracy of Pennsylvania to forthwith elect two delegates of recognized position and influence with the party from each Representative and Senatorial District, who shall meet in Mass Convention, at Harrisburg, on a day to be fixed by the Chairman of the State Central Committee.

On motion of Mr. Ziegler,

Resolved, That the Democracy of Pennsylvania be requested to use their best efforts to sustain and extend the circulation of the Patriot & Union, as the organ of the party, published at the State Capital.

On motion of Mr. Smith, a resolution of thanks to Hon. William A. Wallace Chairman and other officers of the State Central Committee, was unanimously adopted.

On motion, the Convention adjourned sine die.

Spanish Brutality.—Lady Herbert, an English traveler in Spain, a few months since, at a bull fight in Seville, saw twenty horses and six bulls killed in two hours and a half among spectators "whose delight was the greater the more horrible was the state of the disemboweled animals. One of the horses," she states, "belonged to one of the richest gentlemen in Seville, had been his favorite hack, and was well known on the Prado as his master. The gallant horse, disemboweled as he was, would not die, he survived one bull after another, though his entrails were hanging in festoons on their horns, and finally, when the gates were opened to drag out the carcasses of the rest, he managed to crawl away also, and to drag himself—where? To the very door of his master's house which he reached, and where he finally laid down and died."

A defeated Radical candidate for the Legislature of Indiana, Hon. J. C. Slocum, has been sued for seduction by Miss Mary Este, one of the most full blooded and blooming of Africa's fair daughters. If the wenches go to doing this sort of thing, that is, suing their pale faced lovers, what will become of such gay fellows as Ben Butler, Gen. Banks, and the Bureau people generally? It strikes us that Congress ought instantly to pass a law to stop such unnatural proceedings. If it does not, old Thad. is, himself, in a dangerous boat, and has been for twenty years.—Ex.

How the Tariff Works.

From one of our exchanges we clip the following interesting article:

Say the cost of making a yard of cotton cloth is eight cents, the tariff is six cents per yard. An English vessel arrives in Boston, freighted with cotton cloth. The owner steps on shore and inquires what the duty is. He is told that it is six cents per yard. This added to the original cost of the cloth, makes it cost him fourteen cents, and the expense of bringing it across the Atlantic once more, so that when he goes to the market with his cloth, he is obliged to charge fifteen cents per yard to get his money back, and to make any profit he will have to charge seventeen cents for his cargo. A Lowell manufacturer steps up and offers goods, just as good, for fifteen cents, two cents less than the importer can sell at; the result is the importer withdraws from custom house and departs with his cargo. He pays no duty to the government, and yet the man who buys the Lowell man's cloth pays seven cents more a yard than it would have cost him had there not been a duty on it. And the Lowell man pockets the amount. He gets the tariff and not the government. This is no fiction; it is exactly the case.—Hence we derive no revenue from this class of goods, the duty being prohibitory, and yet, the consumers—the farmer and laborer—pay seven cents tax on every yard of cotton cloth they buy and it all goes to the manufacturer. Hence the high price of cotton goods, and not a cent of this additional price goes to pay the public debt.—This will hold good on nearly everything the farmer uses, on all his implements of wood, iron, steel and brass. Their prices are enhanced and yet no revenue accrues to the government from them because the high duties exclude foreign competition. Thus it will be seen, that in addition to the $500,000,000 paid to the government fully as much more is paid to the Eastern manufacturers.

Such is the tariff as to the manufacturer. There are some among us who think the system a good one. But if a good system for manufacturers, why is it not equally as good for agriculturists? Suppose an English vessel arrives in Boston freighted with foreign wool, and ties up to the wharf side by side with the vessel freighted with cotton cloth? why is the owner of one cargo permitted to sell his load without paying duty while the owner of one cargo is taxed a hundred per cent. for the privilege?—Those Western farmers and workmen who have just voted to retain the high tariff party in power can have the use of our columns to answer.

* * * * *

——The editor of the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail having innocently entitled an article, "Abraham Lincoln a Traitor," begins this somewhat nervous deprecation: "Hello! don't hang us until we explain ourselves! We meant nothing sacrilegious, but simply to say that Abraham the Martyr, had he lived in this year of the Christian era, would have been damned by the party which had elected him, and been eaten up, like Acteon, by his own dogs." This explanation, we suppose was allowed to the local head of the Freedmen's Bureau. We hope he was not in a sanguinary mood.

