Democratic Watchman

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BELLEFONTE, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 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.

CONFEREE MEETING.—The conferees from the different counties in this Senatorial district will meet at Huntingdon, on Tuesday June 4th, for the purpose of selecting two Senatorial delegates to attend the State Convention to be held in Harrisburg on the 11th of June. Our Democratic exchanges throughout the district will please make a note of this fact

The Necessity for a General Democratic Convention.

Honestly speaking, we are not a believer in conventions—conventions called for the mere purpose of passing windy resolutions, and of giving a few individuals an opportunity to make spread-eagle speeches, and force their own ideas upon the party, as a platform for it to stand upon—as most of our conventions have been for the past six years. But why we should not now have a general Democratic convention, is more than we can conceive It is now seven years since the Democracy of all the States met in consultation together Since that time many new issues have been forced upon the country, by a party as infamous as it is dishonest and despotic

To attempt to disguise the fact that there are differences of opinion among the Democrats of the different States, in regard to the proper course to be pursued, in reference to these new issues, would be as foolish as it would be suicidal To harmonize those differences, to unite the party in a grand column, and to organize properly, for the great campaign of 1868, would be the work of a general convention, such as it is designed by the Democracy of the West and South, to hold at Louisville, Kentucky, on the 4th of July next If we follow the course laid down by the policy-trimmers, and railroad politicians of New York, and have no general convention until the nominating convention of 1868, which, in all probability, will not be held, prior to the fifteenth or twentieth of June of that year, it will leave us but about four months to organise our party, to "fix up" the little dissatisfactions that the "platform" and nominees always make, and to fight the battle against abolitionism. Had we held a convention, within the past three or four years, or did we all understand the great questions alike, that are now agitating the public mind, four or five months might, perhaps, be time enough for the campaign. But we have had no convention and we do not all think alike There *are* differences of opinion, and those differences must be reconciled before we can make a successful fight Let us then meet in convention and consult together—let us adopt a platform of *pure Democratic principles*—let us make all necessary arrangements to have our organizations perfected, and by the time our candidate is put in the field, we will be thoroughly united—harmony will pervade our ranks, and we can open the contest assured that victory will perch upon our banners

We may think we are pretty well organized—we may imagine that we all think precisely alike on the political issues now presented—we may please ourselves with the fancy that we have nothing to do but nominate a good man for the presidency, and labor for his triumph; but the folly of such short-sightedness will only be the more apparent, when it is too late to remedy the difficulties that beset us, and when we are overwhelmed by defeat in consequence of a want of perfect organization—of jarring, disputes and differences of opinions among us, and our inability to unite earnestly and harmoniously on the platform that may be adopted, and the candidates who may be put in nomination

That the convention will be held on the 4th of July, there can be no doubt Already the Western and Southern States have appointed their delegates to attend it: and it only remains for the Middle and Eastern States to choose good men to represent them, in order to have the movement general. Should they refuse to do so, the convention, made up as it will be of the Democracy of a portion of the States only, will be a sectional one—it will adopt a platform—appoint a "national" committee and the consequence will be, we will have two committees, both claiming to be national committees, which cannot but bring discord to our party, and defeat to our cause. If Pennsylvania Democrats favor the holding of the convention—and we feel assured that the masses of the party do—and appoint delegates to represent them, it will influence the Democracy of the other Middle and Eastern States to do likewise, and thus will the movement be made general—all dangers of divisions or dissatisfactions avoided, and the party placed in a position to make an *offensive* in place of a defensive fight, when the contest opens.

Will the chairman of our State central committee think over this matter? There is more at stake than many who seem unconcerned imagine We cannot be too well organized for the next presidential campaign, neither can we afford to have bickerings and divisions, and dissension in our party. What is done, should be done speedily.

Restoration.

We have heard a great deal from the Mongrels about restoring the South and reconstructing the Union, and have become almost sick of the words themselves

