Democratic Watchman

P. GRAY MERK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR TORY P. WITCHPLL. ASSOCIATE ENGINE

BELLEFONTE, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST, 23 1867. TERA . .- \$2 per year when paid is advance 2.50 when not paid in advance, and \$3.00 when not Paid before the expiration of the vest.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE HON GEORGE SHARSWOOD of Philadelphia

FOR SENATOR. S. T SHUGERT, of Bellefonte, Subject to the decision of the Senatorial Con

P. GRAY.MEEK. of Bellefonte

FOR TREASURER. A. C. GEARY, of Walker Two POR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, Wu KELLER, of Potter Twp. FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,

JOHN SHANNON, of Potter Twp FOR AUDITOR, S. ETLINGER, of Haines Twp

Let our Faith be Kept.

The country has lately emerged from a great war. Men may call it a war of Times or a war without ideas, a civil war or what they will, butes t was a gigentic war, and has filled the whole hand with we and misery and mourning. This is undisputed. Whatever may have been the cause of hostility, or whoever may have been to blame, it became a war of sections, and the truits which contended against each other were maintained respectively by the North and South If there were man in either section whose sympathies were on the other side or who were opposed to the war, botl sides, they were compelled to the tau happened to be, so that there was m Southern party in the North and no Northern party in the South, It has been called a civil war, but it was as much a trife between two great coun trys as our own wars with England.

The South, defeated by the overwhelm ing numbers of the North, surrendered her armies and submitted to the term which had been offered. She never threw herself upon the mercy of the con queror, and the North never acquired any tight to treat her otherwise than it strict accordance with the terms more which the surrender was made armies were still formidable, and migh have waged an almost interminable guerrilla warfare, but under the ol emply declared purpose of the North and by the terms which had so often been offered them, the Southern people believed that they might preserve their liberties by a surrender, though they lost the independence for which they had so galfantly fought. The only pow or acquired over them by the surrender was that to deal with them according to what had been declared by every branch , of the government to be the objects of the way. We hear it becomently alleged by unthinking potsons that the South held out to the "buter end ' and she must take the bitter consequences, that she refused all terms and is now at the algolute disposal of the conqueror. In the first place it is not true that the librareal tortures would have been al-South held out as long as she might have done, for she surrendered as soon as became apparent that the North was to for her, and would, by weight of numbers alternately worthrow by the legislatures of the civilize I would the Confederacy. In the next place, if the South had so held out, it would give no pretext for forcifig any thing upon Ishment would not be sanctioned any them but the Constitution and laws which the war was ostensibly undertaken to maintain. To compet them to accept by instillable ground for the infliction of anything, else now, is a most flagrant any pum-himent upon any human being bicach of faith, and contrar, as well to be prevention of crime and the prollaw recognized by civi nation As to every principle of common justice

and decency. It may be maintained by some that a can make no difference what terms were offered and not accepted before the close of the war, the South is bound, by the surrender of her armies, to accept whatever the conquering power is will ing to give. Let us examine for a mo ment whether this is true or not. Suppose that the North had declared its purpose to be just what the result has been, to wit . the annihilation of State governments, the enfranchisement o kind of a military despotism over the the struggle? If a nation is fighting a to the last ditch, and until the last man falls upon the last battle field, for there is no hope of escape otherwise. It it is fighting a despotism, the fight will be flercer than if there is no danger of the loss of personal freedom in the struggle and the duration and bitterness of any

The people of the United States are not and made of him an importial Judge of ruling the country nows but have per- t.aw. Now however, while the Demo-mitted the government to till into the cratic party seeks to maintain this old vindictive men. for surely if the people tacked it openly and squarely. The very ruled, they would not be guilty of a platform upon which Judge WILLIAMS and control it, or give up entirely all law: In times like these, when all other hope of the Republic, for no government | land marks are swept away by the mad rages upon its own citizens and live,

Vengesnos.

