Democratic Watchman

P. GRAY MEEK, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

JOHN P. MITCHELL, - ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 15 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.

New Application of an Old Tale.

We recollect to have read, in a weird Arabian romance, of an honest fisherman who drew a copper chest from the sea in his net. Thinking he had secured a rich prize, he made haste to force it open, when a great mist rushed forth and spread itself over everything in the vicinity, but changed gradually into the form of a large and savage giant, who had been imprisoned by order of the great Solomon, in the copper chest sealed with his seal, and cast into the sea. He immediately threatened the life of his preserver, informing him that he had bound himself by a great oath to destroy whomever should release him from his confinement. The poor fisherman, at first overwhelmed with terror, mutely beseeched for the life which had given liberty to the monster which confronted him, but finding all entreaty vain, he resorted to strategem to get his huge assailant once more safely under the great seal of Solomon. He said he thought his fate was hard indeed, but as it was plainly inevitable, he would submit cheerfully if the huge shape would explain to him how it had been packed in a box now no larger than one of its feet, and concluded by saying that he did not believe the story about the long imprisonment in the copper box. To satisfy, before destroying him, the shape slowly dissolved once more into mist and gradually crept into the old place of confinement. The moment this was done, the fisherman closed the chest suddenly, and Solomon's seal made it as secure as ever. Of course there was raving and threatening and cursing on the part of the entrapped giant; but it availed nothing, and the fisherman took care to secure himself in the future from the danger he had so narrowly escaped.

The American people, many years ago drew out of some puritanical pool a something smaller and more contemptible than the copper chest of the Eastern romance. It was eagerly opened by the curious ones who found it, and its deadly vapors spread over the whole land. For years and years they gathered solidity and strength, until they assumed the shape of a huge, and savage, and bloody monster, which threatened, not only the lives and happiness of those who had turned it loose upon us, but proceeded at once to destroy and break to pieces the government of our fathers, and to bathe its monstrous hands in the blood of their children. The chest from which it had been drawn would not now have contained one of the huge limbs which so blindly and savagely dealt destruction on all they could reach. For seven long and awful years it strode over the land, and every human being in the country felt the curse of its presence. At length the afflicted people roused themselves, got it once more into the limits, which it had escaped, closed the lid upon it, and we trust in God it may never be opened more until those responsible for its presence among us are called to answer at the Great Tribunal for their crimes.

It ought not to be difficult for the people of this country to trace the parallel. When our fathers made this government they confined the spirits of Abolitionism and despotism securely and and sealed them with the great seal of the Constitution. The honest people dragged it forth in the net of sectional and prompted by curiosity and partizan feeling, eagerly opened it to secure the prize it might contain. The spirits within escaped, and remained at large, bringing upon us all the ills we have suffered for the past seven years. This year, the people pretended not to believe that the monster had ever occupied such narrow limits. They pretended to doubt whether the party which had got to calling itself the *Union* party, and which professed such love for those whose lives and happiness it continually threatened, and such veneration for the government it had broken down and overturned; had ever occupied the miserably narrow and contracted chest of sectional hatred to the Union and the flag, and love for the beastly blackamoors in whose cause it had gotton up a fearful war. The people, like the fisherman, agreed to die in peace if the threatening monster, with jaws dripping human blood, would but enter its old contracted limits, once more. Like the giant of the story, the monster, though very terrible, was very foolish, and the Mongrel party took Caffee to its bosom, demanded social and political equality for him, cursed and spit upon the institutions of the country, as in the days of yore, and so presented itself in the same narrow and contemptible position in which it first appeared. Thank Heaven, the American people, in the elections of this year, *have* completed the parallel. The chest has been closed by their hand and sealed with the great seal of the Constitution, we trust forever. Of course the imprisoned monster will swear and bluster and threaten; but let us but keep the lid tightly closed and the great seal unbroken, and, relieved from all fear for the future, we may set about healing the wounds of the past, and bringing the fragments of our Union once more into proper position.

——There seems to be something magical in the number seven for us, as for ancient Isreal. Our struggle for independence lasted seven years, and our great struggle against Mongrelism lasted the same length of time. It is significant.

——The dog Forney is not so fortunate as the poor man's dog in Burns' poem. In spite of all the demonstrations of Radical affection he can make to GRANT the latter will not.

"Stroout on stane and hillock wi' him."

