

The Democratic Watchman

BY T. GRAY MERR.

JOSE W. FUREY, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

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BELLEFONTE, PA.

Friday Morning, April 7, 1871.

Connecticut!

On Tuesday, the news from Connecticut was not good for the Democracy, as it was then thought that the State had gone Radical and elected Jewell. This would have been bad enough, although not worse than might have been expected, from the fact that the Radicals had twelve hundred negro votes that they didn't have at the late governor's election, when they were so badly whaled by the Democrats. But on Wednesday the laugh was all on our side, and it was our opponents that wore lugubrious countenances: for on that day came the news of Governor Evansen's triumphant reelection, in spite of Radicalism, niggers included. It is now certain that the Democrats have carried the State once more, and have elected two or three Congressmen. The contest has been a close one, and the gallant Democrats of Connecticut have been put to their metal, but they have rode the storm triumphantly, and again vindicated the great principles of our noble old party. The administration at Washington exerted all its power and influence to compass the defeat of Evansen, and the kinky headed, thick lippled and chalybeated, "open brothers" of that State rallied *en masse* against him, assisted and encouraged by all Radicalism, which descended to the lowest dens for the vilest scum, to get their votes for Jewell. But all in vain. The determined and valiant Democracy have overcome all opposition and Connecticut still remains in the hands of the party that has always been her best friend, and the best friend of every State in our once happy and prosperous country.

Our victory is the greater from the fact that the Radicals fully expected to carry Connecticut. They had had their plans carefully, had marshalled their forces skillfully and flattered themselves that they were able to count noses. They depended, in a great measure upon the negroes, nor did the latter fail them. On the contrary they came to the polls in great numbers and put their tickets in, promptly, for "Mass Jewell." But, alas for the fond hopes centred in them, the Democrats were too many, and the white men's ticket and candidates prevailed. So may it be ever until the false and foolish and wicked idea of negro equality has been effectually exploded.

MARSHAL McMAHON, the ablest of the French generals who was wounded and taken prisoner at Sedan and afterwards at the close of the war, released by the Prussians, is once more at the head of the French armies, having been appointed to that position by President THIERES, in view of the imminent danger threatening the government from the insurgents. This is a good thing for the government, as Mc Mahon is undoubtedly a very able general. We apprehend he will soon succeed in dispersing the rabble who refuse to acknowledge the existing government but yet have no better one to offer in its place. We do sincerely trust that La Belle France may soon succeed in quelling the internal dissensions that are now giving her so much trouble and misery.

Compromise of principle are not only wrong in themselves, but are also foolish and impolitic. In every civilized tongue, it has passed into a proverb that "honesty is the best policy." The experience of mankind has demonstrated the folly of tampering with principle. It is better to sustain a present loss than make a traffic of principle upon grounds of expediency. The trickster and the time server will eventually be found out. In the last few years, we have seen men become rich and powerful by blackening their souls with injury and glorying in their own shame. But most of them are already objects of contempt and in a little time will be "a by-word and a laughing" among all decent people.

Seventy-two Republicans and 76 Democrats voted for free salt. Against it were 39 Republicans and 7 Democrats. On coal there were 61 Republicans and 69 Democrats in favor of taking off the duty. Against it were 46 Republicans and 10 Democrats. It will be seen that the Democratic party is almost unanimous on the question of repeal, and that a large section of the Republican party is for the perpetuation of the monopoly of the necessities of life. A pin might as well be stuck there.

The Lien Law.

The Republican, though very much in the habit of making silly charges against the member from this county, takes very good care to make no mention of the "Lien Law" in favor of our poor, hard working lumbermen, that has just been passed by the Legislature at his suggestion and through his instrumentality. This law gives the men who cut down the trees and peel and haul the logs a lien upon the timber, as security for their wages. Here, therefore, in case of the impetuosity or rascality of a lumber company, these honest, hard-working men had no way of compelling it to pay them their wages, and were likely to be cheated out of the proceeds of a whole winter's work. But this law remedies all that, and gives the lumberman the first chance to get his money out of the timber. Can it be possible that the Republican has not seen or read this law? If we recollect aright, it frequently assailed Mr. MEYER, when he was the representative from this county, because something of this kind was not done, but now it seems not to see it when it has been done. Yet such is the traditional policy of that very unfair and unreliable paper. Its lights in making loose and absurd charges, for which it hasn't the shadow of foundation, but it never has had the independence or the manliness to give an opponent credit for a praiseworthy action. Nay, more, so bitter is its hatred of the present member from this county, that for fear he will receive any credit for it, it keeps its readers in ignorance of this highly important law, which every working man in the county, and particularly every man who spends his winters in lumbering ought to be familiar with. The Watchman published the law some two or three weeks ago. As yet the Republican has had nothing to say about it, and of course the readers of that paper, unless they also read some other and more liberal journal, do not know that such a law has been passed. If they will subscribe for the Watchman, we promise to keep them better booked up.

