Democratic Watchman

P. GRAY MEEK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
JOHN P MITCHELL, ASSOCIATE EDITOR

BELLEFONTE, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13, 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.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HON GEORGE SHARSWOOD,
of Philadelphia.

FOR SENATORS,
S. T. SHUGERT, of Bellefonte,
C. J. T. M'INTIRE, of Perry Co.

FOR ASSEMBLY,
P GRAY MEEK, of Bellefonte.

FOR TREASURER,
A. C. GEARY, of Walker Twp

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
WM. KELLER, of Potter Twp.

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN SHANNON, of Potter Twp.

FOR AUDITOR,
S. ETLINGER, of Haines Twp

A Common-Sense View.

There is a sensible and matter of fact view which may be taken of the issue between the Rump Congress and the people of the South in which any man ought to detect the fallacy of the doctrines taught by the opposition to the Democracy—whatever name it may choose to call itself by—and the correctness of the principles which distinguish the party of the Constitution *Since the month of April 1865 there have been no power in existence anywhere which was hostile to the government of the United States.* Immediately before that time, the Government had in the field a half a million of men, who were disbanded when the armies of the South laid down their arms and submitted to a fate against which they had nobly struggled in vain. At the very time when the war was thus concluded, a draft was pending for five hundred thousand more men. If their existed in the South the elements of a power which it would require the half million of disciplined soldiers already in the field and a half million of conscripts in addition to overthrow, then there must now be, somewhere in the South, a power most formidable, which could very seriously oppose the United States government, if it saw fit to do so. We will state the proposition in another form It is well known, of course, by every one, that the Southern armies surrendered in the Spring of 1865 to the armies of the North That the South was regarded as no mean foe by those who led the Northern armies is evinced by the fact that we had five hundred thousand men in the field and a draft pending for five hundred thousand more. It is not to be supposed for a moment that such able generals and heroes as GRANT and SHERMAN had over-rated the strength of the antagonist against whom they had contended for five years, and the conclusion irresistable that the South at that very time had however enough to call out on our part an army of a million of men. It is palpably manifest that the South surrendered the very moment they were convinced that they could not maintain the government of the "Confederate States of America," and that they did not hold out to the "bitter end." Every one who will take the pains to examine for himself will discover that the leaders of the South desired to set up an independent government, and that as soon as they discovered that this was impracticable, they greatly preferred the old government formed by the constitution and laws of the United States, to any other on earth, and so surrendered to the armies, as they believed, of the United States government.

If General GRANT, and General SHERMAN and the many other celebrated men who commanded our armies were not mistaken, where then is the power against which they deemed it necessary to employ a million of soldiers? If the South is rebellious and adverse to the government of the Union, why are they not heard from when the most shameful outrages are heaped upon them by those who profess to administer the laws of the government. If there is such a power, surely there is no evidence of their hostility to the Union in the fact that they make no demonstration when their very slaves are turned loose to out vote them, and the meanest nutmeg pedlar from the nutmeg country undertakes to represent them in the national conventions.

It is a fact perfectly plain to every observant man that the Union is not restored. Ten of the States which formerly occupied the most prominent portions in the Union which our fathers made, are altogether without representation. It is a fundamental law of our existence, that representation and direct taxation shall be apportioned on the same basis, yet here are ten States with a direct tax imposed upon them and no representation at all. Any one of common sense must conclude that the Union is as far from being restored now as it was five years ago, and that there must be some formidable obstacle in the way. This obstacle cannot be the late "rebels" of the South, for they have not existed as a power since their surrender to GRANT and SHERMAN. It cannot be the Democratic party of the North, for they have been completely out of power, except in State, ever since the surrender of the Southern armies in 1865. There is but one other party remaining which by any possibility could have been guilty of the crime which we charge them with, and no thinking man can conclude otherwise than that the Mongrel party, being the only one possessed of any power, has prevented the restoration of the Union for more than two years. If the people who have sacrificed so much for the Union desire that all their sacrifices shall avail nothing, they had better continue to support the party which has declared open war on the Constitution—which forms the only bond of union. If they desire that the government which made us in times past, the happiest people on earth shall be restored, let them support the only party which ever did or ever can properly and faithfully administer the laws.

The Soldier's Friend.