——The official vote in Boston gives the Democrats a majority of 2,802.—"Bully" for the "Hub." There is more brains, decency, honor and patriotism there than we ever imagined.

The "Age" and Grant.

If General Grant were a political strategist, there is a movement which he could make which would ensure him victory. Let him, reserving full latitude to himself as to reconstruction and sympathy with Congress, and all that, simply and briefly say, using his own tongue to say it with, "I am not in favor of negro suffrage in the North. I am opposed to negro supremacy in the South. I do not believe in negro equality anywhere, and I am in favor of each State regulating its own elective franchise." Let him say this and not a word more—not a word less, and he would be nominated and elected President by acclamation—the Democrats leading and the conservative Republicans joining the advanced column.—*Philadelphia Age.*

We were hardly prepared to see an idea, such as the above, advanced by the paper that wants to be the leading organ of the Democratic party in this State. Was our party built upon one single idea, or had it but the simple object of preventing the extension of the elective franchise to negroes in view, did we have no principles to battle for, or no other dogmas to contend against, but "negro voting," and were we willing to place in the seat once occupied by a WASHINGTON, a JEFFERSON, a MONROE or a MADISON, an individual, who had no more Democratic principles about him than would induce him to say, after some one else, "that he believed himself better than a negro" and "*not a word more*," then might the *Age's* assertion be correct. But thank God, the Democratic party is not and will not be the truckling, fawning, sycophant of any man. It will ask of its candidate MORE than the simple question, as "to whether he is opposed to negro suffrage." It will know that he is in favor of State rights—not only in the matter of "regulating the elective franchise," but in its broadest and fullest meaning. It will know that he is in favor of equal taxation,—of making the bond-holding aristocracy of the country bear its proportion of the burdens of the government. It will know that he is opposed to the infamous tariff laws that have been passed during the past six years and which are robbing the laboring classes to make nabobs of capitalists. It will know that he is in favor of abolishing the Freedman's Bureau and of making the thieving hordes of puritan officers, who carry out its infamous provisions, along with their indolent negroes, work for a living, or allow them to starve to death. It will know that he is in favor of equal rights to all, exclusive privileges to none—that he is the friend of the people, and not of monopolies. It will know that he has *no* "sympathy with Congress," and know too that he has the courage and determination to tell what he is regardless of the wishes of the traitors, who, acting as the representatives of Sovereign States, are laboring to change our Federal Republic into a mongrel monarchy. In short, it will know that its candidate is a *Democrat*, an outspoken, fearless advocate of Democratic *principles*. Place hunting, popularity-seeking demagogues, who know not what they are, and would fear to tell even if they did know, may suit those who have but one Democratic idea—that one, white supremacy—but they cannot be foisted upon the Democratic party as candidates to receive the support of its honest, intelligent masses. "Principles, not men," is the motto of our party, and the man who cannot endorse *every* Democratic principle, from the least to the greatest, that is in any manner connected with the government we are laboring to maintain, need not expect to be chosen as the standard bearer of those whom he cannot represent.

If, as the *Age* intimates, the only qualifications necessary for the Democratic candidate for President to possess, is to be able to repeat, "I am not in favor of negro suffrage in the North. I am opposed to negro suffrage in the South. "I do not believe in negro equality anywhere, and I am in favor of each State regulating its own elective franchise" we can furnish a rag baby used by a country ventriloquist in this section, which by simply touching a spring and blowing into a pipe that is fastened to one of its feet, will articulate these words just as plainly as possible. Our friends of the *Age*, can have it to present to the convention for nomination, and if it receives that honor, by "acclamation," as they assert a machine that could say such words would, they will find that it will make a better candidate than GRANT, and we have not a particle of doubt but it would be just as competent a President.

The November Elections.