The clamor made by the fanatical elenent of the North for the blood of Southern men, will be disgraceful to the country throughout the whole civilized corld, and throughout all history. Without any regard to the cause or purwar, or to the mafner in which it was carried on, it will appear to the disinterested spectator or reader that a people varily superior in numbers, in wealth, to means of every kind, went o war with one infesior in every item but intellect, and, after a long and doubt ful struggle, overpowered it by, brute force, accepted a surrender of its armieand then clamored for the blood of those whothad met them in honnable war ju a because the intellectual superiority of the whiker side made the miserable anaticism of the stronger book, so small and mean, by comparison. When the president of the Confederacy was capturd uch a tour of vengeance was heard throughout the entire North as would have disgraced a nation of savages, and if the spirit of hate and vengeance could have had its way at that time, Jeffen sor Davis would have been hung with ous wal order at the stake. Since the mander of MAXIMULAN in Mexico, there are not so many here who thirst for the blood of a conquered people, but still a majorist of the fanatical party in power descripto take some kind of vengeane up in those who have been al ready defeated and humiliated

We would want no better evidence that the Monerel party is unfit to control a great government than this outs which is so far forgetful of the old to for which governments are formed. of the purposes for which punishments are infleted is not fit to rule in a repub lie. It is manifest that nine out of ten of those who are so clamorous for the punishment of treason," craging that all the great verifice of humanine, all the affering and agony and woe which the Northern people enduced in the war was for the mere purpose of himming the South -who's suffered far more -within the reach o' on, venguance. We say this is mainfest, because such people have nothing to say about the Union, or election turnishe votes, and then work

about the future which must depend up on the course we pursue now, the cry is for immediate punishment, let the consequences be what they may be to unnecessary to quote scripture to such :these, for they have no Bible and no God, we will not, therefore, and at the to show that vengeance belongs, to the tive as quickly as they trampled underfoot the Constitution and laws of the fathers. Butiwe gannot afford to take venteance upon any one. No government which makes that an object can have no laws made to accomplete the venge and of any man or party can long sur vive, no people who pass and enter such laws can long tem on free. The obnot of vindicatory has have never been In any civilized country, the mere pun ishment of an offender, or else the worst wars resorted to. Pheir purpose has been as much the reformation and protection of the commat himself as for the protect tion of others. Punishment for all erime have been made as light as the safety of the public will admit of Capital puowhere if it were not absolutely necessary for the prevention of crime , and the on

the black man, the disfranchisement of fair a land as the sun ever shone upon, the white, and the creation of the worst and billowing it with the graves of its own whole South, is it supposed by any one have survived, and surrendered them that it would have made no difference in selves into Northern hands. The gener ous and proper course would give us race of cannibals, of course it will fight peace, prosperity, a united country and a smiling land. Why not let the past be forgotten, let the Union be restored and leave vengeance to Him who alone knows upon whom it should be taken.

ection of society. Vengeance should

We Must Work.

In every quarter, the portents are very war must always depend upon the pur- favorable to a complete success of the pose for which it is waged. Would it Democracy in the coming campaign .not have made a vast difference to the Radicalism has overdone itself, and tho-Southern people whether they yielded roughly disgusted many who were formtheir persons, their livest liberties and orly its supporters. Even old THAD bappiness into the hands of a law abiding Stevens bimself admits that the mem-

hands of meanipotent, ungenerous and fashioned idea, the opposition have at breach of faith which would discree the stands pledges him to his party under prize ring. The revolution has well all circumstances, no master what may igh reached that point when the people | be his opinion as a Judge learned in the

can often commit such monstrous out | waves of fanaticism and passion, it is extremely important that the Supreme Court should stand firm. When Mongrels make Legislators of the jackasses who bray "loyalty" loudest, it is important that we have men of learning, of chility and integrity to review the laws they make, and to stand between the people and their own folly. The State is so gerrymandered, that, though we may carry it by a heavy majorsty, they may still be able to obtain a majority in the Legislature. It is unnortant therefore, that we but a man like Judge SHARSWOOD on the Suprema Bench now, whatever effort it may cost us , for if we lose in the present contest, aw cannot recover the loss for years, though we carry the State at every election one is slumbering upon the idea that he will preserve his energies for the can pairn of 1868, let him abandon the thought at once, and work as he never worked before for success now. Our election is extremely important in itself to the State, and nothing will assist us more in the campaign of next year than to carry the election now. Let every Democrat do his best, so that no vote remains unpolled which we might have had, and so that no influence which might have been used is neglected we poll any where near the vote this year that we did last, we will carry the electron. Let us make the exertion, for to fail in a good cause is better than succoss in a bad one.