When abolitionism triumphed in 1860, some of the States declared themselves out of the Union, and erected a governmen entirely disconnected from ours. The right to do this thing was denied by the majority at the North, and it was most vehemently declared by the present Radicals, that the Union could not be broken, and the logic *they* then employed was the most sensible they ever used. If their premises were correct, their conclusion was inevitable. They held that no state had power to withdraw from the Union, and that therefore, the ordinances of secession were utterly null and void. Upon this idea, millions of men went into the field; not to *restore* the Union, but to *maintain* it; not to unite severed fragments, but to prevent their being separated. Every one who is old enough to think now, will recollect that during the war nothing ever was said about bringing States in, but all the mighty effort of five years was ostensibly put forth to prevent their going out. If this logic is true, if they did not get out by secession, and did not succeed in their revolutionary attempt, what necessity can there be for the reconstruction of the Union, or what particular necessity for the restoration of the South. And if it is not true that a State cannot get out of the Union by any act it may perform; if the Union really was broken during the whole existence of the Confederacy, then the war was murder; and whoever assumes this position, brings reproach upon the living who participated in it, and everlasting dishonor upon the dead who are its victims. For, if the States of the South, whether rightfully or wrongfully, *could* dissolve all political connection with those of the North, the moment they did so we no longer had a right, nor the shadow of a pretext, for making war upon them, any more than we had to make war upon the States of South America The sole right we could possibly have to carry on a war against them must be under the Constitution of the country, which it is alleged they can accept, but can never get rid of

If the position assumed by advocates of the war at its commencement is correct; if no State, by its own act, can withdraw from the Union if the war we waged is not murder, and if all the sacrifices and privations of those four terrible years, accomplished anything at all, then there is no necessity for reconstruction, nor for the kind of restoration so much talked about of late For if these things are true, the Union is as perfect now as it ever was, there is no opposition to it anywhere, and time only is required to heal the fearful wounds inflicted upon either side in the the recent strife

There is a sort of restoration which we greatly need, and which the North as well as the South ought to have, HORACE GREELEY said recently, "The great work before us is not the making of a president, but *the restoration of the country* That is what we want exactly, and we are pleased that GREELEY also recognizes the necessity for a restoration It is the country, the whole country, and no particular State or section which wants restoration. We want a restoration as near as may be, of the governments of our fathers We want to be restored to the constitution of peace, happiness and prosperity in which we lived when Abolitionism took possession of the federal Government, and this restoration we want just as badly as the South We began a foolish and cruel war, as it was said, to show the world that we have a government. After years of misery and blood, we have made it strong against our own people, but weaker far in every other respect than our fathers left it Men of the North must learn to mind their own business, and look well to their own immediate interests, or we to they are seeking to throttle the South they will find their own liberties destroyed

HORACE GREELEY is right for once The great work before us is truly the restoration of country; and a great work we will find it, if, indeed, we do not utterly fail Let us all, abandoning every thought of a reconstruction of that which is well constructed already, go heart and soul into the work of a restoration of that which, by our own folly we have lost

Times Now—Times Then.

There are but few voters who cannot remember the peaceful and prosperous days when Democrats administered the affairs of Government When prices were such that poor men could live, and when the rich were compelled to bear their share of the public burdens The days when stamp taxes—revenue taxes—nigger bureau taxes—bounty taxes, and the thousand other taxes that now curse and oppress the people were unknown The days that abolitionism was spurned, and dishonesty looked upon as disgraceful—the days when the poor were protected the same as the rich, and when the necessaries of life could be had at such prices that all could procure them From an old paper published while FRANKLIN PIERCE was President, we get the following market reports.

"FLOUR—Sales of 2,000 barrels have been made at $4,62½ per barrel for Western and Pennsylvania, recently ground, and $5 for fresh ground, but principally at the latter quotation, at which 1,000 barrels were sold for July delivery There is a fair demand for the supply of the city trade within the range of $4,62½ and $5,25 for common and extra brands, and $5,50 and $6,50 for fancy brands. In Rye Flour and Cornmeal there is nothing doing. GRAIN—supplies of wheat continue to come in slowly, and it is in demand Sales 1,400 bushels mixed at $1,15 and $1,10 and $1,12 for red. Rye is worth 85 cents. Corn is dull, and prices barely supported, 1,000 bushels yellow sold at 61 cts Oats are not inquired after. We quote Pennsylvania at 41 and 42 cents per bushel. Whiskey is in limited demands, and prices are lower Small sales of barrels at 22½ cents, and hhds at 22 cents"

Read it, ye who are living on short rations, because your limited wages will not pay $10 per barrel for flour! Read it, ye who are starving your lives out, because abolitionism demands four prices for everything you need! Read it, ye laboring thousands whose scanty boards and hungry children attest the poverty that radical rule has brought upon you FIVE dollars then—SIXTEEN dollars now, per barrel for flour! And the difference in the cost of living, is not only in this, but in every consumable article that that laboring man needs.

