Wednesday Morning, February 3, '69

The Right of Self-Government. Our fathers in, 1776, in the time of their dangers and trials, adopted the principle that Governments derive

the governed. They invited and accepted the aid of all races and classes of men, and promised openly to the world an asylum for the oppressed.

They professed that they would establish an absolute equality of rights amongst men, and secure their enjoyment by making the voice of each citizen a necessity to the Government.

In the day of prosperity they forgot the dark-skinned race, who were their servants and helpers, and with whom, in many instances, they had shared the toils of the march and the perils of the field.

Drifting away from this broad principle of equal rights, the only anchor to which Republican government can cling in the storms of time, our fathers and their sons, from generation to generation, floated and sailed on over deep, and dark, and calm. but treacherous seas, until the craft was found wrecking in the breakers of revolution, and thumping its groaning timbers on the rocks of civil war.

Again, in our trial, we worked back to the old anchorage. Slavery went down, and the black man with the white, was welcome as ally in the duties:and trials of the field.

We are now to establish, on the ruins of this false and ruinous system. another, and it must be either one in consonance with, or in derogation of, the principle of equality of human rights.

"All men are created equal." Before God's law all stand on one plane. There is no respect of persons with Him. The size of a man's body, the color of his skin, or the place of his birth, is nought in the making up of that last great account that all must render. Why, then, should men's laws make distinctions not necessary in governing the universe itself? To do so is to contemn this example-to violate His teachings-to bring upon our land, as our father's did, His swift and sure judgments-to prolong a useless and ruinous struggle, for an-

only in obedience to a blind conservative folly, that our experience ought to have eliminated from this peorie. The Lower House of our Congress. has passed by the requisite two-thirds, sion to the State authorities, an amendment to the Constitution denying the authority of either State or Nation to deprive any one of. his right to vote on account of color or previous condition. We hope no one of those, who have the trust that Republicans confided to them in their keeping, will fail to come up boldly now to the support of this righteous measure. Let us hear of no weakness, quaking in terror of old prejudices .-Let the Senate act at once, and add to the force of the reform, by provid-

ing that all citizens shall be assured equally their political franchises of everykind, so long as they abide peacefully in their country, and are free from restraint imposed for crimes ascertained by due process of law. Let there be no disfranchisement and no test oaths i

Let the ballot-box be carefully guarded from fraud, the citizen's right fully secured to him by secret ballot, and the will of the majority be the supreme law of each State and of the Nation.

We have no doubt such an amendment would be ratified by all the States and people, but if we cannot new secure so broad a doctrine, let us at least have the honesty and courage to ratify at once what the House pro-

In the trial of P. GRAY MEEK for libel, the defendant was allowed to introduce, without objection, any proof he could find, to show the truth of his charges against the Williamsport Dickinson Seminary. He failed utterly to make good any one of them, and went out of court saddled with the costs, by a jury of his political friends.

All the soreheads he could find amongst the worst behaved of the students, were unable to find one real evidence of mismanagement or corruption on the part of the Faculty of that school.

All honor to that Faculty for their courage in vindicating themselves in a legal and proper manner, and to a jury who could do righteously, even when appeals were tacitly made to anduce them to listen to partizan prejudices, and save a political friend.

Our Democratic friends were surprised and indignant, that a Democratic jury should impose the not very light penalty of three or four hundred dollars in costs upon P. GRAY MEEK, their editor. But those who so expressed themselves, while they expected fellow Democrats to violate their her slavish chains the more tightly oaths for the sake of party, in private around her Irish subjects, already bleedacknowledged that the case was clearly made out against him, and that, if sworn, would be compelled to pronounce him guilty, or to do what the jury did do, impose the costs upon him as the evidence of their condemnation of, and punishment for his ofhis libel suit. fence against truth and decency.

Protection to American Industry.

We print on our first page a most excellent article, on the subject of 'Protection to American Industry,' which we copy from the Irish Republic. We neglected to credit the article to that Journal, but avail ourselves

of this opportunity to make the amende honorable. We hope that our readers. and especially our adopted fellow citizens, will not fail to read the article closely, and study well its arguments. The protection policy is the true one for this country, and no man who owns their just powers from the consent of a farm, or who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, should fail to inform himself thoroughly on this subject.

