Democratic Watchman

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BELLEFONTE, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1867.

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

FOR SUPREME JUDGE.
HON GEORGE SHARSWOOD
of Philadelphia.

Congress Not Representing the People.

The Mongrel papers unanimously speak of the Rump as the Representatives of the people, and refer to the difficulty between them and President JOHNSON as a strife between the *people* and the President. We are sometimes at a loss to determine as to whether Mongrel editors are so shallow and ignorant as to believe what they write or whether they think their readers ignorant enough to be thus imposed upon, it must be one or the other, and neither speaks well for the all-the-intelligence party.

In simple truth, the members who compose the majority of the Rump Congress aren't representing anything not anybody in the world but their own fanatical ideas. In the first place the districts all over the North have been so gerrymandered that a very considerable proportion of our citizens are not represented at all. In Pennsylvania the Democracy have but six of the twenty four members of Congress, while we are really entitled to twelve. It is just so in every one of the Northern states, while ten states of the South are denied any representation whatever. The men composing the body calling itself the Fortieth Congress of the United States are not sustained in their actions by any considerable number of citizens at all. Many persons who have for years opposed the Democratic party continue to act against us, and yet do not endorse the action of Congress, and would not raise a hand to preserve them against the wrath of the people—so that we do not believe that there is a bare majority even in the North, who would stand by Congress when there was any risk in doing so.

Including the people of the South who are and without representation the first Congress greatly outnumber its friends, so that with all its bravado it really exists only at the mercy of the powers it daily insults and defies. If President JOHNSON had the courage he ought to have the Rump would be deposed of by the people it pretends to be acting for very summarily, and without much difficulty to either them or him. But as matters stand now, we have little to hope for in that direction.

We are astonished at the impudence or ignorance of those who refer to our difficulties as existing between the President and the *people*. The people have very little to do with it, and could not be induced to sustain a single one of the measures of Congress in regard to the South, if submitted to them directly. Old THAD STEVENS is a Pennsylvanian and the worst traitor among them all. How many Pennsylvanians does he represent, how many would at this moment endorse his congressional action? In the Mongrel convention which nominated LINCOLN and JOHNSON, old Thaddeus brought before the representatives of the Mongrel party the very same doctrines in regard to reconstruction which are now being carried out by military power, *and they were repudiated by an overwhelming majority*, and that too at a time when the South was strong and the war was fierce and bitter. The best men of the party were there in the convention and deliberately voted old THAD and his cowardly and unconstitutional policy down. Yet now, when all war has ceased when the South has been crushed down by overwhelming numbers, when the Union would restore itself if it were permitted, that policy and old THADDEUS are voted up by those who pretend to be representing the people, when, in fact, they do not represent one half of their own miserable supporters. There is not one of them in twenty in this locality who is not ashamed of Congress and ashamed of the policy to which it has committed the party. Our own congressional district is a fair example of how the people all over the North are represented. STEPHEN F WILSON would not be the choice of one mongrel in a hundred in either of the Democratic counties in the district. They despise him utterly, and were only whipped into supporting him by the severest applications of the party lash, yet he boasts of a heavy majority in the district, as though it were an endorsement of all his foul deeds, in Congress and out.

They are a pretty party to talk about majorities ruling, or to threaten with all sorts of punishment those who compose a vast majority of the whole people. They exist now only by the forbearance of the Democracy of the country, yet they have the impudence to speak of themselves as "*the people*," as though they had been chosen by vast majorities. It may do for them to talk now, but if they are determined to carry things to the extreme they threaten, they will discover that they are very far from being what they boast. The American people would dispose of them in two days, and we have only to regret that the President has not led the way in sending THAD STEVENS after his conscience, and the whole Rump after him.

——If WILLIAMS, the Connecticut puritan should succeed in securing a seat on the Supreme bench of this state, we may soon expect to see decisions and edicts from him such as characterized his ancestors in the days of witch burning and quaker hanging. He will decide that it is wrong for a man to kiss his wife on sunday, to cut his toe nails on friday or eat anything but "clam chowder" and "cod-fish" or "ye holy sabbath". Women will be prevented combing their hair, looking out of the window, putting clean linen on children, or doing any other kind of "sinfule, ungodlie and worldlie" work on "ye Lord's day," just as they were in Connecticut, during the blue law reign. What a holy, virtuous Heaven deserving people we'll become.

——WILLIAMS say's negroes shall vote in Pennsylvania.

Why It Was Left Out.

Among the more out spoken of the mongrel papers in this State there seems to be quite a disposition to find fault with the proceedings of their State Convention for not incorporating the negro suffrage plank in their platform. In explanation of why it was left out, the *Village Record*, a leading mongrel journal published at Westchester, says:

"The subject was thoroughly discussed by the committee on resolutions, the members of the committee from Bucks county making an argument in favor of the adoption of such a resolution. The expediency of this action, however, was decidedly opposed by some of the delegates from the interior, who thought their constituents were *not yet up to prepared to vote the question*. It was suggested that the subject would at any rate be acted upon by Congress, and action in the pending constitutional amendments would be ratified, and that the States themselves would be relieved of the responsibilities of fixing the qualifications of citizenship in this respect. Thus it came about that the suffrage plank was omitted from our State platform."