The official returns from New York, and other States that held their elections on the 5th inst, show much larger Democratic victories than any one had anticipated. New York, in place of giving 20,000 Democratic majority as was reported last week, has given over 48,000 and secured on joint ballot in the Senate and House of Representatives, eleven of a majority. In New Jersey the Democrats have done gloriously. Last year in that State abolitionism had 2,790 of a majority, and on joint ballot in the Senate and House, eleven of a majority. This year the Democrats have carried the State, by 13,756, and will have 31 of a majority, on joint ballot in the Legislature. In Maryland, mongrelism didn't elect even a township constable. The Democratic candidate for Governor, has an enormous majority and both branches of the Legislature are unanimously Democratic. SCHENCK and military despotism don't rule in that State now. In Massachusetts, the Mongrel majority has been reduced from 65,309, to 21,411, and the Democrats and Liberal men have secured both the Senate and House of Representatives by overwhelming majorities. Wisconsin, that at the last gubernatorial election gave FAIRFIELD, (ab.) a majority of 10,003 re-elects him this fall by *less than* 3,000. Minnesota, has also done nobly, cutting down the abolition majority over two thousand, and making large Democratic gains in both branches of the Legislature.

In "poor bleeding Kansas" white men have been triumphant, and negro suffrage has been defeated by over 3,000 majority. Such are the facts as shown by the official figures. There is not a single State in which elections have been held but the Democracy have gloriously triumphed, or made immense gains, except throughout the South, where negroes were made voters and white men were disfranchised.

——Democrats rejoice over victories won by white men in the North,—mongrels over the success of negroes at the South.

——The oldest person known in the United States is Mrs. Flora Stewart, a colored woman residing in Londonderry, N. H. She was born in Boston in 1750—117 years ago—and has now living two sons and a daughter. She was formerly a slave belonging to the Simpson family of Windham, N. H.—*Exchange.*

What! Not a "slave," away up among "Ye Godlie" people of New Hampshire! And then too, to live to the ripe old age of 117. Preposterous! But still it may be so. "Slavery" among the tender hearted, holy puritans, who, christian like, hung quakers, burnt baptists, drowned witches, and tenderly bored holes through the tounges of old women because they were accused of practicing witch-craft, would of course be an easier and happier life for negroes, than to be the down trodden, abused and outraged servants of the "brutal" slave owners of the South! Slavery in puritan New England, we suppose lengthened, while slavery in the South would have shortened the life of *Mrs. Flora Stuart!* What a glorious (?) privilege it was for Mrs. Stuart, that she was born a slave in New Hampshire in place of North Carolina.

New Publications.

BALLOU'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE.—The publishers offer unusual attractions for the coming year. With the January number the Magazine will be enlarged to one hundred pages, and several new and attractive features introduced. Miss Willson has written a romance entitled, "So as by Fire," which will commence the year. Amethyst Wayne will furnish an exciting serial story for Boys, entitled "Old Hugh's Look-off," which will be finely illustrated by Kilburn, and will appear in the new department, called "Our Young People's Story-Teller;" a popular author will furnish a charming story for Girls, while there will be at least a dozen other stories and poems of the highest literary excellence, and intensely interesting, all complete in the January number.

It will be seen from the foregoing that Ballou's Magazine for 1868 will eclipse its present excellence, while the extraordinary low price is retained. It is only $1 50 per year, or 15 cents a number. Clubs receive it for $1 25. The proprietors have good cause for calling it "the cheapest magazine in the world." Published by Elliott, Thomas & Talbot, Boston, Mass.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine for December. It is a splendid number, with two steel engravings, a mammoth fashion plate a colored pattern in Berlin work, and nearly fifty wood cuts of braiding and other patterns, and late fashions. The Publisher says, that, in 1867, "Peterson's Magazine had *more subscribers than all the other Ladies' Magazines combined.*" We do not wonder at this, for it really gives more for the money than any in the world. The stories are by the very best writers and are written originally for "Peterson." The mammoth colored plates are the newest and latest, the Principal Editor having gone out to Paris to secure patterns in advance. About a thousand pages of reading will be given in 1868, when the Magazine will be greatly improved. The terms will however remain *two dollars a year* to single subscribers. To clubs it is cheaper still, viz: five copies for $8 00, eight copies for $12 00, or fourteen copies for $20,00: *astonishingly low.* To every person getting up a club (at these rates,) the Publisher will send *an extra copy gratis.* Specimens sent (if written for) to those wishing to get up clubs. *Address, post paid,* Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—The December issue closes the year with a highly attractive number. This is one of the live, progressive Magazines, and while it gives ample space to matters of fashion and needle-work, which department is under the supervision of Mme Demorest of New York, it spreads before the reader monthly an ample and varied feast of the choicest literature. We notice that a new serial story from the pen of Miss Virginia F. Townsend, will be commenced in the January number, and that the author of *Ten Nights in a Bar Room* will begin, in the same number, a new series of "Temperance Tales"—attractions sufficient to give any Magazine the widest popular favor. The terms of the Home Magazine are $2 a year, 3 copies for $5; 4 copies for $6, 8 copies with an extra copy to getter up of clubs, $12 and 15 copies and one extra copy, $20. Specimen number, 15 cts. Address T. S. Arthur, 809 and 811 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

NEGROES ON THE CARS.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* records the following pleasing (!) "incident of travel:"

"Coming up from Philadelphia, the train we were on stopped at Downingtown. A huge, greasy looking Congo negro was on the platform, carpet-bag in hand.