——The statement that the negroes of Dr O. B. Early, of Memphis, have returned to him, and claimed his guardianship and protection, has created a sensible flutter in the Negro Bureau. The negroes declare that the Bureau agents allowed them only three dollars a month out of their wages for labor, and that they were compelled to steal, starve, or go back to their lawful master.—Alas! this is just all of freedom poor Cuffee has received at the hands of the meddling thieves who hold the reins of power at the present time.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of A. Baum & Co., are hereby notified that they are required to make settlement within two weeks from this date, otherwise their accounts will be left with Esquire Klinger, for collection.
Feb 1-3t.
A. BAUM & CO.

STRAY SHEEP.
Came to the residence of the subscriber in Harris twp, on or about the 6th of November last, ten sheep; all white, with different marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away otherwise they will [illegible] of as the law directs.
12-5-3t.
JAMES WILLIAMS.

TO CONSUMERS OF FLOUR & FEED.
Orders left at the wareroom in the rear of Derr'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.

DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the name of J. G. Irwin & Co., has this day been dissolved by limitation. The books and accounts are in the hands of J. G. Irwin & J. D. Rankin, for settlement, all persons indebted to said firm either by note or book account, are requested to call and settle.
J. G. IRWIN,
SAM'L GILLILAND,
ISAAC KAUP,
J. D. RANKIN.
The undersigned will continue the business of manufacturing goods at the Oak Hall Woolen Manufactory, under the firm of Irwin & Rankin.
12-2-4t.
J. G. IRWIN,
J. D. RANKIN.

TEAS!
[illegible] the People. No more Fortunes as Profits for Consumers to Pay. Fifty cents to One Dollar per Pound Saved by buying your Teas direct from the Importers.
T. Y. KELLEY & CO., Importers of Teas, in connection with their large wholesale business, have determined to introduce their Teas directly to consumers at importers' prices, thus effecting a saving to the consumer of 40 to 60 per cent. Families can now club together for any kind or qualities of Teas, in packages of one pound and upwards, and we will send them a superior article of Tea at 5 per cent above the cost of importation. Let some energetic lady or other person in each neighborhood call upon her acquaintances and take their orders for any of the following named Teas, and when a club of ten, twenty, or more is obtained, send to us and we will send the Teas put up in separate packages, with the name of each person marked on it, all enclosed in one box. As a further inducement to the person getting up the club we will send for his or her services, an extra complimentary package on all orders of $30 and upward. It is perhaps not well understood why we can sell Teas so very low, but when it is taken into consideration that besides the original cost of importation, the Broker, Speculator, Jobber, Wholesale Dealer and Retailer, has each to reap a large profit and the innumerable Cartages, Cooperages, Insurances, Storages, &c, which Teas have to pass through before they reach the consumer, will readily explain this. We propose to do away with seven-eights of these profits and expenses, and it now remains with the people to say whether they shall save 50 cents to $1 00 per pound on every pound of Tea they purchase, or be compelled to give their earnings to a host of useless go-betweens.
Pedlars and small dealers, wishing Teas to sell again, can be accommodated with small packages to suit their trade, but no reduction can be made, as these are our wholesale prices.
PRICE LIST.
Oolong, (Black) 70, 80, 90, $1 00, $1 10 best $1.25 per pound.
English Breakfast (Black) 80, 90, $1 00 best $1 25 per pound.
Young Hyson (Green) 80, 90, $1 00, extra $1.25 superior $1 50 per pound.
Mixed (Green and Black) 70, 80, 90, best $1 00 per pound.
Imperial, (Green) $1 30 best per pound.
Japan, $1,00 $1,10, $1,25 best per pound.
Gunpowder, (Green) $1.30 best $1.60 per pound.
COFFEE DEPARTMENT.
We have lately added a Coffee Department to our establishment, and although we cannot promise the consumer as great a saving as we can on Teas, (the margin for profit on Coffee being very small,) yet we can sell Coffee fully 25 per cent. cheaper than retailers charge. Our Coffee comes direct from the Custom House and we roast and grind them perfectly pure, put up in 1 or more pound packages, at an advance of 2 cents per pound.
Our Wholesale Price—Ground Coffees—Pure Rio, 25, 30 cents per pound. Best Old Government Java, 40 cents. Best Ceylon 40 cents.
Sending Money.—Parties sending orders for less than $30 for Teas or Coffees should send with their order a P. O. Draft or the money, to save the expense of collecting by Express. But large orders we will forward by Express and collect on delivery.
We shall be happy at all times to receive a call at our warehouse from persons visiting the city, whether dealers or not.
T. Y. KELLEY, & CO.,
Late Kelley & Vought,
12-4-3m. 56 VESEY St, NEW YORK.