Here is a very honest and candid confession and one too that should open the eyes of the thousands of white men who have heretofore been voting with mongrelism but have so often asserted that they will no longer vote for that party when they are convinced that it favors negro suffrage. It is not because they are not in favor of negroes voting, not because they would keep the ballot out of his hand, and preserve the superiority of the white man—that the platform says nothing about it—but for the simple reason that they fear that the masses of their party are *not yet quite prepared to face the music*. Not yet prepared to acknowledge Sambo as their equal, not prepared to give caffie the reigns of Government, not yet prepared to march arm in arm to the ballot box with these sweet scented "Ameri can citizens of African descent". And yet knowing feeling and acknowledging that even a majority of their own party together with the hundreds of thousands of noble democrats throughout the State are bitterly opposed to this pernicious and degrading doctrine, they have the cowardly to express the desire that Congress will "relieve the State of fixing the qualifications of its citizens, or in other words force negro suffrage upon them in opposition to the wishes of three fourths of our white voters. It is to accomplish this that their candidate for Supreme Judge is pledged to make his decisions in accordance with the wishes of those electing him. And if the white men of Pennsylvania feel that they are not ready to face the music, and march arm in arm to the polls with an uncouth and despised race they must vote for those who will oppose any interference by Congress with our laws regulating the qualification of citizens. WILLIAMS has pledged himself to decide that Congress has the right to make negroes voters in defiance of our constitution to the wishes of our people. SHARSWOOD will decide that it is exclusively that the white men of our State alone can settle.

Our "Representative."

A mongrel paper published in the very lodge city of Philadelphia calls the cloven hooded wench hugger of Lancaster, Pennsylvania's leading Representative. How do we know the desire of the writer of that sentence to insult the people of the Keystone State and heap contumely upon them he could not have done it with more ease or in fewer word. THADDEUS STEVENS the *Representative* of the people of this state! A man who throws "defiance to the devil"—a red mouthed infidel who denies the existence of his Creator—a wretch who sleeps nightly with a leather colored wench, and who, were it not for the weakness caused by the degrading practices of his youth would be populating our state with mulatto off-spring—a villain sent from the green mountains of "Vermeemt" to steal a horse or teach a school—a coward marked with a scar received in jumping through a back window of the capitol to escape justice—a culprit covered with crimes and with a soul blackened by perjury—a breaker of laws and a violator of public decency—an egotistical, time serving place hunting, narrow-minded fanatic—a base, low, groveling, scurvy, undignified wretch—guilty of more crimes than any criminal who has stood upon the scaffold and with more indecency, blackguardism, dishonor treachery and meanness about him, than can be found in the vilest miscreant that disgraces the race to which he belongs. THADDEUS STEVENS the representative of *Pennsylvanians!* He may be the representative of those Pennsylvanians who have forgotten the honor of their state, who have violated her laws, robbed her treasury—impoverished her people, disregarded her constitution—and now seek to drag her honest, toiling masses, down into the filthy pool of mongrelism, but he is no more the representative of her millions of honorable white men, than his negro concubine is, of the virtue, intelligence and purity of her noble-minded women.

——THAD STEVENS says "there are invisible pow. at work in this country which will prevent the impeachment of the President." WILSON of Iowa intimated to old club foot that the "invisible power" was what he had thirty years before "thrown to the devil."—*conscience*. Not a bit of its. Conscience has no more to do with the impeachment of JOHNSON than it had with the trial of DAVIS.—CHASE and UNDERWOOD dare not try DAVIS, for their own deliberate utterances would be quoted in defence of secession, which would put the Chief Justice in an awkward situation. If SALMON P. CHASE as Chief Justice had to decide that SALMON P. CHASE as U. S. Senator advocated doctrines and advised a course of action which was treason it would present the said SALMON P. CHASE in anything but an enviable position before the civilized world, and therefore DAVIS was discharged on bail for the purpose of relieving the Chief justice.

Congress dares not impeach JOHNSON, because by so doing old BEN WADE would be President, while COLFAX and SUMNER and WILSON and CHASE and GRANT and SHERIDAN, SICKLES, with scores of others are waiting anxiously for the place at the end of Johnsons term. If Wade is let in they can't get him out again. Therefore all Radical aspirants for the presidency unite in preventing the impeachment of Johnson, which would give Wade the inside track decidedly.

——SHARSWOOD is the white man's candidate. Read DAVID PAUL BROWN'S opinion of him.

