Democratic Watchman

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Which Was It?

It seems to be a matter of some controversy among some of our cotemporaries whether the late victory was won by the Democracy or by the conservatives. We confess we were somewhat surprised that professedly Democratic papers, which lent their aid nobly in the late struggle, should now be willing to attribute our success to the help we got from the conservatives, and not to the down right, manful, Democratic blows dealt by our own people.

If we had succeeded last year, we would not have been at all suprised at the allegation that it was a victory of JOHNSON and the office holders and office seekers, for our leaders condescended to use so mean a weapon as that, then, and luckily enough for our party, we were defeated. But we were well satisfied this year that we had achieved a most brilliant, old fashioned Democratic success, and if we received any assistance from those known as JOHNSON men, they came to our party, the party did not go to them. We are ready to admit that we had the votes of many who formerly voted with the opposition, but we are unable to distinguish, so far as results are concerned, a man who voted his first Democratic ticket in 1867 from one who has been all his life a Democrat. In the dark and gloomy years of the war, when all the money, and power, and influence of an administration with a mighty army at its back was used to crush us, when we measured strength at the ballot-box and found our antagonist too powerful for us, what was it that inspired us to struggle on? Surely our hope was not that the opposition—call them Conservatives or what you will—would help us into power and divide the offices with us, but that we, by our own efforts, could so expose the evil which had been done and was in contemplation by the Radicals, that all who loved their country and its institutions would support the party which had so long and so successfully maintained them. We knew at that time that the party which was carrying on a fearful war ostensible for the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, would not hesitate to use it for an exactly opposite purpose if it proved successful. But the people who furnished the material, the money and the flesh and blood to carry it on, did not dream of such a thing. They were effectually deluded by the cruel and treacherous disunionists who held the reins of government, and so continued to furnish all the men and money desired, and to vote against the party which, knew but could not prevent, the awful fraud being perpetrated upon them. We confess that at this time we almost despaired of the Republic, not because there were not plenty of "hands which could strike and hearts which could dare," but because the people permitted themselves to be deluded, and failed to see the real dangers which threatened their institutions, and struck their blows at the wrong object.

When the voters of the country repeatedly repudiated the only party which ever did or ever can administer this government successfully and constitutionally, our hope was, that when the theories of Mongrelism became practical, the people would realize the truth of our principles and would turn to them for the preservation of the tottering republic. As the hordes of barbarians who overrun and overturned the Roman Empire would destroy in a day magnificent structures of which they could not have reared a single stone—the work of the ancient masters, so the fanatical and wicked leaders of the mongrel party scrupled not to upturn and trample down the most delicate materials composing our structure of government, which they were not themselves capable of understanding, and which they could not replace in ages. When we warned the people of what was taking place, and they turned from us to assist their worst enemy in the work of destruction we knew that if our government, undermined by their hands, did not crash down suddenly and violently, the time would come when their danger and ours would become apparent to them as to us, and they would turn to the Democratic party to save the country from impending ruin. But we did not dream of calling those who would thus come into our ranks anything but Democrats, or the success which they would help us to achieve anything but a Democratic triumph. And the fact is, those very men whom some of our cotemporaries call conservatives, are the men most anxious that the old Democratic party should have all the honor of the success, and should perform all the labor it brings upon them.

The facts are, as we understand them, about thus: In 1860, the abolition party had fine theories and no record. The people were captivated with the theories and elected them to power. After the breaking out of the war, we could not fairly reach the people, for there was too much power with the opposition, and for seven long years we suffered defeat. By that time the *sovereigns* of this country began to see the workings of the fine theories they had supported, the Abolition party had *not* a record, and a fearful one, the people had learned to hate its theories, its practices and its record, and they rose up and repudiated them all together, just as they will continue to do until the Union is fully restored under the Constitution, and the whole country as prosperous and happy as in the days of yore. If this is not a most complete and perfect triumph of Democratic principles and the Democratic party, we are at a loss to know what would be called such. We have had a square issue between the opposition and ourselves, the people have endorsed our side, and surely we cannot but call it a brilliant Democratic victory.