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 Questions is,
Where to Buy?
It is your Personal interest to consider the following facts:
There is organized in Phil'a, 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 custom. The result of combined industry, system, and close application of all the employers, 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. conner 6th & Market, st. Philadelphia.
Samples sent by mail or express, when desired. 11-49-1y.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Office of The Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Centre County, Centre Hall, January 11th, 1867.

In compliance with the provisions of their Charter, the Directors present the following statement of the transactions of the Company for the past year.

Assetts, Bills Receivable, for insurances made the past year		$1[illegible],633 97
Of which amount there has been collected in		431 16
Leaving due on premium notes..		$15,202 51
To this amount add receipts into the Treasury including loans of members	$1,522 60	
Also, balance in the Treasury on 1st inst.	232 25	1,754 85
Making the whole available assetts of the Company the past year		$16,957 36
Expenses paid Directors, salaries of Secretary and Treasurer, Printing, U S Revenue tax, stamps, stationery, &c.		354 38
Total accruing assetts and funds of the Company the past year.		$16 601 98
To which add funds heretofore reported for 8 years.		$134,606 20
Making the total available assetts of the Company this day..		$151,208 18
Liabilities Deposits and loans by members.	$1,250 00	
Losses during the last year not any		
Risks and insurances taken the past year		$209 339 75
Same heretofore reported for 8 prev. years		1,801,557 30
Grand total of risks & and insurances since organization		$2,024,897 05
From which deduct policies expired, but nearly all renewed	$133 945 [illegible]	
Also policies cancelled by consent of parties	8,881 06	142,827 96
Grand total of risks and insurance in force this day		$1,882,069 09

Attest—
S. G. SHANNON, Sec'y. GEO. BUCHANAN, Pres't.

At an election held the same day the following named members were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John W. Krumrine	Geo. Buchanan
Geo. Musser	Amos Alexander
Joshua Potter	Jacob V. Moyer
Wm. Thompson	Jacob Hosterman
John Shannon	Geo. Weaver
Sam. R. Forster	—— Kreamer

Whereafter the Board organized and appointed the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Geo. Buchanan, Vice President, Joshua Potter, Secretary, S. G. Shannon, Treasurer, Henry Witmer, and the former agents were all continued in office.
12-3-3t.

STOLEN.
About two weeks ago a man representing himself to be Henry Lee, hired from the subscriber a bay Mare, blind of the left eye, 7 years old; a Sleigh with blue body and brown shafts, from which time he has not been heard from. A reward of twenty dollars will be paid for the return of the property.
WILLIAM BRON.
Jan. 11, 1867.—3t.

FRENCH CALF Stitched Boots, for sale at GRAHAM'S & McAFFERTY'S.

PUBLIC SALE.
Will be exposed to public sale at the residence of the subscriber in Ferguson township, Centre county, near Pennsylvania Furnace,
ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22d, 1867,
Commencing at 10 o'clock, precisely, all the valuable Live stock, Farming Implements and Machinery, necessary for carrying on a large farm, to wit:
SEVEN HEAD OF HORSES AND MARES,
one Devonshire Bull—fat, one Full blood Short Horned yearling bull, cattle, cows and calves, fifteen head of hogs, seventy sheep, two farm wagons and ladders, one horse cart, two sleds, horse power and threshing machine—Lewistown make, hay hoister rope and pulleys, Iron roller in sections, Fanning mill,
COMBINED BUCKEYE MOWER & REAPER,
Grain drill, Bundle Horse rake, corn planter, plows, harrows, cultivators, log chains, eight full sets of farm harness, together with other articles too numerous to mention. Every article enumerated, is of modern and approved style, well kept, in good order and will be sold without reserve. Also a lot of seasoned white and yellow pine lumber. No postponement on account of weather.
ROBERT GOHEEN, B. AYERS.
Auctioneer. 12-4-3t.