In our own county, the indications were never more favorable. Last week, in the hurry of reporting and publishing the proceedings of the county Convention, we omitted to speak of the harmo ny, good feeling and enthusia my which provailed. But this was remarked by every one in attendance. Every part the county was represented, and we us er Saw a better convention assemble. one whose proceedings were more said factory to all. Of course some of our very best men whose names, were before the convention for nominations were defested. But some of our best men were also nominated, and we have never heard any one express the least dissatis faction with the ticket. There is enthu orem and free enough in the Democracy of this county to inspire us with every hope Let them work mad the day of to bring them out and we are sure to

The Convention -- Our Prospects I We do not recollect of ever attending nominating Convention that passed off nore harmoniously than did the Demoeratic County Convention, that mot it this place on the 12th inst. Every district in the county was represented by good men-men who had at heart the welfare of the cause in which they were onlisted, and who felt that upon their actions more than, the mere success of the county ticket depended. No backer mgs, dissensions, or petty disputes were allowed to mar the harmony of the pro ceedings or to weaken the party, by lea-

anything.

The word felicit that percelulate every the control of the control felicity that percelulate every the control of the control felicity that percelulate every the control of the control felicity that percelulate every the control of the control felicity that percelulate every the control of the control felicity that percelulate every the control of the control felicity that percelulate every the control of the co bection of society. Venerance should never for a moment be an object of the law makers of any country.

It has never been alleged by any advocate of punishment for the South that it is necessary for the future peace and happiness of the country, but they point to all the horrowing details of a fierce and bloody war, and demand that seven fold vengeance shall be taken upon those who have surrived the stringle. Shame, shame upon such astronome when the Americans will blush for the ungencious deeds of those, who, after despoiling asfair a land as the sun ever shone upon, and billowing it with the graves of its own sons, would seek the life of the few who have survived, and surrendered them.

Virginia.

No result of the Lite was affects us nore unpleasantly than the position hat noble old State, Vincinia. When re look upon her, seamed and scarred by the flore strife which, for so long a time raged within her borders, when we emember her noble deeds and her noble men, as well in the old war for indepenlence as in the new, when we look at the magnificent domain she gave for her country's gool, and out of which great states have been carved, when we recall all her greatness and glory in the past, and remember that her real merit i greater now than ever, and then look upon her, bound, crushed, bleeding, humilitated at the feet of men unworthy to be her slaves, it is enough "to make the very stones ery out in muting." And yet she has sons base enough to desert her in her dire extremity, and sell her out for a price to her foes. Let them be remembered all over the land, as well as at home, they are focato the whole country, for the hour which sees the final enslav ment of the "old Dominion" will toll the death knell of liberty throughout all the land. When the following, from the Richmond Enquirer, applies fully to Virginia, the time will not be long until something similar will apply equally sell to all the states. North to well as South.

The The Virginia which these segret informers and traducers wish to "restore" to a Union, which owes its greatness in its small degree to the valor of her soldiers, the eloquance of her orstors and the wisdom of her statesment is not that virgin of noble ment and tearless and sublime ourage who ands sontinel over the prostrate body and broken sword of the tyrinat, but it is a base which, with distinuously name and draggled robes and dishevelled locks, worthy only to be the third of Stevens and Buller, which they would drag in chains to the feet of brutal Bullerhim

-- The Queen has signed the English Reform Rill and it is now a statute of the realm. It greatly extends the right of suffrage, and will work important changes. Thousands are watching auxiously for what its result may be at the coming election for Members of Par-

Negro Suffrage and the Judiciary.