Position of the Soldiers.

The organization called the "Grand Army of the Republic," is a direct insult to the tens of thousands of brave men who filled the ranks of the Northern army in the recent great struggle, and who now act and think with the Democratic party. From very reliable data, we feel safe in the opinion that many more than half the soldiers of the late war, from Pennsylvania at least, are now acting with the Democracy. The reason of this is plain. All of the men who honestly and from patriotic motives entered the service, were simply, grossly, outrageously, deceived by the wicked and blood thirsty scoundrels at the head of affairs. While the brave strong arms of the farmers and mechanics who left happy homes in the North were exerted by them for the preservation of the Union they loved, all their efforts were directed by the disunionists at Washington, to a division of the Union and the permanent enslavement of the people of one section. By the crafty adoption of the celebrated resolution of July 21st, 1861, Congress deluded hundreds of thousands of honest men into the war and then used the efforts they made for the furtherance of their own unholy schemes of disunion, despotism and negro supremacy. The *intention* with which each individual soldier fought had not the slightest effect on the results accomplished. The soldiers in the army were like the rowers in a great boat, while they applied the power which impelled the vessel, the men at the helm really controlled the whole affair, and guided it to suit themselves, without even consulting the wishes of the men who furnished the power.

The people of the war would accomplish just what it resulted in, but they failed to believe us, and it went on. But now, when the veterans of the long and sanguinary struggle look over the fields of their late battles, and upon the country which they fought to *restore* to the Union, they can see that they were shamefully deceived, and that those who controlled their movements had in view an object entirely different. They can feel the load of taxes we bear, they can see the enfranchised black man trampling down the white population of the South and sustained by federal power, but they fail to see the Union they fought to restore "with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired." This is why so many of them are united with the Democracy to fight with the ballot the foe they were deluded to assist by the bullet, and they are the most enthusiastic and efficient Democrats we have, because they deeply feel the insult they have received from the party they are fighting against, and mean to resent the outrage put upon them.

The "Grand Army of the Republic" gets no *honest* soldier into its ranks, except such as are too ignorant to understand what they do, or too indifferent to examine the important questions before them.

Small!

In the Pittsburg *Post* of the 19th inst., we notice a half column communication, from some one too cowardly to let the public know who he is, in which the Hon C. L. Valandigham, is stigmatized as a "flippant jackanapes," a "vain pretender," a "mock martyr," a "persistent 'Marall' who has cursed the Democratic party," a "radical of the Ben Butler stripe &c." all of which the editor of the *Post* says he "*cordially endorses*." The *Post* it must be recollected, pretends to be a Democratic paper. Its editor has been honored by the Democracy of Pennsylvania, with one of the most prominent offices within their gift. And this is the manner in which he attempts to repay them—stirring up strife by intermeddling in matters that he has no business with, and insulting the hundred of thousands of honest Democrats throughout the country, who see proper to believe that Hon C. L. Valandigham, is a gentleman, a patriot and a statesman. With the *Post's* opinion of who should be the next U. S. Senator from Ohio, we have nothing to do—It is the contemptible littleness of the man or men, who, professing to be Democrats, would, to please a few abolitionists who patronize them with two square advertisements—insult a vast majority of the Democratic party, by giving place and "cordially endorsing," as cowardly and as infamous an attack, upon an honest, fearless, straight forward democrat, because he is such, as the one to which we refer. When the Democracy of Ohio desire the advice of the editor of the *Post* as to who would be the proper person to represent them in the U. S. Senate, we have no doubt they will ask it, and until that time, it might be well for our Pittsburg friend to turn his attention to the "Jackanapes," "vain pretenders" and "radicals of the Ben. Butler style" at his own home, who gave his mongrel opponent for the State Senate, some six thousand of majority at the late election. Perhaps, if the *Post* would take the same pains to show up in plain words the corruptions, the outrages, the brutalities, robberies, the infamous dogmas and unconstitutional acts, of the abolition party, that it does to abuse those of its own party, who were suffering banishment and imprisonment because of their adherence to *Democratic principles*, while its editor was revelling in luxury and reaping the emoluments of office, Allegany county, might be able to make a little better show for white men and the principles of Democracy, than it now does.

