The Democratic Watchman.

BY P. GRAY MEEK. Terms, \$2 per Annum, in Advance. BELLEFONTE, PA:

Friday Morning, June II, 1869.

Whither are we Drifting?

⁴ It is profitable always to look back over our history and to mark the progress or retrogression made, and to carefully observe whither we are drifting. If the thinking men of this day, who are at all familliar with the earlier history of the formation of our Federal constitution and the institution of popular freedom in this country, will look back over the misty and cobwebbed pages of the past, they cannot fail to see that we, as a people, have moved off from the landmarks of our fathers and that we are virtually in an open sea as to the future, and by no means sure of compass or chart. When the oarly patriots arose and ventured to rebel against the mother country, which had protected and yet oppressed them, it was from no insane desire of a few persons either to gain notoriety or pow er, much less to hazard life and prop erty for an end not carefully weighed and deemed absolutely desirable A constitution was proclaimed, after years of labor in its construction, by the indorsment of all the States then composing the American Union, each for itself; but that constitution was the work of men of compromises and concessions. For a time North Caro lina, New Jersey and even New York declined to ratify it, so fearful were the men of that day in building up a power higher than the power of their own free and independent State sovereignties. In the convention which framed the original compact between the States, under which principally was fought the war of the Revolution against George the Third, all the trials 1 made obsolete the fundamental lawwhich the American people have pass [that it has poisoned the magna charta ed through in the past seven years, of the people-that it was set up a were with almost prophetic accuracy | fearfully hinted. And during our whole history the same notes of warning from the honest Statesman of the past have 1 go back to first principles-to ree-tab fallen upon the people in the clarion notes of a WEBSTER, a CLAY, a CAL our State and National obligation4--to HOUN, & HAYNE, & QUINTHAN, and a Decolass.

The powers granted to a Federal Government in ambiguous terms, in the Constitution, have encouraged the ene - joy even the hollow form of Democratic mics of the people to set up claim of government still left. It will disappear power for the Federal government, and the republic go down in the irresurall the reserved rights of the people, and to violate express prohibitions.

This is the cause of all our troubles . . for had there been no excuse or grounds upon which to set up a defense for the thousand usurpations, it is idle to be heve that any party would have dared by nature or education, to become gos to put its foot upon the cherished pre ernors, administrators, legislators, cedents of the past, which with a vast [judges, or rulers of the American peo proportion of the people, had come to ple, there were many of them who be regarded as fixed principles of contitutional law

the constitution, succeptible of errone , to witness the trial and the failure, and ous interpretations, which gave excent to point to the proof in thousands of order of administration

No wonder with such a state of af Federal cabinet down to the most

piecing pieces, and making up a conglomerate work of confusion and opposites, why do not the people move for a Supreme Sovereign Convention to reform and re-institute a constitution for the people-something in which all the people will have a voice in its construction-not the patched patch of a party, which has a new amendment to offer for each new rascality conceived.

If the sacred and beloved Constitu tion of our fathers is important to fulfil the functions of a fundamental law, let the people so decide. Its revision by the people can but add to the marvelous power of its reinstitution.

Surely the country cannot endure without a fundamental law which shall have its strength in the hearts and veneration of the people. A law which is not respected is a law insulted, and therefore worthless, and as follows, mischievous. The old Constitution was good enough for us; but it seems that its goodness is just what vitiates it in the estimation of people who are now the worshippers of party, not of principle, law, or precedent." But good or bad, we must have a Constitution respected, if liberty, or any moiety of it, is to be saved from utter annihilation in this country. It would be dan gerous to any people to be left to the will of party even with virtue as the cornerstone of party; but with such villainv as now rules the dominant party in this unhappy land, a Constitution of some bold and explicit char acter must be made the law and the sooner the better, The history of the world is proof that a constitution, no matter how good and perfect, once trampled and set aside, is a constitution never after to be fully and completely respected.

The extreme character of the villainv which has become the supreme rule of the Federal Government, cannot be more clearly set forth than in the fact that it has made practically worthless the organic law of the land-that it has power greater than the Constitution. Whither are we drifting ? God only

knows But without a firm resolve to hsh a law for all the people-to renew assume ourselves and our rulers that law as enacted and established is in force and WUST BE RESPECTED Anew-it is safe to say that we cannot long enwhich have overleaped and overridden a rectable grave of IMPERIALISM to which we are hurrying slowly with which we are marking baudy song.

