

BELLEVILLE REPUBLICAN.

W. W. BROWN,
A. B. HUTCHISON,
Editors.
Terms, \$2 per Annum, in Advance.
BELLEVILLE, PA.
Wednesday Morning, Aug. 11, '69.
REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Gen. JOHN W. GEARY, Cumberland.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HENRY W. WILLIAMS, Allegheny.

ADVERTISING.—The BELLEVILLE REPUBLICAN has a larger circulation than any other Republican paper published in the county. Our merchants and business men will please make a note of this.

MONEY! MONEY!—Court commences on Monday the 23rd inst. Many of our subscribers will be in town. Gentlemen, we wish to see you each, and every one, in our sanctum. If you have paid in advance, you have our thanks; if you have not yet paid, we know that you do not feel comfortable, and wish to do so at your earliest convenience. Court week will afford you the opportunity. It would be a great relief to us, if all those who have not paid, would do so during this month. But, money or no money, friends, call and see us. We want to see your pleasant faces in our office.

Awake! Arouse!!
Circulate the Documents—Subscribe for the "Republican," and induce your neighbor to subscribe for it. Work! Work! Work!!!

Republicans of Centre what do you intend to do? Are you working for the success of Gov. GEARY, Hon. H. W. WILLIAMS, and the redemption of Centre county, or have you determined to adopt the do-nothing policy, say you can't—and thus suffer the Democrats to elect their candidates, to inflict upon the State and Nation their free trade dogmas; their secession or State Rights theories, and their pet scheme of repudiation? We cannot believe that you will adopt the do-nothing policy. We believe that you have resolved to work as you have never worked before to save the State and the county from the disgrace of a Democratic triumph.

All that is required to break up and hurl from power the contemptible "Court House Ring" is work—earnest, energetic work. Every man should be at his post. His duty, or the duty of each and every one should be well defined and each and every one should perform that duty faithfully and well. Let their be no heart-burnings, no feuds, no apathy in Centre county. Close up the ranks and on to victory, glorious victory.

The Pittsburgh Gazette in speaking on this subject says: "The Republicans of Penna. are apathetic and indifferent—the Democrats are not. Never were they more vigilant and laborious than at this very moment. If hard and persistent work will give them the crown of victory in October, they mean to win and wear it."

True, they are not making an active campaign, in the ordinary meaning of that term; nor do they intend to make such an one unless forced into it, by movements on the Republican side. They believe their chances to be better with a "still hunt" than with a "loud" hunt. For many years past they have joined in well defined issues, have gone before the people, with all the powers of argumentation and appeal they could master, and have been beaten at all points. Repeated defeats have not only taught them caution, but have dictated the employment of a different strategy.

They are aware that the Republicans, in a certain sense, are sated with victories, and lulled, by over confidence, that their ascendancy cannot be shaken. These are both delusive and perilous states of mind for individuals or parties, charged in any manner with high missions, to fall into. While they remain therein, they are, with comparative ease, taken at disadvantage and overcome.

What is most needed, just now, is for the leaders of the Republican organization to take an exact view of the situation and then adopt the measures which are needed. The masses await the signals of those they have chosen for that purpose, and are impatient to respond to any proper call upon their activity.

The Republicans of the State cannot afford at this crisis to lose the Governor and the balance of power in the Supreme Court. Important measures remain to be consummated, and vital principles to be established by judicial decrees.

A year from next winter the State will have to be divided into Congressional and Legislative districts. To surrender this power into the hands of the Democrats, will be to remit the State into their possession to be wrenched away again only by prodigious outlays of time and effort.

In view of all the facts we appeal to Republicans, here and throughout the Commonwealth, to shake off their apathy, to cease bickering and contentions, to promptly close up their ranks, and enter vigorously upon the work before them. A simultaneous onset, such as we made last year, and on several previous occasions, will quickly decide the fate of the field in our favor. Up, men! and at them!!

