The Watchman.

BELLEFONTE, THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED. DEMOCRACY.

"Here shall the press the people's rights maintain,
Unawed by party or unbribed by gain;
Pledged but to truth to liberty and law,
No favor sways us and no fear shall awe."

ALEXANDER & MEEK, Editors and Publishers.

DEATH OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, of June 4th, records the death of Hon. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois. He died at his home in Illinois, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 3d. It is stated that the distracted condition of our National affairs had much to do in hastening his death. We have not as yet learned the particulars of his last sickness, and will therefore defer all comment until next week.

Democracy.

The magnificent enthusiasm which stirred up the deep fountains of American patriotism, when the echo of the cannon balls upon Fort Sumter reached our ears, having settled down into a quiet and resolute determination to defend and maintain the Government under which we live, and to vindicate the honor of the Star Spangled Banner at any and every sacrifice of life and property, it may not be improper to recur once more to the principles which have ever guided the patriotic masses who have, since the organization of the Government, rallied under the banner of the Democratic party. In doing this, we wish to be understood as ignoring all disposition to revive, in these times of peril to our country, the party lines of the past, or to awaken that partisan spirit which has contributed so greatly to our present troubles. We are simply prompted by the notions we have always entertained of the duty of a public journalist, to advocate boldly and fearlessly the true principles upon which our Republic was formed, and in the supremacy of which alone, is the only hope of its perpetuity. So long as the contest was between political parties merely, we opposed with all our humble ability and energy, the election of Abraham Lincoln to the office he now occupies. We opposed him then on questions of principle, and we believed as firmly as we do now that the issues between the parties were vital to the existence of this Government. We opposed the Chicago Platform—and we are yet unalterably, conscientiously and religiously opposed to the Governmental theories and political principles enunciated in that document. But when we had fought our fight at the Ballot box, and Mr. Lincoln was legally and constitutionally elected successor to WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE and JACKSON, the duty of every patriotic, true hearted, loyal man, plainly was to sustain, defend, and obey the Government under his control, so long as he keeps within the limits and restrictions placed upon him by the Constitution of the United States. The moment Mr. Lincoln was elected President of the United States, the contest between political parties *on that point* ceased, and it immediately became a war between loyal, Union loving, law abiding citizens, and rebels—between patriots and traitors—and no man, animated by the sentiments which the Democratic party have ever taught, could hesitate, for one moment, with regard to his position. And, we are rejoiced that, thr'out the entire North, Democrats of every shade, as if by instinct so sudden, comprehended the distinction between an Administration and the Government, and at the first call of Abraham LINCOLN, whose election they had opposed, rushed to arms, and left their homes to battle for the Government under his Administration. While patriotism has swallowed up all the parties of the past, the principles of the Democratic pariy still live as distinct from all other principles as they ever were, and upon these principles future party divisions must be formed, and upon their adoption by all administrations having control of our National affairs, will depend the perpetuity of the American Union.

Those who favor these principles will constitute the Democratic party—those who oppose them, whether high or low, oppose, in our opinion, the fundamental principles of the Federal Government.

We now propose succinctly to state what these principles are as we have ever understood them.

1st. The Constitution of the United States is "the Supreme Law of the land," and establishes a Government as perfect, complete, and peaceful in all its attributes, as any government on the face of the earth—self propelling, self sustaining, and self preserving.

2d. The primary and fundametal right of local, self government in each State and Territory.

3d. The adoption of Federal legislation as far as consistent with the Constitution, to the diversified local interests of every section of the Union.

4th. A strict construction of the Constitution, and a strict and faithful observance of every constitutional compact.

The principal logically result in opposition to all attempts at Federal Legislation for local interests, or of interference by the people of one State or section with the domestic affairs of those of another.

The institution of slavery being local, and protected by the Constitution where established, we have always held, that the question entered in no way into the politics of the Free States—that we are in no way responsible for its existence, and as law respecting citizens of the United States, have nothing to do with it, until we are called upon to establish it in our own State. The people of the Territories should be permitted to form a Constitution to suit themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States.—By pursuing such a course throughout the entire Union, the agitation and discussion which has culminated in our present National troubles, would have been avoided—the pretext for rebellion so eagerly seized by corrupt and ambitious politicians would not have been furnished, and we might to-day be living as in the past—a peaceful, happy, contented people. We all hope that there is yet a future for our beloved country, and in order to be prepared, for the better performance of our duties as citizens, it behooves us to study well the solemn, severe lessons of the present times. Let the people give more attention to the affairs of the Government, and subjugate the designing agitators of the North as willingly as they will crush the rebellion of the South. If the people of this great nation will but observe their duties toward each other faithfully and religiously, there is no reason why the Union might not exist harmoniously as long as time lasts, and expand its Territory until the entire Continent shall be shielded by the Star Spangled Banner.