National Scandals.

When we told the Republican party that they were not competent, either thought that we said so because of our Democratic prejudices against them as It was the ambiguity of portions of opponents. But we have been spared to a revolutionary party to throw down | cases -nay in 'every' case , for who

of the White House family. General DENT is the but of the country-a mate for old daddy GRANT-the whimpering old baby, who made himself ridiculous in his old age, writing about his pre-ter having been pretty well occupied by cious soil's youth as a "hoss boy." the host of novelists, who swarm in these But why remain longer here? Look at the whole country.

In the cabinet, who do we find as the ministers of government. The position once so ably filled by both JEF-FERSON DAVIS and WM. L. MARCY is now occupied by an individual dubbed RAWLINS-Gen. RAWLINS-late the lackey-boy of ULYSSES in the field-a general without ever having had a command-the clerk of GRANT who wrote orders, furnished cigars and held the reigns of his master's horse for several years. Then there is that antiquated old imbecile FISH-the boss of the "piscatorial establishment," once honorably filled by the great Statesmen and diplomats of the new world-secretary of State. This man is one of the respectated mummies of the past, who never before aspired to be leader of more than a faction in a county convention in New York. But worst of all-the most wicked of all-the most scandalous-was the appointment of a man notoriously and scandalously incompetent into the office of secretary of the navy. GRANT made Borne secretary of the navy because Bonts had made GRANT a valuable present, and he was wicked enough to take the position to the great scandal of the country, and to gratify his unaccountable vanity, he has also humiliated him self and his friends and party. He is secretary and yet he is not secretary. But in either case Admiral PORTER is. All orders are now assued by PORTER, "for the secretary of the Navy," for the poor nincompoop doesn't know a ubpoon from a sea scrucut.

It is so throughout the whole government. Competency is no question. What did he give ? that is the important thing-what will be give? It men, thoroughly and scandalously imcompetent, could not be found to order, character does he possess ?" If any or certainty of favor and appointment at once. Look at the new foreign minus ters-were ever such a set of rascals liberated from the prisons for office be fore ? Lool at the new collectors and assessors-swindlers, confidence-men, loafers, drunkards, Alackguards-any body, who could be found utterly char acterle-#---are generally the appointee-So it is all down to the lowest.

This is a "national" scandal, and the greatest misfortune, which could befal us as a people – When the new minis ters abroad get to their places, we shall not be astonished to hear of protests, of slights to the flag, of thefts, of more smugglings, and of all manner of disgraces and misfortunes

With such a thing as WASHRIBSE at the French Court, with Brow at the Brazilian Court, and with the national blackguards and loafers scattered over the old barriers and to set up a new (will dare to say that there is a single the world, we may expect to be rid of nuisances at home but will we really Republican in office to day, from the be improved in the final result? It is a mentionable and remarkable fact, that our new foreign munisters left, with but very few exceptions, their native land immediately on receiving their commissions to avoid arrests for thefts, robberies, or debts Many of them go abroad, bearing with them the "blessings," of swindled and ruled a happy but rather more verdant fill its halls and occupy positions to sold trends, of cheated handlords, and which they are neither by nature, lothopeless washerwomen

Late Publications.

Deep Down; A Tale of the Cornish Mines. By R. M. Ballantyne. Philadelphia : J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1869. The surface of the earth and of the walatter days as frogs once did in Egypt, it is an agreeable variety to come ac story the chief interest which is subter

The story, as a story, is pleasing enough in its way; but the discriptions of the strango scenes in those vast artifi-cial caverns which man's industry has wrought, extending even under the very sea itself, of the perils encountered by the miners, the constant hand-to-hund fight with the forces of Nature that here assail them in strange and terrible forms, of the singular habits and characteristics of these burrowers of the earth, -are in a high degree instructive and entertaining. It is like reading a story of travel in unknown lands, where all is new and strange

grow familliar with things in daily Wi use, that we rarely pause to consider-oven if we know-the labor and the knowledge that have been necessary be-fore they could be brought and fashioned to our hands, or the hazards that have been encountered and sufferings endured to contribute to our daily comforts. But after reading about the wonders of patient skill displayed, and the frightful risklaily encountered, as mere things course, by these rough brave Cornish unners, the plain homely metal tin, ac quires in our eyes an interest, not attach ing to those more precious productions of the earth, whose acquisition may rather be called a caprice of fortune than a trumph of man's courage and skill

MASTER HUMPHREY'S CLOCK : by Charles Dicken's 'Hurd & Houghton 459 Broome street, N.Y.