We have received an interesting little book on the culture of the strawberry, entitled, "The Strawberry Garden. How it was Planted. What it cost. What came of it, Financially and Sentimentally." It is a very practical story, by CHARLES BARNARD, with the usual love elements intermingled. LORING, corner of Broadfield and Washington streets, Boston, is the publisher. The book is worth the price, which is only 38 cents.

Approps of high rates of interest, the following:

Who'll run the Farm? I'll sell twice per cent. With direct intent, I'll take the last cent, I'll run the Farm.

Who'll run everbody? I'll and twice per cent. When Farms are spent, None can raise a cent, I'll run everbody.

Sound Doctrine.

The Rhode Island Democrats, at their State Convention, in Providence, on Thursday, adopted the following platform by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the principles of the Democratic party, as enunciated by Jefferson, Jackson, and the National Convention of the Democrats are as essential to the welfare of the nation now as at any time in our history, and as applicable to the present condition of the American people as they ever have been; that we affirm our belief in them, and in our confidence that they will again be indorsed by the people, and become once more, as they have been in times past, their guide and the support of the national and political progress.

Resolved, That we hold with admiration the result of the efforts of our brethren in New Hampshire, and congratulate them on the glorious victory they have won by an earnest and persistent devotion to the theory and practice of Democratic doctrines.

Resolved, That Congress, by its contemptuous disregard for the interests of the great mass of the people by its unjust and unequal taxation; its special legislation; its uniform encouragement of huge and swindling monopolies; its robbing the people of the public lands and giving it to grasping speculators; its unconcern for the poor man, and its heaping of individual undeserved advantages upon the rich, has forfeited the respect of the country, and failed in its duty to its citizens.

Resolved, That the usurpation of Congress in placing the ballot box at the mercy of the bayonet is in keeping with its indifference to the rights of the people and evidence of the unworthiness of its spirit and disloyalty to Republican institutions.

Resolved, That every citizen, un-naturalized or native born, is entitled to equal political rights with every other citizen, and that the unjust discrimination now made between naturalized and native born citizens should be abolished.

Resolved, That, planting ourselves, as heretofore, on the Constitution of the United States as the bulwark of our liberties, we will never cease our labors until it is once more made in fact, as in law, the supreme of the land.

The Radical Vampires--Ku Klux.

A northern contemporary, commenting upon the outrages committed by officials in Columbus, Ohio, designates them "Radical vampires," and we give them the full benefit of the title which they deserve, adding that they are the same everywhere. They are human vampires, reeking and revelling in the life blood of the nation, and seek any and every pretext to divert attention from their bloody and devouring acts, by charging them upon others. It is apparent to every unprejudiced mind, that the Ku Klux, like the grand army of the Republic, and the Know Nothings of former days originated in Republican, Radical camps, and were the creators of the Radical factionists, and it has been conclusively proven that three fifths of the murders and outrages committed throughout the Southern States, as well as in Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Massachusetts, West Virginia, and elsewhere, were by tools of the Radicals; or of Radical office holders, or Radical office seekers, while one fifth of these acts were the swift vengeance of husband, father, brother or others who had been outraged or robbed, or their property destroyed by ignorant, brutal, debased negroes, or discharged Federal soldiers, bushwhackers and outlaws. The remaining one fifth have not been traced direct to any other than personal feuds, or the visitations of vigilance committees, who have taken upon themselves to vindicate the law which the law had evaded. In the whole category not a single case, or instance of wantonly outrage can be traced to Democrats, either single or collectively, yet Radical, and half Radical organs in this city and State are continually on the hue and cry after Ku Klux in Kentucky. In Columbus, Ohio, the capital of the State, which is exclusively under Radical control, the Radical managers of the blind asylum have been proved guilty of acts of cruelty of the grossest kind, even to starving the blind inmates, in order to make money for themselves. This, and other infamies have been daily and yearly enacted by Radicals, and never a word do you hear from the radical press in Ohio, or here, either of condemnation or complaint, or for investigation, but they all unite in the howl over Ku Klux in Kentucky, and call for interference, even to quartering foreign, hireling soldiers among us. Such acts of oppression brought King George to grief and trouble, and it should cause King Grant to lose his official head, and with it all his ill gotten gains. If all the money confiscated, or stolen, by Radical office holders was restored, including, of course, Cabinet officers, and Congressmen, as well as other contractors, whether in shoddy, or by starving the soldiers, or the hospitals, or the blind asylums, the restitution would amount to several hundred millions, and would go far, very far towards liquidating the public debt, as well as a return to honesty and purity, and truth.