The most significant alteration of the "P's" in Pitts-Packer, Picked and Plundered.

Tennessee Election.

The Democrats are growing over the Tennessee election. We cannot see what they have to grow over. Both the candidates for Governor, SENTER and STOKES, declared themselves to be radical Republicans. SENTER, aided by Governor BROWNLOW, has been elected by a large majority, on a platform advocating "Universal suffrage; and universal amnesty." HORACE GREELY, of course, did all he could for the election of SENTER. What then have Democrats to grow over if it is not the fact that more negroes voted for SENTER than for STOKES? It would seem that they are only opposed to negro suffrage, when GUMBO votes the Radical ticket; but if he will vote so as to favor the rebels, then our northern copperheads throw up their hands and a "Ror for the nigger." Poor devils! it is so long since they have had any thing to grow over, that they are "thankful for small favors," and are willing even to go back to their old practices, and make love to the disloyal daughters of "Africa's" sunny clime, if such practices would give them the sugar test of power, and revive the stinking carcass of the defunct Democratic party. No better evidence of all this is needed than the fact, that at a meeting held in Memphis to celebrate the election of SENTER, several transparencies were borne aloft by the crowd, upon one of which was the picture of a white man clasping hands with a negro; and underneath the picture, was inscribed the following: "We are in favor of negro suffrage. It is false that we ever claimed this to be the white man's Government—the old slave owners are the negro's best friend." Queer arrangement for Penna. Democracy to exult over. Ah! it?

It proves one thing to a demonstration, that is, that the Democratic party have no principles, and that the leaders in Penna. would import from Virginia, Tennessee &c., enough of their colored fellow citizens, to secure the election of A—S—Y Packer, if it were in their power to do so. Out upon such hypocrites.

UNDER the caption of "P's for the Democracy," we find the following good things in the Erie Gazette: Asa Packer made his money by buying coal lands cheap and waiting for advancement. He can lose it all by buying nominations dear and waiting for election.

In the late National Democratic Convention, when Judge Woodward proposed Asa Packer as a nominee for President, the universal whisper was—"Who in— is Asa Packer?" After the next election the general inquiry will be—"Where in— is Asa Packer?"

If Asa Packer is the "poor man's candidate" because he has \$20,000, how much more does he need to be the "rich man's candidate?" A pill for Packer—the seventh plank of his platform, which declares that the Democracy should "gratefully remember" the soldiers. How can he swallow it and try to beat a soldier candidate?

A Democratic exchange, speaking of Asa Packer's nomination, says: "It was a sensible thing in the State Convention to select a man possessing both dollars and sense." Exactly, the dollars come ahead of his sense, a long ways, or else he never would have been nominated. It now remains to be seen whether his dollars weigh more than the sense of the people.

As a packer, Asa Packer cast over Cass, an overcast that cost over a \$100,000 pack. The people will now cast Packer and Packer's pack where Cass was cast, and thus as a packer, Asa Packer will be overcast.

The Pennsylvania Democracy have nominated twenty millions dollars for Governor. It is not intended to make them all Governors, only what is left of them after the campaign is over. Step up, gentlemen, and vote for your golden calf.

The new Democratic cry of "let us have P's"—means, literally, let us have a piece of Asa Packer's money bags. The demand is so general that it will take a good many p's to go round.

ROSECRANS DECLINES.—It is impossible for Democrats to get a respectable soldier to run on their ticket. Gen. HANCOCK refused to be the candidate for Governor in this State. Gen. ROSECRANS has declined the honor in Ohio. The fact is, their principles do not suit respectable soldiers.—PACKER and VALLANDIGHAM are their representative men—the men that fully represent their principles. Oh! Democracy, how art thou fallen; how disloyal, disreputable, despised and despicable thou art!