——THERE is scarcely a leading attorney in the state, but is giving his support to the Hon. GEO. SHARSWOOD. He is acknowledged everywhere and by everybody, except a few half-niggers and nigger worshippers, to have no superior in his profession, and few equal on the bench.

A FACT.—If the private history of the individuals who have been acting as leaders of the Mongrel party for the past six years, was written it would show more crime, villainy and general depravity, than would the biography of the inmates of all the Penitentiaries in the country.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—A friend in Macon, Ga., writes us that in one ward of that city there are thirty-three black "ABE LINCOLNS," seventeen "JOHN BROWNS," twelve "BENJAMIN BUTLERS" and twenty-one "HORACE GREELEYS," all registered ready to vote.

A BAD MAKE.—A Mongrel exchange boasts, that a majority of the leaders of that party are "self made men." We should think they were. And judging from their conduct, must conclude that they made themselves out of the filth and off fallings of a negro camp.

——The Mongrels do not like to hear that they were so hard up, as to be compelled to import a Connecticut Yankee, for their candidate for Supreme Judge.

A Model Judge.

The following very complimentary notice of Judge SHARSWOOD the Democratic nominee for the Supreme Bench, is from the pen of the distinguished Philadelphia lawyer, DAVID PAUL BROWN an abolitionist, and is to be found in a work issued by him in 1856 entitled "The Forum".

The Hon George Sharswood was born on the 7th of July, 1810, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania on the 4th of July 1828, with the highest honors, delivering the Greek salutatory, and manifesting a scholarship, of which his unceasing industry had given an early earnest. In the month of August, of the same year, he became a student in the office of Mr Joseph R. Ingersoll, and after a severe application to his studies, was admitted to practise on the 5th of September, 1831.

Even after Mr Sharswood's admission, he still blended his classical with his professional duties, besides giving some attention to the modern languages, and it may be truly observed of him, that it has seldom happened that such young shoulders bore so wise a head.

He was not deficient in genius, but his great quality consisted in rigid and indefatigable labor. He was a model for a student. Always thoughtful, yet always cheerful, modest and retiring in his manners, yet in moments of exigency not deficient in just reliance upon himself. We do not think he could ever have been an effective advocate. The turn of his mind was too tranquil to enjoy or to endure the tumult, agitation, and excitement of jury trials. But as an argument to the court in banc, upon a point of law, few men of his years would have been his equal. cool, calm, collected, he had full control of abundant stock of knowledge which untiring perseverance and industry had enabled him to accumulate.

After remaining at the bar some five years, with about the usual share of professional business, but with bright hopes clustering round him, he was elected to the Legislature on the 10th of October, 1837, when it is sufficient to say, that he justified the most sanguine hopes and expectations of his constituents. On the 9th of October, 1838, he became one of the Select Council, and on the 26th of June, 1841, was appointed secretary of the investigating committee of the stockholders of the United States. On the 12th of October, 1841, he was elected again to the Legislature, and continued in that body by another election on the 11th of October, 1842. Scarcely had his legislative services terminated, when on the 8th of April, in the year 1845, he received the appointment of Judge of the District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, and on the 1st of February, in the year 1848 he became its President. On the 14th of October, 1851, under the new constitution, he was elected by a large majority to the same judicial position, which he had previously held from the Executive and Senate of the State. He was commissioned on the 1st December, 1851.

In all these varied and highly honorable and responsible employments, it may be justly said that he manifested the most abundant capacity and fitness for the duties imposed upon him.—But he more especially shone in his judicial qualification. Take him for all in all at his time of life, no bench in Pennsylvania has borne a more unblemished, more competent, or more exemplary incumbent. He is a man of kind, liberal, and honorable feeling, just such a man as you might suppose was born to be a judge, and if he holds out as he has begun, and Heaven and his constituents continue him to his "three-score years and ten," we are mistaken, or he will furnish the best practical proof of the folly of legislating judges out of office, at the expiration of sixty years.

Since his presidency in the District Court, Judge Sharswood has been chosen Professor of Law in the Pennsylvania University, where he is an invaluable acquisition. Apart from his duty, he is engaged in delivering a course of elaborate lectures before the Commercial Institute. And when it is remembered that the court in which he presides sits ten months in a year, and is continuously and laboriously occupied during all that time, in every diversity of trials, certainly no better commentary can be required upon his exhaustless patience and energy of character.

But to glance from the *mental* to the *personal*—Judge Sharswood is about five feet ten inches high, with a slight stoop of the shoulders, at tributable, probably, to his studious pursuits throughout life. He has a benevolent face, an even temper, great patience, and that without which everything else is nothing—uncompromising honesty. The honesty of a judge, however, is hardly necessary to be referred to, as without it, no man is to be *considered* a judge. He is only a pageant in the temple of justice.

