Democratic Watchman

P. GRAY MEEK, Editor and Proprietor.
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BELLEFONTE, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1867.

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

Absurdities of Mongrelism.

The arguments of those who desire to humiliate and oppress the South are so absurd that we scarcely have patience to examine them, and no thinking, reflecting man can be misled by them who does not wish to be misled. It is urged that the people of the South *must* be governed by the military because they will not govern themselves. If we reflect a moment what governments are made for, and why any one would sooner have laws to govern him than to live in a state of anarchy, we will see how utterly absurd this is. Where there are no laws, life and property are always insecure. No man can call anything his own, for man without government has precisely the same views in regard to the possession of property which the lower animals have. It is "might makes right." The long and bloody war waged by the South for Independence proves anything else but an incapacity to govern. They desired to be independent of us, because they believed they could have a better government and enjoy more happiness without us. Because they have failed in the war, is no reason why they should not now desire to maintain the best system of government they can. It would be like a starving man who would not take half a loaf of bread because he could not get a whole loaf, if they would fall into a state of anarchy now. They are interested to a far greater extent than we are in carrying on their State governments, and in arranging their laws to suit the changes which the war has made. No one will deny that they went to war for the purpose of advancing their interests. It was precisely the same motive which controls all human action, and by what process of reasoning do mongrels arrive at the conclusion that they have ceased to be controlled by this motive? Surely if a people will carry on a terrible war through four almost hopeless years of strife to further their interests, they will not refuse to keep in motion the the peaceful machinery of government from the same motive. It is equally absurd to say that they will not recognize in their laws the changes which have been made by the war. If any changes have been made, and no one doubts it, they must mould their laws to suit them or the laws will fail of themselves. Nature has recognized these changes, and no human law can long run counter to her and live.

Another argument of the Mongrels equally absurd is that the Southern people will abuse and perhaps murder the freed negroes. Whoever heard of a people anywhere deliberately going to work to destroy the laboring population. Here once more, the selfish, if no other interests of the South will lead them to protect the negroes, and to keep them in the best condition they are capable of. The black man is much more likely to be abused at the North than at the South. Here his labor comes in competition with that of the white man, and whenever that occurs there must be hostility. The South has not got a white population to do the work, and must depend upon the black man for it. Have we any indication that the Southern people are so blind as to destroy what they must rely upon for future wealth and, to a great extent, for future happiness, merely to hurt the feelings of Northern men and women who so greatly love the negro? We think not. It must be the opinion of every one who fairly considers the question that the South is much more competent to deal with it than the North.

Let any one of sense turn from the absurd theories of the Radicals to those proposed by the Democracy for the settlement of our difficulties. We desire that the Southern States shall be let alone to assume the position in the Federal Union which they formerly occupied. Let their State governments go to work and arrange laws to suit their own local condition, which they understand much better than we do, and of course let the Constitution of the United States be enforced in its sphere and in a few years the scars of the war will be obliterated and the Union re-established on the basis of our fathers.

Have we a Government?

When the war against the South began it was said by its advocates, "we will show the world that we have got a government!" and though four years of bloody strife this cry was constantly repeated. When the war ceased, those who advocated it most strongly were ready with the cry that the war had destroyed the *government which it was ostensibly waged to maintain*. Surely if ten of the United States have been destroyed, we have convinced the world of something, but not of the stability of the Union nor the efficiency of the Constitution. A union must be composed of parts, and if the parts are destroyed, what becomes of the Union? If the Constitution is a mere literary effort of our fathers, to be looked at and admired like a boy's composition, then we have preserved it through the struggle. If it made the government which existed when the war began, and if the Union could not exist without it, nor the government without the Union that is another thing. According to the policy of the Mongrels, the Constitution is superseded, and of course the Union of which it was the bond is superseded also. Without a constitution and without a Union, how have we succeeded in convincing the world that we have got a government?

"Reconstructed."—Judging from the local elections which have lately taken place, throughout the country, the Democracy is becoming "reconstructed" about as fast as possible. From every section the news comes of sweeping Democratic gains, and the overthrow of the black 'monster—mongrelism. Let the good work go on. It is the kind of "reconstructing" we love to see—the only kind that can ever reconstruct the country.

Truth for Once.

It is not often that we impose upon our readers, by publishing the silly twaddle that generally comes under the head of "Congressional debates." It is easy to fill our paper with matters containing more truth sense, and decency, than is generally to be found emenating from individuals, debased enough to pass their time hugging unwashed wenches, or plotting to complete the ruin of our Republic, and consequently our pages are seldom disgraced with the proceedings of those who represent only thieves, traitors, niggers and New Englanders. However, as there are exceptions in all cases, there is in this one. Truth will come out at times, and when it comes, we have no desire to withold it from the public.— The following little coloquy between the amiable Butler, better known as "spoons," and Bingham, which took place on Thursday last, certainly contains enough of truth to warrant us in placing it upon record as the opinion of two leading mongrels of each other:

"The debate went on for a considerable time and with some considerable asperity of feeling, and was participated in by Messrs Schenck, Lawrence of Ohio, Pyle, Miller, Farnsworth Broomall, Shellabarger, Butler and Benjamin. (all radicals)

In the course of the debate Mr Butler spoke of Mr Bingham as having gone over to the other side of the House, not only in body, but in spirit, and reminded him of what "that great and good man," President Johnson, had done, while Provisional Governor of Tennessee, in taxing wealthy rebels to support poor families"

Mr Bingham, in noticing his illusions, said:—It does not become a gentleman who recorded his vote fifty times (Mr. Eldridge suggested fifty seven times) for the arch traitor of the rebellion, for the Presidency of the United States to undertake to cast an imputation either on my integrity or on my honor. I replied with scorn and contempt at any utterance of that kind by any man, whether he be the hero of Fort Fisher taken or the hero of Fort Fisher not taken (Roars of laughter on both sides of the House, the democratic side of the House manifesting peculiar enjoyment of the scene) I also stand here sir, in the name of the American people, to repel with scorn the attempt to levy charities by confiscation, in violation of the Constitution of my country. That, sir, is the proposition which the gentleman (Mr. Butler) desires to utter in an American Congress in the sacred name of charity.— (Applause and laughter)

Mr. Butler rose to reply, but the Chairman announced that the time to which the House had limited debate had expired.