Everybody, says Colton, knows how quick the farming interests feel the penefits of a new manufactory, or a new village or town, that has sprung up in the midst of them, under a protective system. The farms instantly rise in value; some of them in the neighborhood are turned into gardens—the most and lively market is opened for agriin greater demand, and better paid; ts products command a higher price; and in this way the increase of manufacturing establishments over the face of the country, under the fostering care of the same system, diffuses the same benefits over the agricultural interests of the whole land. The operation is simple, and may easily be xplained. In the first place the market is brought home to the door of agriculture, instead of being remote in a foreign land. Next; the wants supplied and the profits made by the sale of agricultural products are supplied and made at home; and the capital on both sides is in the country, stays here; is used here; and by being turned over and over again, in different hands, to different productive ends, is the cause of ceaseless and cumulative wealth among all parties; whereas, if the same wants had been supplied from abroad. this capital would have gone abroad, and been lost to the country forever .-In all these transactions, and as a consequence, besides the benefits to the agricultural interests, and besides the activity and profit which they afford to every species of business connected with them-and it extends to all kinds of business--there are constantly grow: ing up in the community those great capital wnich having been first the

all and receiving benefits from all. It is the creation of a new and countother generation, against the true less family of interests allied to each principles of human liberty—to do that other, and all profiting by the active operations of which they, in such connection and by such reciprocal influences, are the cause. The country and

cause of these wide-spread and univer-

all parties are enriched. The great Statesman and pher, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, understood this subject in all its bearings, and in 1771 penned the following sound doctrine: "It is well understood that whenever a manufature is established

raises the value of lands in the neighboring country all around it, partly by the greater demand near at hand for the produce of the land, and partly from the plenty of money drawn by the manufacturers to that part of the country. It seems, therefore, 'the interest of all our farmers and owners of lands to encourage our young manufactures in preference to foreign ones imported among us from distant countries."

Notwithstanding the fact that WASH-INGTON, JEFFERSON, FRANKLIN, MAD-ISON, MONROE and Gen. JACKSON were all strong advocates of the protective policy, we have the English ed all over the country. We have, in the city of New York, the "Free Trade League," organized by English Commission Merchants, and held together-by English capital; sanctioned and endorsed by every leader of the socalled Democratic party; and here in Bellefonte we have the Democratic Watchman declaring, as an inducement for men to subscribe for it, that it will "war against all manner of robber tariffs, and other frauds upon consumers;" and that it will "upthe many," language that has been English free trade and English aristocracy dare not ignore or refuse to sanction. The teachings of JEFFERson and Jackson may be, and are, thrown aside: but the freetrade theories of these English lords, and haters

out Why our adopted fellow citizens, especially the Irish portion of them, continue to act with the Democratic party, and thus vote in favor of free trade, British prosperity, and the enslavement of their own beloved IRELAND is, we confess, a problem, or rather a mystery, which we cannot solve nor understand.

Here is one fact we wish to impress upon the mind of every one of them, to wit: England's strength is in her commerce. Every free trade vote vou cast increases that strength, and binds Democratic jury, by their verdict, de- ful for all Trades' Union to meet pea- lies now on saving grace alone. ing, heartsick, down-trodden, oppressed and without hope, save in the triumphs of the great progressive party, which is called Republican in America, and

Liberal in Great Britain.

"Scot-ia." The last Bedford Inquirer has the following handsome compliment to Hon. JOHN SCOTT.

"Scotts, wha has wi' WALLACE bled." The brilliant success of Hon. John Scott, of Huntingdon, in his Senatorial aspirations, has so elated the people of that ancient village, that they have given way to the most excessive manifestations of delight, some of which, it is said, appear ludicrous in the best definition of the word. An eye witness, who is our informant, says that he has never read, heard or seen anything like

Our narrator says the usually sober town has been drunk with excitement; that old men and maidens have vied with each other in their enthusiasm: young men and matrons have joined their most ardent zeal with the universal impulse; old men have thrown awa y their canes and danced with delight: matrons have lovingly seized their offprofitable species of husbandry—a new | spring and covered them with kisses in an exuberance of joy; young gentlemen cultural products; agricultural labor is and young ladies have been seen to embrace, rapturously, upon the door steps: boys and girls have exhausted their school hours indicting billetdoux congratulating each other on the general result; and several good feeling fellows were seen embracing lamp posts while others of their companions were feeling up for the ground; the latter, however, were exceptions.