Judge Sharswood may be cited in support of our theory, that judges—all other qualifications being equal—taken from the bar before they have been extensively engaged in practice generally discharge their duties more satisfactorily than those who are hackneyed in litigation, and therefore take partial or perjudiced views of a case. Unless the opposite sides of the issue exhibit great inequality in merit and strength we defy any man to perceive, from the deportment of the judge, to what result his mind inclines. This is a great virtue in a judical officer—nothing is so becoming in authority, as to decend from its high calling into the arena of professional degladation, and advance gratuitous opinions, and join in a conflict between out-posts, before the mind entirely grasps the merits of the controversy. Counsel may be less observant of what they say or do, but judge should premit no word to escape his lips during the progress of a trial, that may tend to bias the jury, or throw reproach upon one party or the other. Words, as we have elsewhere said, are things, and, judicial words are very operative, if not controlling things, upon the minds of the "sworn twelve" who having for the most part but little light in themselves, look anxiously for the least glimmerning of it that may be shed from the bench, and sometimes even convert that light into darkness.

Judge Sharswood puts his cases, of course very fairly to a jury; he seldom intrenches upon their rights to determine upon the facts, and when he charges upon the law, he does it with great clearness, precision, and cogency, and so as to be comprehended by any man of the most ordinary intelligence. His thoughts are not only perspicuous, but the language in which they are clothed is so plain and unaffected as to prevent all equivocation or misapprehension.

Another Sharp Speech From George Francis Train.

The following is a report from George Francis Train's Madison, Mo., speech on female suffrage and on the National Debt. He says:

"What about woman's suffrage," asked a Senator.

"I am for it."

Like Senator Wade, I go for them. [Applause.] It is the only self-edge we can have on the negro's voting. [Oh, and hisses.] I believe with these distinguished Senators, a woman is a man and brother. [Loud cheers and Laughter.] Women are more virtuous than men; more moral less brutal. Besides, women rule their homes—why not help save the nation? [Applause.] Give us woman suffrage and I will organize a million of my Irish girls to vote down Fifth Avenue and vote your speaker into the White House. [Loud cheers and some dissent.]

Women should vote. Why should the plantation boor—the unlettered, ignorant African, whose hair grows up and back in to his head like the Banyan tree—whose leg is set in the middle of his foot [Laughter], who has nine cubic inches less brain inside his thick skull [hisses], who has only one hundred and fifty pores to the square inch of cuticle, which accounts for as being unable to smell farther to a half a mile [Laughter and hisses], why should this half savage of the backwoods plantation make laws for Anna Dickinson or Harriet Beecher Stowe? legislate for your wives, honorable Senators, or mine? [Applause.]

What man dare say his soul's his own at his own table? [How is it with you, Train?] I am the best managed husband on the continent. [Laughter.] I say I am ready to take the stump for woman suffrage. [Applause.] It will purify the polls, they will vote down houses of bad repute, vote down faro banks, vote down groggeries, shut up rum shops, and close the gin places. [Loud applause.] They will vote for men for office who are willing to preach this sermon and *practice it*.

Don't drink, don't smoke, don't chew, don't swear, don't gamble, don thave but one wife—don't be a David or a Solomon; [Oh!] don't steal jewels, like Moses. [Applause.] Don't cheat Esau, like Jacob. Love God, but don't love God so much that you have no time to love your fellow man. [Sensation]. Love truth, love virtue, and be happy. [Loud applause.]

Women will vote, every time, for that platform. Again, in our day, the moment a man can borrow enough money to settle it on his wife, he goes in for the Bankrupt Law. Hence, the woman needs votes to protect the property that belongs to her husband's creditors. [Applause and laughter.]

A SENATOR—What about the debt?

MR TRAIN—Do you want to know? Well, you shall have what you probably have never seen before—a debt and a credit of the war, profit and loss account.

1 You know that we *have had a glorious time*, *we have made money*, *and we stopped our taxes to pay for it*. [Oh!]

2 The so called wealth of the farmer consists in having his soldier boy in the graveyard, and a thirty seven in his pocket in exchange. [Sensation.]

But here is the account.

DEBT.

1 $3,000,000,000 of national debt—a national curse to every body but Jay Cooke.

2 $1,000,000,000 State, city and county debt, born of the war.

3 500,000 able bodied farmers, mechanics and other white men *dead*, worth $10,000 a piece, $5,000,000,000.

4 500,000 black laborers, worth $1,000 each $500,000,000. [Hisses.]

5 1,000,000 black laborers, men, women and children, that it took three generations of white civilization to utilize into profitable labor—totally demoralized and disorganized for the time being. [Applause and considerable dissent, the Radicals getting uneasy, and endeavoring to stop Train's "Exposition" of national affairs. Train talked them all down, made fun of their hisses, and carried his points, to the evident disgust of many present.]

6 $5,000,000 of shipping, that it took fifty years of American industry, since Washington, to whiten every ocean with our commerce, completely wiped out by England's neutrality. [Applause, and cheering.]