Mr. Butler asked the privilege of the House to reply to the gentleman from Ohio.

The Chairman said the gentleman could not ask that privilege of the House when the House was in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Butler then asked unanimous consent to speak for ten minutes.

Mr. Eldridge, (Dem.) of Wisconsin expressed the hope that the House would not 'bottle up' the gentleman from Massachusetts. (Laughter)

Unanimous consent having been given, Mr. Butler expressed his infinite obligations to the House for its kindness, and said:—I have never concealed the fact, which is now so offensively put forward, that I voted for Jefferson Davis in the convention of my party fifty-seven times. I thought him the representative man of the South, and hoped thereby to save the threatened disunion which appeared in the distance. I was foiled and disunion came. The difference between me and the honorable gentleman from Ohio is this—that while Jefferson Davis was a Senator of the United States and was claiming to be a friend of the Union I supported him while the gentleman [Mr. Bingham] supports him while he is a traitor. I have changed my support (Laughter) I saw the error of my ways and repented.— But I did not expect a blow to be aimed at me in that direction from the side of the House which supported him then has supported him ever since, and is still supporting him and his friends (Laughter and applause) [Mr. Bingham's seat is on the Democratic side of House.—Reporter.] I did not mean to impugn the honor or integrity of the gentleman from Ohio. I only said that I thought he was leading the other side of the House.

Mr. Bingham—If the gentleman had qualified his words by saying he thought so I should not have said one word.

Mr. Butler—I never speak anything I do not think [Laughter and applause] I will try to repeat the words I used. I said the gentleman had gone in spirit as he had gone in body, over to the other side of the House. I thought so then, I think so now. I said so then. I say so now—[laughter] and I cannot take it back, sir. [Manifestations of encouragement.] The gentleman has had the good taste to attack me for the reason that I could not do any more injury to the enemies of my country. I did the best I could. Other men of more ability could do more and no man is ready to give them higher praise for their valor, their discretion and their conduct than myself. Because I did not do more I felt exceedingly chagrined. If during the war the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Bingham) did as much as I did, in that direction, I should be glad to recognize that much done; but the only victim of the gentleman's prowess that *I know of was an innocent woman hanged upon the scaffold. His only victim in the war was one Mrs. Surratt. I can sustain the memory of Fort Fisher if he and his associates can sustain him in the blood of a woman tried by a military commission and condemned without such sent evidence, in my judgement.*

—We noticed a few weeks since the fact that old Thaddy, the gray haired mongrel, who has spent his time in hugging a tan colored paramour, and trying to degrade the race to which he should belong, was fast loosing his hold upon earth. What we stated then as newspaper reports, seems to be confirmed by facts, and our readers need not be surprised if at any time they hear of the "loyalists" of Lancaster county being cheated out of a representative, by old nick, who seems to be after Stevens hot foot. There will be but few sorry faces, on the day of his exit. The people here, as well as his companions hereafter—John Brown, Jim Lane, the "late lamented," and devils generally will rejoice. With Stevens gone, the earth will be rid of one of the foulest blots, and society of one of the blackest libels that has ever disgraced it.

Victory.—The first gun of the campaign thunders the triumph of the Republican party in New Hampshire.—*Press.*

A grand triumph, indeed! In 1865 the Mongrel candidate for governor had a majority of 6128, now he is elected by less than 3000, and in representatives the Democrats have made a clear gain of nine members on last years election. So the triumph in New Hampshire is not a triumph, and this the "first gun," has "flashed in the pan" for abolitionism.— If they can suck consolation out of such victories, it is not to be wondered at that they are gratified at the smell of a wench. Glorious triumph! Yea verily.

—It is said, and truthfully we believe that out of the one hundred representatives in the Pennsylvania Legislature, the Pennsylvania Rail Road owns eighty. At least on all questions in which the rail road is interested on the one side, and the masses of our people on the other, eighty out of the one hundred vote for the R. R. and against the people.

A Spicy Paper.—The Evansville (Ind.) *Sentinel-on-the-Border.* Its "cartridge-box" carries some heavy loads, which are always aimed directly at the black and bloody form of mongrelism.

Did It Mean Negro Suffrage?

"It dos'nt mean negro suffrage." Oh no! "You can't squeese anything of that kind out of it." "It is only a means of reconstruction—only intended to make a proper basis for equal representation *from all the States," and* "to secure the payment of rebel claims."— "No negro suffrage." "Not a particle of that in it!" Such were the assertions of the abolitionists during the campaign last fall, when the question of ratifying the so-called constitutional amendments, became the issue. Every speaker, every paper, every document, that was sent out by the mongrel party made these declarations, and thousands upon thousands of people were foolish enough to believe them. That they were lying at the time, basely, wilfully and determinedly lying, any one but the poor, bigoted, blinded fool could see, and for the benefit of this class we publish the following, "bill to regulate the elective franchise in the United States," introduced into the Senate, on Saturday last by Wilson of Massachusetts, the author of the "constitutional amendment."