GAITERS & LACE Boots, of all discriptions for sale at GRAHAM'S & McAFFERTY'S.

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.

In the Court of Com. Pleas of Centre county, in the matter of the petition for the incorporation of "The German Reformed Congregation of St Peters Church of Rebersburg."

Notice is hereby given to all people whom it may concern, that at our Court of Common Pleas held at Bellefonte, in and for Centre county, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, application was made by petition for a charter incorporating the German Reformed Congregation of St Peters Church of Rebersburg. That the same was examined and read together with the articles of association by our said Court, and the same directed to be filed in the office of the Prothonotary of said Court, which was done. That unless sufficient reason be shown to the contrary at our next term of said Court, the said association will by the proper order or decree, be declared a corporation in body politic, by the above name style and title and according to the articles and conditions setforth in their said application, filed as aforesaid in the office of Prothonotary, of our said county, agreeably to the Act of Assembly, in such case made and provided.

J. H. LIPTON, Prothonotary.
12-4-3t.

DISOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Moore and Haines, is this day by mutual consent dissolved.
C. H. MOORE,
J. HAINES.
The books of the firm are with the undersigned who will continue the business as heretofore.
12-3-3t. C. H. MOORE.

New Advertisments.

COUNTY AUDITORS REPORT.

J. D. SHUGERT,
Treasurer of Centre county, A. D. 1866, in account with said County.

DR

January 1, 1867.	January 1, 1867.
To am't outstanding Taxes, January 1, 1866	$67896 [illegible]
To am't on duplicates A. D. 1866	54569 [illegible]
To am't received of John Shannon (ex treasurer)	17143 [illegible]
To am't of unseated land and tax	9958 [illegible]
To am't overpaid collectors accounts	443 [illegible]
	$150011 [illegible]
To balance due County and Relief accounts	$22982 [illegible]

CR.

January 1, 1867.	January 1, 1867
By am't taxes outstanding A. D. 1866 and previous years	$54159
By orders lifted	64427 [illegible]
By am't collectors exonerations	1001 [illegible]
By am't collectors percentage	4208 [illegible]
By allowance for stationary	10 [illegible]
By treasurers commission	3221 [illegible]
Balance	22982 [illegible]
	$150011 4

RICHARD CONLEY, Sheriff,
In account with Centre County.

DR

January 1, 1867.	January 1, 1867
To am't fines and jury fees	$655 [illegible]
To am't of county orders	512 [illegible]
Balance	967 [illegible]
	$2134 7

CR

January 1, 1867.	January 1, 1867.
By balance at settlement Jan, 1866	$412 [illegible]
By boarding prisoners and turnkey fees	107 7
By commonwealth costs fee as per bill filed	678 7
By jury fees exonorated	92 [illegible]
By fines paid law library committee	466 [illegible]
By am't paid State lunatic asylum	78 0
	$2134 7
By balance	$967 [illegible]

We the undersigned Auditors of Centre county, having examined the foregoing accounts of J. D. Shugert, Treasurer, and Richard Conley High Sheriff of said county, do hereby certify that the said accounts are correct as above stated. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 8th day of January, A. D. 1867.
JOHN RISHEL,
JOHN B. THOMAS,
JOHN KINNANE,
Bellefonte, Feb 1 '67. Auditors.

EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY A. D. 1866

To am't orders for Auditors clerk.	$58 [illegible]
Ditto James Foresman in full acct	186 0
Ditto John L. Gray on account	381 0
Ditto Joshua Potter, on account	215 0
Ditto Wm Furey, in full (old acct)	120 1
Ditto Wm Furey, in acct	10 0
Ditto John Moran, Comm'r's clerk,	803 0
Ditto Orvis & Alexander, salary as counsel & fees on collection	305 5
Do Andrew White, court crier	102 0
Do J. S. Parsons, tipstave	69 0
Do J. H. Lipton, Proth Fees	524 6
Do J Shannon, ex-treasurer in full,	1308 9
Do Richard Conley, Sheriff	512 3
Do P. Gray Meek, printing,	354 0
Do J. Proudfoot, in full & relief board	12 0
Do George Kurtz, printing	51 0
Do Frederic Kurtz, printing	120 [illegible]
Do Grand & Traverse jurors pay	3731 6
Do Constables, for returns & mileage	204 7
Do Commonwealth Costs	2538 3
Do Assessors pay.	795 5
Do Election Expenses	1153 7
Do premiums on scalps	337 6
Do road views & damages	380 0
Do Interest accounts	5803 6
Do Inquisition on dead bodies	101 5
Do imp & rep. on pub buildings.	131 4
Do County prison repairs	107 6
Do refunding acct. notes cancelled	32807 [illegible]
Do refunding acc't—road tax &c and N. S. I	5,898 8
Do W. W. Montgomery postage	20 5
Do Felix Mullen, boards	4 [illegible]
Do Wm Marks, wood	2 0
Do Robt McKnight, gas C. H & jail	286 6
Mo Wm Mann, dockets &c	137 7
Do Lycoming In. Co, for ass'm'nts	28 0
Do Wm Shortlidge, coal C H & jail	372 3
Do G Livingston books & sta'ry	120 9
Do Moore & Haines do	21 5
Do Wm Cook, hauling ashes	11 7
Do B Galbraith, book case & chairs	137 0
Do Joshua Mitchell, posts &c	8 0
Do M. Loughrey, unloading wood	3 0
Do —— Moore, hauling wood	3 7
Do J & J Harris, mdse	2 0
Do J. S. Parsons, water tax	60 0
Do Sam'l Nichols, glazing windows	3 5
Do C. Strickland, carpenter work	5 [illegible]
Do May & Loeb, mdse for jail	2 9
Do T. Haywood, window fasteners	2 7
Do coal bucket and shovel.	1 6
Do taxes & costs on deeds unsented	
Do lands bought by Comm's at treasurers sale	934 6
Do muslin for binding assess books	2 0
Do T. Caldwell acknowl'ing deed	2
Do Jos. Mattek, paper hanging	24 6
Do Smith, Murphy & Co. wall paper	33 7
Do Wm S Wolf, stove pipe	3 0
Do J. H. Rankin, auditing accounts of register and prothonotary	55 0
Do Brackbill & Runkle, wall paper	2 7
Do Irwin & Wilson, mdse.	29 5
Do State lunatic asylum	970 9
	$92653 4

Jan 1, 1867. RELIEF ACCOUNT.	DR
To am't relief orders outstanding January 1, 1866	$507 9
	$507 9
To am't outstanding Jan 1, 1867	$152 9

Jan 1, 1867. CONTRA	CR
By am't orders lifted A. D. 1866	$355 0
Balance	152 9

RECAPITULATION

CENTRE COUNTY,	DR.
To am't indebtedness Jan 1, 1866.	$76304 9
To am't relief orders do 1867	152 9
To am't cash on hand do 1866	17142 4
To am't notes presented for payment of which no record had been made when issued	2739 7
To am't balances due Sheriff as at at settlement January 1, 1867.	2010 4
	$98351 [illegible]
To am't balance indebtness	$42561 1

CONTRA.	CR
By am't Comm'rs notes cancelled	$32807 57
By am't cash on hand	22982 7
Balance	42561 1
	$98351 4

We the undersigned Commissioners of Centre county, having examined the forgoing statement of receipts and expenditures, also recapitulation, do hereby certify that we find them correct as above stated. Whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 10th day January, A. D. 1867.

Attest
JOHN MORAN, Comm'r clerk. JOHN L. GRAY, JOSHUA POTTER, WM. FUREY, Commissioners.
12-1-4t.

$230.00 REWARD!
Stolen from the stable of Daniel Brumbaugh, in Lincoln township, Huntingdon county, Pa, on the night of the 8th inst.,
A DARK BROWN MARE,
Eight years old, 16 hands high, and branded on the left shoulder with the letter "C."
$200 will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the thief or thieves and $30 for the recovery of the Mare.
D. STRICKLER, Sec'y
Penn'a Mutual Horse Thief Detecting and Insurance Co., York Pa. The above company continues to Insure Horses against fire or theft and the above, is their standing reward.
12-4-tf. ISAAC HAUPT, Agent.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Paul Wolf, deceased, of Miles township. All those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
S. S. WOLF,
12-3-6t. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Samuel Glossner, dec'd of Curtin township. All those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
CONRAD SINGER,
JNO. WENSEL, Sr.,
12-3-6t. Adm'rs.