

# The Watchman.

BELLEFONTE, THURSDAY, MAY 30.



"Here shall the press the people's rights maintain,  
Unswayed by party or unbridled by gain;  
Pledged but to truth and liberty and law,  
No favor sought and no fear shall arise."

ALEXANDER & MEEK, Editors and Publishers.

## The Duties of Congress.

Congress will assemble, according to the proclamation of President Lincoln, on the 4th of next July. It will assemble under circumstances such as no Congress ever before assembled since the days of the Revolution. Instead of sitting in deliberation over the affairs of a united and happy people, only twenty of the thirty-four States will be represented, and their deliberations will be directed as to the best means of subjugating the balance of the States to submission to the Federal Constitution. It is only eighty-five years since our ancestors threw off the yoke of British tyranny and laid the foundation of this, the best and greatest government in the world. Only eighty-five years on the day that Congress will assemble since the old State House bell told forth the glad tidings to listening millions, that the American colonies were a free and independent nation. Only eighty-five years since the bravest and noblest men that ever lived tendered the roots of the small and tender twig of liberty with their hearts warm blood, under whose nurturing influence its towering summit, but a few weeks since, seemed to tip the azure vault of heaven, and as the crowned despot on the other side of the mighty ocean throned upon its gigantic proportions, their thrones trembled beneath them, and they feared to contemplate its future. But alas, beheld the prospect now. A venomous worm has gnawed its root, and already its bright foliage begins to wear a sombre hue, and almost the one half is blighted as by the winter's blast. Already now, while yet the silver tones of that State House bell still linger in the air, and while the smoke of battle from the hot contested fields of Valley Forge and Yorktown seem to curl around the mountain tops. Already before the blood of patriots that flowed in the holy cause has cooled, and while yet the sufferings and privations of our fathers in establishing this government for us are still fresh upon the bright pages of memory, a dismal day has dawned upon us, of which none can see the end, but which seems to contemplate the undoing of that which has been done and sanctified by the blood of our fathers. And why? The answer is plain but terrible. The spirit of seventy six has slumbered, while the spirit of ruthless, villainous political avarice and ambition has held high court. The voice of patriotism has been hushed by the deafening thunder tones of political agitation. The blessings of civil and religious liberty have been forgotten amidst the tumult of the race and clamor for office. Christianity has lost its hold upon the consciences of men, while a seductive Devil has enticed them from the paths of honesty and virtue, after the allurements of public plunder. Politics have run away with our reason and left us a nation of crazy madmen, who seek and court our own destruction, and already is the suicidal glittering steel raised aloft and with deadly aim we stand ready to plunge it to our nation's heart. Stop it, O ye spirit of the immortal Washington. Stop it Almighty God by the interposition of thy hand if it be thy will, before another blow be struck for every drop of kindred blood that flows but makes us wilder, madder, and our frenzy shall soon know no bounds. The surging billows of civil discord already mountain high, increases every moment, and the hour will soon arrive when the last hope of peace will be swept by its maddening rage into Eternity. Then we behold us unhappy people. A war will wage as long as a brogue's arm can lift the sword to smite his brother, and although there can be but one side to the victory in the end, there is danger of it being purchased at the price of liberty itself. It is under these alarming circumstances, that Congress will assemble on the 4th of next July. May the glorious day on which they meet inspire them with a new patriotism. May they forget all parties, ignore all creeds and platforms, as the instruments in the hands of the Devil, that have so nearly ruined us. Let them forget the past position of political parties with all its jealousies and contentions. Let them forget everything but the awful present and our country; then invoke the spirit of the immortal Washington to hover around and direct their deliberation, and we feel confident that some way will open up whereby we may avoid the necessity of enfeebling, at the bayonet and the sword, that respect for the ensign of our country which every American citizen should render it. Let them not hesitate to denounce their party to save their country. Let them express a determination not to interfere with slavery in the States, or in the Territories, but leave it where the Constitution does—in the hands of the people. Let them say

to the South, "Come back erring brother, drop your arms, we do not intend to interfere with your rights under the Constitution, and if you come now, your transgressions shall be forgiven you." In the meantime, let the government prepare for the worst, and be prepared should the rebel States spurn an honorable compromise, to visit upon them a terrible vengeance, cost what it will. But we believe if the olive branch is now held out it will gladly be accepted, and a peace, honorable alike to both North and South reestablished. Let the experiment be tried at all events, and even if it fails there will have been nothing lost, and if it prove successful, a nation will have been rescued from the horrors of a civil war.