MEER'S TRAVELS.—It is and old adage that "silence gives consent." Judged by this rule we have nailed both MEER and HOSTERMAN and established the truth of what we published in relation to MEER's travels and his slanderous attacks upon his friends and competitors. No man can fight the truth. MEER knows this. Hence his silence. He and HOSTERMAN must try again or stand evicted before the bar of the intelligent people of Penna.

GET UP CLUBS.—We hope that our friends in each of the townships will go to work to secure a list of subscribers for the campaign. The price of the Republican for three months is—50 cts. Every member of the party should subscribe for it. We appeal to Post Masters and others to get up clubs for the Republican.

Letter From Virginia.

SOUTH SIDE R. R. VA.,
July 10th, 1869.
EDS. REPUBLICAN:—Since I came here, I often thought I would like to tell you something relative to the sentiments of the people of this part of the State, and I think what I say of them here, might be said of all the citizens throughout the State.

In the first place I will tell you that I was appointed a Registrar of this Dist. by Gen Canby, and entered on that duty on the 14th of June. This work ended on the 1st of July. I was also an election officer for the District. I was there on election day, the 6th of July. That day ended the business as far as I was concerned. During this time I had a fine opportunity to learn all about the feelings of the people, and I did not allow an opportunity to pass by unimproved. I found the people very willing to tell me what they thought and believed.

It is not my object nor purpose to complain of these rebels because they have done just what anybody else would do in a similar situation. The election is over, and the rebels have it all their own way, so far as I have heard, which is nothing more than any ought to have expected, as they had nothing to oppose them except a few "carpet-baggers," "sealawags," and the "ignorant negroes." All I intend to say about the rebels now, is, that they are a thousand times more bitter enemies of the U. S. Government and the Union party now, than they were in 1861. In 1861 all the old Whigs were opposed to secession, and a few of them voted against it. Many young Whigs were afraid to vote against it, and therefore, did not do so. Many of them say now, "they did as little for the success of the rebels as they possibly could."—This shows that the Government had some friends in the South in 1861 and during the war. Now let us see how it is with them to day: In this county there were only three white men who voted against the rebels—so I am told, and I have reason to believe it—two from Penna. and one from Ohio. All the Whigs have joined the rebels, and the rebels are bent on the destruction of the country. They claim that secession was and is right, and the rebellion must triumph. They say emancipation of slaves was an outrage upon them and should not have been attempted. They are full of the rebellious spirit, but, of course, never expect to be independent of the U. S. Government. They say they should have been allowed to "go to themselves," but I think they do not expect now to ever be allowed to do so.

Their purpose now is, to get rid of the reconstruction acts, and then they will regulate everything to suit themselves. The bill passed by Congress, authorizing the President to submit the Constitution framed by the Convention which met in Richmond on the 3d of Dec., 1867, to the voters of Virginia, was approved on the 10th day of Apr., 1869. As soon as I read it I was displeased with the plan, and said loyalty is at a heavy discount.

You are acquainted with said bill. It gave the President the right and power to submit to a separate vote any clauses he pleased. The President having this power of course must have supposed that Congress intended he should exercise it. Immediately after this, the rebels called on him and requested that clause 4, Sec. 1, Art. 3, be submitted to a separate vote; also Sec. 7, Art. 3. They put all their weight on these two clauses, and got him to promise to do something for them. Then they wanted two or three other clauses submitted in the same way, but they failed to get them submitted in this way. Clause 4, Sec. 1, Art. 3, is the test oath, or "iron clad." The test oath was prescribed by act of Congress, July 2, 1862, and July 19, 1867, &c.

That Convention put nothing in the Constitution which was not authorized by previous Acts of Congress, and therefore Congress should not have been displeased with that instrument. Congress requires all officers of the U. S. to take that oath. That Convention intended that the Constitution of the U. S. should require all officers under it, to take the same oath. This, I think, is just and right. I was required to take that oath before entering upon the duties of Registrar, and I firmly believe that no man should exercise the functions of any office who cannot or should not take said oath.—I say Congress did wrong when it gave the President power to submit that Constitution in any other way or shape than the way it comes from the Convention.