—The foolish effort of the Mongrels to escape from the odium of their attempt to force negro supremacy upon the North as well as upon the South, is about equal to the attempt of an Ostrich to escape his pursuer by thrusting his little head under the sand, which leaves the largest and ugliest part of his body exposed. The lately dominant party has mistaken the causes which led to its defeat if it supposes that negro suffrage alone weighed it down. The people repudiated *all* of its ultraisms together, and to get rid of all of them the Mongrels will have to uproot the foundations of their party.

—The political situation throughout the Southern States is the only thing such men as John W. Forney can find in all the country to gloat over. In this, as in other things, Forney shows himself to be well entitled to the name of dog, which he earned long since. That which every decent animal, even his own kind, turns from in disgust, is the most acceptable to him. Too cowardly to take part in the chase or even to be "in at the death," he follows up to roll upon and befoul himself, with the putrid carcass which his nobler comrades have left in disgust.

New Publications.

THE LADY'S FRIEND FOR DECEMBER.—This is a Holiday number—and a magnificent one. The Steel Engraving called "THE HAPPIEST TIME," a beautiful and charming design, and executed in beautiful style. The Steel Plate, "The Immortal Crown," also expressly engraved for this magazine, will touch a solemn but joyful chord in every heart. Both of these Steel Engravings are of the first quality in every respect. Then we have a handsomely Colored Engraving of a "Jewel Case and Pin-Cushion," and after this the usual refined and elegant Double-Page Fashion Plate, finely engraved on Steel, not a mere lithograph or wood engraving. Then follows a number of Wood Engravings illustrative of the Fashions, Needle-work, &c, with the usual piece of Music, worth of itself the cost of the book. The Literary Matter is as choice as usual. Great inducements in the way of premiums, &c, are promised to new subscribers. Sample copies will be sent for fifteen cents. Price (with engraving) $2,50 a year. Four copies (with one engraving) $6,00. One copy of Lady's Friend and one of Saturday Evening Post (and one engraving), $4,00. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

GODEY'S LADY BOOK.—The last number for '67 is upon our table. That any pen could give an adequate description of its beauties, we scarcely believe. Its engravings far surpass those of all its competitors, its reading matter is from the pens of the best writers in the country, and its fashions are the ruling ones of the day. Every ladie's table in the country should be graced with it. For 1868 it promises to be greatly improved, although we scarcely know how it can be done. Send $3,00 to L. A. Godey, Philadelphia, and try it one year.

The Private Soldiers of the Union.

We have held and do now hold that Edwin M. Stanton, Joe Holt, and the hords of Jacobins and bloody-handed conspirators and suborners who were admitted to the cabinet as counsellors of their unfortunate tool, Abraham the First, and many of the unprincipled men who, under the iron hand of the Washington Despotism, including a large portion of officers of all grades, have revelled in the distresses of the people by unparalleled and unexampled oppressions. In saying this, alas! more than truth, we do not intend to leave the impression that the thousands of honest poor men of the North who risked their lives for what they believed the cause of their country are to any extent responsible therefore. A soldier's first duty is to obey his superior officer, and God knows in their hellish reign of wrong and oppression which followed the accession to power of the Jacobin element tens of thousands—hundreds of thousands of brave soldiers in the North, in the heart of hearts, rebelled against many of the uses—the discreditable uses—to which they were put. It was this that caused a deep rancor of hatred to fill the hearts of the million heroic Democrats of the North against those unconscionable demagogues who ruled over them as well as the unarmed kindred in the North, with the iron hand of oppression. We were a soldier of our country years ago, and we know the feelings and sympathies of soldiers, for the human heart and impulses are the same at all times. We know that when the patriotic soldiers of the North—the poor privates who left home and hearth from patriotism and for country, metamorphosed as soldiers of a party, and that party the oppressors of their kinsmen and the violators of the rights of their unfortunate countrymen, against whom they desired to battle only for a common country, they rebelled in their hearts against the power from which they had *then* no appeal. But how is it now? Those men stand to-day where they have stood always, for right and for justice, against tyranny and against oppression. They are to day all over the Union, what is left, of it, the champions of liberty and the enemies of the party which oppressed them as soldiers and their kinsmen as citizens. The Boys in Blue of Pennsylvania and Ohio send greeting to freemen everywhere that they fought for union—not for disunion—that they battled for country, not for black republicanism; that they fought for their childrens' peace and future prosperity, not for negro equality and the benefit of mongrels, and Jacobins, and house-burners, and bureau-searchers. Let those who are anxious to hear the truth in regard to the extraordinary revulsion in the expression of public opinion, bear in mind that the million Democrats freed from the shackles of the Northern Jacobins, have voted their sentiments—their ancient principles—their present feelings. They voted for the first time in five years, and they voted to repudiate the whole army of rascals who used them, because they had the power, for their own personal aggradisement.