The poor soldier, who was induced to go into the army by the most shameful misrepresentations and bare-faced lies and came out a cripple for life, receives for his support a paltry sum per month which would not keep him a week from starvation. The Revenue is assessed and collected by a whole army of high paid officials, one half of whom are not any more useful than a fifth wheel to a wagon. Every man knows that disabled soldiers are seen daily about our streets starving and in rags, while able bodied men are filling rich positions at the expense of the government, which does not need their services. Yet the whole power of the country is in the hands of the party which a short time ago professed such love for the soldier. Why is not something done to relieve these men from actual suffering who were disabled in the country's service? Why is the necessary legislation not had when the party which loves the soldier so dearly has such overwhelming majorities in our legislative bodies? We are in favor of cutting off the rich sinecures which are depleting the government treasury and applying the money to relieve the disabled men who are actually suffering The poor pittance which a man who is totally unable to work receives is barely enough to enable him to starve slowly We would be in favor of providing ample for such, and saving the necessary money for doing so by curtailing the useless expenses of the government Surely neither soldiers nor their friends can any longer be imposed upon by the specious pretensions of those who say so much and do so little for them Prominent Democrats have several times introduced bills both into our national and State legislatures, having for their object the soldier's good, and each time the bills have been tabled or voted down. The Mongrel party has been to the soldier in war, a friend, in peace, a foe Will soldiers allow themselves to be made cats paws of any longer

Democratic Victories.

Everywhere where elections are held, in the people have the least chance to express themselves on the great issues of the day, there is indicated a vast change in favor of the Democracy. After the Radicals had arrayed themselves squarely against the constitution of the country the first state heard from—gallant little CONNECTICUT—fired the first gun of the campaign which is to end with the complete rout and utter overthrow of the fanatical and revolutionary power which has wrought so much evil. Then followed KENTUCKY with a magnificent Democratic majority, after which CALIFORNIA sends over the glorious greeting from the Pacific, and wheels into the Democratic column which is marching on to complete victory. Next comes the news that the hardy pioneers of the new territory of MONTANA have elected a Democratic delegate to Congress, and that the whole territory is strongly in favor of the party which is battling for the constitution Besides these absolute victories, we have also cut down the Radical majority wherever elections have been held, and even in the most fanatical portions of New England the tide is beginning to run the other way. We could not ask for a prophet more encouraging, and these tokens which come to us from afar, that our brethren love and are battling manfully and successfully for the Union, ought to incite us to renewed exertion in the contest in which we are now engaged in Pennsylvania. Says the Philadelphia *Age* on this subject "If Pennsylvania gives her verdict against the Radicals and their revolutionary plans in October, the Union will be saved, and white men rescued from the degrading thralldom of negro supremacy. Montana unites with Connecticut, Kentucky and California in beckoning us the way we should go. Let the Democracy heed the invitation, and place this State in the Union line at the coming election.

——Pennsylvania can point back with pride to a long line of illustrious Justices of her Supreme Court, of whom but few have ever stained the judicial ermine by allowing anything else to influence their action than the constitution and the LAW. The names of many of our justices are destined to live as long as the language they employed, and it is the history of such men which makes up the greatness of a State in the estimation of future generations.

Judge SHARSWOOD already has a fame which extends as far as constitutional law is known, and his election could not but add lustre to the judicial history of our State. Even the most radical and malignant of his opponents do not dare to impeach his ability and integrity. All admit that no man in the State could be found better qualified for the position for which he is a candidate. Judge WILLIAMS, whatever his ability may be, is pledged to a platform which requires him to judge his judicial action by the changing standard of political opinion, and if he is elected, and honestly carries out the principle of his election, the hitherto ermine of our Court of Appeals will be drabbled in the meanest filth of every political slough. Men of honesty, of integrity, who love the honor of our great State, and desire to maintain it, whatever their politics may be, cannot but prefer SHARSWOOD to WILLIAMS.

——A Connecticut man was nominated by the Mongrels of this State for the Supreme Court, because no man of legal ability could be found who was a native of Pennsylvania and would sell his principles and his reputation as a legal man for the nomination. No native Pennsylvanian could be found who could bring himself down to the Williamsport platform, and so an imported nutmeg man was put upon it. We do not believe that the men of Pennsylvania will support him.

——The election of SHUGERT and MCINTYRE in our Senatorial district is a certainty if our people work as they should do. We have a majority in the district who are opposed to the ticket of Mr. PATTERSON, and we have only to get them to the polls to carry the election.

——The friends of Judge WILLIAMS call Pennsylvanians "poor, ignorant, stupid Dutch." Will the men of German blood, who have done so much for the honor and greatness of our State, support those who thus revile them, and their ancestors.

Duty of Democrats.