In the Radical inovement to force negro-suffrage upon the people of the Northren States, without their consent, and in opposition, in many cases, to positive constitutional proinfutions, the judiciary is destined to play an important and complement part. The Radical programme, so far as Congressional action is corrected, feans heavily upon the judiciary. On the 30th of March, Sciisto Wilson introduced a bill into the Senate, by the his section of which it was declared but there shall be no denited the cherical functions to any male citizen either before Interneties to any male citizen either before function in a second of Sciiston of the Constitution of laws of my State to the contrary norwithstanding. No matter if the Constitution of Pennsylvania does declare that none but twicties men shall vote, the Radical Congress is in have of trampling upon the Constitution, and incring negro ballots morther back in despite of all apposition. The true meaning and intent of this bill was disclosed by Senator Summer. On the 12th of July, 1807, this leader of the Radical party called up for consideration a kindred measure in the converse of the debate which is the converse of the debate which is the converse of the debate which is the converse of the debate which party called up for consideration a kindred measure in the converse of the debate which In the Radical movement to force negre party called up for consideration a kindred measure. In the course of the debate which followed Mr. Summer said that he intended -strain women seems three thousand sources in the State, and fitteen thousand in Pennsylvania. It was needed in New York and Indiana, and, in tact, in every "State." This position was endorsed by Senator Wisson. It has been accepted by the radicals of this State, and may, therefore, he classed among the fundamental doc trines of that party, to be made practicable in its effects at the cathest possible mon

coedures or to weaken the party, by leaving the impression that its ranks were discordant and divided, but each member acted as though the success of the cause not only in the county but in the State, depended upon his action, and the result was the formation of a ticket that gives universal satisfaction, and will sween the county by an unprecedented majority.

In the good feeling that prevailed in that convention, and in the enthusian member active the property of the people. The state of the Constitution of his of the Siate A majority, no matter how obtained, is to instruct the judges in the matters of law and equity. They are to follow the Radical party, not the people. It the success of the superior of the superior of the constitution of his of the state of the content of the content of the superior of the superior

The Property Valuation Raised over Three Hundred Per Cent. by the Radical State Officials.—State Taxetion More than Doubled for 1866 and 1867

The following article from the Greensourg (Westmoreland county) Democrat hows how taxation was increased upon the people of that county by the Radical Revenue Board, which consists of the Audtor (ieneral, State Treasurer and Secretary the commonwealth :"

of the commonwealth?

RADICAL LOVE FOR THE TAXPAYER—We had hoped when peace unfurled her banner over our country, that not only extraordinary powers would be disused, but that extraordinary demands on the pockets of the cutteen would no longer be made. Unfortunately, we cannot congratulate the people on the cessation of either. While States are being blotted from off the map of the Union by a few strokes of the congressional pen, dollars are being gathered in from the pockets of laborers by the taxgatheres. Our farmess will remember how pleasing was farmers will remember how pleasing was the law that relieved them from the pay-ment of taxes on their real estate for State purposes. As a political move, this law worked well But let us look a little fur ier. In 1864, the old Board of Revenue Com

missioners was abolished, and a new Boar created, to consist of the Auditor Genera

missioners was abolished, and a new Board created, to consist of the Auditor General, Stinte Treasurer, and the Secretary of the Commonwealth. This was a political move, as it gave to the Hadicals a majority of the Board In 1865, the triennial assessment was made. In 1865, the triennial assessment was made. In 1865, the triennial assessment was made in 1866, the triennial assessment was taken off. About this time—whether before or after, it matters hittle, as the policy of the Badicals was being worked in barmony, by the Rovenue Commissioners and the Legislature—the Revenue Commissioners and the Legislature—the Revenue Commissioners raised the waluation of personal properts in the State In this county, the valuation was raised from \$850,896 to \$2,856,421,10—or over three hundred per cent. That is, the tax on the aggregate valuation of all kinds of personal property, excess of trades, etc., in this county for the year 1866, as per assessment, amounted to \$8,930,33, or an increase of \$5,451,23. Its as happend that a Governor's election was to be held in the State, in the fall of this year, 1866. The Badicals became alarmed at this great fraid upon the people. Their State Tronsurar testing a countries to proceed to levy and collect the tax as returned by the Assessors of the several countries to proceed to levy and collect the tax as returned by the Assessors of the several countries to proceed to levy and collect the tax as returned by the Assessors of the several countries to proceed to levy and collect the tax as returned by the Assessors of the several countries to proceed to levy and collect the tax as returned by the Assessors of the several countries to proceed to levy and collect the fax as returned by the Assessors of the several countries to proceed to levy and collect the tax as returned by the Assessors of the several countries to proceed to levy and collect the fax as return concret notified our Commissioners that they bounty was included to be State in the sum of \$6,454.23, with interest from the 2d of lowesty, 1867; and also, that the same mount would be required for this year—1867.