Democratic soldiers will all remember the boastful and most infamous reports of one Adjutant General Thomas; who was the chief tool, and a fit one, in forcing down the throats of soldiers of the Union, the Emancipation policy of the Jacobins. This Thomas is a specimen of many hundreds, if not thousands, of Jacobin officers, who misused and abused—who foully wronged the conservative soldiers of the union, when he had the power and they were powerless. We believe it was in the later part of 1863, when by his authority they were published. In one of these reports, Adjutant General Thomas boasts that he visited two regiments of Union soldiers stationed at Memphis, Tenn. He says that having heard that a portion of them disapproved of the emancipation policy, that is, objected to fighting for the vagabondage of the negro, he had the two regiments drawn up in line, when he said to them that he had come to ascertain from them how they stood on the policy. Not suspecting what he was after, as he says, he put the question to them, ordering all who disapproved of it, to march forward a certain number of paces. In answer to this command about 27 only stepped forward (doubtlessly many feared some abuse!) "when," says the infamous Thomas, "I immediately had them arrested and put in irons!"

This needs no comment. It is, however, but one of tens of thousands of similar outrages to which soldiers, true country-loving, death-defying soldiers of the North were subjected. It was by such hellish abuses—such damnable wrongs that men—poor honest laboring, working men of the North, the war being over, and the power of the Jacobins broken, that they rallied against them all over the land, and have buried them in an unresurrectable grave.

We publish a newspaper to tell the truth, and by the Eternal God, we intend to do our duty, and we have the gratifying knowledge that many—very many—soldiers who have heretofore been Republican, applaud us and sustain us.

We have not one word of reproach to attach to the memory of any soldier of the North who fell with his face to the foe, nor to apply to any living soldiers, officers or privates, who went into the army to battle for what they believed home and country. But we have much to say of that class of cattle who, gaudily caparisoned and profusely ornamented with the trumpery of office, went into the army to abuse the privates and to steal from the unarmed and defenseless.—*Sentinel on the Border.*

The Devilish Transactions at the South—Good Specimens of Nigger Intelligence.

Transactions sufficient to shame the arch enemy of mankind are going on at the South. The show the striking intelligence of the "colored cuss from Africa" whom the Rump Congress has made the ruling power in ten States. True, these exhibitions of black depravity shock and sicken the better portions of our own race here and elsewhere; they mock heaven and stir the resentments of the holy angles; but what of all this, so long as they vote the ticket of the remorseless Jacobins of our day? Let us give some illustrations showing the nigger character and the infamy of those vagabond scoundrels of the North who are playing upon their ignorance and credulity. The *N. Y. World* gives the following facts:

We have now to relate two facts, which we have taken extraordinary pains to verify. They both ocurred in Florida, within the last two months, and are both sufficient of the active agencies that are at work among the blacks of the South. In the streets of Tallahassee there appeared a handbill, announcing that on a certain evening, at a certain hall, there would be an exhibition of scenes from the Bible, for the benefit of the colored people. When the time arrived, the curtain rose, there appeared a big, burley negro, fantastically dressed, representing the person of Christ, with a lighted candle stuck in his wool to give the idea of the halo around the head of the Saviour. Twelve other negroes, in corresponding costume, representing the twelve apostles. The performance consisted in the exhibiton of certain scenes in the life of Jesus, and our informant states that the idea was understood to have been originally suggested by some white persons to the colored performers for the purpose of inculcating the notion that the Saviour was a negro. The performance broke up in a general fight, occasioned by some disturbance originating among the audience, which was composed exclusively of blacks. We beg our readers to believe that we have not described this inexpressibly revolting occurrence without having duly verified it as a fact. Whether it was in point of fact, the suggestion of some white men, or whether it sprang from a negro origin exclusively, it shows of what that people are capable, in respect to religious ideas. Of what they are capable of receiving as a political idea, the other anecdote, equally authenticated, will teach us:

A villainous Yankee went about secretly among the negroes in Central Florida selling them, fours, at fifty cents each, wooden stakes painted red, white, and blue, and ornamented with a small stream; telling them that wherever they planted these stakes at the four corners of a tract of land, the land would become the property when the expected confiscation came. It was rumored that he disposed of a cargo of sticks, and had returned to the North to get another supply.

The New York *Herald* relates the following, vouched for by its Southern correspondents:

Many of the negroes in some of the late Southern elections brought baskets to the polls to carry home the "election franchise" which their instructors told them they were entitled to. Some of them brought bags which they thought were capacious enough to hold the precious franchise.

Un-Republican Maryland.

The Congressional Judiciary Committee are still engaged in proving to their loyal satisfaction, that Maryland and Delaware are not blessed with a republican form of government such as is enjoyed by Tennessee, Virginia, the Carolinas and the South generally. We have no doubt they will entirely and triumphantly succeed. They are judges thoroughly open to conviction upon this particular subject. They long for information, they ache for evidence, they grieve for specimens of Maryland tyranny, oppression, and wrong; they would be wonderfuly pleased if our benighted and sinning State would only come forward and confess its manifold transgressions and plead for Congressional mercy guidance and care. But Maryland is a stiff-necked State, and will not solicit the tender, gentle, and loving protection of Butler, Sumner, Stevens & Co. Her people are plunged into an ignorance worse than Egyptian darkness, and cannot appreciate the blessings of military rule. They are such a mean-spirited race that they are not willing to part with even their spoons, furniture, and property to such watchful patriots as Butler and his friends. They would rather keep what belongs to them, thus elevating treason, than to reward such eminent loyalty with their possessions. They are so short sighted that they would prefer to keep their goods subject to all the risks of partisan life than entrust them to Butler's safe depository, where they would be kept forever. In this State we are informed, they are guilty of most unreasonable perversity or stupidity, and should have guardians appointed, whether they will or not!

It has come to light, however, that the committee have, at last, to their great joy, discovered a sweet morsel of evidence which, to them, is most convincing, and will inevitably inure to a justified interference. A boy—a white boy—son of white parents, born with a white skin, kicked a negro woman—one of the exalted race and gender—on her loyal shins some time since, and a Maryland jury did not award her five thousand dollars, for which she sued. This was certainly a horrible barbarity. The woman has been examined by the committee—especially her shins—and at least five thousand dollars, worth of kicks has been found to have been administered to her. In fact, the sight of those ebony and classic legs excited the committee to the highest pitch of indignation, and they were convinced that the said boy was a fifty-horse power jackass, and kicked with a momentum sufficient to have knocked the legs off of an iron clad African elephant. They are equally convinced that the said kick was intended to knock down the walls of the capital and destroy the "nation's life," which was only saved by the heroic resistance of the aforesaid loyal shin-bones. After mature deliberation upon all these facts, the committee have come to the conclusion that a State where "human rights" can be kicked on the shins, and that too by a white boy, for a sum less than five thousand dollars, cannot possibly have a republican form of government. They have, therefore, closely examined our new Constitution, and find that our law-makers were guilty of the great over sight—and it is believed that this was designedly done—of not making a provision particularly in reference to the protection of the shins of colored ladies, or stating the price at which they can be kicked by imprudent, brutal and savage white boys. The price for kicking "human rights" on the shins should be at least five thousand dollars, and yet our Convention never alluded to this important item. They displayed great lack of modern statesmanship is not perceiving what important consideration a negro woman's shins are in State economy. Besides the committee perceived that this blow was intended by the mischievous urchin as a signal for a war of races, and consequently an universal convulsion. Thanks to keen-sighted Congressmen for his timely discovery. The nation is safe. The State must be territorialized. The evidence in the case must be saved for further use before the impeachment committee, as it is easy to infer that President Johnson was closeted with the boy that kicked Maryland's State government to atoms, and advised the malicious youth to this *coup d'etat.*—*Baltimore Sunday Telegram.*