Seizure of Private Correspondence.

The action of the President, in laying hands on the entire telegraphic correspondence of the country for a year past, is attracting attention. It is not unusual for the authorities, when the ends of justice demands it, to seize upon particular letters written by or addressed to suspected individuals, and to make use of their contents to further the purposes of justice; but we believe this is the first promulgation of the doctrine that in order to institute a general hunt for treason, all the private correspondence of the people may be violated. If telegraphic messages may be thus ransacked, we see no reason why all the letters passing through the post office, or the millions of letters filed away in the private vaults, pigeon holes, or drawers in the country, may not be overhauled in the same manner.

We have no objection to the search for treasonable correspondence, whenever and whereever it is supposed to exist, but we think there are some privileges which the citizens of this country do or ought to possess, without being subject to the caprice or tyranny of the Government. If the immunity from espoinage of the private correspondence of persons not charged with or suspected of crime is not one of them, then it would be difficult to point out any rights which may not be violated or trampled under foot at the bidding of the Executive. In this, as in many other of his acts, the President has clearly usurped authority not conferred upon him by the Constitution or the laws.

The Albany *Atlas & Argus*, copying the first announcement of the raid upon the telegraphic offices from the *Tribune*, indulges in the following comments:

"What is this which the President has done? Simply this: by his own fiat, and not only without color of law, but against all law, he has seized upon all the original dispatches which private individuals have, during the last year, deposited in the telegraph offices of the principal cities for transmission to their correspondents. These dispatches are confidential, and it is a criminal offence for a telegraph operator to divulge them. But the President at one fell swoop takes possession of them all, violates their confidential character, and exposes to the eyes of his agents all the private correspondence of the country, whether of a business, political, or social character.

"The next step may be, to seize all the letters in the post offices and open and read them. This would be quite as justifiable as the seizure of telegraphic dispatches. The public mind of England was startled a few years ago by the discovery that the post office had been violated in a few instances by the government and suspected letters had been opened to obtain information. A storm of indignation was poured upon the head of the Minister who sanctioned this violation of private correspondence. If the President has done what the *Tribune* above alleges—and we repeat, we find no other authority for the statement—we do not hesitate to denounce the act as a high handed outrage, unexampled under a free government, and only congenial to a despotism."—*West Chester Jeffersonian.*

"Not Hung Yet."

We have received a letter from Mr. John Garbrick, in relation to a rumor that some contemptible scamps had reported through the County. Mr. Garbrick states that the story was entirely unfounded, and that the people of Bellefonte *never* made the threat to hang him. Mr. Garbrick is a Democrat of the right stripe—a Union loving, law abiding citizen.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—The following is a description of a new and dangerous counterfeit ten dollar note on the Broadway Bank of New York. Vignette, female reclining against a bale, barrel, &c, canal and cars in the distance "10" below on right end; female with helmet, spear, &c; State arms above on left end. Is a good imitation of the genuine; and the safer plan is to refuse all notes on this bank.

For the WATCHMAN.

What Will be the Issue.

It is the predominant principle of man, to penetrate as far as practicable into the intricate labyrinths of the Future. It is this incentive which creates within him an insatiable desire to unfold the leaves of that book upon whose ample pages alike is written the destiny of individuals of nations and worlds. The past we have recorded in living characters, to which we can turn at pleasure, and there ascertain the motives and actions of past generations—the present all action and animation is before us at all times, and hence it exerts but a temporary influence over our feelings. But the future, the vast and incomprehensive future, wrapped in sombre folds dark as the midnight canopy, presents a veil through which man, with his short sightedness, fails to dart his mortal vision. The destiny of individuals, however complicated in its nature, and however momentous in its results, is at once lost sight of when that of a nation is at stake. The chords of sympathy which bind the human family together in one united phalanx, when jarred by any one portion of humanity, reverberates over the whole face of God's footstool. Thus, it is that when the destruction of a nation is at hand, the kindred feelings of other nations at once goes out in its behalf. These feelings of consanguinity impress the conviction upon the mind, that when a nation falls, however limited it may be in territory, and however sparce in population, the dire effects are as widely felt as created man.—The great sisterhood of nations looses one of its stars—the galaxy of constellations shine less brightly, and the world is left to mourn over it as one of the things that were.—What then shall be the consequences eventually accruing from the obliteration of one of the greatest nations the world has ever seen—whose light has long shone so brilliantly in the great galaxy of national constellations, and which has towered like an impregnable pillar, while strife and contention has rent assunder the governmental structures of nations in both the Old and New World. The alleviation of oppressed humanity—the extension of commerce thr'out the Globe—the driving forward of the "Educational car," and above all, the spread of the Gospel of the Son of God in far off heathen lands, have preeminently distinguished the gigantic progress of our Country. A nation's mission must consist in the promotion of man to his proper sphere, by securing to him his allotted unalienable rights, and affording him facilities for living in accordance with the Divine injunction. Such were the characteristics which have long distinguished our nation from others, but alas! they have been lost sight of amidst the turbulent distractions which now hold high court in the minds of the American people.