To prove that it was wrong, I will suppose the following: Suppose at your last term of Court, there were convicted of murder, 15 or 20 men, and the sentence is death. Suppose, again, the Legislature met before they are executed, and passes a bill authorizing the Governor to allow them to vote on the question "whether the sentence should be carried into effect or not."—Now it is left to them, or a majority of them, to decide whether they shall hang or not, of course every man votes against the execution of sentence, and everybody looks upon it as a great foolishness to submit such a question to the vote of the criminals, and so it is.

The rebels of Virginia are situated just as those convicts were: they are guilty of the highest crime known to the law, and Congress proposed, in the first place, to punish them by disfranchising the most influential, and prevent-

ing all who engaged in rebellion from holding office. This punishment cannot be considered severe but very just, and a very wise and clean way to punish them. The sentence has gone forth, but Congress has allowed the question to be submitted to them whether they shall suffer the penalty or not, and they have voted upon the question and decided that the sentence should not be carried out. This is what any one might have expected. The other part of the Constitution affects all alike, loyal and disloyal, white and black. Now, I say, if Congress calls this reconstruction, then I am done with Congress, and earnestly exhort the loyal people to be careful to elect true and tried men to Congress hereafter.

If Congress accepts the Constitution as it is, and allows the rebel members of Congress to take their seats, it will be worse beaten than any body that ever met in Washington. I am satisfied that under rebel domination there will not be one dozen sentences of the original Constitution remaining in force in five years after the State is admitted, and the Constitution adopted without the two clauses, which have been rejected, as I understand, by a large majority.

It is not my intention to complain of the election, though it does not express the free will and will of the loyal people. Thousands of negroes voted with the rebels through fear of being turned out of their huts and discharged from labor. This was forced upon them so strongly that very few voted as they believed to be best.

At the election where I was, the whites were on the ground before sunrise, including the disfranchised, and remained as long as they could see in the evening, at least until sunset.—There were only two negroes in the District who could read, and one of them was held at the polls as a challenger, while the other one distributed tickets. As soon as he would give a ticket to a man, the whites would surround him with the intention of causing him to vote the rebel ticket, or at least to vote against the two clauses.

They would say to the negro: "you have all the rights you ask for, and we intend you shall have them and always be allowed to exercise them. We have no other rights, but ask you now to give them to us by voting our ticket, or at least by voting against the two clauses." If this argument failed, they would adopt the following: "You know the land is ours, and all the houses, and we have the right to rent to whom we please, and to hire whom we please; now, if you vote against us, we are determined to put you out of our houses and off our land; we will not allow our enemies to live in our houses nor work on our land." There was not a single white man at that election who took an interest in the darkies; they were alone, and of course when there was not one white man to give them counsel, they must have felt alone and helpless; so many of them voted against the two clauses openly to save being thrown out of their homes and employment.

I am satisfied since the case, not only from what I saw outside, but also from what I saw while counting the ballots in the evening, or night. Wells' majority for Governor over Walker was 26 votes, and the majority against the two clauses was 10 or 11, and a great many votes against the clauses were the Republican votes, or tickets altered; the printed word "For," was erased and the word "Against" written on them, showing that the rebels did not surround a negro without accomplishing something.

I believe if the State is admitted under rebel rule that 95 negroes out of every hundred will be disfranchised within ten years after by requiring voters to own a certain amount of property, say \$800 worth, which will cut out about 90 in a hundred. They will not allow themselves to be reduced to the necessity of calling on negroes to vote for them longer than it can be helped. By disfranchising the negro they will have undisputed sway over the State. There would not be enough Republicans left (of voters) to bring on a discussion at each voting place or District, and this is the way they intend it shall be soon.