The Bond-holders.

There is only one patriotic course for those who are in possession of Government bonds to persue. The rebellion was squelched in the field by the "boys in blue" in spite of the efforts of contractors to prolong it indefinitely, and it is now time that those who profited in a pecuniary sense should do something towards remedying the *effects* of that rebellion. The millions of bonds in the hands of those who furnished the Government with adulterated and worthless medicines for the sick and wounded; in the hands of those cunning Yankees who supplied the soldiers with paper-soled shoes; in the hands of beef contractors, who followed the army, gathered up the wounded and lead horses and sold them to the Government as beef, in the hands of those who supplied the Government with worthless shoddy, instead of comfortable, legitimate clothing; in the hands of those *loyal* individuals who thought no sacrifice on the part of the *poor* man could be too great, but were not willing to sacrifice themselves: who *promised* to see that the widow and the orphan should be cared for, but who left them to beg or starve; in the hands of those reverend scoundrels who from the pulpit anathematized the Constitution and hounded on the rabble to deeds of violence and bloodshed; in the hands of those military frauds, such as Butler, Pope, Schenck, Geary, and last and *least*, Josh Owens, by and through whose incompetency thousands of lives were sacrificed, should now be laid upon the altar of their redeemed country; and we respectfully suggest that on the 28th inst., Thanksgiving day, all such holders of Government bonds consign their ill-gotten wealth to the flames.—*Ex.*

The Universal Rout of Africanised Radicalism.

The result of the late elections has been a universal rout of radical Republicanism. The negro policies of Congress, and the mixed military and civil despotism which is their support, have been universally and overwhelmingly repudiated by the people of the North. The fiat of condemnation is not more pronounced in New York than in Kansas, all things considered, notwithstanding the splendid sixty thousand majority with which the most powerful of the national sisterhood renders its controlling verdict against the dangerous doctrine of negro-military supremacy in the government.

The rout of radicalism is well nigh universal and complete. In the very citadels of its power, and in the very strong-holds of its origin, the voice of the people, struggling against falsehood, clamor, menace, and unparalled corruption of administration, State and National, pronounces condemnation upon theories and practices which have endangered the very existence of the nation, and threatened with utter subversion and overthrow every principle upon which we can hope to preserve the freedom of representative governments in the United States. The struggle which culminated in the universal triumphs of conservative judgements on Tuesday last, was one of infinite moment and importance to the whole country. The results promise the certain election of a Democratic President in 1868 and the final overthrow of the giant misrule which has brought the nation to the verge of ruin and visited burdens and oppressions upon the people which are without parallel in the history of civilized governments.—*Omaha Nebraska Herald.*

Changing Base.

There is nothing more funny surely nothing more remarkable, than the suddenness with which certain leaders of the "*Radical* Republicans" have changed their base and gone over to the "Conservatives." The recent elections appear to have worked a marvellous metamorphosis in this respect. Just after the recent balloting in Pennsylvania, Mr Forney printed in one of his "two papers, both daily"—the *Press*—a long editoral article, double leaded and occupying quite three columns, in which, after affecting to laugh at the voice of the people as a delusion and a shame, and, reasserting negro suffrage and equality as a vital and central principal of the Republican party, he declared—we use his own words—"*we will take no step backwards!*!" And yet this same Forney, or Fawney, is, to day, recommending as a candidate of his party for the Presidency in 1868, General Grant, a man whose political opinions are not only not distinctly known by the people but whose opinions, if he were to express them with entire candor, would, we are sure be altogether adverse to the extreme views and dogmas of that Radical wing of the Republican party to which Mr Forney has professed to belong. What is the fair inference? Why, that Forney is a knave, a turn-coat, and a liar.—*Philadelphia Sunday Mercury.*