## Christianity and the Times.

In times like these when the tocsin of war is sounding through our unhappy country, and the cry "to arms" is heard echoing from the mighty hills of Maine, to the sunny savannas of Florida, when brother stands arrayed against brother, and the voice of mourning is continually ascending from homes once happy as earthly blessings could render them, when civil war stands ready to clasp us in its hideous embrace, and spread destruction and death over our fair land, black and portentous clouds darken the sky of our political horizon, threatening to leave our cities heaps of smouldering ruins, our brightest valleys desolate wastes, our mercantile palaces places for the raven to build in, and our church steeples fit spots for the "owl" to hoot from. Gloomy as may be the picture, fearful as may be the scenes, which the most vivid imagination may conjure up, the faintest idea cannot be formed, words are too weak to paint and the human mind incapable of comprehending the horrors that as we as people will have to witness in the arm of Almighty God is not stretched forth for our deliverance.

As a nation we boast of our civilization, and no language was sufficiently strong to express our disgust and indignation at the enormous atrocities perpetrated by the Sepoys in the Indian insurrection. Yet in a moment of excitement Brother prepares to meet Brother in deadly strife, the inventive genius of man is taxed to its utmost capacity; ingenuously exerts itself in devising the most terrible and remorseless agencies for hastening and perfecting the awful work of destruction, even our ministers (North and South) who profess to be called to preach the "Gospel of Christ" arm themselves with weapons of death which they flourish with a pride that would well become the wildest barbarian.

In weeks gone by we have heard nothing but war! war! war! proclaimed with equal energy from the Pulpit, the Bar, the Rostrum, and the corners of the streets, until the mind of man has become morbid, and he thinks of nothing, dreams of nothing, prays for nothing but conquests, won at the expense of his brothers' life. If we enter the Sanctuary of the Lord a Temple dedicated to the God of peace, the first thing we hear is a Supplication offered up to the God of Battles for the Success of our army, for the glory of our cause, for the speedy destruction of our fellow men. North and South such prayers are being offered up daily hourly. Christians, men who believe in the teachings of divine inspiration, men who profess the religion of Christ who has said "Peace on earth and good will towards men" do you know that the world is eyeing you sharply, that the Devil is laughing in his sleeve at your pretended christianity, do you ever think that you are pleading with a God of mercy to hurry headlong into hell thousands of your unprepared countrymen, do you remember reading the sermon on the mount in which our Saviour says "Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy." Pause, reflect, and when you again feel like praying, pray to the God of peace, pray for the success and triumph of right, pray that peace and prosperity may speedily be restored to our land, and that we may again become a free, a united and a happy people. We know that amid all this din of conflict, this tumult and strife, that to hear the cry of peace would be but the "voice of one crying in the wilderness," but where is there a better place to make the first move than in the church.

Mr. LOYKINS, editor of the Troy (N. Y.) News, has been mobbed in that city, and forced to leave the country. His offense was, expressing himself too freely on the causes of the present crisis, and a desire for peace, which brought a visit from a vigilance committee; and to avoid personal violence from the populace, he left, and has taken refuge in Toronto, C. W. He there publishes a statement of the transaction in the Toronto Leader, that paper remarking as follows:

"The letter we print this morning from the pen of a brother editor, tells a tale that should bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every Northern man and will be read with astonishment by those on the other side of the Atlantic, who imagine that mob law is peculiarly a Southern institution. Here is a case in which the conductor of a journal, for no other offense than the moderate expression of honest views, is compelled to abandon his establishment and flee to Canada for safety; the Mayor of the place confessing his inability to protect person or property, and the whole community passively acquiescing in the outrageous proceeding of a Vigilance Committee. This occurs, remember, not in South Carolina, nor in Alabama, nor in far-off Texas, but in the State of New York and in the Northern City of Troy. And the refugee journalist is in Toronto today, a living exemplification of Republican despotism."