The past career of our county can be traced on the recorded page of undying history; its present condition, unhappy and distracted, is before us and we may now inquire what will be its ultimate destiny. The question is one *that cannt be difinitely answered.* It stands without a parallel in the history of nations. In it is involved the whole principle of self government by the the people; a question which has engrossed the minds of earth's gifted ones in all ages of the world. And must the conviction at last be forced upon humanity, that man is incapable of self government; that aside from moral depravity, he is politically dead, dead to all the nobler attributes which should make him the founder of his own happiness. "What will be the issue." Shall anarchy and despotism, in all its deformity, reign triumphant throughout the land? Forbid it, Almighty God. X.

Atrocious Sentiments.

The Boston *Atlas and Bee*, an *Abolition Republican* paper of the 24th ult; makes the following infamous suggestions to the National Administration. The *Atlas and Bee* is edited by the Adjutant General of Massachusetts:

"Let the Government send a strong force at once into Eastern Virginia, accompanied by such chaplains as Stella Martin, Fred. Douglas and Box Brown, with as many black volunteers as can be raised in Canada and the free States; declare martial law, so that it shall override the law of slavery as it overrides all other law, and declare freedom to every slave that will join the federal army, furnishing arms and ammunition at the same time. By prompt action of this sort an army of 40,000 men may be raised from the slaves and free negroes east of the Blue Ridge, that would take care of Norfolk and Richmond before the return of the sickly season. It is healthy, even in the counties near the Chesapeake, until July, and immediately below the Blue Ridge it is healthy all the year round.

"Put Stella Martin, and such missionaries as he may select, ashore, each under the protection of a battalion, on either bank of the Rappahannock, York and James rivers—let them stump it at the nearest court house, and Eastern Virginia will be a free community—a strong power, with us and of us before the emasculated whites of that region fairly learn that they are out of the Union. Do this, and away with the nonsense about abolition. We want deeds, not offensive and useless words; and we want deeds that will save life and lead to freedom. ☞ The meaning of this fight is the doom of slavery, and the sooner the Government act upon this idea, the less will be the carnage. We must buy into freedom the slaves of the loyal States, if any such remain at the close of the war."

Although we can expect nothing better than the foregoing, from men who are so destitute of "all the nobler attributes of the soul," as to believe in the damning doctrines of Abolitionism, yet we wonder that a people, boasting of their civilization as the Bostonians do, for supporting, countenancing, or permitting, the publication of a paper whose principals are so detestable as those of the *Atlas and Bee.*

THE LATEST NEWS.

Between Thirty and Forty Gunboats to be built.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Proposals will be issued to morrow by the Navy Department for the building of steam propeller gunboats for the use of the navy. The boats will be about five hundred tons burthen. There will be between thirty and forty, and it is the purpose of the Government to distribute them among all the principal ship building establishments North of Washington. The object of building them outside of Government yards is to complete them with the utmost dispatch. The proposals for the machinery for these and the other ships to be built will be issued at the same time.

A large number of the principal shipbuilders are now looking after this matter.

Condition of the Rebel Army.

One of the United States mail agents, who has been acting for the Government in the South for several years has arrived in Washington. He had an interview with Jeff. Davis not many days since, and reports the rebel leader in low spirits, and his army in a wretched and demoralized condition. All other information from different parts of the Seceded States is of the same tendency.—The ranks of the rebel army is thinning out by desertion. We have evidence of this in Washington every day. Men fly to our pickets with our horses and arms and surrender themselvs up with a smile of joy upon their faces. I have witnessed such a scene in Gen. Mansfield's office to-day.