And while the prices of grain, and the products of the farm place them almost beyond the reach of the day-laborer, the farmer who has them for sale saves no more than he did under Democratic rule, the exhorbitant taxes that he is compelled to pay to keep niggers in idleness, and New England officials in positions of profit, eating up his profits and leaving him—*less* in reality, than when his wheat brought but one dollar per bushel, and his corn fifty cents.

Does this state of affairs suit you, farmers, mechanics and laborers? Answer us honestly, are you getting along as pleasantly, as prosperously and as easily as you did when the Democracy controlled the government? Then your taxes were light, and the prices you had to pay for what your family consumed were *two thirds less* than the prices of the same articles are to-day Then the administration of affairs were in the hands of honest, competent, and faithful men; now thieves, public plunderers, infidel, wench-worshiping vagabonds, escaped convicts, bummers for bawdy houses, and the whole host of villians who serve as leaders for puritan politics, control the affairs of the government. If you want a continuation of the times, taxes and prices we are now having, stand by the Mongrel party If not, use your influence for the good old party, that is seeking to bring about again the good old times, and prosperous days of Democratic Administration

VICTORY.—In the cities of Williamsport and Wilkes-Barre, the Democracy have carried the municipal elections by handsome majorities, for the first time in years.—The triumph in the former city is the more important, as there has been a strong Mongrel addition to it since the last election. So it goes on, and the Democratic party seems now to have the upper hand everywhere.

—It has now been definitely settled, that Russian America was purchased by our government, in order that the American Eagle could have the highest mountain on the continent to roost on—Mt. St. Elias.

Mongrel Magnanimity.

If it is a blessed thing to be born an American citizen, it must be glorious to have lived in these days to man's estate and to have the honor of being a member of the Republican party The beautiful humanities that dignify and adorn the labors of that party are finely exemplified in its missionary operations in the Southern States At first those operations were restricted to what might not improperly be styled mendicant missions for supplies; but the mendicacy was of that sort which was illustrated some years ago in France—or was it Germany?—by the old soldier by the way side, who presented his carbine from the bushes at the passing traveller and demanded alms in the name of God There is a limit, however, to cotton bales, pianos, pictures, libraries of books, communion services and even to spoons, and when due "conveyance" had been made of these, one might have supposed the victims would be secure from further molestation But the party of moral ideas has a creed of its own in matters of this kind Its generous instincts teach it that true chivalry consists in first pulling your adversary at your mercy, next plundering him, then pummeling him while he is down, and finally winding up by lecturing him on the heinousness of his offences and his duties to the North.

This is what the Radicals call magnanimity It is not exactly the sort of magnanimity which everybody used to admire It does not indicate manliness and a high and fearless spirit It has no touch of the chivalric about it—no coloring of romance It does not carry us back, even in imagination, to the golden age when knights errant went wandering into far countries either to succor the oppressed, or in a joyous spirit of adventure, to challenge all comers to break a lance for love of fair lady or honorable fame The generosity and chivalry of the Radicals are illustrated after an entirely different fashion Their ideals of knights errant are Senators Wilson and Congressman Kelley They too have gone forth into lands, strange indeed to them, not to pleasant joust or tourney, but to stab by side blows Not to unclose, but to bind Not for the purpose of inculcating generous sentiments, but to foment social and political antagonisms Not to rebuild where they have aided to destroy, but to encourage further desolation. Not to heal up half cicatrized wounds, but to tear them open afresh Not to atone for past wrongs, but to menace additional injuries Not to counsel all classes of the population to live in harmony with each other and work together for the common good but, like Cadmus of old, to sow Dragon's teeth among them, in the hope that, by breeding dissensions between the races, they may end eventually in a murderous outbreak, and so give a further excuse for holding the white people under military rule indefinitely It is a mission entirely worthy of the party which concocted it and of the missionaries who have been delegated to carry out its plans Those plans, too, are so entirely philanthropic, and so completely unselfish, that if the whites will only consent to disfranchise themselves and the blacks to accept the leadership of the Radicals, and become as ductile as potter's clay in their hands, we may then hope to see—but not till then—such a happy family as was never congregated together before outside the cage in Barnum's Museum

But, to drop irony What ineffable meanness do these political missions disclose. What sheer cowardice To first hedge a people about with bayonets and then canvass for votes in their midst may be smart, but it is not the less grossly disreputable These Radical missionaries well know they have the whole field to themselves They took good care of that before they ventured on their errand They know, too, that if any prominent Southern man ventured to reply to their insolent assumptions of superiority, to refute their doctrine or to hold up to public scorn their manifold tergiversations, their treachery and perfidy, he would be instantly denounce as disloyal and contumacious, and his frankness of speech would be used as an argument for the further oppression of himself and his people To muzzle men and then berate them—to tie their hands and then challenge them to defend themselves—may be just, may also be generous and chivalric, in the Radical sense of those terms, but such things are scarcely in accordance with those teachings to which we were once accustomed, or with the sentiments of the civilized world outside the limits of the United States.—*Baltimore Gazette*

Diabolical Outrages by Negroes.