'How far are you going,' asked the conductor.

'To Penningtonville,' replied the negro in a gruff and surly voice.

'Front car,' said the conductor, pointing him to it.

Did Mr Sambo go where he was directed? Not he. He knew that under the law passed by his friends the conductor could be fined and imprisoned if he attempted to interfere with his sable will—so with an insolent leer, he deliberately walked into the ladies' car and planted himself in a seat right in the middle of it.

We jokingly called the attention of the conductor to the manner in which the negro obeyed his instruction. 'Oh!' said he, 'that is the way it goes now. The negroes have superior rights now and they know it. Had he been a white man he would have felt bound to take the car, but being a negro he goes where he pleases, and I dare not interfere with him."

Had the conductor refused the negro admittance he would have subjected himself to a fine of $500 and imprisonment for three months, besides bringing upon the railroad company a similar fine. These are the penalties established by the law passed last winter by the Radicals of the Legislature.

A friend recently related to us another incident illustrative of the workings of this law. Accompanied by his wife he was lately returning from a visit to Niagara Falls. At Elmira, New York, where the twain took the cars for Williamsport, a strapping negro presented himself for admission into the car specially devoted to ladies and their conjugal mates, but although he put on a great deal of swagger and insisted that the civil right bill gave him entrance wherever a white man could go, the conductor firmly refused to admit him, as he did sundry white men who had not feminine accompaniments. None, however, grumbled at the regulation except the "collud gemplon," who took his seat among the male "white trash," with a very bad grace, indeed. In the course of an hour, however, and after the announcement was made that the train had passed from New York into Pennsylvania, Mr. Ebony again presented himself at the door of the forbidden car, and, holding up before the eyes of the conductor a newspaper copy of the law passed by the Radical Legislature last winter, demanded immediate admittance. The conductor glanced first at the newspaper, then at the darkey, as though he would like to pitch both overboard, and then threw the door open with the single remark—"I can't get over that; go in, you irrepressible cuss!" And the "irrepressible" went in and took the best seat he could find. He was allowed a whole one to the end of the journey.

Moderate Democrats.

We like moderation and moderate friends and moderate Democrats very much. Moderate is a good thing. Quite good in its way. Moderate goes slow. He never hurries, except for his own benefit. If his friend is drowning, Moderate takes it coolly, walks to the water's edge and says "humph!" And when some one has plunged in and pulled the drowning man out, Moderate, walks home with those who rescued the unfortunate, carries his watch and tells everybody how hard he worked to save him!

Moderate is a good man, he is!

Moderate always keeps quiet when his best friend is abused. He listens and then, when the libeller has left the room, says it was a shame to talk so!

The moderate editor is a nice man. He sits under the tree to eat the apples a better man has knocked off. He hankers for office, wants to see his party prosper, and objects to any *policy* which will lose him the city or county printing. He sees thieves fools and swindlers in office, but keeps quiet and pockets a few pence from the pounds stolen. He edits a *political* paper to secure advertising. He changes market reports to benefit some dealer, and makes a dollar while the dealer robs the public of a thousand.

He fears to offend, lest he loses patronage, and soon is looked upon as a tool, fool or beggar. Nice chaps for leaders.

Moderate Democrats are also nice men. They see their friends going to the gallows and help the hangman. They see and here their party abused, and either keep quite, or apologize for their enemies. They know that Radicals lie, steal, swindle, rob, murder and usurp power, yet say "hush, go slow, don't exasperate them!"

A moderate Democrat is three-fouths Republican. A moderate Democrat is one who is just ready to leave the Democratic party, if he can gain a dollar or any office by so doing. He is one who has more to say against his own party than against the opposition. He dare not stand up boldly for the right—he fears those who do, will be more popular than himself, and in order to keep in with the ones who despise him, so acts and talks that he is not respected, admired or endorsed—merely tolerated.