The new born babe is now christened Scott; the boy coasting down the hill, in the midst of his delight, pulls off his hat and hurrahs for Scott; the little girl lisps, ere her matin song, blushes, "mittens" the chap who does not put his trust in Scott; the merchant forgets his measurement in his anxiety | to 5. for the cause of Scott; the miller stops his mill to further the interests of Scott; the Judge upon the bench "sees the point clearly" and goes for Scott; the lawyers at the bar move the continuance of the list, and are jolly over the which will protract the difficulty with success of Scott; the jury believe in Turkey. Scott, and the prisoner in the dock should go Scott free.

The doctor, it is said, coats his pills with Scott, and everybody takes them; the dentist has been known to stop with a half wrenched tooth, portraying the triumphs of Scott, and when the excited and afflict ou patient had subinterests, with increasing amounts of | sided sufficiently to realize the pain, he has been soothed with a new application of Scott; the book-seller has sold all the copies of Scott on hand, two or sal benefits are the perpetual nurturers of the same; imparting benefits to three dozen of the Scott ish Chiefs and only failed to sell all the balance of his stock because it was not labelled Scott; "Dad Lewis" has supplied the place with Scott snuff, whereby everybody has sneezed, until his prizes have become the thing of the whole town and the last one drawn has been the Hon.

John Scott. that place over their good fortune, tion to rally them for their excessive delight, for which they will, we know, its offical recognition of his diplomatic excuse us. We believe, seriously, that powers. which employs a number of hands, it | not only Huntingdon should be proud of the result, but all Central Pennsylvania. The extremes, heretofore, have presumed that they alone were entitled to these honors while we have been left. out in the cold. In the future, Central Pennsylvania will take care of her own peculiar interests.

The Republican Party.

Dilke, the intelligent English tourist, devotes a chapter in his new vol ume of travels to the Republican party in America. Among other things he says: "If we look to the record of the Republican party with a view to make a forecast of its future conduct, we find that at the end of the war the party emisaries of free trade—the Belmonts | had before it the choice between miliand other Democratic leaders, scatter- tary rule for the South-between government carried on through Generals and Provost Marshals, and a rule founded upon the principles of equity and self-government, dear to our race, and supported by local majorities, not by foreign bayonets.". After then reviewing what the organization has ac of paper large enough to embrace Mercomplished, he pays the following tribute to it: "The organization of the Republican party is hugely powerful; it has its branches in every township and district in the Union; but is strong, not in the wiles of crafty plotters, not hold Free Trade and the rights of in the devices of unknown politicians, dictated by British free traders, who the country. If there were nothing have the interests of the Watchman else to be said to Englishmen on the and the Democratic party in their state of parties in America, it should keeping, and which these satillites of be sufficient to point out that while the 'Democracy' claim the Mozart faction of New York, and the shoddy aristocracy, the pious New Englanders and their sons in the Northwest are by a vast majority Republicans, and no 'side issue' should be allowed to disguise the and oppressors of the Irish race and fact that the Democratic is the party nation, must be imperatively carried of New York, the Republican party, of America."

THE jury in the Libel Suit brought by Dr. MITCHELL of the Dickinson to pay the costs. Rather expensive printing, that, Mr. MEEK. We can't

The liberty of the press to publish the truth is still secure in Centre counlie against the Dickinson Seminary.

THE verdict in the MEEK-LIBEL-SUIT is a severe rebuke to Mr. MEEK, costs, Mr. MEER?

Editorial and News Items.

- It is said the Tribune Association has insured the life of Mr. Greely for the handsome sum of \$100,000.

-A Canadian was robbed of fourteen thousand dollars Wednesday night, in a Broadway, New York, gam-

-The Legislative Committe e on the location of the Ohio Agricultural College have reported in favor of Ur-

bling saloon.

merchant of Peoria, Ill., fell dead in his house Wednesday night, from heart disease.