## Who is Responsible?

In view of the difficulties to be surmounted in the hasty organization and equipment of the regiments from this State called into the service of the Government, the public have been disposed to overlook minor faults and to attribute them to unavoidable causes. It was not expected that everything would work from the start with the regularity of an established military organization. But the public have exhausted forbearance towards the authorities having these matters in charge, and cannot close their eyes to the fact that there is gross mismanagement, to use the very mildest term, somewhere. Many do not hesitate to say that there has been outrageous fraud and peculation, and that certain parties are lining their pockets at the expense of the volunteers who have shouldered their muskets and left their homes to support the present Administration. These things are too notorious to be overlooked or smothered. There are stubborn facts demanding explanation, and terrible abuses calling for reparation. It is a fact that the clothing furnished to the volunteers from this State is in many instances entirely worthless—made of the cheapest material, and often so rotten that it is ready to fall from the backs of the wearers. The shoes, too, are made of rotten leather, and the inner soles constructed of wood shavings. Pennsylvanians visiting Washington are pained and mortified beyond expression at the destitute condition of our troops, and are almost ashamed to acknowledge themselves natives of a State which provides for its volunteers so shamefully. While the regiments from other States are comfortably clad and equipped, and march along the streets with a proud step, our poor fellows are ashamed to appear in public in their destitute condition. Many noble-hearted Pennsylvanians have been so moved at the sad plight of the troops that they have contributed liberally from their private means to alleviate this distress. These facts have been notorious long enough for the authorities to have provided a remedy ere this—and yet scarcely a day passes without having a repetition of the same distressing complaints.

It is time that the fault was investigated, and the guilty authors exposed and punished. We do not desire to strike in the dark or to blame those to whom blame is not justly attributable, but when we see the evil continuing without abatement, without remedy, it becomes necessary to inquire why this is so. Why are not the most energetic measures adopted to ferret out the fraud? If G. C. Curtis refuses to investigate the subject, and satisfy the public upon whose shoulders the blame actually rests, we can tell him that he will not be acquitted of complicity in this matter. If he has not encouraged robbery, he should not shield them from punishment. Whether quartermaster, or contractor, or other parties, are answerable we know not, but we want light. It is undeniable that frauds have been committed. Who committed them? This is the point to be ascertained. Who was so heartless as to speculate off the necessities of soldiers, by sending them half-naked to the field—and why was not this clothing properly inspected before it was accepted and paid for? Not only ought peculation to be exposed and punished, but the evils inflicted removed. It has been known to the public for more than two weeks that the clothing issued to the troops was in many cases rotten and worthless—utterly unfit to wear during a single campaign; and yet we have not learned that good, sound garments have been substituted for this worthless trash. Why is this? Why, after Pennsylvania has appropriated three and a half millions of dollars for her troops, are they not furnished with everything needful, as are soldiers of other States?

We also hear a great many complaints of the way things are managed in the necessary Department, which should by this time be so organized as to work regularly and satisfactorily.—Patriot and Union.

## RESIGNATION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

The following letter from Attorney General PURVANCE we clip from the Telegraph, of the 24th inst., comment is unnecessary, it speaks for itself:

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
HARRISBURG, May 24, 1861.

Governor of Pennsylvania:

For reasons which appeal to my self-respect, I cannot consent to continue any longer in connection with your administration.

I therefore tender you my resignation of the office of Attorney General of the State.

SAMUEL A. PURVANCE.