The moderate Democrat sees no harm in mobbing men, tearing down printing offices, destroying presses, incarcerating men without trial, breaking laws, overriding the Consitution, degrading States, stealing from the people, enacting unjust laws and robbing a confiding community.

He goes for policy, which means plunder, and a chance to hold office when the party he claims as his, gets in power. He is a brave partizan when his party has a majority, but a political coward when there is a dark cloud in the sky. We don't like this moderation doctrine. If Democracy is right, it is worth a bold defence. If it is as we believe, the very life, germ and principle of civil and religious liberty, it is worth defending boldly, earnestly. The Democrat who is not earnest in defence of his principles, who is not bold to protect the lines of his party, who is so moderate that he is a drag on the party and a decoy duck for others—who edits a paper, makes a speech or conducts an argument to please his enemies, or to save a few dimes for his pocket, would for money, crawl under the lounge that he might not disturb the defiler of his marriage bed, who was willing to pay for his enjoyment.

Moderate friends and moderate Democrats especially in times like these are nice folks very nice!—*La Crosse (Wis) Democrat.*

A Radical Editor on the Grant Movement.

It is admitted among the Ohio Reds, that Don Piatt is one of the shrewdest politicians in the State. Alluding to the Grant movement, he thus discussed it in his paper the Mac-a-cheek *Press*:

"It is time to fear or to hearken to the enemy.

"Already certain shallow-pated politicians, and all the rural obscurities engaged in the pleasing task of editing the county printing, have raised a despairing cry for Grant.

It is a cry of terror, and as senseless as it is shameful.

"It means, when translated into plain English, that the people no longer believe in our priciples, or sustain our measures. Let us, then, abandon both, and run on both.

"Very well. Grant has not much political sagacity, but his friends, Thurlow Weed and James Gordon Bennett, will help him to a correct reading of our conduct. He is their candidate and is made available by our misfortunes. He will carry us and our principles, and not we him.

"This is no new move in politics. It is a pleasant sort of suicide, and made illustrious by the late Whig party. In it we have a semblance of victory without substance, and march in solemn grandeur to our own grave.

"We can not turn our backs on our tried statesmen and not abandon our principles. We can nominate General Geo. H. Thomas and still retain our platform, and continue our fight. If, however, we were worthy our past, we would nominate Salmon P. Chase, and if defeated, would go down in honor, with the hope, vouchsafe to truth, justice and humanity, to rise again in triumph."

OUR THOUGHTLESS WORDS.

Reader, did you ever think how much a thoughtless word can wound? Perhaps some sorrowing mortal is near you even now thristing in her heart for a single gentle word. Every "heart knoweth its own bitterness," but how few of us ever sympathize in another's woe. We pass and repass the mourning, sorrowing one, and perhaps a few common-place words of condolence, fall with a cold, unmeaning, lifeless expression from our lips, and we think our duty done; and often, very often, a smile of derision, an unkind word, and a rankling, festering wound is inflicted which burns the heart as long as life lasts.

Ah! how little do we think how our thoughtless words influence the destiny of others for time and eternity! A single harsh expression falls from our lips, which is forgotten by us almost as soon as uttered and a mildew blight falls upon some heart, which, had our words been fitly spoken, might have budded and blossomed in an eternity of happiness.

Then, reader, let your words be those of gentleness, and your actions ever kind. The human heart is easily touched, and from its hidden fountains will gush forth such a stream of gratitude and love, that you will never regret the effort you have made, nor forget to thank God for the good you have been the means of doing.

"A little word in kindness spoken,
A motion or a tear,
Has often soothed the heart that's broken,
And made a friend sincere."

SEWING-MACHINE FACTS.—The following interesting statistics we gather from the quarterly returns, made, we believe, under oath, by the several manufacturers of sewing-machines throughout the United States. The figures which we present, and which we have been at some pains to collect, show at a glance the wonderful growth and great importance of this branch of American manufactures. It will be observed that one company alone has produced and sold within the year over *forty-three thousand machines.* It is somewhat remarkable that, during the recent stagnation in trade, this business has been but slightly, if at all, affected. But below are the figures in detail:—

Sewing-machines manufactured and sold, as per quarterly returns, for the year ending June 10, 1867.