The coming election will be, in many respects, a much more important one than that of last fall. Then a governor was to be elected for three years, now a Supreme Judge is to be elected for *fifteen*; then the work of destroying the government had not been carried so far by the Mongrels as now, and the ruin to be averted was not so close upon us. Democrats have as much to work for now as they ever had before, and if we are not direlect in our duty we will carry the election overwhelmingly.

Many men think that their whole political duty is done when they go to the polls and vote, and no one could blunder into a greater mistake. It is the duty of every man to use every legitimate influence he can command to secure the success of his principles. In a campaign like we are now engaged in, this is especially true. The issue between the two parties involves the very life of the republic, and every man who loves his country or values liberty is bound, not only to vote but to spend his money and his time, in the cause which he believes to be right, This fall, no stone should be left unturned, no influence which could be brought to bear upon any one should be neglected. Let active and efficient Democrats everywhere, who know the importance of success now, work unceasingly to achieve it. They cannot otherwise do their whole duty.

President Johnson.

No man ever had a better opportunity to make himself famous for all time than ANDREW JOHNSON has now. By simply keeping faithfully his oath of office, in spite of all the threats of revolutionists and traitors, he becomes one of the greatest men in history The issue is squarely made now, and he can lose nothing by a firm constitutional course, while he will gain everything If he desires honorable fame, no opportunity like the present is likely ever to present itself to him again for achieving it. The best men of the country will stand by him, the government will be saved from the very verge of destruction, and generations will do honor to the name of the man who stood between our free institutions and those who would trample them under foot.

We publish to day the correspondence of General GRANT with the President and the proclamation of the latter which was issued a short time afterwards. These documents speak for themselves, and we need only to direct the attention of our readers to them without further comment. From what we know of JOHNSON's character we believe that he means what he says, and hence we hope for good things from him in the future

THE PEOPLE ARE DECEIVED.—No sensible man can look at the situation of the country now and not very seriously doubt the propriety of any longer keeping in power the party which for six years has had uncontrolled possession of all the machinery of the government. There is not an honest and conscientious Republican in the land who does not frequently acknowledge to himself that there must be something very wrong with the party which he has so often assisted into power. If the Mongrel leaders presented the issue as fairly to their followers as we do to all the world, we could carry Pennsylvania this fall by an overwhelming majority The hideous features of revolution, anarchy, civil war and despotism are covered by a gossamer veil which pleases the fancy and appeals to the passions of the people, and they do not care to seek for the real principles which they are supporting. Let the veil be torn aside by those as and honest as THAD. STEVENS, and the Democracy will triumph most gloriously, for those features, when once seen will prove as hideous as those of the veiled prophet of Mokanna and terrify the people into the support of the right.

THE CANDIDATES.—On Friday last the Republican Senatorial conference met at Lewistown. They had before them as candidates for the nomination for the Senate in this district five men. The contest was a bitter one, and it was on the thirty-sixth ballot that Messrs. SAMUEL MCVITTY and JOHN K. ROBINSON were nominated. LOU. HALL, WILSON, and every other able and efficient man was thrown aside to give place to the candidates of JOHN J. PATTERSON, a notoriously corrupt and dishonest wire-puller. We shall have more to say in regard to the Senatorial nominations in the future, as we have not space this week to do justice to the subject.

——We can, without any breach of confidence, assure the Democracy everywhere that our efficient chairman Hon. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, has so planned the campaign that our success in Pennsylvania is beyond all doubt, if our people do their duty as well as he has done and is now doing his. We have the advantage of the Mongrels in every imaginable way, and have only to charge vigorously upon their dismayed ranks—dismayed by the news from other portions of the army of the Union—and we will gloriously redeem our State from the foul grasp in which it has for years been held.

——We are sorry to announce the death of Governor HELM, the newly elected Democratic governor of Kentucky. He was buried just one week after his inauguration. There will be another election next August, and in the meantime the Lieutenant Governor will exercise the functions of governor.

The Mountain Delivered.

At last—"the greatest humbug of modern history"—as he was styled by a note over discreet radical, General U. S. Grant has defined his political status and been safely delivered of an opinion. We congratulate the General and the country upon the successful parturition, and beg for both *father* and child the sympathy of a discriminating public.