Whereas, The fourteenth article of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been ratified by a sufficient number of States, and is therefore a part of the fundamental law, and whereas the first section of said article of amendment declares that all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside, and that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; and whereas the said fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution empowers Congress to enforce by appropriate legislation, the provisions of the said article, therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be no denial of the elective franchise to any male citizen of the United States, by any State on account of color or race, or previous condition, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the *contrary* notwithstanding.

Sec 2. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall violate the provisions of this act shall, on conviction in any court of the United States, be fined for each and every offence not less than $1,000 or be imprisoned not less than six months, or both at the discretion of the court.

Here we have the vindication of what the Democracy asserted during the entire campaign. Here we have the lie, slapped right in the face of every abolition politician who mounted the stump, or guided a pen for the success of that party last fall. And yet they will have the audacity, when an other campaign opens to attempt to smooth this over, and to try to deceive the people by lying on some other line. And there will be fools who will be deceived by them.

Look at it white men! Ye who voted *the mongrel* ticket last fall, believing, as the leaders of your party told you that in doing so you were *not* supporting negro suffrage. Were you not? The men you elected ratified the abolition amendment, and that amendment according to the understanding of its author, gives Congress the right to impose a fine and imprisonment, upon any person or persons who shall deny to "any male citizen of the United States, the right of exercising the elective franchise, on account of *race or color*." You voted just as Democrats told you you would—the right of deciding whether negroes should vote or not, out of your own hands, into those of Congress. You gave to men from Massachusetts, New York Kansas, Iowa and other States the privilege of regulating the ballot in Pennsylvania—of compelling you to march up to the window and deposit your vote along side of some greasy, ignorant african or stay away entirely, and allow negroes to choose the men who are to make *your* laws and represent *you*.

We ask you to read the bill again.— Read it and see how basely you have been deceived. And recollect that this is not the only time. From the day abolitionism began to be a power sufficient to attract the attention of any one, it has been nothing but a history of treachery, and deceit. It led you, by lying and covering up its hideous designs, one step after another untill you find yourselves now, wallowing in the filthy quagmires of negro equality. You have shut your eyes stupidly, and followed on untill now you awaken almost without power, and the control of your government placed in the hands of an ignorant and inferior race.

Is it not time you would stop and reflect over the situation? If you are white men, is it not time you would throw aside your prejudices, and stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of a white mans government? It is white men only who should control the republic erected on the graves of our sires. It is white men only who are fit to choose representatives of white men. And ye who are white men—white men in principle, will rally to the support of the white mans cause. Others will follow on, blindly, idiotically, cowardly, in the track marked out for them by the political liars, who asserted last fall that the "amendments" did not mean "negro suffrage." Wool and grease and smell will all be gulped down, in order to please the *masters of the poor fools* who have said by their votes that negroes are as good as themselves, and equally as well qualified to vote and hold office. How the world, or that portion of it once known as the United States of America, moves down into niggerdom, and how willingly the people follow!

Where Advice is Needed.—A large number of our exchanges, speakers and writers throughout the Northern States, seem to have nothing else to do, but give advice to the people of the South—Poland in America. If they would turn their attention to matters at home and assist in getting the people of the North on the right track, it would be of considerable more benefit to both sections of the country. In the North is where the wrongs are, in the South the suffering. *Let us right the wrongs* and *that* will right the sufferings.

The Differeence.—Our fathers licked the tyrants that attempted to impose stamp duties upon them, and by doing so, proved that they were worthy to be called freemen. We lick the stamps that tyrants impose upon us and prove that we are cowards, fit only for slaves.

—The Pennsylvania Legislature has fixed the 11th of April, as the time for the adjournment of that body. It would have been better for the people if it had adjourned about three months earlier.

How Unjust.

In the days of Democratic rule, the taxes of the country were laid in proportion to the wealth of the citizens.— There was no discrimination for the rich at the expense of the poor—no favor shown to men of wealth for which the impoverished laborer had to pay—no exempted "bonds" that drew an enormous interest without returning some revenue to the coffers of the people—no favored class that reaped the benefit of government, without bearing its share of the burdens, and no pampered up nabobs, who were fed and fattened on the toil of the laborer, and enriched by the bread that was taken from the mouths of the starving millions. But abolitionism, with other changes, has changed all this. To day, the poor men of the country, the toiling, sweating, hard fisted masses are paying *all* the taxes, bearing all the burdens, while the rich enjoy the emoluments, and are blessed with all the benefits of the government. Were the taxes of the country equally divided as under the Democratic administration, according to the wealth *of the taxable* inhabitants, it would lessen them one fourth, for that class of citizens who are now compelled to pay them all. And why should they not, brother working man? Why should the dollars of the rich go free, and the dimes of the poor be taxed? Why should the thousands of the banker and broker that is invested in government bonds be exempt, and the hundreds you have invested in a home for your wife and little ones be loaded down with taxation? Can you answer? Hardly.