-The Republican State Central Committee of Virginia has called a State Convention for March 9th, to nominate candidates for State officers. -Omaha telegrams state that one

thousand and twenty miles of track has been completed west of Omaha. It is expected a junction will be made April 1st. -A petition to the Senate of the United States, signed by Hon. B. Up. per cent. or less. Or, to make this ton and others, against the confirma-

been placed at the Merchants' Exchange in Boston for signatures. -General Dix, the American Min ister in Paris, at a public banquet declared that the cause of the Greeks

had the sympathy of America. -A resolution has passed the Florida House declaring the evidence subagainst Governor Reed of high crimes | es on net earnings and income.

-The Greek Government will probably give in its adhesion to the conclusions of the conference of Paris but it is feared that its signature will be accompanied with reservation,

- A Joint resolution has passed the South Carolina Legislature, and been sent to the Governor for approval, authorizing the Governor to employ an armed force for the preservation of the peace. The House has passed a it to enforce the civil rights act of

Congress. -Six years ago, Anna Dickinson was a girl working in the mintat Philadelphia, and now she is a popular lecturer. The Press says she enchains her audience by will and intellect. When you look at her, according to that journal, you see only a cold gray eye on guard behind an intellectual bayonet.

-The Spanish Government has laid claim to all libraries, archives, and works of art possesed by the churches, We rejoice with the good citizens of as property of the State. Violent demonstrations have been made by peothough we cannot resist the tempta- ple in Madrid against the Papal nuncio and the Government has withdrawn

> tracted therefrom the suspected thief was arrested Wednesday. Some of the stolen articles were found on his person. That night in jail he attempted suicide, but the large dose of poison he took acted as an emetic, and saved his life,

Four colored men and a white man, charged with the crime of stealing the body of a Colonel Welleson, from a tomb, about seven miles from Kingston, North Carollina, were taken from the jail in that place, where they were held, a few days ago, and murdered by a band of thirty or forty citizens of the place. No arrests have as yet been made.

-The credentials of the Hon. John Scott, says the Pittsburg Commercial, Pennsylvania's New Senator, which were presented to the Senate on Thursday, are engrossed on a sheet cator's projection of the globe, and with the big seal of the Keystone State make a truly formidable document.

-A meeting of the old Union Whigs and Democrats who opposed secession has been held at Montgombut in the hearts of the loyal people of ery, Alabama, and adopted resolutions deprecating all attempts to or-ganize a new party, and in favor of Until this great victory is won our Poor devils they must be blind as bats. What! opposed to secession and dis- ty to call a Government republican in union during the war, and after the war resolve to act with the original secessionists-The Democratic party.

-The Commissioners to codify and revise the laws of Congress have submitted a preliminary report to Congress. They have finished the army. navy, and public printing branches of their work, and find it will be necessary to repeal five hundred acts and Seminary, against P. G. MEEK, bro't parts of acts, and resolutions. The in a verdict of not guilty; but MEEK work on postal service, post-office department, and congressional printer is about done, and much other matesee where your great victory comes | rial is in hand, but not ready for ex- the celestial city, as his good deeds amination.

men's Convention agreed to present ident. That sin sunk the Parson, and ty, says P. G. MEEK. So it is; but a to the Legislature bills making it law- he has since torn up his book and reclared that you sho'd pay \$300or \$400 | ceably and establish necessary bylaws of costs for publishing a contemptible for their own government, providing for the abolition of the prison contract with the eight-hour law, and proviand a grand victory in favor of right ding for an apprenticeship system. his place. So MEEK has gone to his when we take into consideration the The Convention also recommended to place to mingle with his associates, the CREWS and Hinges of every variety and

Four Great Sources of State Revenue From the Philadelphia Telegraph]

The great mass of the reading ole of Pennsylvania have of late heir attention directed to the fact that the income of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania during the past year amounted to about five millions of dollars. Yet the sources from which this revenue was derived, and how it comes that no one feels the pressure of its taxation, are probably known to few. It is well to look for a moment at the four great streams from which over one-half of the total receipts of the State -Gorge H. Reynolds, a prominent are derived; for from the four species perchant of Peoria. Ill. fell dead in of taxes we shall name, more is secured than from all the sources of other taxes combined. All of them are payments extracted from rich corporations. Let us take them in the order of the amounts they realize. First, the tax on capital stock, from which the State received during 1868 the sum of \$1, 064,068. This tax was levied by the act approved 12th April, 1859, which provides for the imposition of a tax on the capital stock of every bank, company, or association, of one-half mill or each one per cent. of dividend declared by the company; and in case no dividend is declared, the tax is assessed on the calculation of a dividend of six