At a wood yard situated about ten miles from the city, at a place known as the "three forks," on Dog river, half a mile up the South fork, and about seven miles from Dog river factory, lives Mr Fred Peters, an old man over sixty five years of age, whose family consists of a wife and four children One Saturday last, at about seven o'clock in the evening a negro man, known as Sam ketchum, came to the place and asked many questions from the hands as to their numbers, quarters, and whether there were any dogs on the place

After eight o'clock the same night four negroes appeared on the place where, as in oldtimes, and when perfect security reigned in the land, the doors and windows were unbarred The negroes at once rushed on the family and threateningly demanded from Mr Peters his money, he handed them all he had about himself, $2,50, but the negroes insisted that he had more concealed, and began to search tearing and breaking up bed furniture, presses and finally, finding their attempts unsuccessful, violently laid hands on Mrs Peters, and took from her person $2,300, part in gold and part in currency Then they proposed to ransack the whole house, robbing it of all provisions, meat, candles, flour &c And now commences the tragedy, one before which humanity shudders with horror! A young girl, just twelve years and two months old, is brutally assaulted by the largest of these brutes, the most odious violence is attempted upon the innocent child, and—we cannot relate further—but the knife of the heartless monster is called to aid the satisfaction of his ferocious passions

The unfortunate victim passed insensible from the arms of one to those of two of his brutal companions, while the last of them commits like violence on the unfortunate mother of the dying girl. And the father, shot at three times, knocked into the corner of the room, a loaded pissol presented at his breast, is made the terrified witness of the disgrace of his family The other children—one a girl of seven years of age—are the victims of a like brutal treatment The little girl is, with imprecations, dashed against the wall, the boys are raised off the ground by the hair and kicked until insensible, or hung by the heels, to make them tell where more money can be found. In fine, after four hours of revelry and riot, amid blood, plunder and carnage, the monsters retire from the scene of horror, and make towards the swamps.

The remainder of the horrible night was passed without any assistance being brought to the trembling inmates of the desolate home, and when daylight broke in upon the fearful scene, the hands upon approaching the premises, discovered the bleeding and unconscious victims With a laudable zeal they gave them the first succor and then went for assistance to the freedman's hospital, situated some distance up the river On the facts being brought to the knowledge of the officers in charge of that institutirn, they hastened to repair to the spot with all the means at their disposal to rescue the victims and trace up the perpetrators of the outrage. The condition of the Peters family is still very precarious. The young girl has ever since remained in a trance, with burning fever. The mother hardly any better, and the poor children are bruised and crippled from the odious violence to which they have been subjected. Mr. Peters himself is, notwithstanding his hurts and his great age, in a better state than could be expected.—*Mobile Times*

—The "Fat Contributor" writes from Jackson to the Cincinnati *Times* of a joke played on some delegates to the Good Templars' Convention held their recently. They got into an omnibus at the depot and told the driver to drive them to a temperance house. "All right," said he, and away he drove. He gave them a pretty long ride, and hauled up finally in front of an immense stone structure, surrounded by a high wall. "What hotel is this?" inquired a delegate, eyeing the premises in a bewildered manner. "Michigan State Prison," said the driver, "the only temperance house in Jackson!" They concluded not to put up there; not if they could help it.

—Disagreeable—the weather

Our Pharisees, Political and Moral.

The uncharitableness of the party of great moral ideas, as it calls itself, towards all persons who venture to oppose their reform movements, and their readiness to attribute to their opponents the basest motives naturally enough make folks who do not profess to be any better than they ought be, point the finger at instances of flagrant immorality which are every now and then discovered among the "unco guid and righteous." It is a curious fact that it is precisely among our most strait laced, denunciatory and uncharitble moral reformers, that cases of moral turpitude too gross and beastly to mention, are ever and anon occurring Where there is most external propriety, oftentimes there is the greatest amount of latent baseness It were to be wished that the crimes of the Rev. Sereno Howe could have been kept from the public They are too bad even to be hinted at They will be made the subject of flings without number at this Commonwealth, which, by its phrasaism and ultra Puritanism challenges such taunts, and to a certain extent deserves them Human nature is weak—too weak to put on the airs of a moral purity which knows no indulgence for the faults of others It is the literal truth that our ultra reformers and temperance and anti slavery fanatics, in their heat and uncharitableness are not only un Christian, but inhuman also They know nothing of the large forbearance which the Saviour evinced towards sin, and the various social evils of His time. Hence, they are frequently struck down from their pride of places, and found to yield to temptations which degrade them far below the very beasts It is the penalty of too much pride.