And yet it is so. You make and pay the roads, you keep up the schools, you maintain the poor, you pay the State, county, relief, bounty and the score of other taxes that are imposed upon you, and that have been doubled and tripled, since abolitionism came in power, and your wealthy neighbor, who has invested thousands upon thousands of dollars, in the bonds of the government, is exempt from all. No assessor bothers him to know the amount of money he has at interest, and no taxgatherer dogs his heels, for his proportions of the burdens of the government, they are put on to your shoulders—you have to bear the load, and out of the bread that should go into the mouths of your children, and from the clothes that should keep them warm, you are compelled to take enough to pay *your taxes and his also*. And not only his taxes but an exhorbitant interest on the money that he has loaned to the government—interest that will not rate less than 15, and in many instances, as high as 20 per cent. For fourty five cents he received one dollars worth of *bonds, and you pay* him interest on the one dollar, when he invested but the forty five cents. What justice is there in this? Why should a government thus favor the rich and oppress the poor? Will you tell us honest toilers? Ye who drudge day in and day out—work your finger ends sore, and still barely make a living? Is it the kind of government poor men should have? Is the party that has brought it to this the party of the poor man? If not, and it certainly is not, why do poor men cling to, and support the very men who are crushing them to the earth, that the rich may revel in luxury and ease at the expense of the laboring masses. Tell us ye solons of abolitionism, why we who toil from "dawn of day 'till dusk of eve," should pay twenty per cent interest to rich men and their taxes besides?

——Mrs. "Government," relict of the 'late lamented government," is said to be looking quite "spruce" of late, as if she would just as soon as not forget the "martyred Saint," in the embrace of a second love. We should not wonder. Its the way of the world, and Abraham will be as soon forgotten as any one else, although his deeds will be remembered forever.

New Publications.

The Old Guard, a monthly magazine, devoted to Literature, Science and Art, and the principles of 1776 and 1787. C. Chauncey Burr, editor. Van Evrie, Horton & Co., publishers, New York. $3.00 per annum.

If the *Old Guard* was placed upon the *table of every family in the land, fanaticism,* mongrelism, and the r [illegible], that have destroyed our Republic would be of short duration. It presents truthful pictures of these terrible evils; strings them up naked for the world to gaze upon their hideous deformities, and stops not to ask whether it is a pleasant or unpleasant sight for their friends. The lashes it gives the leaders of abolitionism, are heavier than those puritanism to layed on the backs of helpless quakers in the Godly region of Salem Mass years ago. Democrats everywhere should have it.

Godey's Lady Book. Devoted to literature, art and fashion. L. A. Godey, publ. Phila. $3.00 per annum.

With us, as with everybody else, *Godey* is a favorite. Its engravings can not be excelled, and its literary articles are furnished by the most talented writers of the country. The April number, with its predecessors, furnish proof of our assertion.

The Lady's Friend. A monthly magazine of literature and Fashion. Edited by Mrs. Henry Peterson, and published by Deacon & Peterson, Philadelphia. $2.50 per annum.

This admirable monthly has obtained a hold on the affections of the people equaled by but few other publications. Its articles are always of a high moral tone, its engravings splendid, and the fashions reliable. It is decidedly *The Ladies' Friend* and no lady should be without it.

Peterson's Ladies National Magazine. A Ladies Magazine of Literature and Fashion. Charles J. Peterson, Philadelphia, $2,00 per annum.

Always in time, filled to overflowing, with the latest fashions, finest engravings, and the choicest of literary matter, it is no wonder that *Peterson* has grown to be a universal favorite. The family that would rather have two dollars than a copy of this magazine, must have a queer taste indeed.

Arthurs Home Magazine. A monthly Magazine for the home circle. T. S. Arthur Philadelphia, $2,50 per annum.

This is decidedly one of the best monthlies of the times. The song alone in the April number is almost worth the price of a years subscription, besides its splendid engravings, fashion &c. If you want a magazine for home, get Arthurs.

A New Paper.—We are in receipt of Vol 1 No. 1 of the *Lycoming Standard*, a new paper, just started at Williamsport Pa., by Col. Levi Tate, formerly of the *Columbia Democrat*. The *Standard* promises to be quite an addition to Democratic journalism in Lycoming. It is large, neatly printed, and contains any amount of "Power Press," and considerable "principle" of the right stripe in its "salutatory." We wish it an abundance of success, and heartily welcome it to our field of labor.

Destitution in the South.

The accounts from the South report a state of destitution there which is simply terrible. Famine at this season means literal starvation before the crops come in, unless there is relief from abroad; and that starvation is impending may be easily inferred from the following statement from a perfectly trustworthy source, which reveals the condition of things in Sumpter District, South Carolina:

"I have not been over five miles from home, and have seen and heard direct from three hundred and sixty six persons. The most of them are without bread, and are actually subsisting on corn husks and whatever they can get to preserve life, while there are others who have one or two bushels of corn yet, but without any means to get more. Some have a horse or two, and are trying to raise a little crop, but have little or nothing to live upon."

The estimate is that there are over fifty thousand people who, if they are to be kept alive, must be fed by charity from without, at a cost of over two millions of dollars. General Howard apportions the destitute as follows:

"Virginia 2,500 whites and 2,500 blacks. North Carolina 3,000 whites and 2,000 blacks. South Carolina 5,000 whites and 5,000 blacks. Alabama, 10,000 whites and 5,000 blacks. Georgia, 7,500 whites and 500 blacks; Tennessee 1,000 whites and 1,000 blacks; Mississippi 1,862 whites and 2,038 blacks; Arkansas 1,000 whites and 300 blacks; Louisiana 300 whites and 200 blacks."—*Ex*

Increasing their Pay.—Mr. Waddell of Chester county, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means in the lower House, has reported a bill increasing the pay of members of the Legislature to $1,500 per annum. They are also to have, besides this large advance, milenge and stationary *ad libitum*. Of course it will pass. Such bills always do, but we hereby give notice to any Democrat in either House, who may vote for this increase of slavery, that we will publish his name throughout the States as recreant to his trust and as a fit object for public reprehension. Let us *have a solid vote* of the Democrats of the House and the Senate against this bill. That may kill it. We hope no Democrat will think of voting for it.