nore clear by an example, a company declares a dividend of six per cent. on tion of the Alabama claims treaty, has its capital stock of \$105,500, its tax would be \$315 50. By the law a steady and never failing income is secured to the State as the price of the corporate existence of the company, and is al ways a means of revenue. How fruitful an engine for raising revenue it is, was identical with that of liberty can be seen when the tal point by Pennsylvania Railroad alone is \$111,-568, by the Reading \$116,469, and by the Lehigh Valley \$53,657. The Pennsylvania Company for the insurance of lives under the law pays \$10,500. From ida House declaring the evidence sub-it is secured nearly one-fourth of the mitted by the investigating committee total receipts of the State. Second.— "I's for Stott;" the maiden, full of insufficient to substantiate the charge | The next largest channel is that of taxand misdemeanors. The vote was 43 and includes in those upon whom is falls both private bankers and all cor-

porations not paying a tax upon divi-dends. By the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Phœnix Iron Company, it does not exclude from the new tax those which pay taxes on capital stock. It is three per cent. on the income. ast year, there was collected \$422,803 against it a bitter rebellion is raised by he various rich corporations, and there was for many months a battle on Gvery possible ground, but in all of them the

Commonwealth was successful. The inird of the four sources to which we have referred is the tax on gross receipts of corporations. It is imposed by the act of 29th September, 1866, which provides "that in addition to the taxes now provided by law, every railroad, canal. and transportation company, not liable to tax on income, shall pay a tax of three-fourths of one per cent. on its gross receipts." From this the State received \$384,161. There is at present in litigation a point as to whether this tax is constitutionally laid on that portion of gross receipts arising from inter-State traffic. Should it be decided in favor of the State, the in-

comes from this source would be next rear over \$500,000. Lastly, the tax on tonnage. Under this head is the commutation of the Pennsylvania Railroad of \$360,000 per annum, for the withdrawal of the previous taxes on her tonnage. This is an which fall under the general law of the 30th of April, 1864, have the following hurden laid on the receipts from every thing they carry: First, on production of mines, each ton of 2,000 pounds, a duty of two cents; second, on products -The residences of several wealthy of forests, animal and all agricultural farmers near Morris, Ill.; having been products. 3 cents, and on all other things 5 cents. This netted the State \$307,537. Whether it is illegal in the same way as is alleged of the tonnage tax, is to be decided by the Supreme Court. If it is not, then a hundred thousand a year more will be added to its contribution to the State. From these four sources, therefore, the Commonwealth, as is shown by the Audi-

tor General, annually derives an income of \$2,500,000 SENATOR SUMNER.-Mr. Sumner has received numerous congratulations on his re-election for a fourth term of six years. The National Executive Committee of colored men appointed by the recent convention here, recently addressed him a letter of congratulation, to which Mr. Sumner replied as follows:

SENATE CHAMBER, Sunday, Jan. 24. GENTLEMEN: - 1 receive gratefully the congratulations which the Nationa Executive Committee of colored citizens have made to me on my recent re-election to the Senate. One of the hoicest satisfactions of arduous public service is found in the good-will which you so kindly communicate to me in were disposed to hesitate, your letter would quicken my energies. Be assured I shall press on to the end against prejudice, against opposition, against com-binations of all kinds. The good cause has advanced from victory to victory. It only remains that equal rights for all shall be assured at the ballet box upholding the Democratic party. work is unfinished; nor, in my opinion, can our Republic give an example to mankind. It is little short of absurdiform which makes a discrimination of rights on account of color, and es-tablishes an oligarchy of the skin. Believe me, gentlemen, very faithfully, yours, Charles Sumner.
George T. Downing, Chairman;

F. C. BARBADOES, Secretary. -It is said that Parson Brownlow used to keep an account of his good and bad deeds, and occasionally to strike a balance to see what his chances were for Heaven, and it used to be the boast of the Parson that if St. Peter kept the account correct, he should have no difficulty in entering were in the ascendancy, untill he -The New York States Working- nominated A. Johnson for Vice Pres-

MEEK says "a cell is empty in the Centre county jail, and there is no one system; providing that no State work to fillit." The prince of devils thought shall be done unless in accordance there was a vacancy when he was kicked ont of heaven; but he found EMPTY—MEEK'S pocket-book sizes fact that nine or ten of the jury were all labor unions of the State to join Democratic members of the Legisla-

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A MERICAN BUTTON-HOLE

CHINE COMBINED.