I have been asked if I am not in favor of property qualifications for voters? I have to say that I cannot favor anything of the kind. They think it strange that I should oppose this. I have said, that before I came here, I was in favor of an educational qualification, but I would oppose that in this State, while they would be in favor of this, too.

A man where you are, cannot tell what these rebels want, nor intend to do; neither can a man tell anything about them by travelling through the State. When I came here first, I thought everybody seemed to be my friend, and anxious to see me and others come amongst them; but now how is it? I read, in a rebel paper before the election, that "if they carried the election, they knew they would, they would clean out the carpet-bagger, and dry up the sealawag, and put the negro where he could do no harm."

In this same paper it was stated that "every carpet-bagger should be kicked out of the State." This paper was the Lynchburg Tri-Weekly News. One of my neighbors said to a darkey last night "that I will have to leave now soon—he can't stay in this country." I don't expect to leave soon. If the law did not interfere, and the military, I believe it would not be safe for me to be away from home much during the evening.

Their hatred for the Republican party could not be more intense; but now

they feel a little friendly towards Congress, and grant for substituting the Constitution as they did, and if they approve the Constitution and election, did admit the State under rebel rule, the white Republicans from the North will certainly not be able to live amongst them, for it is bad enough now, and if I did not hope and expect that it will get better I would be very sick of my location.

Yours Truly,
TEMPLE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
CASH ASSETS, \$10,000,000.
THOMAS REED, AGT. BELLEVILLE, Penna.
aug11/69-3m.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between Isaac Loe & Geo. A. Loe, in the Livery business, is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by Isaac Loe who continues the business at the stand in rear of John Powers' boot and shoe manufactory.
ISAAC LOE,
Geo. A. LOE.

THE WINCHESTER RIFLE (18 shells),
SPENCER'S WESSON'S
and other
BREAKING-LOADING RIFLES AND SHOT GUNS.
DOUBLE AND SINGLE RIFLES,
Shot Guns, Revolvers and other Pistols.
Also, Repairing done
AT DESCHNER'S GUN SHOP,
Bush's Arcade, High St., Belleville, Pa.
aug11/69-1y.

ABANDONED ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county there will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER, 4th, 1869, at 2 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, late the property of Wm. Williams, deceased, to wit:
A farm situated on the Belleville & Boalsburg Turnpike, at the end of Nittany Mountain, in Harris Tp., adjoining lands of Nancy Berry's heirs on the South, and Abraham Hellerman's heirs on the North, containing 127 Acres, more or less, of good limestone land, under cultivation, except 15 or 20 acres covered with a heavy growth of White Oak and Red Oak, Chestnut and Hickory timber, with a fine Fruit Bearing Orchard, and having thereon erected a Dwelling House, Bank Barn, Corn Grain and Wagon Shed, and other outbuildings. Spring Creek skirts the Western side of the farm, and there is a never-failing spring of water on the premises.
THOMAS DALRYMPLE,
EVAN WILLIAMS, Exor.

NOTICE.
In the Court of Com'n Pleas of Centre Co., Pa.
No. 42, Aug. term, 1868.
Subpoena Sur. Divorce.
vs.
Sybella Palmer.
The undersigned Commissioner appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on Wednesday, the 18th day of August, A. D. 1869, at one o'clock, p. m., at his office in Belleville.

NOTICE.
In the Court of Com'n Pleas of Centre Co., Pa.
No. 44, Apr. term, '69.
Subpoena Sur. Divorce.
vs.
Rebecca Harris.
No. 101, Jan. term, '69.
The undersigned Commissioner appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on Friday the 20th day of August, A. D. 1869, at one o'clock, p. m., at his office in Belleville.