The present salary of members is sufficient to pay any honest man for his services. If there be one who does not think so he can easily retire and leave his place to be filled by another. There will be no scarcity of candidates. Any Democrat who votes for this increase of pay ought to be immediately repudiated by his constituents. Let them stand as a unit against it.—*Doncaster Intelligencer.*

So say we.

Love for the Soldiers.—The Radicals have always professed intense love for the soldiers. In rejecting the nominations of E. Bassett Langdon as Assessor for the 1st Ohio District, Capt. W. E. Schofield 8th District, and Frank Biker, 9th District, the Radical Senate rejected three men who had served their country well and nobly in the army. Langdon was Colonel of an Ohio regiment, was wounded once or *twice*. Schofield was a Captain in the 4th Ohio, we believe, and had the reputation of a brave soldier and a good officer, while Baker entered the army a *private* soldier, and served until he was honorably discharged. All of these gentlemen were competent to fill the offices to which they were appointed by the President, and they are rejected simply because they do not endorse the infallibility of Congress, and have the manhood to hold their own views and the fearlessness to express them.—*Plain Dealer.*

New Advertisements.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned have formed a partnership in the mercantile business trading under the name P. J. Boak & Co. The business will be conducted at the old stand of P. J. Boak, at Pine Grove, Centre county, Pa.

P. J. BOAK.
J. K. BOAK, jr.

12-13-3t

LEATHER.
The best Buenos Ayres at 38 cents. No cut up Armoea, no heavy finished California, but the real, genuine *Buenos Ayres, Spanish Sole,* at the best quality, at 38 cents per pound, to be had at

ABRAM SUSMAN'S
On High st., Bellefonte, P.

12-13-tf

GLOVE KID button boots at GRAHAM'S & McAFFERLY'S

FOR SALE
One George Page & Co (Baltimore) 30 horse power stationary steam Engine, cylinder 12 inch bore—20 inch stroke. Driving wheel 9 feet in diameter turned face, and two double flue boilers 16 feet long, smoke stack 30 feet long 26 inches in diameter, with No. 2 saw mill. Everything complete and now running. A first class engine in every respect and we confidently refer to any unprejudiced person who is in any way familiar with the engine and mill as to its merit and capacity.

Also, one stationary steam Engine 18 horse power, cylinder 8 inch bore, 28 inch stroke, driving wheel 10 feet in diameter, and one boiler 30 feet in length and 28 inches in diameter, smoke stack 28 feet long and 24 inches in diameter. All complete. Said engine and boiler have been used very little.

Also one J. H. Duvall & Co. 20 horse power portable Engine and boiler, with saw mill. All complete and in running order.

Also one George Page & Co. Shingle Machine, together with a lot of shafting and pulleys, none of which have been in use. Also, 3 trucks for hauling lumber and logs on tram road. Apply to

CALVERT & GREGG,
Sandy Ridge Station, T. & C. R. R.

P. O. Address,
Powelton, Centre county, Pa. 12-13-3t

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., esqs., 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 April, 1867; being the 22th 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 29th day of April 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.
Bellefonte, Pa. Sheriff.

THE BEST BOOTS & SHOES constantly on hand and for sale cheap at GRAHAM'S & McAFFREY'S.

SOMETHING NEW
And really very valuable
IN THE WAY OF MEDICINE.
A COMPOUND EXTRACT
OF THE COMMON SMART WEED.

Nothing has been found equal to this *Extract* for throwing off colds, breaking up fever, promptly relieving the severest pains, killing the poison of Dyptheria, putrid sore throat, bloody flux, cholera and chronic diarhœa.

It is of magic efficacy in Bronchitis, chronic cough, liver and kidney complaints and many kindred diseases.

Nothing but actual trial can give a just idea of its great virtues and uncommon value as a FAMILY MEDICINE.

Repeated and various trials have proved it the most powerful and effectual LINIMENT, for the removal of SORENESS, SWELLING & INFLAMATION of various kinds.

It is prepared by and sold as Dr. Carter's Compound Extract of Smart Weed.

Price 60 cents and $1.00 per bottle. For sale by all respectable druggists.

M. H. BURGESS & CO., Proprietors,
42-13-3m Erie, Pa.

New Advetisments.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.
The following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remained 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 24th of April, A. D. 1867:

1 The account of David Storer, executor of the last will and testament of Margaret Klinesmith, late of Penn township, dec'd.

2 The account of Samuel Frank, guardian of Sarah Sholl one of the children and heirs of Philip Sholl, late of Centre county, dec'd.

3 The account of Samuel Frank, guardian of Thomas Sholl, one of the children and heirs of Philip Sholl late of Centre county, dec'd.

4 The account of Samuel Frank, guardian of Henry Crouse, one of the children and heirs of Jacob Crouse late of Centre county dec.

5 The account of B Clapp administrator of estate of John Malone, late of Benner township, dec.

6 The account of George Shafer, administrator of &c of Daniel E. Shuler, late of Miles township dec.

7 The account of George L. Peters guardian of Elizabeth Ann Parsons one of the children and heirs of Wm Parsons, late of Wayne county and State of Indiana, dec.

8 The account of James C Boal administrator of &c of Sarah C Boal, late of Centre county dec.

9 The account of Thomas S. Winslow, guardian of Susan P. Bumgardner, minor child of Joseph Bumgardner, late of Centre county, dec.