The political and moral reform ultraism of our Massachusetts fanatics and zealots has gone to such lengths, and so wearied the patience not only of moderate conservative men, but also of the public at large, that a reactionary sure to set in before long: a reaction which will sweep fashionable politics and fashionable politicians into obscurity Our moral bullies of the Wendell Phillips and Alonzo Miner description have become nuisances and should be abated summarily They mistake when they suppose they are they are the authors of the progress of human society No mere talkers and ranters by profession can advance the interests of society one inch

The present rapid progress of the world is the result of a variety of causes which have long been maturing, and which must be regarded as providential Our Garrisons, Phillipses, Neal Dows and others are strutting about taking the glory to themselves One of the chief causes of the rapid social changes which are taking place before our eyes, is the swift inter communication by steam and telegraph which are bringing all nations into constant communion. But there is a growth too hasty to be good or lasting There is the growth of the mushroom, and there is growth of the oak We hope that the commonwealth of Massachusetts will not much longer allow herself to be represented by blatant moral reformers and politicians with fixed ideas Let her get rid of pharisaism and Pharisees If she does not, they will be sure to bring her to grief.—*Boston Courier*

Hoist With Their Own Petard.

The New York *Times* confesses that its expectations of Republican success in this canvass is not high The time has gone by when the Republican party can hope for aid and support in the South. A wise and generous policy, characterized by confidence rather than hatred, and relying on interest rather than force, adopted two years ago, would have made one *half* of the Southern States as thoroughly and really Republican as New York or Indiana The adoption of such a policy is no longer possible—nor if it were, would it have the same effect The Republicans now rely for this result on separating the blacks from the whites and carrying the elections by the negro vote We do not see any great chance of their succeeding. Missionaries from outside—tracts, speeches, exhortations, and kindred influences, however zealous and strong, will always be weak and impotent as against the daily contact, the mutual dependence and the constant pressure of business and of social activity Thus always has been the case, and it always will be It is so in the North, in spite of the intelligence and independence which characterize our people The laborers in the mines of Pennsylvania vote in the main with their employers The mass of the workers in Lowell and in Lawrence, and everywhere else, vote with those who give them work—not from compulsion or from fear, but from conviction, or at least from preference They naturally act with those on whose capital they live Their first and strongest feeling is that their interests are the same—that they must stand or fall, prosper or pine together And no amount of political panpagandism *ab extra* succeeds in putting them apart

There is every reason to suppose that the same thing will prove true in the Southern States The blacks and whites in the main will go together There may be temporary and local separations, but as a general thing, and in the long run, the whites will plan the campaign mark out the programme, nominate the candidates, and the blacks will help to elect them And probably one of the most important of the results achieved by Congress, in the enfranchisement of the negroes, will be the increase of political power which it thus conferred on the Southern States

Sermon to Negro Sinners.

The West *Alabamian* reports the following sermon of a colored preacher who rejoices in the title of "Maj"

And now, my dear, dyin' and remorsful bredren and cistern, lem me tell you dare is great trouble now in de land—and you say, what am it? O! my dear young gemmen and my dear young cistern, and my dear young christian friends, dare am trouble for you and me, and de Lord only knows how dat am to end to end What am date trouble, Maj? Why don't you tell dis dear remorsful congregashun—ah, what dat troubloo is—ah? Well, I tell you—ah, my young friends and my old friends—ah, of dis big trouble which am in de land—ah We am now differently situated from what we was a year ago—ah. Everybuck man and woman must take care on demselves—ah. De troubles am about homes. Some of you got none now—ah No place to keep your old heads from de rain—ah, and when de winter comes, cistern, no what to cover de little ones from de storm—ah