In another column we print in full the correspondence between the president and Grant relative to the removal of Sheridan, which results in the delivering of the General's opinion, adverse to the removal of the New Orleans satrap, and culminated in the most pithy, pointed and sensibly reply of President Johnson We rejoice that the climacteric of bullying the Executive has been reached, and that even now, late as it is, the President has exhibited sufficient manhood-pluck, to take the bull by the horns and be Cammander-in-Cheif, Grant and the Rump to the contrary, notwithstanding While we confess our gratification at the prompt manner in which the chief-magistrate has met and decided the issue thus presented, we are none the less pleased that it has been the means of definitely locating and defining the political whereabouts of Grant. Not that individually, we have ever had a doubt upon this question, or cared to the extent of a starved fig, what his opinions were; but, for the satisfaction of a few "manufactures of public sentiment," who have been "laying pipe" for his nomination to the Presidency, by the National Democratic Convention, next year. We incline to the opinion that the 17th of August letter, has settled that question, as well as Grant beyond even an attempt at resurrection. The conclave of New York politicians, backed by the *The Worlds* newspapers, who for weeks have been persistently and insidiously endeavoring to thwart the wishes of the masses of the Democracy, by foisting a hitherto political nonentity upon them, have had, as *The Democrat* predicted a month ago, their labor for their pains. Just what General Grant expected to accomplish by his singular defence of Sheridan, it is impossible to clearly determine. It may be possible that he really desires to be a candidate for Presidential honors, and fearful of offending little Phil. takes this method of conciliating him and his friends. On the other hand, it may be simply a fear of results—a dread of the power of the revolutionary mob, misnamed Congress, which makes the hero of the Wilderness "*urge, earnestly urge,*" &c., the rescinding the order removing the man at New Orleans In addition to these somewhat plausible conjectures, as to his action in the premises, we do not forget that the Hon Member from the 3d Illinois district, Mr Washburne, who has been health seeking in Europe, has returned home in the very nick of time. This individual's boast for some years, has been that he made Grant, and as he comes home, so says the dispatch, brim full of impeachment, it must necessarily be expected that his *protege* Grant, will obey orders Having exhibited him throughout the West in much the same manner that Cumming or Du Chaillu would an immense lion or gorilla, it is not unlikely that his appearante last week in Washington, had something to do with the earnest plea of the Commander in Chief, in favor of Sheridan Be the cause what it may, General Grant is politically disposed of, and out of the ring The radicals have managed to create sufficient prejudice against him to prevent his being the nominee of their convention, while we think that his endorsement of Sheridan, and the empty twaddle contained in the annexed paragraph, will effectually cure Democrats of any "hankering" after him

"General Sheridan has performed his duties faithfully and intelligently His removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress It will be interpreted by the unreconstructed element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph It will embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them."

The text of the above has proved to much for even *The World*, and we are gratified to see it, promptly repudiate Grant and square itself for the issue.

The President is evidently of the opinion that forbearance with him has ceased to be a cardinal virtue If he will only act commensurate with the manner in which he talks, his administration, thus far, only a reproach, may end in blaze of glory. If, as it is rumored, Garnt refused to execute the orders relieving Sheridan and Sickles, let him order the bellicose individual under arrest, and place at the head of the army a General, instead of a half-fledged politician Of course, Congress upon reassembling will impeach him, and for this let the President be prepard. Let him see to it that the national forts and armories are in charge of the right officers, and then do, as he should long since have done, declare the rump a revolutionary mob conspiring against the peace and dignity of the country, arrest every radical member for treasonable practises and send them, until they can be tried, to the case-mates of Fort LaFayette Then issue a proclamation of general amnesty to the South, invite them to send their senators and representatives to Congress, dissolve the military departments, declare the war ended and the Union restored Should this programme not proved acceptable to the jacobins, let them, if they dare, appeal to the bayonet and cannon We incline to the opinion, that under the circumstances, then existing, they could speedly be accomodated.—*Clinton Democrat*

Judge Williams as seen by Mrs. Jane G. Swisshelm

In one of her letters to the Chambersburg *Repository*, (Radical), Mrs Swisshelm gave the following as her estimate of the Radical candidate for the Supreme Court It may be premised that Mrs S is a thorough going Radical, a shrewd observer, and probably as good a judge of mental abilities and stamina as any one of her sex in public life