The Sun has brought to light very many of the dark deeds of the amalgamationists of the present day, and time and again have we exposed the bare-faced tricks of officials, and the outrageous stories of the Radical and half Radical press of this city. Our readers probably have not forgotten the many sensational stories that have appeared in those papers, nor can they remember that a single correction has ever been made, although the utter falsity of their stories was made apparent. The "Comberials" "Bullitt county tragedy" and other tales have never been corrected, though like many Ku Klux outrages they were manufactured for the occasion. They may, in excuse, say they were pleasant little fables got up as an offset to the fictions of the other morning paper, yet they have never had the manliness to give them a public, open contradiction, which leads to the conclusion that these stories were originated for political effect, and for the purpose of "bringing the Northern heart" to end in having the State crumpled, and invaded by foreign troops. This is the plain truth; and thoughtful, right minded men should throw aside partisan prejudices, and look the matter squarely in the face. We want law and order, but not usurpation, to prevail. -Louisville Sun.

FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.--Gen Howard's annual report on the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands, shows that in Washington alone there are fifteen hundred negro paupers fed and clothed at the expense of the taxpayers. He says, "No state or city recognizes them as citizens; no municipal government allows their claim to aid; unless, therefore, the United States government continues to feed and shelter them they perish." This is a sad picture for a loyal man to draw of loyal doings. He goes on to say, "I believe Congress and the people will sanction whatever expenditures are necessary to support these national paupers, and to alleviate, as far as possible, their sufferings." National paupers, and their sufferings are of republican or radical growth. The General looks at things with gloomy forebodings.

Mexican advices to the 24th ult. state that the congress is at a dead lock. The opposition have a majority, but are unable to use it, as the Juarez deputies leave the hall and prevent a quorum. Compulsory attendance of members is unconstitutional. The fusionists have been partly defeated, and the chances of Juarez are strengthened, and the army at the capital adhere to the president. The Jalisco quarrel is unimportant. Ex-Governor Cuervo ran away after an encounter between both factions. Congress has admitted a bill granting freedom of the ballot. Manrico has been appointed minister of foreign affairs. Romero will probably come to Washington as minister, and Payne assume minister of finance.

House Apportionment Bill.--A. Mon, strous Gerrymander.--Wholesale Disfranchisement of Citizens.

The following is the republican apportionment bill as reported by Mr. Elliott to the House:

- SENATORIAL.
I. The 1st, 2d, 3d, 7th, 8th and 24th wards, Philadelphia.
II. 9th, 10th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 20th wards.
III. 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 17th and 18th wards.
IV. 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 27th and 28th wards.
V. Chester and Delaware counties, one senator.
VI. Montgomery, one senator.
VII. Lehigh and Carbon, one senator.
VIII. Bucks, one senator.
IX. Berks, one senator.
X. Lancaster, one senator.
XI. Schuylkill, one senator.
XII. Northampton, Monroe, Pike and Wayne, one senator.
XIII. Dauphin and Lebanon, one senator.
XIV. Luzerne, one senator.
XV. Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming, one senator.
XVI. Columbia, Montour, Northumberland and Sullivan, one senator.
XVII. Lycoming, McKean, Potter and Tioga, one senator.
XVIII. Centre, Blair and Union, one senator.
XIX. Clinton, Cameron, Forest, Clearfield, Clarion and Elk, one senator.
XX. Cumberland and York, one senator.
XXI. Huntingdon, Adams and Franklin, one senator.
XXII. Bedford, Fulton and Somerset, one senator.
XXIII. Juniata, Mifflin, Perry, and Snyder, one senator.
XXIV. Allegheny, one senator.
XXV. Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson, one senator.
XXVI. Fayette, Greene and Westmoreland, one senator.
XXVII. Beaver and Washington, one senator.
XXVIII. Armstrong, Butler and Lawrence, one senator.
XXIX. Mercer and Venango, one senator.
XXX. Crawford, one senator.
XXXI. Erie and Warren, one senator.

REPRESENTATIVES.

- Philadelphia--First district--The 1st ward and the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th and 17th divisions of the 3d ward.
Second district--The 2d ward and the 1st and 2d divisions of the 3d ward.
Third district--The 4th ward and the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, divisions of the 3d ward.
Fourth district--The 7th ward and 7th, 8th, 11th and 14th divisions of the 2d ward.
Fifth district--The 5th and 6th wards.
Sixth district--The 8th and 9th wards, (less the 8th division of the 9th ward.)
Seventh district--The 10th ward, 8th division of the 9th ward, and 1st and 2d divisions of the 14th ward.
Eighth district--The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 6th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st divisions of the 15th ward.
Ninth district--The 13th ward and 14th ward (except the 1st and 2d divisions.)
Tenth district--The 11th and 12th wards.
Eleventh district--The 29th ward, the 28th ward and the 8th and 13th divisions of the 15th ward.
Twelfth district--The 16th ward and the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 10th divisions of the 15th ward.
Thirteenth district--The 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 19th divisions of the 17th ward.
Fourteenth district--The 18th ward the 4th division of the 25th ward, and the 1st 2d and 3d divisions of the 17th ward.
Fifteenth district--The 1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st 22d 23d 24th 25th divisions of the 19th ward, and 18th of the 20th ward.
Sixteenth district--The 22d and 21st wards.
Seventeenth district--The 23d ward and the 1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th and 8th divisions of the 25th ward, and the 8th 20th and 21st divisions of the 19th ward.
Eighteenth district--The 24th and 27th wards.
Montgomery 2 do; Bucks 2 do; Lehigh 2 do; Susquehanna and Wyoming 2 do; Columbia and Montour 1 do; Berks 3 do; Chester 3 do; Lebanon 1 do; York 3 do; Franklin 1 do; Cumberland 1 do; Juniata and Perry 1 do; Centre 1 do; Clinton and Cameron 1 do; Porrett and Clarion 1 do; Erie 2 do; Mercer and Butler 3 do; Beaver and Washington 2 do; Northampton, Carbon and Wayne 3 do; Pike and Wayne 1 do; Luzerne 5 do; Bradford, Lycoming and Sullivan 4 do; Schuylkill 3 do; Delaware 1 do; Lancaster 1 do; Dauphin 2 do; Adams 1 do; Northumberland 1 do; Union and Snyder 1 do; Huntingdon and Mifflin 1 do; Tioga, Potter and McKean 2 do; Clearfield and Elk 1 do; Warren and Venango 2 do; Crawford 2 do; Lawrence 1 do; Allegheny (outside of Pittsburgh) 5 do; Pittsburg 1st 2d 3d 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th and 14th wards 1 do; the 10th 11th 12th 13th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th 21st 22d 23d and 23d wards 1 do; Indiana, Jefferson and Westmoreland 4 do; Greene 1 do; Fayette 1 do; Cambria 1 do; Somerset, Bedford and Fulton 2 do; Blair 1 do.
The conductor of an omnibus said to a young lady, one of his passengers: "Miss, your fair." "Well, if I am," she replied, "I don't want any of your impertinence."

Tennyson is growing very old and crabbed, and modestly believes he is the only true poet now living.

Mutilated Currency.