It may be remembered that Mr. Dick ns commenced in 1840 the publication of a serial work under the above title Master Humphrey was the principal character—an old gentleman of a prat thing turn of mind, who acted as a sort of chairman of an antiquated club, whose meetings were held under the shadow of his tall clock, out of the case of which came manuscript rolls of stories Mr Pickwick reappears, and so do Sam W 'el let and his father, and even a third Weller in the person of Sam's small son Tony, who is a miniature likeness of his grandfather, and very early, under the tuition of that patriarch, displays an interest in pints and quarts. It seemed to be the author's intention to incorporate in this framework various short stories . but competent, could not be found to order, then the next "best holt" of the new President seems to be, "what great erime did he commit," what did he steal, "how many and whom did he steal, "how many and whom did he cheat and swindle," "is he a dead beat, gambler loafer or thief," "how little thread that included thus in "Master Humphrey's Clock" but are entirely indep indent of it. The fiction of Mas all these questions are answered to the ter Humphrey was then dropped, not to satisfaction of the President, there is be resumed, and the portions printed have never until now been published in collections of Mr. Dickers' Works Here they are to be found, and will be read with interest as if forming a new ovel by the great author The second portion of the book con-

sists of the various Christmas Stories which the author has written since the publication of the older and better known 'hristmas Stories

There is presented what to many will be the most valuable portion of the book -an exhaustive Index of all the characters named in Dickens's Works, with a few characterizing epithets, and the name of the story in which they appear, with a list of all the pages in which their words and actions may be found. This really great Index strikes one an jw with a-tonnaster of felicitous phrases

ton's four editions a completeness which no other editions in America or England possess; and the purchaser may take his choice, according to his taste and his

The canyass should first be covered with newspapers, using thin flour paste, and taking care not to leave any bubbles or to use too large sheets of papers The design should be arranged and pinned on to the canvass about a quarter a yard at a time, to try the effect before pasting it on, always beginning with small strip of sky at the top, and using small figures, increasing gradually in size to the ottom of the screen, and introducing build ings and sconery according to the taste of the worker, and so as to form a continuoupicture.

-A slik mosaie windów screen is made in a sort of mosaic of different colored pieces o silk, the edges of which are button-hole at-tached with white silk twist and overseemed together It is stretched in a reed frame con sisting of five strong reeds 'At the "points where the reeds cross cut them out at one side, and, in joining, lay the cut sides together and wind them with coarse green silk silk mosine is sowed into the frame with the same silk

Nirtuous Indignation.