TRAITORS.—It is an easy matter for an inconsiderate talker to harp about "traitors" as if they were really in our midst. In most cases those who talk loudest on the subject do not even know what constitutes treason, and they are the last men who should mention it. When they begin their work of hanging those they call traitors—men who will not pander to the hate of abolitionists—they will have their real hands full of business. If we have any traitors in the North they are the abolitionists who sustain the unconstitutional laws on our statute books, and they must clear their own hands from blood before they talk of hanging citizens whose only crime is patriotic devotion to the laws and the constitution. They are the last men who should appeal to a lawless mob power. The gutter they keep the better.—*Massachusetts National Press.*

VERY IMPORTANT.—The continuance of the war must create a great demand, in various ways, for well qualified young men, and as the Iron City Commercial College of Pittsburgh, so extensively known throughout the country for the superior advantages it affords, continues its sessions without interruption throughout the year, young men would do well to prepare themselves at once for business by a course of training in this popular institution.

## For the WATCHMAN.

### Army Correspondence.

QUARTERS, COMPANY H, 4th Reg. Pa. Vol.  
AT WASHINGTON, D. C., May 11.

EDITORS WATCHMAN:—In a lumber of your paper, which reached us a few days since, I noticed what purported to be a list of the members of the Eagle Guards. The list referred to contained the names of many who are not now members, whilst the names of others were omitted. By request, I enclose a correct list of the 77 members now in service. Perhaps it would not be amiss for me in this connection, to give a brief statement of our departure from Annapolis. After a stay of two weeks at Annapolis, notwithstanding the beatings of the Naval grounds, and the "pleasurable exercise" of making a railroad from the wharf to the depot, to convey provisions for the 5000 troops at that place, the thousands stationed along the line, and the 30,000 now in Washington, we began to hang heavy on our hands, and it was with pleasure that we heard the announcement to "prepare for march" ring forth from the stentorian lungs of Orderly Hughes, on Wednesday, 1 P. M. After some delay at the depot, our regiment entered the cars, and were soon enroute for the Capitol. Nearly all the soil is of a sandy nature, and consequently a very poor foundation for a road, cars running scarcely more than 8 or 10 miles per hour. At Annapolis Junction we waited over an hour for the arrival of the Baltimore train. The Junction is a hot-bed of Secessionists, and nothing but fear keeps them in subjection. Thousands of acres lie between Annapolis, "worn out," the result, no doubt, of the "peculiar" modus operandi of cultivation. Arriving at Washington by sundown, we took quarters in the First Congregational Church, where we still are. Thus, notwithstanding our detention at Perryville and Annapolis, we were the first Centre county troops here. Since our arrival, our time has been for the most part at our disposal, which affords opportunity to "see the sights." We know nothing about what our movements will be next. Reports are being constantly circulated to create sensation articles for the press. The feeling in Washington is almost unanimous for Union. A gentleman from Western Virginia, tells me this morning that if Virginia did secede, Western Virginia would resist it with arms. Maryland will not go out of the Union. The U. S. troops passing through Baltimore were cheered vociferously and protected by a body of police 500 strong. All public buildings, churches and many large private dwellings are used as quarters for troops.—A New Jersey recruit was shot on Wednesday by one of the mounted police. It is said that the act was unjustifiable and that the police will undoubtedly be hung. Two regiments left yesterday, for what purpose, it is not known. It is undoubtedly the object of the President to retake all the public property so that there will certainly be fighting done, though perhaps not for some time.

We have received what is intended for our uniform. It consists of grey pants, Kentucky jeans blouse, clumsy shoes, the whole surmounted by a blue cap. Think we will change quarters this afternoon. Where, I do not know; probably to a position a half mile out of the city, where they are erecting quarters for the troops the city cannot find room for. The health of our company has been remarkably good, with the exception of two members who have been sent home. Capt. Snyder is well, and is showing himself toward his men a gentleman and soldier, as he is. Lieut. Blair is ever among us with his left hand in his pocket always ready and willing to assist us, and keeping a constant lookout for our welfare. It is impossible to write more on account of the tumult kept up by members of another company. MORE AHEAD. F. J. HOLLAMAN.