MEDAL AWARDED AT THE PARIS EX POSITION, 1867.

OVER-SEAMING AND SEWING MA



In directing attention to the celebrated COMBINATION BUTTON HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE, we feel fully warranted in claiming for it unquestionable super The Simplicity, Ease and Certainty with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, certainly place it far in

advance of any other similar invention of the I is also the cheapest, intrinsically, as well as the best, since it is really two machines combined in one, (by simple and heautiful mechanical arrangement never before accomplished by human ingenuity,) making either the Lock Stitch or Button Hole Stitch, as occasion may require. It is, at the same time simple in construction, comparatively noiseless easily understood and in a word it combines with those advantages exclusive ly its own the most deirable qualities of all others, for it not only does every variety of sewing in a SUPERIOR MANNER, but in addition Overseams splendilly and makes beautiful Burron and Eveler Holes in all fabrics. This is far beyond the capacity of any other machine. The SPLENDID MECHANISM of this Machine,

and the superior skill workman hip and maguarantee of accuracy, strength and dura bility, and edable the company and its agents to Warrant Every Machine they sell to give entire satisfaction

INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN ON THE MA CHINE GRATUITOUSLY,

Lessons may be taken if desired with view to test the Machine, or to become bet-ter acquainted with it before deciding to pur-Samples of work will be furnish-

J. J. BISSEL & CO.. LOCK HAVEN, PENN'A.. Agents for Clinton, Centre and Clearfield

This Machine does all kinds of Stitching, Hemming, Cording, Felling, Braiding, Binding, Ruffling, Tucking Sewing and Gathering on.

This gractest Novelty of the age, is now exhibition and for sale by J. J. BISEL & CO, Agt's.

Examine all other Machines, then call and examine this one before buying.

DENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

READ THE PITTSB'GH COMMERCIAL, BALD EAGLE VALLEY TYRONE & CLEARFIELD BRANCHES

OPENING OF TYRONE & CLEARFIELD BRANCH TO CLEARFIELD. 41 MILES NORTH OF TYRONE.

On and after Monday, February 1st, 1869 two Passenger Trains will run daily (except Sundays) between Tyro e and Lock Haven and one Passenger Train between Tyrone and Clearfield-as follows:

BALD EAGLE VALLEY.

WESTWARD. Mail Leaves Lock Haven at 30 p "......."...Milesburg "...11 48 s m Arrives at Tyrone at...... 1 20 p m RASTWARD. Mail leaves Tyrone at....."....Milesburg at......11 02 a m

TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD. NORTHWARD. behalf of those for whom I labored. If | Clearfield Mail leaves Tyrone at., 9 00 a "......."....Osceola at.,10 40 a m Arrive at Clearfield at..... 1 00 р

Arrives at Lock Haven at10 30 p

BOUTHWARD. Leaves Clearfield at..... 2 55 p Arrive at Tyrone at..... CONNECTIONS:

Passengers leaves Clearfield at 2 o'clock p. m., Philipsburg at 3 of p. m., Osceola at 4 15 p. m., arrive at Tyrone at 5 50 p. m., making connection with Cincinnati Express East at 6 17 p.m., and with Mail West a 6 44 p. m., on Main Line; also with Bald Eagle Express, leaving Tyrone at 7 00 p. m., arriving at Bellefonte at 8 45 p. m., at Lock Haven at 10 30 p. m., connecting with Erie Mail East on the Philadelphia and Erie road at 11 21 p. m. arriving at Williamsport at

12 40 a. m.