10 The account of Peter Hoffer guardian of Lydia Keller minor child of Jacob Keller late of Potter township, dec.

11 The account of John Parins administrator of &c. of Owen Heffron, late of Benner township dec.

12 The account of Simon Vonada, executor of the last will and testament of Peter Vonada, late of Haines township, dec.

13 The account of Jacob Pottsgrove and Geo W Thomas, executors of the last will and testament of John Purdue, late of Spring township dec.

14 The account of Jeremiah E. Walker, administrator of &c of Mary Brumgard, late of Miles township, dec.

15 The account of Jacob Baker, executor of the last will and testament of Margaret Watkins, late of Howard township, dec.

16 The final account of John Parins, administrator of &c of Owen Heffron, late of Benner township, dec.

17 The account of P. Steel Hoy, administrator of &c of Michael Forman, late of Spring township, dec.

18 The account of David B. Geiss, guardian of Sarah Catharine Yordon minor child of Catharine Yordon late of Potter township dec.

19 The account of David B. Geiss guardian of Sarah L. Shoop (formerly Sarah L. Runkel) minor child of William Runkle, late of Potter township dec.

20 The account of John Bichel Esq. administrator of &c of George Spaid, late of Miles township, dec.

21 The account of James L. Ross, guardian of Joseph W. Meyers, one of the children and heirs of John H. Meyer, late of Halfmoon township dec.

22 The account of James L. Ross, administrator of &c of Samuel H. Meyers, late of Halfmoon township dec.

23 The account of David and John Hushbarger administrators of &c of John Hushbarger late of Gregg township, dec.

24 The account of Joseph W. Marshall, surviving administrator of &c of William Marshall late of Benner township dec.

25 The supplementary account of John P. Parker and John Hughes, administrators of &c of Thomas Hughes, late of Howard township, dec.

26 The account of Michael Ulerich, trustee of the German School fund under the will of Jacob Young late of Potter township dec.

27 The account of Michael Grove administrator of &c of William Hoy, late of Harris township, dec.

28 The account of B. F. Hunter and Geo. E. Wasson, administrators of &c. of James N. Hunter, late of Patton township, dec.

29 The account of Michael Harper guardian of Henry Hosterman minor child of John Hosterman, late of Haines township dec.

30 The account of Conrad Struble, guardian of James P. Swartz one of the minor children of George Swartz, late of Spring twp, dec.

31 The account of E. M. Kephart, executor of the last will and testament of William Adams, late of Union township, dec.

J. P. GEPHART.
March 29, 1867—4t. Register.

SHERIFF'S SALES
By virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 22d day of April, 1867, at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day the following real estate to wit:

All of two certain tracts of land situate in Snow Shoe township, Centre county Pa, one thereof surveyed on a warrant in the name of Mary Ann Stewart and containing four hundred and twenty acres and sixty eight perches, the other thereof surveyed in the name of Adam Stewart adjoining the above mentioned tract, and containing four hundred and thirty three acres, one hundred and fifty five perches, with allowances, &c.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Barney and Claudius Barney.

Sheriff's Office, D. Z. KLINE,
Bellefonte, Mar. 29, '67. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE
By virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday the 22d day of April, 1867, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following property viz:

All the right, title and interest in and to a certain lot of ground, situate in Curtin township Centre county, Pa, bounded on the north south, east and west by land of Archy Quay, containing six acres, more or less, thereon erected a frame house and stable.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William A. Ridge.

Sheriff's Office, D. Z. KLINE,
Bellefonte, Mar. 29, '67. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE
By virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, the 22d day of April, 1867, at 1 o'clock, p. m., of said day, the following property, viz:

A certain tract of land, situate in Burnside township, Centre county, Pa., bounded as follows: on the south by land of James Bowes, west by land of Elizabeth Gibbler and heirs of Mulholland, north by land of Rudolph Muth, land, and on the east by land of Smith and Rhodes, containing one hundred and fifty eight acres, more or less, thereon erected a house and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Emily Jane Bowes and John C. Bowes.

Sheriff's Office, D. Z. KLINE.
Bellefonte, Mar 29, '67. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of *Levari Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, the 22d day of April, 1867, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following property, viz:

The following described two story plank or board frame building, situate in Rush township, Centre county, Pa., on the turnpike road leading from Antes to Philipsburg, containing in front on said turnpike sixteen feet, and in depth thirty two feet, and the lot or piece of ground, and curtilage appurtenances to said building.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of David M. Bilger.

Sheriff's Office, D. Z. KLINE.
Bellefonte, Mar 29, '67. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE
By virtue of a writ of *Al. Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, the 22d day of April, 1867, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following property, viz:

A certain lot of ground, situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., bounded as follows: On the east by lot of Daniel Derr, south by High street, west by lot of J. S. Turner, and north by an alley, containing one-fourth of an acre, more or less, thereon erected a house.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Charles Johnson.

Sheriff's Office, D. Z. KLINE.
Bellefonte, Mar. 29, '67. Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, the 22d day of April, 1867, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following property, viz:

A certain lot of ground, situate in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the south by public road, west by lot of Patrick Dooly, north by lands of James Armor, and on the east by lot of Wm. P. Wilson, thereon erected a house.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Thomas Fadigan.

Sheriff's Office, D. Z. KLINE,
Bellefonte, Mar. 29, '67. Sheriff.