### NAMES OF THE EAGLE GUARDS.

OFFICERS.

Captain—AUSTIN B. SNYDER.

1st Lieut.—WM. H. BLAIR.

2d " —Wm. L. Raphael.

1st O. S.—Jas. P. Hughes.

2d " —Evan R. Goodfellow.

3d " —John S. Beall.

4th " —Jos. A. Clark.

1st Corp.—Wm. C. Davis.

2d " —Jas. Downing.

3d " —Charles Glenn.

4th " —L. Holt.

PRIVATE.

Joseph Shelby,

Wm. Clark,

Joseph Funk,

Thomas Holt,

Jas. G. Anderson,

Stanley Keyes,

Edward Bland,

Jas. D. Culp,

G. W. Garner,

T. B. Hamilton,

F. T. Antis,

Wm. H. Shultz,

John Barger,

Constance Barger,

G. H. Nicely,

Henry Twinnere,

Hugh Martin,

Wendel Swerd,

Henry Kembolt,

Daniel Swyers,

James Hays,

John C. Henry,

G. G. Wyland,

Wm. I. Mackey,

Wm. W. Wetser,

Emery Hutton,

James Powers,

Richard Miles,

Jas. E. McCartney,

Frank Mullen,

C. P. Steel,

George Cox,

A. Harshbarger.

\* Discharged on account of sickness.

The health of Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, is reported by the Richmond papers to be very precarious.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

Important from Baltimore and the South.

Baltimore, May 26.—The three hundred troops which had been stationed on the line of the Northern Central Railway passed en route for Washington to-day.

Gen. CADWALADER's troops encamped here are doing well. They are visited by large numbers of the citizens.

The best information from Washington and points farther South represent that all the rumors of fighting near Alexandria and at Sewall's Point are totally unfounded. Affairs in Washington are said to be quiet.

A gentleman who left Wheeling last night says that the Union feeling there is intense and several prominent Secessionists have been driven from the City. The Western Virginians are determined to support the Union.

From passengers who passed through Harper's Ferry at noon to-day, I learn that all is quiet there. At the Point of Rocks, where the mails and passengers are daily transferred, the travel has been obstructed by so mining an immense rock that it overlies the road, and is ready to be toppled over on the 1st of June. The road is also guarded by the Virginians.

Col. Wilcox, the commandant here, has issued a proclamation, instituting strict martial law. Capt. Whiteley, of the Michigan regiment, and his now in the possession of the City. The citizens are assured that they will be protected in their persons property and slaves. All public property will be respected unless the United States forces are attacked. The citizens are not permitted to enter or leave the city, without a written pass. All outrages or excesses by the Federal soldiers will be promptly punished if reported.

The pickets of the United States forces here were last night fired upon and the troops called to arms in consequence, but nobody was hurt. The pickets of the Seventh New York Regiment will return home, on Wednesday.

Strong and extensive encampments are being erected by the United States forces on the Virginia Heights, beyond the city, commanding the approaches to Alexandria.

The body of Jackson, who shot Ellsworth, has been taken to Fairfax county for burial. All the furniture has been removed from the Marshall House, and is now in the possession of the United States troops.

It is reported here that the troops now on the road towards Harper's Ferry to-morrow, and that the Philadelphia regiments will go to the Relay, whilst this post will be occupied by the recruits recently mustered here.

The statements that the track has been torn up at Harper's Ferry are not true, as trains are running beyond that point.

A regiment arrived over the Northern Central road this afternoon, and marched through the western section of the city, taking the road to Catonsville.

Mr. MESSYAN is still in custody at Fort Melleny. It is reported that there are several charges against him. An effort will be made to-morrow to obtain a writ of habeas corpus, but it is said that this will be refused by orders from the Government.

Several heavy columbards were mounted on Fort Melleny to-day.