Double Thread Machines.	*Number,*
The Singer Manufacturing Co.	43,053
The Wheeler & Wilson Mf. Co	38,055
The Grover & Baker S. M. Co,	32,999
The Howe Machine Co.	11,053
The Florence S. M. Co.	10,534
The Weed Sewing M. Co.	3,638
The Elliptic Sewing M Co.	3,185
The Ætna Sewing M. Co.	2,958
The Finkle & Lyon S. M. Co	2,488
The Empire Sewing M. Co.	2,121
The Leavitt Sewing M. Co	1,051
Total double thread machines.	151,135
Single thread machines.	
The Wilcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.	24,152
The Shaw & Clark S. M. Co.	2,682
The Goodspeed & Wyman S. M. Co.	2,120
Total single thread machines.	18,970

The foregoing facts and figures we find in the *Financial Chronicle* of the seventh instant. About a year or so ago, as our readers will remember, we published a series of articles descriptive of some of the great manufacturing interests in this country. We then selected and described the immense establishment of the Singer Manufacturing Company' located in this city, as the representative and leading concern in the department of sewing-machines, and we are now pleased to find that we did not in the least exaggerate or over-estimate the importance of the company in question. It is noteworthy and somewhat suggestive that the Singer Company, who did not, as we understand, take the trouble of visiting, or even of sending their machines to the Paris Exposition—who seemingly do not care, in the least, for either gold medals or red ribbons, and whose name is rarely seen in print—should, nevertheless, eclipse all other sewing machine concerns in the magnitude of their business. There is, of course a reason for all this, but we leave our readers to find that out for themselves.—*Home Journal.*

New Advertisements.

BY REQUEST.

AT BUSH'S HALL, BELLEFONTE Pa.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 21st,

[Positively for One Night Only]

THE PEAK FAMILY

BELL RINGERS!

THE ONLY COMPLETE TROUPE

of Bell Ringers in the United States. Organized 1839, by Wm. Peak, Sr.

Embodied in the troupe are the following celebrated artists,

WM. PEAK, Sr.,

MRS. WM. PEAK, Sr.,

Mrs. FANNY PEAK FRITZ,

MISS LIZZETTE PEAK, Zither Soloist.

EDDIE'S PEAK, Staff Bell Soloist.

A. J. WHITCOMB, Solo Harpist.

Sol. SMITH RUSSEL

Commedian and Comic Vocalist.

WM LAVAKE, Balladist.

JOHN P SPAULDING,

Violin Soloist.

Doors open at 7.—Concert to commence at 8 p. m.

Admission 35 cents. Children 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

TICKETS for Sale at Livingston's Book Store

D. A. REYES, Business Manager

LOCK HAVEN, FRIDAY EVENING 22d.

THOROUGHFARE MILLS FOR SALE.—On THURSDAY, the 5th day of December, 1867, by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Prince William county, pronounced at the October term, 1867, in the suit of Horner, et al, vs. Chapman, the undersigned, as Commissioners of Sale, will offer to the highest bidder, at Manassas Station, at 12 m., that splendid

MILL BUILDING AND WATER POWER

also the Saw Mill Building and Water Power, known as the THOROUGHFARE MILLS, lately the property of John Chapman, deceased. Said property is situated at Thoroughfare Gap, immediately upon the Manassas Gap Railroad, with switch, &c., for loading and unloading cars 42 miles from the city of Alexandria, and in direct communication by railroad with the cities of Washington and Baltimore. The building is five stories high, with a basement, and can be easily converted into a factory for cotton and woollen goods, and is surrounded by a large wool growing country. The stream is never failing, and the whole is considered one of the most eligibly situated and desirable pieces of property in the State of Virginia.

The attention of persons desiring either a factory or merchant mill is particularly called to it.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. cash, and the residue in three equal annual instalments, the credit payments to bear interest, and to be secured to the satisfaction of the Commissioners; title to be retained until the last payment is made, the property subject to be resold under an order of Court, in event of the failure to meet the payments.

At the same time and place, and with the same terms, will be offered for sale, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, about

THREE HUNDRED ACRES

each, one adjoining the described Mills, and lying on the south side of the Manassas Gap Railroad, partly in Fauquier and partly in Prince William counties, said land being also the property of the late John Chapman, divided into to tracts to suit purchasers. Each tract has a small DWELLING HOUSE upon it, and other buildings, with a sufficiency of water and timber, and is partially enclosed.