The Radical pross, great and small, is wonderfully excited over the existence of the pillory and whipping-post, in our little sister State, Delaware – That Rad-icals generally should object to the seere punishment of thieves, and plunderers, is but untural, but is it not slightderers, is but natural, but is a not organ. Ring or new tance, and thus, some or by intpolite to make so much display of later he produces competition in the h-their sympathies 7 "A fellow feeling bor market and reduces wages as low as their sympathies " "A fellow feeling makes us wonderous kind," said somebody, and this expression of Radical feeling verifies the apothegm. The as-sumption of the role of humanity, is, we humbly submit, out of place in men, who, during the late civil war, were as who, during the late civil wir, were as blood thirsty as wolves, and treacherous as leopards. Who does not remember ket; he is forbidden to reduce his needs as leopards their acts of tyranny and oppression ¹⁴ Who fails to remember the midnight isits of the hell-born and devil inspired wretches, dubbed loyalists, to the houses the name price at which a good quality of those who refused to recognize in could be obtained under equitable kee of those who refused to recognize in could them anything more than hypoerisy and lation fraud; the dragging from their beds of honest men, and their incarceration in such laws, than that the rich should dangeons and bastiles ? We remember grow there with all these advantages dangeons and bastiles ? We remember We remember their boldness with the timid, and their pitiful cowar- er, because of the disadvantages pardice, when they chanced to meet with a posely heaped up in their way ? man who had the courage to face them; to beard them in their rage. We remember the insolence of the scoundrellyherd, who, bolstered by the madness of the hour, ran a-muck, against the peace the great majority of voters; is it not of society. We remember those, who time that they should arouse themselves of society. We remember those, who under the cloak of loyalty, vented their spite against the innocent and helply is, and though we hope that we forgive, we cannot forget their villainy and brutality. These things are all forgotten by a false and hypocritical press, now delighting itself in belong out its in-These things are all forgotten dignation against those who believe that crime should be purished. The details of the flogging and other punishments inflicted by our neighbors, are dealt out inflicted by our neighbors, are dent our with great gusta, as though no such thing had ever been done by the sup-rior and highly moral people of the North Whilst these amonhed faced the bad laws against which labor by Addition which these innotates include a metric include mass against which into the hyporites cryout against what they are been obliged to contend for so may pleased to term the barbarity of Dela-ware law, they take every occasion to prived of its digmity; and fit can be show a more than barbarism spite and only an equal chance it will certain the show a more than barbarism spite and to the second contract the second contract of t hatred against a people, a thousand times the r superiors in honesty and bravery They impose upon the people South the most oppressive and unjust laws ever known to man. No matter how unjust the grounds upon which they took up the sword, the fact of having submitted to and necessity, should

ing submitted to say receivery and end the sympathy of all generous and good men that would be contrary to the very na-'fure of Radicalism – It is simply devil-ish in character and whilst glutting its yengenance takes care to fill its purse Let us have no more of the pillory and whipping-post cant from men whose in stincts are both cowardly and bloody any accounts may be found. This really stories are noted cowardly and bloody great Index strikes one an ew with *n*-ton. If the people of Delaware choose to pun-ishment at the multitude of people whom 1 ish therees, with the lash, we say with Mr. Dickens has created. No wonder 1 all our heart, let her do it, for in the they need a Directory of the residences, a clering fitness of things, that is more in Who can have the last her to be the store store the store the store the store the store the store the store store the store store the store the store the store store the store store the store the store the store store store the store Who can keep in his head the number accordance with the moral law, than othe street where each resides 2 - Last would be the deviation of such creatures of all is a curious hist of Famihar Saying. The places of dignity and profit. We from Dickens's Works, which illustrates well the indebtedness of the world to this muster of four two theorem. away in taxes the sub-tance of the poor, This volume gives to Hurd and Hough- and then whimper and whine over the just infliction of punishment for crime

still higher in cost. This has been done repeated at almost every Bession of Congress, avowedly because the man ufacturers of this country do not furnish things so cheaply as they can be fur-nished to us from other countries. "Now, while Congress has thus made laws for the benefit of the manufactur-

ing capitalists, making it necessary for. every one who works for a living to pay double price for many of the necessaries of life; while the manufacturer is "pro-tected" and shielded from competition by all the force and power of the goverhment not one word is said as to what the workman himself—the real produc. er-shall receive in exchange for his wages! No, he is left entirely to the tender mercies of the manufacturing With all the powers of capnpitalist capitalist With all the powers of $c_{R_{1}}^{-1}$ ital and Government arrayed against them, the workingmen think they have no remedy but in combinations and strikes, which we admit they have a right to resort to, provided laws are not violated; yet strikes almost always result injuriously to the workingmen, when they refuse to work for lo they think their services worth, the man-ufacturer avails himself of the freedom 🛰 than which is guaranteed to him to import workmen from China or any other part of the world (for he believes in this kind of free trade), and thus sooner or possible

Now see the injustice and iniquity of this legislating for special classes The workingman—the real producer-18 NO much in bondage, that he is forbidden sary expenses except by depriving him self altogether of those things he desires or he must accept a poorer quality, at