7 $4,000,000,000 worth of plantations, houses, farms, factories real estate, personal property, wasted, burned, wiped out, completely destroyed—the accumulated industry of a hundred years.

8. And lastly. An amount of swearing, gambling, drunkenness, prostitution, demoralization that cannot be enumerated by figures.

This will do for the debt, and when fanaticism sleeps for a moment, the nation's eyes will open and a reaction will set in that will emancipate my constituency, the white people of the land. [Applause and dissent.]

So much for debit, what for credit? Gentlemen I have no figures. You must be content with rhetoric.

A Brownlow Jeffreys.

In the Circuit Court at Kingston, Roane county, East Tennessee, Judge Hook, held the court in place of Judge Hall. A man was arraigned for trial, charged with a felonious assault. The prosecutor had been a rebel, the defendant a Union man. The Federal troops had encamped on the prosecutor's premises. The officer in command had sold the corn of the prosecutor to the defendant for the value of the corn. They had agreed to arbitrate the matter. They met for the purpose. The defendant, with a pistol, made an assault upon the prosecutor, such as the grand jury deemed a felonious assault. The case came on for trial. The Attorney General waived the felony and the defendant submitted for a misdemeanor. The examination of witnesses developed the facts as above stated. His Honor (?) Hook gravely announced that he was half inclined to send the defendant to jail because he had not shot the prosecutor. He said that he ought to shoot him yet. He further said that the rebels had tried to gain their independence in the field and had failed, and that they could not be allowed now to avail themselves of the court of the country to prosecute Union men. He further said that any Union man who might slay a rebel under the circumstances of the case before the court should not be punished while he held the court.

Colonel Thornburg, the District Attorney, immediately arose, and with a look that was itself a rebuke to the so called Judge, said:

"If the court please, I wish to say, for the benefit of this people, that if any one shall, under the advice of your Honor, take the life of any citizen of this county, I will have him indicted and brought to punishment."

"He will not be punished by this court," said Hook.

"I should not expect to try him before *this* court," said Thornburg.

Hook then proceeded to pronounce the judgement of the court in the case above mentioned. He fined the defendant the enormous sum of *five cents*!

We derive these facts from members of the bar who were present, and from the Attorney General himself. What words of ours are needed for commentary? Think of Hook in the seat of Alexander! *Knoxville (Tenn.) Free Press.*

——Gen McClellan's Harrison Bar letter, written to President Lincoln for assistance, and courteous in every line, was the occasion of infinite howls, not yet altogether silent, from all mongrel journals because it touched politics, as it was said. Observe the steps since then. General Sheridan's letter to Gen. Grant is all about politics. It uses insulting language of the President; his superior officer. It is interpreted by the *Tribune* as charging upon the President a desire to aid perjury and fraud. It is applauded by the *Tribune* for this, and for "the directness and sincerity of that great scoundrel's character."

A number of capitalists in Washington who have grown rich by the fat jobs of the war, contemplate the erection of a mammoth hotel on Pennsylvania avenue or another prominent street, to be called the Republican Hotle, and, as its name indicates, to be the headquarters of Republican Congressmen and Republicans generally who visit the National Capital. They have sent a circular to all the Republican Congressmen asking them to pledge their patronage and influence to the hotel.

Reading the Future.

Albert Pike, the distinguished editor of the Memphis *Appeal*, thus speaks to the people of Tennessee, who are now tyrannized over by a band of bad, designing men:

"All over the State and especially in the cities, the man who have something at stake in the common-wealth, ought to unite and organize at once. The work of enrollment should begin,—at once,—here, everywhere. As soon as sixty or eighty men are enrolled, let them at once be organized as a company, with all the necessary officers. Let battalions, regiments and brigades be formed. Let us have organization officers, a military chief. Let every man arm, to protect his property, his life, and the lives of those that are dear to him. Let arms, and powder and ball be procured, if finery has to be dispensed with. Let this force be a Civic Guard, at the disposition of the officers of the law, where these are fit to be trusted—to keep the peace in spite of them, where they are not. Let them overawe turbulent elements that threaten civil convulsions. Such an organization may prevent excesses. Nothing else will. Let them see that every man, white or black, who is entitled to vote by law, has an opportunity to vote, and no others, registered or unregistered. If pillagers and assassins undertake to do here what they have done elsewhere, let them be disarmed, and expelled from the city, or the death. If the authorities of the State, executive or judical, connive at the murder of citizens, let the citizens protect themselves. They can do so, and maintain the public peace, and prevent riots or punish rioters; and they must do this, for neither laws, courts nor police protect them. Are a few rag-muffins and a mob of miscreants to overawe and rule over a whole State?