For further information apply to JOHN S. CHAPMAN, No. 68 Prince street, Alexandria, Va.

JOHN S. CHAPMAN.
RICH W. PAYNE,
EPPA HUNTON.
J. B. BROOKE
Commissioners.

12-45 ts.

BIBLES.

No. 9 Containing six plates, Psalms in metres. Family Record, Gilt back and sides,	$3,75
No. 11 Containing ten plates, Apocrypha, concordance psalms, family record, bounded as no 9.	$4,25
No 11 P. Some arranged with Photographs,	$4,50
some with photographs and clasp,	$5,00
No. 12 Containing 20 plates and same as No 11,	$5,50
No 13 Containing same as No 11, plain gilt edges,	$6,00
same with clasp and gilt.	$6,50
No 22 Containing same as no 11 P. fine, same fine morocco full guilt and clasp.	$7,50

The subscriber has also Bibles of a better quality and higher prices. They are all Hardings Bibles,

BINDING WARRANTED,

and are far superior to those gotten up for the purpose of being hawked about the country and sold at extortionary prices.

12-45 tf. GEO. LIVINGSTON.

FURNITURE.

R. H. McCLINTIC, LEWISTOWN, PA.,

Has now on hand a large assortment of elegant and well made Furniture

AS LOW AS CITY PRICES.

Walnut Parlor Suits,
Walnut and other Chamber Suits;
Extension and other Tables;
Dining Cane and other Chairs;

Together with a general assortment of *cheap Furniture, Mattresses, Spring Beds, &c.* Metallic and other Coffins constantly on hand. Ware-Rooms in West Market street, Lewistown. 12-45 3m.

A VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

Situated in Decatur township, Clearfield county, Pa. The subscriber desirous of quiting the business, offers for sale one flouring mill with two run of burs, the mill is strong and in good order both, with from twenty to thirty acres of land and a comfortable frame dwelling house, the property lying 2 miles west of Philipsburg, Centre county, and within a few rods of turnpike road, the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad runing through the land and within a few rods of the mill. Also a considerable lot of timber on hand, Hemlock and Pine, it is also a very desirable location for a woolen factory, and one is much needed in this section of the country.—For further particulars inquire of the subscriber being on the property, or address Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa.

CHARLES M. CADWALLADER.

12-44-6m

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of E. M. Lucas administator of &c., of Emeline Sheets, late of Union Township deceased, having been granted to the undersigned she requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

E. M. LUCAS,
Administrator

12-43 6t

C. T. FRYBARGER & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN TOBACCO AND CIGARS—Also an assortment of pipes, cigar cases &c., constantly on hand, Middle room of the Conrad House, opposite the Brockerhof house, Bellefonte Pa. 12-45-4f.

New Advertisements.

AN ACT.

Relative to the fees of notaries public in the counties of Centre and Lycoming.

SECTION 1, Be enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That from and after the passage of this act, all fees which are now chargeable and receivable by the notaries public of the counties of Lycoming and Centre, shall be increased fifty per centum: *Provided*, That the increase, authorized by this act, shall not relate to the fees for the acknowledgment of deeds and mortgages.

JOHN P. GLASS.
Speaker of the House of Representatives
LOUIS W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate

APPROVED—The tenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

A SUPPLEMENT.

Extending the provisions of an act, approved the seventeenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty six, relative to the fees on unsealed lands in the county of Centre.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the provisions of the act, approved the seventeenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty six, relative to the fees for advertising each tract of unsealed land in the county of Centry, are hereby extended, and shall remain in force until the same be repealed: *Provided*, That the treasurer of Centre county shall, after the passage of this act advertise the sale of unsealed lands in all the newspapers published in said county.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LOUIS W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate

APPROVED—The second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven.

JNO W GEARY.

AN ACT.

To extend the provisions of the act, approved thirty first July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, to the counties of Centre and Huntingdon.