The Washington Daily Patriot of the 24th ult. says:

The United States Treasurer is in daily receipt of numerous letters, enclosing slips cut from various newspapers, to the effect that he has decided that postmasters must receive mutilated currency for stamps, when, in case the United States notes, not more than one-twentieth of each note missing, and that in fractional currency not more than one-tenth is missing. It would seem from these letters that there is a general impression prevailing among postmasters, that they are compelled to redeem mutilated currency. In reply to such a letter the Treasurer says that he has never ventured to instruct postmasters in relation to the receipt of currency by them, nor made any decision on the subject. He has merely referred postmasters and others seeking information on the subject, to circular No. 76, from the Post Office Department, under which postmasters are required "to receive in payment for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, United States notes of which not more than one-twentieth is missing, and fractional notes of which not more than one-twentieth is missing, fully fractional notes of which not more than one-tenth is missing, if clearly genuine."

He also calls attention to the fact that under that circular postmasters are not required to receive for any purpose mutilated currency; that is to say, currency of which more than the proportions above referred to is missing; nor are they required to receive currency of which less than those proportions is missing for any other purpose than that indicated above. In other words, they are not required to redeem currency. Mutilated currency is redeemable by the Treasurer of the United States, and by no other officers, and under the instructions of the Department, is not receivable in payment of any public dues, either at par or less.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES.--The Hon. Chester Cyner has addressed to his excellency Gov. Geary, the following letter accepting his re-appointment as a member of the board of public charities of Pennsylvania. In conferring this appointment, Gov. Geary has made a graceful recognition of the abilities and public services of his former political opponent, and has truly complied with the spirit of the law constituting the board. It will gratify the hosts of friends of this distinguished Pennsylvanian to learn that he will soon return home and accept a position which imposes duties and responsibilities without conferring emolument and reward.

Rome, Italy, March 10, 1871.--My Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by day's mail of your letter of the 20th ult., informing me of my re-appointment as a member of the board of public charities. The commission from the secretary of the commonwealth was received at the same time.

I am deeply indebted for your renewed expression of your confidence, my only regret being that I am unable for the present to give that time and attention to the duties of the position which its importance demands. On my return home I hope to be able to present some facts and statistics which may be of importance to the people, and thereafter I shall endeavor to discharge, so far as it is in my power, the highly responsible duties of the place to which you have been pleased to re-appoint me.

With every wish for your continued health and happiness, I have the honor to remain, yours, very truly, HEISTER CYNER, His Excellency Governor Geary.

Monongahela Foundry and Machine Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. These Works, the largest of the kind in the country, have lately passed into the hands of Messrs Anderson & Fry, who will continue the business, retaining the same workman that have so long been in the employ of the former proprietor, Mr. S. S. Fowler. The new firm have made many valuable additions to the works, and are now prepared to execute all orders for heavy machinery, castings, &c., &c. The machinery consists of boring and turning lathes, planing, slotting and drilling machines, of every variety, suitable for working the lightest and most delicate machinery, to the largest and heaviest rolling mill work. One of their specialties is first class Mill and Water wheel machinery. Patterns are constructed with a view to this line of business, and combine with accuracy and symmetry of construction a sufficient strength to make them useful for the purpose.

In addition, they have a complete assortment of Pulley Patterns, and appliances for making any diameter and size of pulley. One line, suitable for cotton and other light machinery, perhaps the lightest ever known.

Call or send for a catalogue of patterns.

If it could be made clear that Congressional legislation is really needed for the protection of any deserving class of people at the South--whether white or black--no one in the Democratic party would object to passing any law calculated to effect the object. But there is good reason to believe that, like the acts of reconstruction, the bills now coming to maturity are designed to nourish and protect carpetbaggers, and to enable the few of Radical politics to govern, oppress and impoverish the Democratic or Conservative many. Since the close of the war every Southern State has been subjected to spoliation at the hands of carpetbaggers, native scoundrels and negroes, and every prominent office, even the judiciary, has been subsidized to subvert base partisan ends. Under these circumstances the cry of Ku-Klux has no significance except to keep copyhold of the Southern States under any pretext. -Potterville Standard.