"It appears to be an acknowledged fact that the Pittsburg bar is to-day as little burdened with brains as at any period since it was a bar—and no better evidence of its appreciation of *respectable mediocrity* could be offered than its selection of Judge Williams for the supreme Bench. In '41 and 42, when he was a law student in the office of Judge Lowrie, I had some business in settling my father's estate. Judge Lowrie was my attorney Going to the office one day, I found him explaining to Mr Williams and another student a point of law and he asked me to sit down and wait I sat down and had the benefit of the explanation; heard the question propounded by Mr Williams and the other, and the going over and simplifying the case by the teacher I sat in blank amazement, wondering if that little man ever, ever, EVER, would get enough law into his head to make any kind of living by letting it out in quantities to suit customers, but he is sober, industrious, patient, and plodding, and after all his dullness of comprehension, did learn a good deal of law, and I think that in any case which was well established by precedent, and which had been carefully and lucidly explained and simplified, he could understand it, and would decide according to the best of his knowledge and belief—when he comes to a field of investigation, the saints have compassion on the poor, fat, short, buffy man What a time he would have wading, floundering—and what a muddle he would be likely to make of it! A man of active brains would not be likely to run quite as much to that substance most valuable in whales, and if the Republican party of pennsylvania have *no better material* out of which to manufacture a Supreme Judge than Hon. W. Yer H. W. something Williams of Pittsburg, *they had better vote for the Democratic candidate, whoever he may be, on the ground that they cannot be worsted.*

An Independent Judiciary

After the Democratic party had nominated the Hon Judge Sharswood for election to the vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court of this State, the Radical Republican Convention, at Williamsport, nominated as his opponent for the place, Judge Henry W Williams. That Convention then adopted a series of resolutions in which they declared that "the judiciary of the land must be brought into conformity with the will of a majority of the people" That jesuitical assertion means much more than it literaly expresses The intention that is really entertained, but not clearly and honestly conveyed by the guarded language of the resolution, is, that the judiciary of the land must be brought, in its interpretation and execution of the laws, including the National Constitution and all the State Constitutions into conformity with the will of a political party, and that party, of course, the Radical Republican party This purpose to subordinate the courts of the country to the will of politicians, with a view to aid them in a scheme of revolution which "repudiates Constitution" and acts entirely "outside" of them, is the most daring and the most alarming avowal of treason that was ever uttered in this section of the republic. If the people can suffer that without earnest protest and active resistance, then indeed is civil liberty and government in these States as good as gone The independence of the judiciary of all political influence—especially of the absolute domination of any political party—is the last guarantee of civil rights and civil rule that is now left to the people, and if they willingly give that up, or passively suffer it to be taken away from them, they will have no means of defence against despotism remaining to them and their children, save only armed rebellion. We warn them, therefore, to pause and reflect on this despotate, this awful danger that threatens them, and to resolve manfully to avert it before it is too late to do so peacefully and by the regular expression of their will at the ballot-box. If they let that chance slip, all will be lost —*Sunday Mercury.*

——Before the United States Commissioner at Richmond, Virginia, a day or two since, a person charged with evading the revenue laws, plead want of jurisdiction on the groun that the revenue laws of Congress provided the same number of inspectors for each State as each State had representatives in Congress, and as Virginia has no Representatives, and not even an independent State government, there can be no legal inspectors within her limits The Commissioner was nonplussed, and took time to consider.

——The editor of the Chicago *Republican* describing a flock of mulattoes he recently saw at a Mongrel Convention, says:

Their features are classic, their eyes eloquent, their forms faultless How did they smell? We do not wonder at the reports we often have of wives and daughters of Abolitionists running off with negroes.—Their imaginations are so wrought up by these charming descriptions of negroes, that it is no marval that they should be tempted to see in "a rose by another name will smell as sweet.

New Advertisements.

GOODS AT AUCTION.

The large and carefully selected stock of Store Goods, formerly owned by Daniel Leathers' will be exposed at Public Outcry in Mechanicsville Centre county, on

SATURDAY OCTOBER 12th, 1867,

and each succeeding Saturday until the whole is sold. The stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CLOTHING,
BOOTS & SHOES,

and in fact everything usually found in a country store.

Now is the time to get good bargains

JOS L NEFF, Auctioneer. JOHN B LEATHERS. Executor

STATE FAIR.

The Penna. State Fair will be held at Pittsburgh, upon the grounds of the Iron City Park, SEPTEMBER 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th 1867.

For the Exhibition of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, &c., Agricultural Implements, Machinery, Inventions, Farm Products, Fruits, Flowers, Household Goods, &c

PREMIUMS OVER $18,000

COMPETITION OPEN TO ALL.

Some of the Premiums in the abstract, are as follows:

CATTLE—FOREIGN IMPORTED—10 premiums from $50 to $20; all other grades of Cattle 66, from $30 to $10. 42, from $20 to $3, best Lord, &c, not less than 15 head, $50, 2nd best $25. best 10 yoke of oxen, premium to be paid Agricultural Society of the county sending them, $100—2nd best $50.

HORSES—Best imported 6 premiums from $50 to $20—thorough breds, 10, from $30 to $10—Speed 1 of $100, 1 of $75, 4 of $50.