Let there be no mystery, no secrecy. It is not needed. Let the ranks of the Civic Guard be open to all respectable white citizens. Let the officers elected be known. Require prompt obedience to the signals agreed on. Let the city assist the country, and the country the city. Obey the laws as they are until they are repealed, but resist all unlawful oppression. Every citizen has the right to keep and bear arms for the common defence, and all have the right to organize to maintain order. This will hardly be denied, while 'Loyal Leagues' 'Grand Armies of the Republic' exist. Without organization, thorough and efficient, every good citizen is at the mercy of those who are banded together, for the worst purpose, and prompted by the worst men. Arm and organize, or hold out your throats to the assassin's knife. The streets may not be safe for butterflies, between this and the August elections, unless the citizens prepare to maintain the right which they do not hold at the sufferance of men, but by the gift of God."

BROKEN PLEDGES.—The Radical party had nine majority in the State Senate and thirty-four in the lower house of the Legislature, last winter, but did they pass a free railroad law according to their pledges? By no means. Did they dare to defeat a free railroad bill. Notwithstanding this undeniable fact, the Williamsport convention have had the cool effrontery to put their faction upon a free railroad platform, just as they did at the last election. The people can put no faith in an organization which preaches one thing and practices another. Geary, too, their governor, although elected on a pledge to favor such a law, made no effort to secure it. Nevertheless he could go to members of both branches and entreat them to continue that humbug State agency in Washington City, at an annual cost of $12,000, so that Billy Cook might be able to "take him up" at the expense of the Commonwealth. Perhaps, had the people raised a purse of a hundred thousand dollars or so for the "monsters" and "pinchers" they might have had a free railroad bill passed last winter by the Radical majority. By using such means perhaps they may secure one during the coming winter, should the Rads be in majority, but they may rest assured that no such law will or can be passed without heavily feeing those who control the Radical party. This fact is notoriously known, and railroad corporators simply laugh at the Radical platform.—*Harrisburg Union.*

——Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal* says: "The subject of letting women share the right of suffrage is a good deal agitated. Why not let them have it all? Men have monopolized it for six thousand years, and why not let the women monopolize it for the next thousand? Is there any danger that they would make a worse world than we have done?"

New Advertisements.

Pine Grove Mills, July 23d, 1867.

ISAAC HAUPT Esq.

Dear Sir—The Machine I bought from you, manufactured by E Ball & Co., has been in use during haying and harvesting on my farm and has gone through some severe trials both as a Mower and Reaper. As a Mower I consider it stands foremost in the rank of Machines having no superiors, and few if any equals mowing the worst kind of tangled grass with as much ease as it does the standing. As a Reaper it needs but to be seen at work to be appreciated. As for strength and hard usage I think it will stand as much as an ordinary plow or wagon. I can cheerfully recommend it to the farming community as a superior machine all points being taken into consideration.

Respectfully yours
JAS W SNYDER

Salona, Pa, July 15th 1867.

ISAAC HAUPT Esq.

Dear Sir—The Worlds Mower and Reaper, obtained from you and Manufactured by E Ball & Company of Canton Ohio, and delivered for sale by you as their agent, at your ware rooms in Bellefonte, has, for two days been in use on my farm as a Reaper and has answered my most sanguine expectations, and I have little doubt it will commend itself to the entire farming community. It can be seen at work on my farm near Salona, during the entire harvest.

JAS T TAYLOR.

Linden Hall, July 20th 1867.

E. BALL & Co.

Dear Sirs—Having purchased one of your Machines, from Isaac Haupt, your Agent at Bellefonte, Pa., I must say it answers my entire purpose.

JOHN H. KELLER.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

An excellent Lot containing two acres of smooth, level land, located within the Borough limits, and easily divided into

EIGHT LOTS OF 50 X 209 FEET

each, is offered for sale on fair terms at a low price. Upon one of the lots is erected a

NEW FRAME DWELLING HOUSE

34 x 26 feet in size, and well finished inside and out. A good stable and an excellent well of water with a pump in it on the lot. Title perfect. There are from

30 TO 40 BEARING APPLE TREES

and other fruit upon the premises. The property is located on the east side of the Milesburg Turnpike, near the Northern line of the Borough. For further particulars, inquire of

WILSON & HUTCHISON,
12 29-3t Attorneys.

GUM DRILL.

Any person wishing to purchase the Willoughby Patent Gum Spring and Gum Roller Grain Drill, and Grain Separator can do so by calling on the undersigned at No. 6 Bush's Arcade on High street, Bellefonte, Pa. Hand in your orders early as there is a good chance for them to run out. For particulars address

J. P ZIMMERMAN,
Bellefonte, Pa.

POSITIVE NOTICE TO ALL CONCERNED.

All persons who have been dealing at the undersigned since 1862, and who are indebted to him for merchandise, are requested to call at his establishment without further delay, and make settlement, otherwise the accounts will be placed in proper hands to enforce this payment.

He also desires to notify all those who may have claims against him, to come forward and receive their money. All goods will be sold hereafter, lower than elsewhere FOR CASH.

12, 22, 6t. A. SUSSMAN.