New Advertisements.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Monday, the 22d day of April, 1867, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following property viz:

All the right, title and *interest in and to* a certain tract of land, situate in Rush township, Centre county, Pa., bounded on the north, south east and west by lands of Henry E. Prentiss, containing fifty acres, more or less, thereon erected a house and other outbuildings. Now occupied by Palmer Elliott.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Palmer Elliott.

ALSO.

All that village lot, situate in Rush township, Centre county, Pa., described and known in a certain town plot commonly called Slabtown, to wit: beginning at the corner of Cass and Grant street, and running along Grant 200 feet to Calhoun street, thence along Calhoun street at right angle with Grant street 60 feet; thence at right angle with Calhoun street 200 feet to Cass street, thence along Cass street 60 feet to place of beginning, containing about one fourth of an acre, more or less, thereon erected a house and other outbuildings.

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

ALSO.

A certain tract of land and known as the "Union Mills" property, situate in Bald Eagle Valley, Union township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described *as follows, to wit: beginning* at a sugar, thence south 27 deg east 42 perches to a post; thence north 55 deg east 42 perches to post, thence north 74 deg east 11 perches, north 60 deg east 42 perches, north 70 deg east 22 perches to bridge, thence north 51 deg east 19 perches to button wood, north 34 deg east 24 perches to stones; thence south 62 deg west 20 and three-fifth perches south 24 deg west 10 perches to sugar tree, thence north 32 deg west 8 and two fifth perches to post by land of Wm. P. Fisher, thence south 58 deg west 14 perches to a post, south 80 deg west 38 perches to post by land of Lorana Greist, thence south 66 deg west 24 perches to post, thence south 51 deg west 14 perches to post, thence south 40 deg west 10 perches to post, thence south 27 deg west 16 perches to post, thence south 10 deg east 4 perche to post, thence south 10 deg west 30 perches to place of beginning, containing 18 acres, more or less, thereon erected a Grist Mill and other buildings, with the improvements and appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Underwood and Edward Turner.

Sheriff's Office, D. Z. KLINE,
Bellefonte, Mar. 29, '67. Sheriff.

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'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 veritable style of Clothing, and very mod[illegible] prices.

We have,
1st. Gent's Ready-made CLOTHING.
2d. Special Department for Youth's and Boy's 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. 11-49-1y

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

CASH CAPITAL	$1,000,000

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire and Inland Transportation on terms adapted to the hazard and consistent with sound and reliable underwriting.

ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1867.

United States and State Bonds	$453,200 00
National Bank Stock	358,485 00
Real Estate owned by the Company	75,000 00
Loans on Mortgages Stock & Coal	51,444 16
Cash on hand in Bank, in Agents hands, and due for Premiums	364,818 06
Bills Receivable and Fire and Inland Salvages	58,739 79
Interest and Rents Accrued	41,561 32
All other Property belonging to the Company	30,868 27
	$1,440,116 60
Losses unpaid and in the process of adjustment	68,599 86
	$1,371,516 74

Statement of Premiums received and Losses paid during each year since the organization of the Company.

	Premiums Received	Losses Paid
1860	$ 37,887 30	$ 20,786 20
1861	81,250 00	46,190 63
1862	168,289 49	92,140 89
1863	256,973 55	160,434 30
1864	470,473 78	278,498 04
1865	774,815 68	451,291 96
1866	1,475,405 43	1,128,384 29

D. R. SATTERLEE, President.
DANIEL THROWBRIDGE, CHARLES WILSON, SAMUEL D. TALCOTT, Vice Presidents.
WM. S. GOODELL, Secretary.

Policies written for any time from five days to five years on Buildings, Merchandise, etc., and perpetually on Dwellings, Court Houses, Churches and School Houses, by

H. S. CLARK, Agent
12-12-4t Bellefonte Pa.

TO BUILDERS.
Sealed proposals for building a school house in Spring township, near Valentines furnace, will be received by Wm. Shortlidge until April 13 1867, 12 m.

Those desiring to bid will please call on him for plan and specifications. The board of school Directors reserved the right to reject any, or all the bids as they may see proper.

M. P. WEAVER,
12-12-3t. Secretary of Board.

PENN HALL ACADEMY.
The summer session will open Monday, April 15th, to continue five months, with a vacation during harvest. Tuition from $10 to $16 per session. Boarding with furnished rooms from $2 50 to $2 75 per week.

DAN'L M. WOLF, Principal,
12-12-3t Penn Hall, Pa.

HUBLERSBURG HIGH SCHOOL.
Will open April 8th, 1867, and continue twenty two weeks, with a vacation during harvest. Tuition varying from $5 to 10 per term, according to the branches studied.

A large and commodious boarding house next door to the Academy for students.

MISS M. BROWN,
12-12-3t Principal.

LOGAN ACADEMY.
BELL'S MILLS, BLAIR CO., PA.
In every way a first class Institution, affording the best facilities to those preparing for college, business or teaching.

Whole expense for Summer term of five months, $115,50.

No extra charges. Next term begins May 6th. Send for circular. Address

REV. ORR LAWSON, Principal,
12-10-6t Antistown, Pa.

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

MUSIC.
Mrs. M. L. Dunham, Teacher of Piano, Melodeon, Thorough Bass and Vocal Music.— Having removed from the Conrad House to the 2d house below the Presbyterian church on Spring street, in Bellefonte, is prepared to take a few more pupils.

Terms $10,00 per 24 lessons. One half in advance. March 7, tf.

Legal Notices.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned, an auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Centre county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Benjamin Corl, Executor of &c., of George Harlacker, dec'd among the parties legally entitled thereto, will attend the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the borough of Bellefonte, on Wednesday, the 17th day of April, 1867, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

GEO. M. YOCUM,
12-13-3t Auditor.