MATCHED HORSES.—1 of $50, 1 of $30, best draught, gelding, and single horses 12, from $20 to $10. STALLIONS and MARES, 15 from $25 to $10. JACKS and MULES 7, from $25 to $10, best mule team of four $30 2nd best $15.

SHEEP AND WOOL—For different breeds 123 premiums from $50, to $3. SWINE 15—from $25 to $5. POULTRY—best collection $15, and no premium less than $2.

For Agricultural Implements, Steam Engines, Scales, &c., but few premiums are offered. The Judges however, may make complimentary notice, of the particular merits of each machine exhibited.

For Leather and its manufacture—flour and indian meal, grain and seeds, vegetables, fruits, grapes, cider, flowers and designs, needle work, embroidery, &c., bread, cakes, &c., preserves, jellies, and air tight fruits and vegetables, mercantile displays, &c., liberal premiums are offered ranging $10 to $1.

STEAM PLOW.—The Heydrick Steam Plow will be exhibited and operated during the Fair.

EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued by nearly all the Railroads, and all goods exhibited and unsold will be returned freight free.

For Particulars, or premium lists address A. B. LONGAKER, Secretary, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Single admission Tickets, 25 cents

A. BOYD. HAMILTON, President

12-35-2t.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will be in

WILLIAMSPORT, 2d Tuesday each month.
LOCK HAVEN, 2d Wednesday each month.
BELLEFONTE, 2d Thursday each month.
COUDERSPORT, 3d Tuesday's in Feb., May, September, and December.

—to hold Courts of Bankruptcy, being previously notified that there will be business requiring his attendance at such times and places. At other times he will attend for such purposes at his office in Tioga, Pa. Gentlemen of the Bar prosecuting involuntary bankrupt cases will please prepare their petitions and schedules in duplicate, in conformity with the Bankrupt Act, General Orders and Forms, and Special rules of the Western District of Pennsylvania. In Bankruptcy, and submit them to me for examination; and if found correct in form and sufficient in Substance, will be certified and filed, and an order of reference will be issued. Fifty dollars required by the Act must at the same time be deposited with me, and twenty-five dollars for Clerk and Marshal fees should be paid at the same time. To save answering many letters I will say—

1—That Rice's Manual is the best work I have seen on the subject, and contains the Act, General orders, forms, etc.

2—The Special Rules can be obtained of C. W Johnston & Co, Pittsburg.

3—The best blanks I have seen are sold by W S Haven, Pittsburg

4—Letters conforming to Special Rule 18 will be promptly answered.

E. E. Smith, Register in Bankruptcy 18 A Dist Pa

Tioga, Pa, Aug. 29, 1867 6t

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

To solicit Orders for a New Illustated

BIBLE DICTIONARY.

(COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME)

This DICTIONARY embodies the results of the most recent study, research, and investigation, of about sixty-five of the most eminent and advanced Biblical Scholars now living. Clergymen of all denominations approve it, and regard it as the best work of its kind in the English language, and one which ought to be in the hands of every Bible reader in the land

In Circulating this Work, Agents will find a pleasant and profitable employment. The numerous objections which are usually encountered in selling ordinary works will not exist with this.

But, on the contrary, encouragement and friendly aid will attend the Agent, making his labors agreeable, useful, and lucrative.

Ladies, retired Clergymen, School Teachers, Farmers, Students, and all others who possess energy, are wanted to assist in Canvassing every Town and County in the country, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered.

For particulars, apply to, or address

PARMELEE BROTHERS,
722 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

12-34-6t.

LIVINGSTON'S BOOK STORE.

The undersigned at the NEW ROOM, in the North end of the Brokerhoff row, on the Southwest Corner of the Diamond, still keeps on hand his usual assortment of

THEOLOGICAL, CLASSICAL, SUNDAY SCHOOL, MISCELLANEOUS,

and all the various School Books now in use.

BIBLES, arranged for family photographs; also other Bibles in great variety, varying in price from 30 cents to $30. Photograph Albums, Rotary Albums, (a new invention,) Blank Books and Stationary, Legal Blanks, Metallic Slates, &c., &c. He is also the Agent for Centre County for the introduction and sale of Parker & Watson's Readers, Raub's Spellers, Clark's Grammars, Brook's Arithmetics, Montieth's Geographies, Martindale's History of the United States, and Wright's Orthography.

12-35-tf. GEO. LIVINGSTON.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION WILL be held in Bellefonte under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Temperance Union, on Thursday the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m. to organize a Centre County Temperance Union. The friends of the cause are respectfully invited to attend.