HIGH TIME TO PAUSE.—The Worcester Palladium, a republican paper, says:

The mass of the Democratic republicans, went into the new organization as republicans, not to revolutionize political opinions and creeds, but to save the Union! Having helped to do that, through the war, they pause to see to what point of the political compass they are drifting, whether the tendency of party action is to such marked changes in the government as may give countenance to the fear that the Union may be imperilled in peace as well as in war.

We take this to be one of the main causes of the late Democratic victories—and other; yet to come. It is certain that a great many Democrats left the party in 1861, in the full belief that the war was waged to save the Union, and for no other reason. Most of us did not believe anything of the sort; and as the sequel is developed—negro freedom, negro equality, negro supremacy and negro first, last and all the time, it is not strange that men who hazarded their lives for the Union should "pause," and wonder that they get so much negro and so little Union.—*Manchester (N. Y.) Democrat.*

CONFUSION ON THE BORDER.—Shoddy is running for the Legislature on negro suffrage and against woman suffrage. Whereupon the woman suffrage advocates have nominated against him a negro by the name of Baskerville, whose father, Major Baskerville, was under Jackson at New Orleans. They nick-named him Sebastopol. This is Train's epigram. He never misses his mark:

EPIGRAM ON AN AMBITIOUS STATESMAN IN MOUND CITY.

In the age of Shoddy,
A busy little body
Kept dancing a Legislative jig,
But while riding his hobby
He kicked and threw poor shoddy
And elected Sebastopol, the Nig.
—*Leavenworth (Kansas) Commercial.*

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Rinks Rings
Rings To re- Rings
Rings store gray Rings
Rings hair to its orig- Rings
Rings inal color. Eradi- Rings
Rings cate Dandruff and Rings
Rings from the humors Rings
Rings SCALP, Rings
Rings and prevent Rings
Rings BALD- Rings
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Gray headed People have their locks restored by it to the *dark, lustrous, silken tresses* of youth and are happy!

Young People, with *light, faded* or *red* Hair, have these unfashionable colors changed to a beautiful auburn, and rejoice!

People whose heads are covered with *Dandruff* and *Humors*, use it, and have clean coats and clear and healthy scalps!

Bald Headed Veterans have their remaining locks tightened, and the bare spots covered with a luxuriant growth of Hair, and dance for joy!

Young Gentlemen use it because it is richly perfumed!

Young Ladies use it because it keeps their Hair in place!

Everybody *must* and will use it, because it is the *cleanest* and *best* article in the market!

Call for Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia, and for your own pleasure and comfort do not be put off with anything else! and to be just as good.

Beware of counterfeits! And injurious imitations which flood the country.

For Sale by Druggists generally.

PRICE $1 00 per BOTTLE.

E. M. TUBBS & CO.,
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MESSRS. E. M. TUBBS & Co. Gents—My hair and whiskers were at least one half gray when I was induced to try "Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia, and after using it three weeks, my hair and whiskers were restored to their natural color. It also eradicates all dandruff from the scalp, and I consider it unequalled as a hair dressing, keeping the hair soft and silky and does not color the skin or stain clothing. It will do all you claim for it. W. TOMPKINS.