The Marshall House is the hotel in which Gen. Washington stopped, and where Ellsworth was shot near the chamber that Washington occupied.

Sergeant Butterworth, of the New York Zouaves, was shot last night by M. O'Neal, of the same corps, who was acting as sentry and receiving no reply to his challenge fired and instantly killed the former. Butterworth unfortunately was a stammerer, and his failing to answer was caused by this infirmity.

Excitement in West Chester.

West Chester, May 26.—Orders were received at Camp Wayne, yesterday, for the Ninth and Eleventh Regiments to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice and if other orders were not sent, for the Ninth to leave for Philadelphia at 5 A M on Sunday morning, and the Eleventh to follow the next day.

These orders, coupled with the information of the assassination of the heroic ELLSWORTH, and the probable march on Norfolk Centre County, created the most intense excitement throughout the camp. The men seemed "eager for the fray," and on all sides there was a hurrying to and fro. The men took a hasty glance at their muskets, and the uniformity of the volunteers in the Mexican war, and similar to those now used by the "Scott Legion."

About noon a large lot of equipments were received, which comprised a complete outfit for the Eleventh, (except overcoats and pants) caps and shoes for the volunteers in the Mexican war, and similar to those now used by the "Scott Legion."

The pants and caps were distributed among the Ninth, and of good material. They are well made, and of good material.

The Eleventh are now pretty well rigged, and owing to the untiring exertions of their officers they will compare favorably with other Regiments.

This morning the Ninth marched to the depot of the Media road, reached the city, and went immediately down the Baltimore road, bound for New Castle, Delaware.

The Eleventh go to Havre de Grace to-day.

Alarm at Alexandria.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1861.—The capital, and indeed the entire country, was thrown into great excitement this forenoon, by the circulation of reports to the effect that a pitched battle was going on between the belligerent forces in the neighborhood of Arlington Heights. Annexed is a narrative of the events which gave rise to the reports alluded to.

About eleven o'clock this forenoon the picket guard of the Twelfth New York regiment was attacked, half a mile beyond Arlington Heights, by about seven hundred and fifty in entry of the rebels. Only a few shots were fired by the rebels. The latter returned the fire, and hastened to the main body to give the alarm, when the Twelfth Regiment were called to arms. The Seventh New York Regiment being near the Twelfth, was also soon in marching order, having been fired upon by a body of cavalry without doing harm. The two regiments—the Seventh and Twelfth—were soon in line of battle. As soon as the rebels discovered they were about to be attacked by the Federal forces, they fled. Pursuit was made, but the rebels being good runners, escaped.

## Testimonials to the Lamented Dead.

New York, May 25.—The remains of Col. ELLSWORTH arrived here early this morning, and were received by a deputation of the Fund Committee and two members of each company of the Fire Department.

The remains were escorted to the Astor House and placed in charge of the family of the deceased.

Private funeral services were held there in the afternoon, after which the body lay in state for two hours in the Governor's Room in the City Hall.

The remains were then escorted to the steamer *Francis Siskidy*, on which they left for Troy, by a procession both large and impressive. The Eleventh, Fifty-fifth, First and Third Regiments, the two latter being dismounted cavalry, formed the escort, while the firemen turned out in great numbers.—The streets through which the funeral procession marched were lined with people, who by uncovered heads and other demonstrations of respect, paid a heartfelt tribute to the deceased.

In the midst of the procession was the banner of the New York Fire Department, shrouded in mourning. The flags all over the city are at half mast, and many are draped in black.

## Union Vote in Western Virginia.

MARIETTA, Ohio, May 26.—We have the following election returns from Western Virginia:

UNION MAJORITIES.

COUNTIES.