Some ob you got better homes now to hib in, but how long you gwine to stay dar—ah? Oh, de little ones hab died in de cold, in some places, for want ob a piece ob corn bread—ah! But dare is dat fine young lady—no missus to tell her to do right—she go and hire herself out, away from her folks and her mammy—ah How many snares dar am to lead her away from the path ob rectitude; and so de poor 'fools wander roun' from pillar to pos, to poses—ah, and if you don't mind de debil git your neber-lasting neber dyin' soles—ah! And dar is dat fine young nigger man, lofin' about doin' nofin,' pitchin' waits on Sunday, breakin' de holy Sabbath day—ah; pitchin' waits just bekose you see de white folks pitchin' dollars afore de grocery—ah? yes; I knode a white man to pitch dollars, till he got so poor he had to borrer a dollar to pitch, and den he run out ob credit dat way, and he had to come down to old hoss-shoes Take care, young nigger; de old debil is no specter ob pussons; he'd as soon hab you as white man; you make as good a fire in hell as de biggest, fattest white man in de land—ah!

Democracy Vs. Jacobinism.

The Jacobin writers have a dood deal to say about Copperheads, rebels, &c., and scribble and talk as though they were masters of the people and owned the country. Who are these scribblers but jack legged politicians, who have floated up to the surface from the boiling cauldron of civil war, that they arrogate so much importance to themselves? What have they done for humanity or country, but to sow the seeds of disease and death?

To hear them chatter about rebels, treason, &c., would leave the impression on those who do not know them, that they are a wonderfully novel and wise set, got up with extreme care by the Almighty as a further proof of his inscrutable wisdom—a sort of cross between the chimpanzee and owl!

The great mind is distinguishable from the small one by its impress upon mankind. The great man builds up—the small one pulls down! It took the wiser men of a century, tried in the crucible of war and privation, to rear aloft the structure of American liberty on the foundation, which, in the hands of great men, was preserved and fully developed as time rolled on; but its preservers were Democrats, Copperheads and rebels!

But these are at a discount now! A wiser generation has come to confound the times and demolish its temples, with a view to rearing others in their stead They have pulled down, but they have not constructed and the appearance, are that these wise men—wise in their own conceit—are miserable imposters and humbugs

What have they done to claim the respect of the world? Judge them by their words. Where is the temple they promised, which was to supplant the one founded by the purer republicans of the last century? Echo answers, where! How long will the people blindly follow the lead of fools, impostors and tricksters?—the canting, read mouthed white livered dissemblers and hypocrites?

In the days of Democracy, concession and forbearance characterized the people But the devilish form of Radicalism reared its head to lure a common people on to blood and ruin, and bayonets are now the arguments and fraternal blood, foully drawn, the bond of the States. Is, this the sort of liberty which the American people desire to leave to their children?—*E.*

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By examination on soldier tax 72,49 $2514,44
$518,42
C. Holter, Collector for 1865 & '66.
To amount duplicate for 1865 3352,14
" " " " 1866 532,52
" " Balance R. Martin 518,42
$4403,08
CREDIT
By sundry bonds paid 2041,17
By Exonerations 278,50
By percentage 51,01 2370,68
Amount now Collected $2032,40
The above is a statement of bounty finances of Liberty township, to March 30th 1867.
H. A. SNYDER
JOHN LIGGETT } Auditors.
JOSEPH B. HALL
12-21 3t

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW AND IMPORTANT PLANS OF LIFE INSURANCE.
Originally established by this Company, Whole Life Policies Insured at ordinary life rates, convertible into paid-up Policies, without payment of Premiums at a advanced ages, the profits continuing during life after the Policy is made up.
Whole life insurance Policies Insured at ordinary life rates, Convertible into Endorsement policies, payable to the assured at future ages, or to the representatives of the assured, in the case of death before attaining future ages.
Any one wanting Insurance of any kind will find it to their advantage to call at the office of Isaac Haupt, who can arrange all kinds of Insurance from a persons life, to his house and cows against being killed by the cars, and his sheep against being killed by dogs or wolves, along with his real and personal property against being destroyed by fire, who represents none but good reliable companies.

New Advertisements.