How can it possibly be otherwise and on their side while the poor grow po

Is it not time that the working class es of the country-the real producers, those who pay the largest portion of the expenses of Government; who are too and demand of Congress-not that any laws shall be enacted for their special benefit, but that there shall be no more special or class legislation, that all the bad days under the pretense of "protection" shall be abolished -- that labor and capital shall be left in their natural relations to each other This would be only even handed justice, and under the "perfect law of liberty" both labor and capital would harmonize and co-operat assort and obtain for itself its tri tion to horor and wealth -Free Trader

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successes of innovation and final usur 1 cross roads postmaster, who is compe pation, that the whole instrument shild ; tent to fill the position occupied by punctuation points, valuable only as a found, name him--point him out ! relict of a time when verdant virtue and the youth with the historic hatchet that ancient barn of brains -- who now people !

war at home and among ourselve-1

pect for its past worthless innocence uable efficacy which it may possess

With such a state of affairs-withship at sea, wandering with any chance ple-the hopes of makind for the fuby which something like substantial organic law should be enacted?

days-will be a dangerous legacy to

< ^{*}

fairs-license following license, and the j thoroughly God for-saken and ignorant come to be regarded as an exploded or | him ? Not one -if a single one in the worthless congregation of verbs and grand army of office holders can be Commencing with the White House-

And so it has gone on. The constitution blood, brains, or education qualified ? tution which had withstood the shocks | GRANT is President-what is he? A of a portion of a revolutionary war, 'mere country plotter -a man utterly then the trials and tests of the war of without principle -a gambler, a horse 1812, then of frequent insurrections and | fancier-once a cleaner of cow skine, interior wars, and with the famous then a pawnbroker; formerly a hen three years war with Mexico, why tenant in the army, dismissed for incufound to be entirely inadequate of the rable drunkenness--an unknown cirfundamental law of a people in the last | cumstance of a seven years' war, floated up to the surface, buoyed up by his Once trampled, forever crushed and patron Washburn, a stool pigeon for irreparable, it exists more out of res- the New York gold robber interest-STEWART's protege-the weak creature apparently, than from any real or val- of a day-rewarded for rewards extended-a man having a vast amount of anibition, as dangerous to the future of publican rulers in times bellun. out a chart-without a compass-our phis country as would be the executive service of Louis NAPOLEON, barring his breeze which may spring up-no haven | ability. What can we say of him, this that may be reached in safety, is it not Republican President of the United time that the very security of the peo | States, that is his due, and yet write

the truth ? Five members of a Repubture-should urge some speedy mode hean cabinet, over their own signatures proclaimed ULYSSES S. GRANT, then Secretary of war Ad Interim, to be a A Constitution patched like a pair of falsifier and liar ! And the fact that trowsers seatless, legless and bodyless he was proved to be a liar and was so -a mere relic of the work of other branded by leading officers of the government, was his recommendation to leave the unsteady, poorly-raised and the jacobins, and they made him Presunfortunate millions who are to follow ident because he was a-liar ! Then us as rulers and people of this coun- there is that poor old consequential ass try. Instead of patching patches, of DENT, from Galena-another member a year.

• • • •

-The next fourth of July comes on Sunday. N's an unfortunate day, now that Jacobinism has sway. It is well enough for it that on the decline of liberty and the overthrow of the institutions, to secure which, it was made a memorical day it seeks rest in its msulted old age in the Sabbath.

When Canada is gobbled up by this country, it would be well to change its name to Erechnans Asylum. Thith er fled the parsecuted from the wild license and oppressions of our Black Re

-Old Zach Chandler--the drunk ard of Michigan in the U.S. Senateis going to Europe. What a reputation abroad this country is preparing that the gater in question is composed of four to establish. But we are content, since pieces of flat black, slik clastic, folded in half there is hope that the ship may sink.

-A finance speech in congress is an evanescent bubble concerning tissue paper promises, based on a very precarious faith.

choice, according to his taste and his pocket, between the cheap, compact, readable "Globe," the illustrated, ele, gant "Riverside," the voluminous, grace-ful "Household," and the super b "Large Paper," with its. In ba-proof pictures, its wide margin, and its limited edition of one hundred copies only to subscribers

Items for the Ladies.