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ISAAC HAUPT & CO., OF MILESBURG Take pleasure in introducing to the lumber men of Centre and adjoining counties, their new and Improved

CIRCULAR SAW MILL AND CARRIAGE

with friction feed works that surpasses anything that has been before the public, in the manner of feeding the log to the saw, the sawyer can feed the carriage fast or slow, just by the pressure of the hand. The great advantage of friction feed is in the fact that the sawyer can work his mill at pleasure when coming in contact with a knot or any hard substance, he can bring the log to the saw very gently, thus rendering the saw less liable to break or get out of order, there is no possibility of the carriage starting unless started by the sawyer, as is the case with other feed works, the cogs often slipping one into the other without any aid except the shaking of the mill, and then cog wheels are easily broken especially when they are put in gear the one standing still and the other running at a speed of five hundred revolution per minute. Many things might be said of cog gearing that are objectionable when attached to a mill for feeding purposes, but of friction feed there can be nothing said against it, as it is the only way to bring the log in contact with the saw successfully. We warrant our mills to give

ENTIRE SATISFACTION IN EVERY PARTICULAR,

and claim that we manufacture the excelsior Saw Mill Carriage. Our head blocks are made of cast Iron with 2 inch screws, and half inch pitch so that two turns will make an inch board, thus saving labor, as most all head blocks are only one-fourth inch pitch and requiring 5 turns to make an inch board. All kinds of mill gearing and machinery made to order, and every thing made of the best material and by good workmen.

HAUPT & CO,
12-16 tf Milesburg, Pa

THROUGHFARE 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 lading and unlading 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 upon 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 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.
RICE 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
	$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,

12-15 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.

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,
12-43 6t *Administrator*

STOVE & HOLLOW WARE STORE

FLEGAL & GANOE,

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE COUNTY, PA

Manufacturers of

TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WARE

and wholesale and retail dealers in

STOVES, HEATERS, HOLLOW-WARE &c

take pleasure in announcing to the public that they will keep constantly on hand, one of the largest assortments of goods in their line ever brought to this section of the State. They now have the celebrated

IRON SIDES COOK STOVE

the largest oven cook stove in the market, has all the advantages that can be put on a stove, large oven, high under the ash pit and at the same time a deep ash pit, also a large extended top, never fails in its operations—Four sizes with extended fire boxes for coal or wood.—They have also the

Continental, Lehigh, Farmer, Daylight, Spear's Anti Dust, Niagara, Charm, Herald, &c., with every variety of the best Pittsburg Manufacture,

The Tin and Sheet Iron ware given with the Stoves is made of the heaviest and best material, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

PARLOR & HEATING STOVES

of every description, quality and price.

TIN, COPPER, SHEET-IRON, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

Wholesale or Retail, manufactured neatly and and with the sole view to service, from the best material in the market.

PLOWS, PLOW POINTS & COPPER, BRASS, AND IRON KETTLES,

Of every description constantly on hand.

LIGHTNING RODS, SUPERIOR POINTS, put up on short notice.

ORDERS FOR SPOUTING, ROOFING,

And other work belonging to their business will be promptly filled by experienced and skillful workmen.

BRASS, COPPER AND OLD METTLE,

Taken in exchange for goods.

Special inducements are offered to Merchants, who wish to purchase at wholesale.

12-45-1y

CENTRE COUNTY, SS:

I, J. P. Gephart, register for the probate of Will's and granting Letters of administration in and for the county of Centre do hereby certify that letters of administration were issued in due and legal form unto J. P. Shearer, on estate of John Shearer, late of Miles township, deceased, certified under my hand and seal of office at Bellefonte, the 16th day of November, A. D. 1867.

J. P. GEPHART,
12-46 6t. *Register.*

BURNS & SMUCKER

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 605 Market Street, Philadelphia.

J. MORRIS BURNS—late of B. S. Janney, Jr & Co.
S. SMUCKER, Jr.—late of S. Smucker, Jr. & Co.
Sep 15, 1865.—tf.

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 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, Perry, 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
LOUIS W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

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

JNO W. GEARY.

A SUPPLEMENT. To an act relating to corporations for mechanical, manufacturing, mining and quarrying purposes, approved the eighteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, repealing section thirty three of the same, so far as it affects certain counties.

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 section thirty three of an act, entitled "An Act relating to corporations for mechanical, manufacturing, mining and quarrying purposes," approved the eighteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, be and the same is hereby repealed, so far as it relates to companies heretofore, or hereafter organized, under the provisions of said act, in Union, Cameron, Elk, Centre, Clinton, Clearfield Perry and Lycoming counties, and in lieu thereof, the following is here