HURRAH! HURRAH! HURRAH!
If you want to buy good goods cheap goods fashionable goods, fine goods, every kind of goods, go to
ABRAHAM SUSSMAN'S.
On High street, Bellefonte, Pa. who has Just returned from New York, with a handsome selected assortment of merchandise, now open and offer for sale cheaper than any body else in the Union. The Goods have been bought cheap for cash, and will be sold cheap for cash or its equivalent.
Cloth, Cassimer, Satinett, K. Janes Chambrays, Cottonades, Marsailles Vestings, Satin and other Vestings, Under Shirts, and Drawers, Black and Fancy Silks at old prices, all color Flannels, all wool and domestic Sack and Shirting Flannels, Bleached, Unbleached and Colored Canton Flannels, French and domestic Ginghams, Tickings and Checks, Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings, Pillow Case and Shirting Muslin, Cambrics and Drills. Hoseries and Gloves, Suspenders and Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Collars and Bosoms, Parasols and Sun Umbrellas—Silk, Ginghams and Muslin.—Balmoral Skirts, Ladies' and Misses Balmoral Skirts of various sizes and prices. Skeleton Hoop Skirts, Ladies's and Misses Skeleton Hoop Skirts of every description
—Spring and Summer Capes, both Cloth and Silk, unsurpassed in style, quality, and prices, north of Mason and Dixon's Line.
Shawls, an endless variety, both single and doubles Carpets, a full assortment of all kinds of Carpets, such as Brussels, 3 Ply Ingraine, Rag and Straw Carpets. Oil Cloth, all width of Floor and Table Oilcloth and Oil Shades.—SALT, FISH, GROCERIES, SOLE LEATHER, SPANISH SKIP, FRENCH CALF SKINS, COUNTRY CALF SKINS MORROCO LININGS &c.
Shoemakers' Thread and Shoemakers Tools, of all kinds to be had at
ABRAHAM SUSSMAN'S.
CHEAPER than at any other establishment in Central Pennsylvania. Dec 19-1862,

LOOK HERE! LOOK HERE!
BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!
NEW FIRM! NEW GOODS!
ZIMMERMAN BRO'S & CO.
Respectfully inform the citizens of Bellefonte and surrounding country that they will open on Monday next, April 8th, 1867, in room
NO 6 BUSH'S ARCADE,
on High street, Bellefonte, Pa., an entire new stock of
Dry Goods,
Notions,
Groceries,
Queensware,
Wood and Willow Ware,
Carpets,
Carpet Chain,
Flour,
Oil Cloths,
Readymade Clothing,
Hats, Boots, Shoes, &c.
In each branch of their stock a large assortment will be found. No pains were spared in selecting the stock to suit all classes of purchasers, who are cordially invited to give us a call and examine our stock and prices befor buying elsewhere.
12-14-6m ZIMMERMAN BROS & Co.

GRAY & BURKETS LUBRICATING OIL,
Now being extensively manufactured at
FRANKLIN, PA.
For the first time in the history of Petroleum, the Patentees have been able to bring before the public the long sought for and devantly wished for desideratum of the age For cheapness and durability it cannot be excelled As a lubricator it
STANDS UNRIVELED
before the public. One trial will demonstrate its astonishing merits This oil is now being used on
RAIL ROADS, LOCOMOTIVES, ENGINES
and all classes of machinery, and for greasing wool and
TANING PURPOSES
it cannot be excelled The public will not confound this oil with any of the Naptha Benzole and Pharafene oils that have been introduced to the public, and been so injurous to the machinery. This oil is prepared by a process of machinery peculiar to itself, and which is secured by Letters Patent by which process every foreign ingredients is taken, and the oil made pure without the use of chemicles. And at the same time deodorizing it so as to leave it free from any offensive smell and reducing it to any specific gravity desired. The intrinsic excellence of this oil has been tested by hundreds of first class merchants, and they confidently proclaim it as meeting the demands which has so long existed, and heretofore remained unsupplied Orders solicited and promptly filled in many parts of the United States.
GRAY & BURKET,
Box 966, Franklin, Pa.

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!
Fresh burnt lime always on hand and for sale at the lowest market price, at the
SUNNY-SIDE LIME KILNS:
on the railroad near Bellefonte. We have no fear of successful contradiction when we say that we have the
BEST LIME IN THE STATE
It is free from core and our kilns are so constructed that all the ashes are separated from the burnt lime before it leaves the kiln It is a
PURE SNOW-WHITE LIME!
And makes as fine a finish as the lime burnt from the marble quarries in the eastern part of the State. Our facilities for burning and shipping lime are such that
WE CAN FURNISH IT CHEAPER
than the same quality of lime can be had at any other place. All orders promptly filled.—Address, LEONARD MACKALL & Co.
12, 20—1y Bellefonte, Pa.