Black Cremeline over black is still much i o n

~ Belled mantillas of Thillet cloth are the most stylish w. optags for cool days. Old la dies wear Thebat cloth shawls widely faced with silk. Later in the season grenadine shouls with brock heros will be worn with sille

- Avery pretty village street suit may be made of white linen spotted with pink should be a simple gored short dress and fichil frummed with a ruttle headed by a puff. A such should be added or a putted poplum. The other each is called Japanese lines. It is too wiry and stiff to be made with two shirts and basque A single skirt and Don Parasol casa que, with pleated ruffles bound with black or white blue silk, will make it stylich and se viceable.

-Lady readers may thank us for a pattern for a garter made of black silk clastic cord, blue fleery wool, blue silk ribbon, four-fifths of an inch wide It is doubtless very pretty, but how the mischief are we to know that it is fushionable: It would be wrong to inquire, much worse to attempt to ascertain in any other method, and yet = 6, a fully and won-derfully we are mark, ' and that the milliner knoweth right well. We are fold, however, their width, and darned closely with fleery wool Draw the wool alternately once above and once underneath two classic cords. The garter is then sown together, the seam is hill, den under a rosette of blue silk ribbon. Instead of darning the clastic they can be joined on to one another by button-hole loops of fleeey wool

"-The foundation" for a screen is merely a

While the Poor are Growing Poorer.

Mr. Wells in his official report says that this is so Every man who looks carefully at the subject sees that it is so-Every industrious, hard-working man We have point in the working and pipes $\frac{1}{80}$ on the set Would or Capatal is only another mane for the products of Labor 2 products which have been sized instead of con-Which have been sized instead of con-GLOBE DICKENS WITHOUT sumed. There can be no wealth, no miproviment, no progress without labor The wealth which the country possesses is the product of labor and Mir. Wells further says that this wealth is unequally and unpaturally distributed Again we ask the question why is

thi. While there may be and doubtlessare

various causes contributing to produc this result, we do not hesitate to - 844(rt that the principal reason is to be found in the odious and unjust laws which longress has enacted from time to time There has been too much class legisla-

tion There are too many laws made with a view to protect the manufacturing capstalist at the expense of the workingline fit

Congress has been enacting laws to break the fetters of the black man, while at the same time enacting laws in the interest of the manufacturers which enslave the white man-doing this too under the false pretence of protecting home industry. This has been done so insid-iously and successfully that there are now thirty millions of people in bond-age instead of four millions as before the war the war And the protected expitalists who have become our masters, say of the masses of the people who are inade to pay this is the people who are indee to pay this is the slave own-brs used to say of their slaves at the South, "They are better off in this con-dution" "They like it." "You can not make them leave their masters"

Clothing, coal, iron, salt and many other things which every workingman needs to use or work with, are to him the necessaries of life. Of course the calusm is doing and what this stand us on its race-course to the d--l, send us two dollars and get the WATCHNAN for a year. A useful size for a small room is three leaves | cheaper ne can obtain them the better, of four feet eight inches by two feet, three in-l-Yet we have the amazing fact that Con-ches; for a large room of good height, six feet | gress has made laws for the special pur-by three feet will be found in suitable proper | pose of making these things higher and

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450 Broome Street, See 192 THE UNITED STATES, for the Wester District of Pennsylvania [Wilden New WolfFe, Abankrupt under the Pilod for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Gours, notice is hereby given, to all other persons interested, to appear on the 22d day July, 1860, at 1 o'clock, P. M., before F Benich, Eag., Register in Bankrupt, and further they have, why a discharge siguid not be granned to the said Bankrupt. And further notice is hereby given, to all the Second and Third Meetings of Creditors of the said Bankrupt. They have, Why a Constraint of the Second and Third Meetings of Creditors of the said Bankrupt. The sume time and place 22-20 B Other S NOTICES. Clerk TXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters

EXECUTORS NOTICE -- Letters EXECUTORS NOTICE, - Letter-tion of Ferguson township, having been grown tod to the undersigned, he requests all persons knowing themselves findobted to said estare to make immediate payment, and those having law for settlement, us for settlement, JOHN L. GRAY. Executor.

ELECTION.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of Belle tonte Class Company, for the election of off erre will be held on Baturday the 12th of June next R. VALENTINE 80-21. Becretary