G. D. CHENOWITH, Sec. State Temp. Union.

12 35 2t

New Advertisements.

CENTRE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

List of Premiums to be awarded at the Exhibition near Milesburg, on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th of October, 1867.

The Grounds will be open at 9 o'clock A. M. of Tuesday the 1st day of October, for the entry and reception of articles intended for Exhibition. No articles or or animals will be entered for Premiums after 12 o'clock M. of Wednesday the 2d of October, as at that time the books of entry will close.

Cattle.—1st Class.

REUBEN B. VALENTINE, of Spring township, Chairman of Committee.

Best bull over three years old	$5 00
Second best	2 00
Best bull between 2 and 3 years old	5 00
Second best	2 00
Best bull calf	2 00
Best cow over three years old	5 00
Second best	2 00
Best cow between 2 and 3 years old	3 00
Second best	2 00
Best hiefer between 2 and 3 years old	2 00
Best hiefer calf	2 00

2d Class.

Best Durham bull	$5 00
Second best	2 00
Best Devonshire bull	5 00
Second best	2 00
Best Alderney bull	5 00
Second best	2 00

3d Class.

Best yoke of work oxen	$5 00
Second best	2 00
Best pair fat steers	5 00
Best single fat steer	2 00

Horses—1st Class.

JOHN L. McCOY, of twp. Boggs Chairman of Committee.

Best stallion heavy draft	$5 00
Second best	3 00
Best stallion light draft	5 00
Second best	3 00
Best filly colt between 2 and 3 years old	5 00
Second best	2 00
Best yearling horse colt	2 00
Best yearling filly	2 00

2d Class.

Best mare and colt	$5 00
Second best	3 00
Best pair heavy draft horses	5 00
Second best	2 00
Best draft mare	2 00

3d Class.

Best pair Carriage horses	$5 00
Second best	2 00
Best single carriage horse	3 00
Second best	1 00
Best saddle horse	2 00
Second best	1 00
Best ladies saddle horse	2 00
Second best	1 00
Best lady's pony	2 00
Second best	1 00

4th Class.

Best three year old mare	$8 00
Second best	2 00
Best three year old colt	3 00
Second best	2 00
Best team of six horses	6 00
Best team of four horses	4 00
Best team of two horses	2 00

Trotting horses and Mares.

WM. H LONGWELL, of Bellefonte, Chairman of Committee.

Horses competing in this class shall be subject to appear upon the track at such times as the Committee shall designate.

To the best trotting horse or mare, after a trial against time, or in competition with other horses	$20 00
For second best, two or more contending	10 00
To the best pacing or racking horse or mare, saddle or harness	10 00
To the best walking horse, or mare, or stallion, saddle or harness	10 00
To the best trotting team against time or another team	20 00

Jacks and Mules.

P. H. GALLAGHER, of Snow Shoe, Chairman of Committee.

Best jack	$5 00
Second best	3 00
Best team six mules	6 00
Best team four mules	4 00
Best pair mules	2 00
Best single mule	2 00
Best mule colt	1 00

Sheep and Swine.

JOHN S. FOSTER, of Harris twp, Chairman of Committee.

Best pen of sheep not less than five	$5 00
Second best	3 00
Best buck	3 00
Best ewe	3 00
Best boar over one year old	3 00
Second best	2 00
Best boar under one year	2 00
Second best	1 00
Best sow over one year old	3 00
Second best	2 00
Best sow under one year old	2 00
Second best	1 00

Grain.

GEORGE BUCHANAN, of Gregg twp., Chairman of Committee.

Best bushel of white wheat	$1 00
Best bushel of red wheat	1 00
Best bushel of corn in ear, white	2 00
Best bushel of corn in ear, yellow	2 00
Best bushel of rye	2 00
Best bushel of oats	1 00
Best bushel of barley	2 00

Agricultural Implements.

Prof. JOHN PHIN, of Agricultural College, Chairman of Committee.

Best display of Agr'l Implements	Diploma
Best plow	do
Best subsoil plow	do
Best harrow	do
Best cultivator	do
Best grain and seed drill	do
Best corn planter	do
Best reaper	do
Best mower	do
Best reaper and mower combine	do
Best horse power	do
Best thresher	do
Best fanning mill	do
Best corn and cob crusher (H P)	do
Best farm wagon	do
Best spade	$1 00
Best shovel	1 00
Best hay fork	1 00
Best hoe	1 00
Best manure fork	1 00

Plowing.

JOHN RISHEL, of Gregg twp., Chairman of Committee.