EDWARD W. MILLER.
WITH
ISAAC P. CHALFANT & CO.,
Wholesale dealers in
AUTUMN DRY GOODS, NOTIONS &c., &c.,
No 238 Church St.,
(Near 3d and Market Streets,)
12 28 4t. Philadelphia.

J. MILES REPHEART,
WITH
BARNES, OSTERAOUT, HERON & Co.,
Wholesale & Retail dealers in
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS AND FURS
No. 503, Market St. Phila.

New Advertisments

JUST PUBLISHED,

NEW WORK ON SINGING.

BASSINI'S
TWENTY MELODIC EXERCISES,
IN FORM OF
SOLFEGGIOS FOR SOPRANO OR MEZZO SOPRANO VOICES.

INTENDED AS STUDIES TO ACQUIRE THE ART OF SINGING.

"The exercises were composed to be used simultaneously with his system, "THE ART OF SINGING," or with any other method for the cultivation of the voice, and will take the place of CONCONE'S SOLFEGGIOS being more melodious and better adapted for teaching.

"Some of these exercises are specially beautiful as well as useful, a mingling of the *dulce et utile*, which secures the interest as well as the improvement of the student. The various styles rendered in these exercises, render them invaluable in an educational point of view, as they tend to enlarge the intelligence and the appreciation, and at the same time form the taste of the pupil. They must be studied carefully with reference to the innumeral marks of expressions and forms of ornamentation. Upon the minute accuracy with which these are accomplished depends the actual sterling advancement of the pupil; any evasion or slurring in these respects is time and effort utterly wasted, while, on the other hand, a close and patient investigation, and a minutely faithful execution of them, will give unexpected power and facility, and open to the student, the means and resources by which great artists produce their most brilliant and profound effects.—*Watson's Art Journal.*

IN TWO VOLUMES.

Price each, in Boards, Retail $2 00
" " in Cloth, Retail 2 50

A Sample Copy sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of Wholesale Price, $1,50.

Publishers and dealers in Music, and Manufacturers of Flutes, Fifes, Flageolets, &c., &c. Send for a catalogue of prices. Published by—

WM. HALL & SON,
12, 26-4t. No. 543, Broadway N Y

ORPHANS COURT SALE.

By virtue of an Order of the Orphans Court of Centre county, to us directed, there will be exposed to Public sale, at the Court House in Bellefonte, on the

13th DAY OF AUGUST, 1867

At 1 o'clock P M, of said day, the following described

REAL ESTATE

late the property of John Walker, deceased, to wit: All that certain tract of land situate in Boggs township, Centre county, Pa., bounded as follows: On the north by land of Andrew Fetzer, on the east by lands of William Butler and others, on the south by land of Elizabeth Fetzer, and on the west by land of James Craft, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE ACRES,

More or less. Terms of sale: One half the money in hand on confirmation of sale, and the residue in one year thereafter, with interest to be secured by Bond and Mortgage on the premises.

This is a valuable tract of land, and is in good state of cultivation. JOHN PROUFOOT,
12-24-4t Admin'r of JOHN WALKER.

NOTICE TO UNITED STATES TAX PAYERS.

The taxes on the annual list, comprising taxes on incomes, carriages &c. Licenses are now due, and payable to me at

Bellefonte on the 15 & 16th of July.
Philipsburg " 17 " 18 " "
Pine Grove " 19 " " "
Centre Hall " 22 " " "
Aaronsburg " 23 " " "

Demands will be served upon all persons liable to any of the above mentioned taxes who fail to neglect to make payment on the days named, for the issuing and service of which a fee of twenty cents, and four cents for each mile travelled in serving the same, will, in each case of neglect, be charged in addition to the tax. If payment is not made within ten days after the service of demand, taxes will be collected with the penalty of five per centum, interest at the rate of one per centum, and the proper costs and expenses by distraint.

JAMES HASSON,
12-26-4t. Dept. Col. 18th Dist.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

About five miles south of Bellefonte containing 150 acres, 120 cleared, well fenced, good buildings and in a good state of cultivation—balance is thriving timber. A large apple orchard and other fruit trees. There are several springs on it, and running water in every field. Title indisputable. Terms very easy. Apply to owner on the premises.

DANIEL McBRIDE,
12, 26 6t.

REBERSBURG NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Fall Term, under the direct control of the County Supt., will commence on Wednesday, July 24, '67, and continue 10 weeks. Every effort will be made to render the school worthy of support. For Particulars, address A. D. Rowe, or the County Sup't at Rebersburg, Centre county, Pa. 12,27-3t

GENTLEMEN—I can furnish you with all sizes of the Quaker City White Shirts, and challenge any trade to produce its equal.

W W MONTGOMERY.

GREEN HIDES.

The highest market price is paid for green hides of all kinds, at

11 23 SUSSMANS

SAWED SHINGLES, Constantly on hand and for sale by HOFFER & BRO'S

A FULL assortment of Hats and Caps kept on hand at MONTGOMERY'S.