Berkley, 700 Morgan, 400

Wood, 1695 Loudon, 1000

Ritchie, 378 Wirt, 300

Jackson, 400 Doddridge, 550

Pleasant, 158 Taylor, 790

Barbour, 350 Westall, 1

Mason, 450 Cabell, 500

Marion, 1700 Preston, 650

Kanawha, 1200

Harrison, 1500 Total, 11,532

The office of the Parkersburg News, a Secession paper, was completely demolished, on Friday night, by a crowd of Union men, who considered it their duty to stop its issue.

## The Southern Postal Service.

WASHINGTON, May 26.—Postmaster-General BLAIR has issued the following order:—All the postal service in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas will be suspended from and after the 31st instant. Letters for offices temporarily closed by this order, will be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office, except those for Western Virginia, which will be sent to Wheeling.

## ATTENTION COMPANY!

FORWARD MARCH!

TO A. STERNBERG & CO'S CHEAP CLOTHING STORE, 129 STORE,

in the Diamond, and get a suit of Spring and Summer Clothing at Reduced Prices.

"Hang the banner on the outer wall,  
That the people may know where to call."

A. STERNBERG & CO. is the place to buy all kinds of Mens' and Boys' clothing cheaper than at any other establishment in this vicinity.

THE WAR MOVEMENT is driving numbers for Clothing, Hats, Caps and Furnishings to A. STERNBERG & CO.

NEW GOODS received every week, and sold cheaper than ever at A. STERNBERG & CO. Bellefonte May 30, 1861.

## ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

Our citizens have for many years been in the habit of going to distant cities for their Buggies and Carriages, thus depreciating and destroying our home manufactures, and giving to foreign establishments the patronage that should properly be extended to our own. The necessity of the foreign gave us the preference, over the home manufactured vehicle, and little attention was paid to their durability. I have just opened a manufactory on Penn street near Hibernia, having had an extensive and varied experience at Coach making in all its departments, feel confident that our cars and work compare favorably with any equal to that of any city establishment, a degree of durability never found in city work. I respectfully invite inspection of my work by persons desirous to purchase.

Repairing of all kinds done on the shortest notice. May 30, 1861. S. A. M'QUISTON.

## NOTICE.

S. T. SHUGERT, In the Common Pleas of Centre County, ss.

E. S. FITCH, No. 132 Apr. Term, '61.

Al. Ejection for a tract of land situate in the township of Rush, in the county of Centre, containing three hundred and acres or thereabouts, bounded on the north and northwest by Mosbrow's creek, on the east and northeast by a tract in the warranty name of Paul Zanetinger, on the South and southwest by a tract in the warranty name of Sebastian; there is part of a larger tract which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by letter patent, dated the 6th day of April 1861, granted and confirmed to Frederick Davis, executor of Philadelphia.

And now to wit: April 23d, 1861, on motion of D. G. Bush, Attorney for Paul E. Fitch, granted on Def. to appear and plead on or before next Term or Judgment, notice to be given by publication (describing the land) in one newspaper published in Centre county for sixty days.

Certified from Record this 31 day of May, A. D. 1861. J. T. JOHNSON, Prothonotary.

## HARDWARE.

TO BUY CHEAP FOR CASH.

HOFFMAN'S is the store for Blacksmiths.

HOFFMAN'S is the store for Carpenters.

HOFFMAN'S is the store for Saddlers.

HOFFMAN'S is the store for Tanners.

HOFFMAN'S is the store for Builders.

For Belows, Anvils, paints, Glass, Ac., &c., F. J. HOFFMAN, CANDLES! To dealers 13 cents per pound at May 16, 61. F. J. HOFFMAN, Lewisston Pa.

## NOTICE.

Having disposed of the DEMOCRATIC WATCHMAN office all persons knowing themselves indebted either to the firm of Seely & Barnhart, or the undersigned, will please come forward and make immediate settlement of their accounts.—The business must be closed as speedily as possible and all persons neglecting this notice beyond a reasonable time will find their accounts in the hands of a proper officer for collection. My undivided attention shall be given to this business until it is settled.

May 16, 61. J. S. BARNHART.

## EXECUTORS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the Estate of Andrew Martin, late of Walker Township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, who requests all