SCARLET FEVER.--The Philadelphia Press having published an item in reference to the scarlet fever in Chicago, received from a correspondent the following communication: Your remarks relative to the scarlet fever in Chicago, incline me to offer for your columns what a distinguished physician of twenty five years' practice said to me some years since, and being dead, and leaving no immediate relative as his successor, it should not be considered uncharitable. Said he: No one need die of scarlet fever. I have never lost one. I am not your family doctor but an intimate friend of him who is. You're raising a family of children, and in consideration of kindness rendered me I give you my mode of treating that disease. It may be called skin disease. In other words, nature in its efforts to throw off the disease clogs the pores of the skin. If these pores are not kept open the disease settles upon some of the vital organs, and death frequently results therefrom.

Take one quart of hot water, one gill of alcohol or whiskey, and one lump of washing soda the size of a walnut, and with this simple preparation while hot, with sponge or napkin, bathe the patient, either standing or sitting, beginning at the top of the head and bathing down to the soles of the feet; five minutes will be sufficient time; then wrap in a blanket; in, say twenty minutes, it will be found that the fever will have dried the moisture left upon the body by the bath, then put on dry clothing. If the case is very severe, the bath should be repeated in three hours, if not two or three times a day. Medicine is unnecessary, unless the bowels are constipated. Having practiced the above with my four children and with success, I respectfully submit it.

Senator Frelinghuysen thinks that the "moral presence" of our fleet in Dominican waters had a good effect on Hayti. The Senator never uttered a sounder opinion in his life. The "moral presence" of a big man brandishing a club over a little man's head, in nine cases out of ten will keep the little man quiet. -Lancaster Intelligencer.

In the election campaign just over in Burlington, Vt., one candidate charges another aspirant with buying soap bones at the market, and sticking a pair of turkey legs through the top of his basket to "make a show on the street."

"Sambo, did you ever see the Catskill Mountains?" "No, sah; but I've seen um kill mice."

It is against scriptures to quit chewing tobacco, because it says, "He that is filthy let him be filthy still."

Now Advertisements.

NOTICE. The celebrated JACK BEEFORD will stand the ensuing season at R. B. Venter's farm, now occupied by Edward Omer, adjoining Valentine's Iron Works. This is one of the best Kentucky stock, and measures full sixteen hands high; is large boned and built as ordinarily and is sure. TERMS: None but the largest and best selected mares whose breeding qualities are certain will be accepted. No charge for service where the owner of the mare agrees to sell the colt at the age of 4 months to the owner of said Jack, for which he agrees to pay the sum of Forty Dollars for each sound colt at time of purchase. For further particulars apply to EDWARD OMER, Groom, 1614 3rd.

BOALSBUURG ACADEMY. BOALSBUURG, CENTRE COUNTY, PA. The Spring Term of ten weeks begins APRIL, 24th 1871. The usual departments, NORMAL, CLASSIC, AND ACADEMIC are continued. Tuition at from \$5 to \$7 per term. BOARDING at reasonable rates. Send for a CIRCULAR. Address G. W. LEISHER, Boalsburg, Centre County, Pa. 1611 3d.

AUCTION. The undersigned having bought the entire stock of my relative owned by George T. Miller in the Brokerage, Bow, Bellefonte, Pa., will expose at a

PUBLIC AUCTION, commencing on

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1871.

The stock consists of Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Notions, Carpets, Clothing, Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Groceries, Canned Fruits, Queens ware, Cedarware, Glassware, Fish &c. This auction will be held the entire afternoon and evening of Saturday, the 8th inst., and the afternoon and evening of the Saturday following, the 9th inst., and will be continued from day to day, until the entire stock is sold. The remaining goods will be sold at private sale at cost. He desires it to be distinctly understood that no goods will be reserved, and everything sold to the highest bidder. Terms--All sums under ten dollars, cash. All sums above ten dollars, six months credit by approved security.

Afternoon auction begins at two o'clock. Evening auction at seven o'clock. JAMES H. LIPTON, 1614.

S. BELFORD, D. D. S. Offers his professional services to the citizens of Centre County, office over Wilson's Drug store, one door below Irvin & Wilson's Hardware store. All work entrusted to me will be executed in the best manner. For full rates Valentin's \$3.00 Upper sets \$10.00 Partial sets at \$2 dollars per tooth. Please give me a call. 1614