Boots & Shoes.

THE BELLEFONTE
BOOT AND SHOE STORE!

GRAHAM & McAFFEY,
Manufacturers of, and Dealers in
GENTS FRENCH CALF, AND CONGRESS BOOTS AND SHOES

Having added largely to our former stock, we can assure the community that we have now the best selection in Centre Pennsylvania, of

Ladies Buttoned,
Front Lace,
Side Lace,
And Congress
Boots,

Manufactured from the best English lasting,

KIDLOVE KID, CONGRESS & BALMORALS,

of the late t style

MOROCCO BOOTS,

with and without heels. And a full assortment of

MISSES AND CHILDRENS SHOES.

Also a large lot of those cheap shoes, such as we read about and of which we are selling off.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

We invite an examination of our goods.

REPAIRING NEATLY DONE

12, 26-1y.

BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Bellefonte and vicinity, that he has established a first class

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY,

next door to Pruners store, on the north west side of the diamond, where he will be pleased at all times to wait upon customers. He being an

EXPERIENCED WORKMAN,

customers can rest assured that no pains will be spared to render complete satisfaction. Gentlemen, ladies, misses and youth can be accommodated with the best

Boots,
Shoes,
Gaiters,
Slippers,
&c. &c.,

manufactured from the best stock, and in the latest styles. Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to.

May 7, 66—tf. PETER McMAHON.

NEW BOOT & SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.

Having removed to the room on Allegany street formerly occupied by Triple's tailor shop, subscriber very politely invites his old friends and the public generally, to give him a call, feeling confident that he can fit any in

BOOTS, SHOES OR GAITERS.

Having had years of experience as foreman in one of the best manufacturing establishments in the country, he feels safe in giving a guarantee for all work done.

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS

done on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

12 2 1y. JOHN POWERS.

New Advertisemest.

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT!!
FULL PARTICULARS BELOW.

250

Dollars reward for a preparation equal to "Mrs. Wheeler's Nursing Syrup for children" Teething, and to produce sleep, also for diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, fits from worms, spasms, wind in the stomach and bowles, &c. The period of teething is the most critical of any during the life of the child; and more children die during this period than all others combined. According to statistics which are well authenticated, seventy five out of every hundred

BABIES

that die under two years of age, die from disease caused from teething. I state this, mothers and nurses, that you may exercise a greater degree of care over your little ones during this time. It is a well-established fact that a great majority of those who die in the prime of life contracted the disease in childhood, which through the negligence of mother or nurse was allowed to pursue its course unchecked, and which might have been arrested in its earlier stages by very simple means. It is for this purpose we offer you this valuable remedy, safe in hands of any one, and sure to relieve in almost every case. Upon one other point we wish to give you some valuable information, and which if observed will save you much trouble and many an anxious sleepless night. It is

FOUND

that sleep is "Nature's sweet Restorer," and it is a fact beyond contradiction that an easy, quiet and natural sleep at regular intervals, and especially at night, is absolutely necessary to health. It is during repose that the system strengthens and fortifies itself against the exhaustive influence of waking hours. Infants and children require twice the sleep of an adult, and unless they obtain it by some means they are irritable and restless, the system is more sensitive to cold or other exciting causes, more exposed to the ravages of disease, and easily prostrated thereby. For producing a quiet, natural and refreshing sleep, one from which the child will awake, feeling refreshed and gleeful. Many of the articles put in market are

DEAD

and worthless, but the "Nursing Syrup" has no equal. For the benefit of mothers and nurses, we would advise you, when the child is restless, feverish, thirsty, head hot, face flushed, tongue coated, pulse quickened, to give a warm bath, followed by appropriate doses of the "Nursing Syrup, and

IN THE

Syrup you will find an article whose magical effects will gladden your hearts. All we ask is for you to try one bottle, and if you are not fully satisfied after using half of it, return it to the agent and get your money. Try it when your children are teething, and you will find the Syrup par excellent. It renders that process easy, and causes the teeth to penetrate the gums, without producing those constitutional and oftimes fatal symptoms so often witnessed in children. Try it in nervous, wakeful and irritable children. It can be given to the most delicate infant with perfect safety. J. H. WHEELER, Sole proprietor, No 221, Water

STREET,

Elmira, Chemung co., N. Y.

Where all orders by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. For sale by all Druggists and Country merchants everywhere, at 25 cts per bottle. 12 2y 6m.

J. P. PACKER. B. C. PACKER

PACKER & PACKER, having purchased the

FLEMINGTON MILLS,
FLEMINGTON, PA

Are now prepared to furnish all kinds of

FLOUR AND FEED!

—ALSO—

PLASTER GROUND & IN THE STONE,

AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

Their Facilities for Manufacturing everything Usually Manufactured in a

FLOURING MILL!

AR