We understand that our Commissioners We understand that our commissioners sent their atterney in Harrisburg to see if an error had not been made, and, if so, to leave it contected. But it appears that no correction can be made. The people will have to grown and sweat under the growns. nden until honest men are elected topo:

f trust The following tabular view shows the amount of tax assessed by the Revenue Board in 1865 upon three countres (the only ones yet heard from upon the subject) for the years 1867-6-7, with the additional amounts assessed in 1866 for the years

\$16,355-16 \$20,899 21

Here, it will be preceived, the extra asasments for Westmoreland county is conspicrably 'arger than the original assess cent, and the aggregate extra for the three counties is fully three-fourths as large as the original tax assessment sessment for the whole State will nearly if

From this it is evident that the extra tax as not entirely equal the original assessment and thus double the taxes upon the people ! The worst feature about this extraordin. ary and unautherized increase of taxation onesists in the fact that the extra demand for 1866 was not made during that year, similar burden for 1867, falls upon the taxpayers during the present year-rendering it impossible, sin many instances, for the courties to meet the Formstance, Berkscounty will have her regular tax of \$8,724 for this year to pay and \$10.868 extra for 1866-7-Westmoreland, is in a still worse condition,

inapplies into the hands of all was abilities of the expiriture have begg as of the Legislature have begg as the control, the Legislature have begg as the control of the Legislature

bey would have been defeated if brought to

hey would have been defeated if brought to the test of the build-bear. Many otherout rages upon the rights of the people were perpetrated dy that same Legislature, which are yet fresh in the minds of our people. In addition to these facts the Radical leaders and press declare that Congress shall, at its next session, pass a general law 'extending negro suffrage over all the Northern States, without submitting the question to the people at the ballot-box. Judge Williams, their candidate for the Supreme Court, and all their candidates for the Legislature, stand pledged to support and enforce such a bull in Pennsylvania.

It is for the people of Pennsylvania to determine, at the election in October, which they will submit to be further deprived of power at the ballot-box, by electing the Radical candidates, or whether they will elect the Democratic candidates, and thereby get back their lost power under the Constitution. This is not a more partisan question. It is one involging popular rights and civil liberty itself. The ocurse of the Radical lenders, from the moment they came into power, has been to vitted and delegation to the contribution of the course of the Radical lenders, from the moment they came into power, has hool law, approved the 8th day of May, J. P. WICKERSHAM

CHENTER COUNTY AGRICULTURES SO WHANLITON S. T. SHUUERT

Will hold on monday the 26th of August, at 3
past 7 Octook P. M. in the Court House—A
general attendance is requested.

WHANLITON S. T. SHUUERT

President

from the moment they came into power, has been to vitiate and destroy the effectiveness and power of the ballot-box, and hence to be held as follows: (to commence at 9 prostrate the people so that they could the more readily be controlled by dominating politicians. In a word, the esteme of Radisellefonte, at Bellefonte, Monday, Aug 31st alism has been to centralize power, both. State and Federal, in the hands of a few and to make

offuence at elections.

Can the voting workingmen of Pennsylvania continue to support a party leadership whose designs are so neferious, so anti democratic, so destructive of popular rights and power?—Patriot & Union.

The Surratt' Trial.