Returning, passengers leaving Williamsport at 8 15 a m, on Erie Mail West, arrive at Lock Haven at 9 31 a m, connecting with Bald Eagle Express leaving Lock Haven at 10 20 a m, arriving at Bellefonte at 11 55 a m, Snow Shoe City at 5 35 rm, and Tyrone at 1 20 pm, connecting with Way Passenger West at 1 40 pm, and Mail East at 3 31

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 2 30 pm, and Bellefonte at 4 12 pm, arrive at Tyrone at 6 05 p m, connecting with Cincin-nati Express East 6 17 p m, and Mail West at 6 44 p m. on Main Line. Passengers leaving Tyrone on the Clear-field Mail or the Lock Haven Mail, connec from the Day Express East and the Phil'a Express West—and on the Bald Eagle E press, connect from the Cincinnati Express East and Mail West.

GEO. C. WILKINS, Sup't. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,

NAILS, all sizes and kinds, at IRWIN WILSON'S. GLASS, all sizes and qualilies, at IRWIN & WILSON'S MARPENTER TOOLS, of every descrip C"tion at SADDLERY, to suit the trade, at

IRWIN & WILSON'S IRWIN & WILSON'S. in Bellefonte, Pa. Skind at IRWIN & WILSON'S.

AMMUNITION—Cartridges, and other ammunition at IRWIN & WILSON'S.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DITISBURGH COMMERCIAL DAILY AND WEEKLY.

Now is the Time to Subscribe--Grant's

Every Man Should Know What Is Going On.

The election of Grant marks an ora in the history of the country. The future is full of promise. We stand on the threshold of a period of remarkable interest. If the Presi dential campaign awakened a desire for reading and intelligence, the election of Grant must create a wish among all classes to be well informed at every step in the career on which, as a people, we are about to enter. The people having elected a Presi-dent by an unexampled majority, they will naturally wish to observe him at every step, know of every event as it happens, and have an intelligent understanding of men and things not only in our own country but throughout the world.

More than ever now a good newspaper be-comes essential to every man, who wo'd keep himself informed concerning passing events. No man can pretend to know what life is, or seep up with even the most moderate con petitor, without he is the constant reader o s good newspaper. A good newspaper is the pest investmentany man can make—a poor one the poorest. Although established but ecently, comparatively,

THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL has won a place among the first journals of e country, and by common consent is the BEST PAPER IN PENNSYLNANIA. We might give from our correspondence and the notices of the press in this and other States, columns of con mendation-testimony sustaining the claim we have set up. The reason is evident. We

GIVE ALL THE NEWS. And the habitual reader of the Commer-CIAL will find himself well informed on all topics of general interest. Few papers in the country have so extensive a correspondence one has so complete arrangements for gathring the news, and no other pays so much attention to adapting what it prints to the wants and associations of its readers. The Connercial is

NOT MERELY A POLITICAL PAPER. An advocate of the principles of the Repubican party, it returns to political friend and foe a thousand times what he pays. THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,

ver since it was established, has been ahead in giving the latest, fullest and most reliable news. It is not too much to say-for it is a common remark—that locally it has caused a revolution in journalism, and it exerts an extended influence on the public mir extended influence on the public mind. Not professing to be a party organ, and wishing not to be understood as the instrument of any set, sect or combination, yet devoted to the great principles which have so signally triumphed in Grant's election, the Commencial sims to be an educator of the public mind, the medium through which it will find expression, and the advocate and friend of t uth in all things. If it is the organic form t uth in all things. If it is the organ of any-

PENNSYLVANIA INTERESTS, more especially of the great industrial classes, with whom it is in the closest sympathy, and of whom it is a part. As a commercial paper, especially in its EXTENSIVE AND RELIABLE MARKET REPORTS.

the COMMERCIAL is recognized everywhere as authority, and it is daily read and relied on in Banks, Counting Rooms, by the Mechanic, Tradesman and Representative Man of every calling. In this respect we spare neither labor nor expense, and we take pride in believing that we have won a position which older papers have striven in vain to obtain. In a word if you desire the LATEST AND ALL THE NEWS; THE

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NOTICE.

Mary S. Allen,) In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county. No. 45, Aug. T., 1868. next bast friend. J. S. Parsons, Subpœna in Divorce. Harry C. Allen.

Subpæna No. 61, Nov. The Commissioner appointed by the court to take testimony in the above case, will neet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on the 26th day of Feb. A. D. 1869, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at his office

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