SECTION 1 Be it enadtec by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the provisions of an act, entitle "An Act to suspend, in the counties of Tioga, Potter, Bedford, M'Kean, Lycoming and Warren, the penalties imposed by the second section of the act of twenty second March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and the first and second sections of the act of the twelfth April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and twenty eigth, approved the thirty first July Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty three," be and the same are hereby extended to the counties of Centre and Huntingdon; and it is the intent in of this act that no fine, or penalty, incurred within said counties, before the passage of this act, under any law, the operation of which was suspended by the act hereby extended, shall be imposed, recovered, or collected.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LOUIS W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate

APPROVED—The nineteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven.

JOHN W GEARY,

AN ACT

To authorize the school directors of the school district of the borough of Phillipsburg, Centre county, to borrow money for building purposes.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the school directors of the school district of the borough of Phillipsburg in the county of Centre, be and they are hereby authorized to borrow any sum of money, not exceeding the sum of two thousand dollars, at any rate of interest, not exceeding seven per centum per annum, and to issue bonds for the same, to be signed by the president and secretary of the board of school directors of said school district, for the purpose of erecting suitable building, or buildings, for school purposes, in said district.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
LOUIS W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate

APPROVED—The fifteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

AN ACT

To change the place of holding elections for Howard township to the school house, in the borough of Howard, in the county of Centre.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act the place of holding elections for the township of Howard shall be changed, from the house of Robert Cook, in the borough of Howard, to the school house, in the said borough of Howard county of Centre.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LOUIS W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate

APPROVED—The sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT.

To an act to empower the town council of the borough of Bellefonte, in Centre county, to borrow money, approved the fourteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the town council of the borough of Bellefonte are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, on the credit of said borough, for the purposes stated in said act, to which this is a supplement, the further sum of ten thousand dollars, at the same rate of interest and upon the same conditions provided for in said act.

JNO P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LOUISW. HALL
Speaker of the Senate

APPROVED—The first day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven.

JNO W. GEARY

AN ACT.

To authorize the removal of certain cases from the court of common pleas of Cambria county, to the court of common pleas of Centre county.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That whenever an oath, or affirmation, shall be filed in any case now pending, or that may hereafter be instituted, in the court of common pleas of Cambria county, to recover damages for injury sustained by the falling of the bridge, or platform, at Johnstown, on the fourteenth of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty six, setting forth that the alleged cause of action, in such case, did arise out of said accident of fourteenth September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty six, and that the removal of the case is not asked for the purpose of delay, but because, in the firm belief of the party making such affidavit, a fair and impartial trial cannot be had in the county in which said accident occurred, such case shall be removed into the court of common pleas of Centre county, and be thereafter proceeded with, in said county of Centre, as is provided for by the act, approved twenty ninth April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, entitled "An Act relative to suits brought by and against canal and railroad companies," and the supplements thereto.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LOUIS W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate

APPROVED—The tenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven.

JNO. W. GEARY.

A SUPPLEMENT.

To an act relative to the publication of local laws in the counties of Centre and Schuylkill, approved the sixteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the proviso of the first section of the act, approved the sixteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty six, relative to the publication of local laws in the counties of Centre and Schuylkill, so far as the same relates to the county of Centre, is hereby construed to apply to all acts which shall concern the citizens of any of the townships of said county generally.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LOUIS W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The first day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven.

JNO. W. GEARY.

New Advertisments

AN ACT.

To authorize the Governor to appoint an additional notary public for the county of Mercer, to reside in the borough of Sharon, in said county; and an additional notary public for the county of Centre, to reside at Phillipsburg.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the governor be and hereby is authorized to appoint one additional notary public for the county of Mercer, to reside in the borough of Sharon, in said county; and one additional notary public for the county of Centre, to reside in Phillipsburg.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
LOUIS W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The ninth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JNO. W. GEARY.

A SUPPLEMENT.

To an act relative to the fees of district attorneys, in certain counties in this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the provisions of the act of the twelfth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty six, entitled "An Act relative to the fees of district attorneys, in certain counties of this commonwealth," be and the same is hereby extended to embrace the counties of Erie, Fulton, Lycoming, Berks, Mercer, Bucks and Centre.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
LOUIS W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate

APPROVED—The second day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven.

JNO. W. GEARY.

AN ACT.

Relative to the per capita tax to be assessed by the water directors of the town of Aaronsburg, county of Centre.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the water directors of the town of Aaronsburg, county of Centre shall have power to assess a per capita tax upon the taxable male inhabitants of the same, not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents annually, and that all laws, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JNO P GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.