Well, the famous Surrat trial has ended, the jury net agreeing, eight being for ac-quittal and four for conviction. Under the circumstances this is really a verdict of 'not guilty,' for never before sid any poor fellow have so alim a chance for his life. The common series were of this case, such as nine out of every ten men bave arrived at the vent that enahrouded the Military Trial has been lifted, is, that Surratt was almost certainly in the original place of abduction as first devised by Booth, but suddenly changing his purpose, he (Booth) together with Payne, Harold and Atterout, resolved on the desperate burnes of assassination.

changing his purposs, he (Booth) together with Payne, Hazold and Atscrott, resolved on the desperate oburse of assassination. And in order to relieve all other parties from any suspicion of connection with them Booth wrote the paper that he gave to the natur. Matthews, which the latter through four destroyed, and the contents of which Juge Fisher would not admit as evidence. We repeat, nine out of every ten men of all parties, who have not lost their reason through passion, believe that these are the essential facts connected with the killing of Lincoln Why, then, this desperate effort to convict John II Surrant! Why, simply as follows: Stanton, Holt & Co. organized a Lynch Court and interfedly tried the guilty parties, and with them an innocent woman. They now washed, above allthings to get a verdict from a court of law, which would correspond with that of their mock tribunal, whelf They could say that slihough theirs might be regarded as legally informal, yet its verdict was that of substantial justice, inasmuch as its active had now been endorsed by a regular court of law. Such a decision would have given Stanton and Holt some courage, perhaps, to look honest men in the face, at least it would have varnished off their many crimes with a thin cont of lustre.

Income Why, then, this desperate effort to convist John II Surrant? Why, simply as follows: Stanton, Holt & Co organized a Lynch Court and hurriedly tried the figuity parties, and with that of their mode in would correspond with that of their mode tribunal, whelf they could say that silhough tribunal, whelf they could say that silhough theirs might be regarded as legally informal, yet its verdict was that of substantial in the stanton would have given Stanton and Huit some courage, perhaps, to houk honers it men in the face, at least it would have varianteed by a regular court of law Such a decision would have given Stanton and Huit some courage, perhaps, to houk honers it men in the face, at least it would have varianteed of their many crimes with a thin cont of lustre.

We can easily imagine Now deep, their chaprin must be as mattern now stand Ester veffort that ingennity could devise was to testify sway the life of an innocent man.

For weeks and weeks they were preparing their case, putting it off from one term of the Court to the other, until they got just such as Judge par the bench as they wished—a man, who seems to be equally compounded of hate and rascally. Lawybre generally are that never before were rulings given with such a sublima, indifference to law, and to cap the climax of his imbecile passion, he could the trial by ordering the name of Mr and with such a sublima, indifference to law, and to cap the climax of his imbecile passion, he can be and the trial by ordering the name of Mr and with such a sublima, indifference to law, and this Judge Fisher's as small potato lawyer from some one horse two more than mortal man could tamely submit to It is a wonder he kept his temper as well as he did, but some than or the courage of the counter of the courted the trial, from Judge Fisher's abountable values, more than mortal man could tramely submit to It is a wonder he kept his temper as well as he did, but some than or the courte of the courted that the counter of defense or explaustion, he delivered hi

BELLEFONTE COMMON SCHOOL DIS-

Paid to 4 Teachers, each 9 months - \$1423,00 " " Teacher U C B,5 months 150,00

G. B. WRAVER, W. McCLELLAND, Secretary. Presiden

New Adbertisments

THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF CRN-TER COUNTY.

Gentlemes: -Application having been made by the Boards of Drestors of a majority of the School Districts in said county, stating their desire to increase the salary of the County Super-intendent thereof, you are respectfully requested to meet in Convention, at the Court House in Belledonte, on Friday the 13th day of September, 1867, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for

NOTICE TO TEACHER'S & DIRECTORS The Examinations for the current year will

Spring, at Belletonte, Monday, Aug 31st Pering, at Milhelm, Saturday, Sept. 21st. Haines, at Aaronsburg, Monday, 23d. Gregg, at Pean Hall Tuesday, 23d. Detter, at Centre Hall, Wen'sday, 25th. Harris, at Boalsburg, Thursday, 25th. Perguson, at Pine Grove, Friday, 27th. Miles, at Rebersburg, do Oct. Walker, at Rublersburg, Monday, do Marion, at Jacksonville, Wednesday, do 9th. Howard, 1