NOTICE.
In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in Belleville, on Monday the 23rd day of August, 1869, at one o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, late of Hen. Wm. Marshall, dec'd., to wit:
All that tract or piece of land lying and being in the township of Benner, bounded on the North by the public road leading to Halfmoon; on the East by lands of Joseph M. Wilson; on the South by lands of Jos. W. Marshall; and on the West by lands of Robert Hunter, containing one hundred and twenty acres, or thereabouts, and having thereon erected a good Dwelling House, Barn and other outbuildings.
Also, all that tract or piece of land adjoining the foregoing, bounded on the North by lands of the heirs of Hunter Wilson, dec'd., on the East by lands of Hugh Knox; on the South by other lands of Wm. Marshall, dec'd., and on the West by lands of Robert Hunter, containing Sixty-five acres, or thereabouts, and having thereon erected 2 Dwelling Houses and other outbuildings. The terms and conditions of sale will be made known on day of sale upon inquiry of
JOS. W. MARSHALL, Adm'r.

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The undersigned Commissioner appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on Friday the 20th day of August, A. D. 1869, at one o'clock, p. m., at his office in Belleville.

NOTICE.
In the Court of Com'n Pleas of Centre Co., Pa.
No. 42, Aug. term, 1868.
Subpoena Sur. Divorce.
vs.
Sybella Palmer.
The undersigned Commissioner appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on Wednesday, the 18th day of August, A. D. 1869, at one o'clock, p. m., at his office in Belleville.

NOTICE.
In the Court of Com'n Pleas of Centre Co., Pa.
No. 44, Apr. term, '69.
Subpoena Sur. Divorce.
vs.
Rebecca Harris.
No. 101, Jan. term, '69.
The undersigned Commissioner appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on Friday the 20th day of August, A. D. 1869, at one o'clock, p. m., at his office in Belleville.

NOTICE.
In the Court of Com'n Pleas of Centre Co., Pa.
No. 42, Aug. term, 1868.
Subpoena Sur. Divorce.
vs.
Sybella Palmer.
The undersigned Commissioner appointed by the Court to take testimony in the above case, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on Wednesday, the 18th day of August, A. D. 1869, at one o'clock, p. m., at his office in Belleville.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration on the estate of Wm. B. Krim, late of Eggys township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.
JACOB P. KRISSE,
HENRY HEATON, Adm'rs.
jse29/69-6t.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, PA., July 7, '69.
TO THE Owners of Unpatented Lands:
In obedience to an Act of Assembly, approved the eighth day of April, 1866, you are hereby notified that the "County Land Lien Deed," containing the list of unpatented lands for Centre county, prepared under the Act of Assembly of the twelfth of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the supplements thereto, has this day been forwarded to the Treasury of the county, at whose office it may be examined. The liens can only be liquidated by the payment of the purchase money, interest and fees, and receiving patents through this department. Proceedings by the Attorney General have been stayed for one year from this date, in order that parties may make their patents without additional cost.
JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor General.

BELLEVILLE ACADEMY.
A SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Next Session opens on
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER FIRST,
with every facility for the education of youth in all the branches which constitute a liberal and polite education.
Special attention is given to Music and Drawing. Vocal Music is made a regular branch in the course of study, and is taught to all pupils without extra charge.
The Principal is assisted by an ample corps of tried and capable teachers, and general refinement, as well as the intellectual improvement of the pupils. Each scholar has a due share of individual attention.
Parents who wish to place their children where there will be no necessity for change till they have completed their education, are invited to visit this School.
Parents who wish to have their daughters board out of the Institution, can find pleasant homes, and at reasonable rates in the town. For further particulars,
Adress, Rev. J. P. HUGHES, Principal.
jse29/69-4t.

MERCHANT TAILORING.
ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 7, BROCKENHOFF'S ROW.
The undersigned takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Centre county and the public generally, that he is just opening a
SPLENDID AND RICH ASSORTMENT
OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
Cloths,
Casimires
and
Vestings,
which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable styles, for men or boys. Goods sold by the piece or by yard. He also keeps on hand a full line of
GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,
of every style and description.
He is also agent for the celebrated
SINGER SEWING MACHINE.
jse29/69-1y JOHN MONTGOMERY.