NOTICE.
The commissioners named in the acts of 6th May, 1864, and 10th April 1867, incorporating the Agricultural College and Junction Turnpike Road Company, hereby give notice that books for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said company will be opened at the office of Moses Thompson, in Harris township, on the 30th day of May, A. D., 1867, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, and will remain open between the hours of 12 M. and 6 P. M. on that day, and between the same hours on five consecutive juridicial days, agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, or until the said books shall have the capital stock authorized by the charter subscribed.
MOSES THOMPSON,
JOHN FRASER,
12-18-3t In behalf of the Commissioners.

NEW CONFECTIONERY.
The subscriber having opened up an entire new stock of Confectionaries in room
NO. 3, BUSH'S BLOCK,
very respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. He keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of
CANDIES, FRUITS, NUTS, &C.,
and in connection with the Confectionery has a splendid
ICE CREAM SALOON
fitted up, to which special attention will be paid. JOHN H. JUNOD.
12-18-1y

FARMERS
Who are in want of the best and most lasting Reaper ever offered to the public, would do well to see the Worlds Reaper and Mower at Isaac Haupt's office, before ordering elsewhere, for fear that they might be sorry as some are already for ordering another kind, for after seeing this machine they will not have any one of any kind that they may have on hand for sale, in order that they may get one of Ball & Co's. World Mower and Reaper.
12, 19—tf.

LAW LAW.
A new edition of every man his own Lawyer, and business form book. A Complete guide in all matters of business transactions, in every State in the Union. For sale by
GEO. LIVINGSTON.
12-17-3m Agent for Centre County.

New Advetisments

HOWELL GILLILAND & CO.
Take this method of informing their friends, the public and mankind generally, that they have opened in
ROOMS NO 1 & 2, BUSH'S ARCADE,
the most complete and extensive
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE
in central Pennsylvania They have
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Notions,
Carpets,
Flour
Wall Paper &c,
in the greatest variety, and for sale at the
LOWEST RATES.

LADIES,
Do you want a silk, alpaca, mohair, delain, merino, shalliz, calico, gingham, lawn or any other kind of dress, no matter what kind of material, with trimings of every kind, go to
HOWELL, GILLILAND & CO.

GENTS,
Do you want a fine suit of clothes, or cloths, cassimer, satinett, or any kind of material to have a suit made of, or do you need collars, neck-ties, suspenders, gloves, handkerchief &c., go to.
HOWELL, GILLILAND & CO.

FARMERS,
Do you want sugar, coffee, tea or groceries of any description, at Wholesale or Retail; clothing, dry goods, or any thing of that kind; salt, plaster, or seeds, go to
HOWELL, GILLILAND & CO'S.

MECHANICS,
Do you wish to purchase what your families need from a barrel of flour to a box of matches go to
HOWELL, GILLILAND & CO.

LABORERS,
Every thing you want, every thing your wife wants, everything your children needs can be had at the lowest prices at
HOWELL, GILLILAND & CO'S.

HOUSEKEEPER
The place to buy your sugar, your molasses, your coffee, tea, spices, carpets, oil cloths, brooms, brushes, mats, buckets, wood and willow ware, canned fruit, jellies, and every thing of that description, is at
HOWELL, GILLILAND & CO'S.

EVERYBODY,
That wants anything, in the dry goods, grocery, boot and shoe, hat and cap, clothing, flour and feed, fruit or any other line of mercantile goods, at the lowest figures, should call at
HOWELL, GILLILAND & CO'S.

GRAIN,
Of every description, produce of all kinds, and country marketing generally, I pay which the highest market price will be paid, taken by
HOWELL GILLILAND & CO.
12-18-1y

PURE FLAXSEED OIL warranted for sale at HOWELL, GILLILAND & Co.

DOMESTIC Woollen Goods in addition to our stock of Eastern manufactures which will be exchanged for wool at cash price, at HOWELL, GILLILAND & Co.

LEATHER
Of all kinds to be had, and the highest market price paid for green hides, at
HOWELL GILLILAND'S & Co's

Burnsides.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK of warranted boots and shoes ever brought to Centre county, at BURNSIDE'S

WARRANTED to give satisfaction. If not as I say, will give you new boots and shoes for them. You can only find them at BURNSIDE'S

BURNSIDE'S is the only place where you can get a pure, unadulterated article of spices I have them ground to my order and will warrant them strictly pure, as represented. BURNSIDE

HARDWARE, knives, spoons, coffee mills ladles, oil cans, saddlery of all kinds for harness makers, at BURNSIDES

NON EXPLOSIVE PURE article of Coal Oil, warranted to stand 114 degrees, at the same price you pay for a Benzine article, at BURNSIDES.

IF you dont want