NOTICE.
Take notice that the account of Joseph Green, trustee of James Miles, has been filled in office, and will be confirmed absolutely at April term next, unless exceptions will be filed in the meantime.

JAS. H. LIPTON,
Mar 29 1867—3t Prothonotary.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Askey, dec'd, late of Snow Shoe tp, having been granted to the undersigned he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

D. H. YEAGER,
12-13-6t Administrator.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CENTRE County. In the matter of the estate of *Samuel G. Stine*, late of Halfmoon township, dec. Election by Catharine Stine, widow to take goods, &c., under the $300 exemption law. All persons whom it may concern will take notice that the appraisement allotting goods and chattles to Catharine Stine, widow of Samuel G. Stine, dec'd, was approved by the Court, *nisi* on the 5th day of March, 1867, and that the same will be approved and confirmed absolutely on the 4th Monday of April next, if cause be not shown to the contrary.

J. P. GEPHART,
March 29, '67—4t. Clk O. C.

NOTICE.
To the heirs and legal representatives of Wm Marshall dec'd: Take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition issued out of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, and to me directed, an inquest will be held at the late residence of William Marshall, deceased, in the township of Benner, and county of Centre, on Saturday the 20th day of April, 1867 at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law, at which time and place you may be present, if you think proper.

Sheriff's Office, D. Z. KLINE,
Bellefonte, Mar. 29, '67—4t. Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
The undersigned an Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, to distribute the money in the hands of Richard Conley, Esq., late Sheriff of Centre county, arising from the sale of the real estate of Robert Elder, to and among those legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, on Tuesday, the 9th day of April, 1867, at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day, when and where all persons having claims against said fund are required to present them for allowance, or be thereafter debarred from receiving any part of the same.

A. B. HUTCHISON,
12-12-3t Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Auditor to ascertain the liens and make distribution of the funds arising from the real estate of Henry Winkleman, late of Walker township, deceased, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in Bellefonte, on Friday, the 19th day of April next at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day when and where all parties are requested to attend if they see proper.

C. T. ALEXANDER,
12-12-3t Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Franklin Reese, dec'd of Benner township. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MARTHA REESE,
12-11-6t Adm'trix.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Thomas R. Sellers, late of Patton township, deceased, having been granted to undersigned. All those indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

P. A. SELLERS & P. E. SELLERS,
12-9-6t Administrators.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRE COUNTY, ss.
I, J. P. Gephart, clerk of the Orphans' court of said county of Centre, Do hereby certify that at an orphan's court held at Bellefonte, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1867 before the Honorable the Judges of said Court On motion rule was granted upon the heirs and representatives of John Harshbarger deceased to come into the Court on the fourth Monday of April next and accept, or refuse to accept, a the valuation and appraisement, or to show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellefonte the 28th day of January, A. D. 1867.

J. P. GEPHART,
12-9-6t C. O. C.

NOTICE.
To the heirs and legal representatives of Samuel Lipton dec'd. Take notice that, by virtue of a writ of Partition, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Centre county and to me directed an inquest will be held at the late residence of Samuel Lipton, deceased, in the borough of Milesburg, and county of Centre, on Saturday the 6th day of April, 1867 at 1 o'clock, a. m. of said day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole, otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law at which time and place you may be present, if you think proper.

Sheriff's office, D. Z. KLINE.
Bellefonte, Feb 21, 67, Sheriff.
12-9-6t

NOTICE.
To the heirs and legal representatives of Philip Foster deceased. Take notice that, by virtue of a writ of Partition, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Centre county and to me directed, an inquest will be held at the late residence of Philip Foster, deceased, in the township of Potter, and county of Centre on Friday the 12th day of April, 1867, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done with out prejudice to or spoiling the whole: otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law at which time and place you may be present, if you think proper.

Sheriff's Office, D. Z. KLINE,
Bellefonte, Mar 1, 67—6t Sheriff.

NOTICE.
To the heirs and legal representatives of Samuel Stine, deceased: Take notice that, by virtue of a writ of Partition, issued out of the Orphans' Court of Centre county and to me directed, an inquest will be held at the late residence of Samuel Stine, deceased, in the township of Half Moon, and county of Centre, on Wednesday, the 10th day of April, 1867, at 1 o'clock, a. m. of said day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased to and among his heirs and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole: otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law at which time and place you may be present, if you think proper.

Sheriff's Office, D. Z. KLINE,

PENNSYLVANIA, CENTRE COUNTY, ss.
I, J. P. Gephart, clerk of the Orphan's Court of said county of Centre, Do hereby certify, that at an Orphan's Court held at Bellefonte the 28th day of January, A. D. 1867, before the Honorable the Judges of said Court. On motion rule was granted upon the heirs and representatives of Charles Dinges, deceased, to come into the Court on the fourth Monday of April next and accept, or refuse to accept, at the valuation or appraisement, or to show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellefonte the 28th day of January A. D. 1867.

D. Z. Kline, Sh'ff. J. P. GEPHART,
12-9-6t C. O. C.

BOALSBURG ACADEMY.
The Summer session of this institution will open on the 15th of April, 1867, to continue 22 weeks with a vacation during harvest. Tuition varying from $6.00 to $12.00 according to the branches studied. Boarding can be had at reasonable rates. For further information address the principal.

T. H. L. SAHN, Principal,
Boalsburg, Pa.

EXPERIENCED WORKMEN, are the only kind engaged at GRAHAM'S & McAFFREY'S