Howard, at Howard, Thursday, do Curtin, at Howard, Friday, do Boggs, at Milesburg, Saturday, do Union, at Unionville, Monday, Oct. Benner, at Armagasts S H, Tuesday, Patton, at Waddles S H, W'n'aday, Huston, at Julian Fur. Thursday, vorth, Port Matilda, Friday, do 18tb n,at Stormstown,Sat'day, 1916

(To commence at 1 p'clock P. M.) Rush, at Philipsburg, Monday, Oct. 21st. Snow Shoe, Makey's S. H., Wo'nday, do 23d. Burnside, SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS will be held at

Rehersburg, on Saturday, Oct. 25th Centre Hall, on do Nov. 2d. Rehersbug, on do do 9th or the accommodation of such as were preven

for the accommodation of such as were prevented by sickness, or some unavoidable diretiustances from attending at the proper time,—but all such must come fully prepared, according to law, as found upon page 139.

According to the requirements of the new law, (Journal, page 271,) he person shall receive a certificate as teacher, who has not a fair knowledge of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammer, U. S. History, and Theory of Teaching. Neither shall any such certificate be given to any person who is in the habit of using intexting drinks as a beverage.

TO DIRECTORS.

New Adbertisements. -11to 2 ==

WILLIAMSPORT

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE , _ ARD TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE

Duly chartered and auti rrized by the Legisla This Institution, but recently started, was

relcomed at its outset by a more liqural patron. age than that which has been accorded any oth-Commercial College in the country.

ADVANTAGES

Beauty, health, and business important

of its location.

It is readily accessibble from all points of _

Railroad.

Boarding, cheaper than at any other sim ilar Institution.

For Terms, Specimens of Business and Orns in the College Bank, call at the office, or ad-

reser 34.4 J. F. DAVIS. 12-31-1y.

STOVES STOVES! INDUES' STUVES!!

I frame Haupt has got already a new supply of Shears Ancidust Cook and Parlor Stores. They have proved themselves to be the best stove out for burning either hard or soft coat they relieve their own ashes, make no duat, economic fuel and ate the best bakers in the world, and have more geomenices than any other stores now in ure.

stoves now in use.

People in want of stoves would do well to call
at his Ware Rooms near the Depot and see his
stock before pure hasing clearwhere, as by a beg-lect of this they may be surry as imany have been
already
12-30-tf. ISAAC HAUPT

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LA.

ROTTSTOWN, PENN'A.

This institution is located on the Phil'ra & Reading R R, two hours ride from Philadelphia. The next term will open on Tucaday, September 10th, to continue ten months. Terms for Board and Tultion for the year, \$250. Extras at the usual rates For further information sond for circular to REV. JOHN MOORE,
Principal. 12~30-2m.

EWISTOWN ACADEMY.

The Male department of this Institution will open on Wednesday, 18th of September.
Terms for Boarding, Eurushed Room, Washing,
Light, Fuel and Tuition \$220 for the Academiyear of 40 weeks, hayable strictly and invariably
half yearly in advance. For further information address

JOHN LAIRD, Principal,

JOHN LAIRD, Principal, McCoyavillo, Junigta Co, Pa

Legal Notices.

EXECUTORS NOTICE. Letters testamentary on the estate of Tamer Richards, late of Centre county, Jee'd, having been granted to the subscribers they re-

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Motion in the control of the control

PRTER KOOKEN, DAVID KREPS. Administrators

Galitone, late of Centre county deceased.

26. The account of Deerge Livingston, administrator of &c. of Charles McBrido, late of Bellefonts deceased.

27. The final account of David Stover, executor of the last will and testament of John V Foster, late of Gregg township deceased.

28. The account of James P Cohurn, executor of the last will and testament of John V Foster, late of Milbein, Centre of the George Hall.

29. The account of Martin Dolsan and A C Holling and Common pleas in the St. December of the Common pleas in the St. December of St. Dece