Best ploughing	$5 00
Second best	3 00
Third best	2 00

The Ploughing Match for all those who will be ready, will start on Friday, the 4th, exactly at 9 o'clock. Premiums will be awarded at 1 o'clock; and the afternoon will be occupied by an auction of all such articles as contributors may please to dispose of.

Poultry.

JOSEPH BAKER, of Harris twp., Chairman of Committee.

Best coop of chickens not less than eight	$3 00
Second best	2 00
Best pair of chickens	2 00
Second best	1 00
Best pair of turkeys	2 00
Best pair of geese	2 00
Best pair of ducks	2 00

Dairy and Honey.

JAMES A. BEAVER, of Bellefonte, Chairman of Committee.

Best cheese not less than ten pounds	$3 00
Second best	2 00
Best five pounds butter in prints	3 00
Second best	2 00
Best ten pounds butter in roll	3 00
Second best	2 00
Best box honey not less than 5 pounds	3 00
Second best	2 00

Fruit.

JOHN D. WINGATE, of Bellefonte, Chairman of Committee.

Best and largest variety of apples	$5 00
Best twelve varieties of apples (not less than six each)	3 00
Best twelve varieties of pears (not less than six each)	3 00
Best variety of peaches	3 00
Best peck dried apples	1 00
Best peck dried peaches	1 00
Best gallon dried plums	1 00
Best gallon dried cherries	1 00

Vegetables.

WILLIAM H. BLAIR, of Bellefonte, Chairman of Committee.

For the best, choicest and largest assortment of table vegetables $3 00

Best twelve heads of cabbage	1 00
Largest pumpkin	50
Best six sweet potatoes	50
Best six sugar beets	50
Best six carrots	50
Best six parsnips	50
Best six stalks of celery	50
Best six heads of cauliflower	50
Best six white table turnips	50
Best six beets	50
Best six onions	50
Best six heads broccoli	50
Best six tomatoes	50
Best six squashes	50
Three largest sweet pumpkins	50
Three largest field pumpkins	50
Best twelve ears yellow seed corn	50
Best twelve ears white seed corn	50

New Advertisements.

Flowers.

Prof. HENRY J. CLARK, Agricultural College, Chairman of Committee.

For the greatest and choicest collection of different kinds of flowers	$3 00
Greatest variety of dahlias	2 00
Second greatest "	1 00
Greatest variety of roses	2 00
Second greatest "	1 00
Greatest variety of verbenas	2 00
Best collection of german asters	1 00
Best and greatest variety of pansies	2 00
Best collection of greenhouse plants owned by one person	2 00
Best floral ornament	1 00
Best hand bouquet	1 00
The most beautiful arranged basket of flowers	1 00

Bacon, Hams, Flour and Meal.

ROLAND CURTIN, of Boggs twp., Chairman of Committee.

Best ham cured by exhibitor	$2 00
Second best	1 00
Best bacon cured by exhibitor, (not less than 10 lbs.)	2 00
Second best	1 00
Best barrel of flour	3 00
Best twenty-five pounds buckwheat meal	2 00
Best twenty-five pounds corn meal	2 00

Manufactured Articles, Cloths, &c.—1st Class.

ROBERT H. DUNCAN, of Gregg township Chairman of Committee.

For the best Cassimere, not less than 10 yards	diploma
Best shirting flannel, not less than 10 yards	do
Best pressed flannel, not less than ten yards	do
Best pair blankets	do
Best satinet, not less than 10 yards	do
Best Kentucky Jean, not less than 10 yards	do
Best coverlet	2 00
Best carpet, not less than 10 yards	2 00
Best rag carpet " " "	2 00
Second best " " "	1 00
Best sample woolen yarn, not less than 10 lbs	1 00
Best pair cotton hose	50
Best pair woolen socks	50
Best pair woolen hose	50
Best tweed cloth, not less than 10 yds	2 00

2d Class—Hardware.

WILLIAM H. HUMES, of Bellefonte, Chairman of Committee.

Best display of house furnishing goods	diploma
For best cooking stove	$2 00
Second best	1 00
Best parlor stove	2 00
Second best	1 00
Best specimen iron railing	diploma
Second best	1 00
Best specimen machinery	diploma
Second best	1 00
Best draught chain	1 00
Best chopping axe	1 00
Best broad axe	1 00
Best specimen horse shoes	1 00
Second best	50

Class No. 3—Leather and its Manufacture.

A. SUSSMAN, of Bellefonte, Chairman of Committee.

For best wagon harness, for farms	diploma
Best double set carriage harness	do
Best single harness	do
Best saddle and rigging for general purposes	do
Best man saddle	$2 00
Second