From Alexandria—Sentinel Killed by the Rebels—Another Wounded.

ALEXANDRIA, June 1.—A sentinel at Cloud's Mills, on the outskirts of Alexandria, was shot and killed last night, and another was wounded, it is supposed by rebel scouts.

A river craftsman, who arrived late last night, reports having heard continuous firing in the direction of Acquia creek.

The earnest hope entertained by many at the North that Secession would dwindle away before the United States forces, and loyality raise its head, is not reassured by interviews had with the prominent citizens of Alexandria, who express their grievances in the strongest language. The officers of the command here exert themselves to the utmost to create a better feeling, with only partial success. The experience gained from this occupation will doubtless lead to great discrimination in the future relations of the troops.

For this purpose, Col. Stone, while in command here, gained great faxor among the citizens, for his efforts to subdue some unruly spirits among the military, whose conduct had an injurious effect on the successful dissemination of Union principles.

There are many unsatisfactory rumors afloat with reference to the movements of Gen. Lee. The present unprotected situation of Alexandria assures many, as it is not believed that the movements of the rebels will be so conducted as to unnecessarily hazard the lives of Southern women and children and the property of Southern citizens.

It is not likely that there will be a moment's warning of any engagement that may occur. This uncertainty breaks the rest of officers, soldiers and civilians. Your reporter standing last night, with a trusty sentinel by his side, to awaken him on the first alarm. There was some uneasiness last night, but it passed of without any further alarm.

The Onondago regiment crossed the Potomac this morning.

Some slight skirmishiug took place during the night between the advance pickets of the Federal army and the rebel scouts.

Last evening some secession spy cut down the American flag on the Marshall House, in Alexandria. He has not been discovered, or he would be roughly dealt with.

Detailed Account of the Fight at Fairfax.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The second company of U. S. Cavalry, commanded by Lieut. Tompkins, entered Fairfax last night and dashed through the streets.

They were fired upon from every direction, and the rebel infantry closed in on them front and rear.

Lieut. Tompkins had his horse shot under him. One of our men was killed and two were wounded.

The company then retreated, dashing through the rebel lines and taking five men prisoners.

You may rely on this as correct. The attack will probably be renewed to night with a greatly increased force.

The staff of the New York Fifth Regiment went along to "see the fun." Nearly every man of them is slightly wounded. Only two of the regulars were wounded, as previously stated.

LATER.

WASHINGTON, June 1—2½ P. M.—Later official advices from Virginia to Gen. McDowell, state that in the fight last night at Fairfax C. H., twenty seven of the rebels and four U. S. soldiers were killed. Four horses were also killed on our side.

A Different Account.

ALEXANDRIA, June 1.—Loyal Williams, of Washington, who had been imprisoned at Richmond as a spy, for four days chanced to be at Fairfax Court House last night.—From his statement it appears that only one man was killed among the rebels, and he was Capt. John Q. Sharr, of the Warrenton Rifles.

He heard the troops coming up and ordered hem to halt, when they replied that they were Capt. Powell's cavalry company. Not deceived by this the Captain ordered his men to arms. The dragoons then fired a volley, by which the Captain was instantly killed.

The rebels rushed out in undress and great disorder, and fired on the dragoons at random. The dragoons charged through them, and having fired three volleys retreated. The rebels pursued them for a distance. Subsequently one of the rebels returned to camp with two dragoons as prisoners with their horses. Williams is certain that the number reported as killed in the Washington *Star* is greatly exaggerated.

At the roll call of the Warrenton Rifles this morning, fifteen men did not answer to their names, but their absence was on account of being on a picket guard and other duties during the skirmish.

Messengers were sent to Centreville, where there are two thousand South Carolina troops it being supposed that the dragoons were but the advanced guard of a great army.

Extra Billy Smith figured in the fight as Colonel in command, and was slightly wounded.

A heavy rain commenced falling this evening. There are no anticipations of an attack. The campaign for the present will evidently be confined to a guerilla warfare.

Engagement at Acquia Creek.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Government forces have had a brisk conflict with the rebels at Acquia Creek.

The steamers which attacked the rebel battery at the mouth of the creek were the Thomas Freeborn, Anacostia and Resolute. They were attended by a schooner.

The rebels had erected two powerful batteries on the shore, one having been planted on the wharf at the terminus of the Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, and the other on the bluff. The fire from the Government vessels was severe and well directed, and finally silenced the wharf battery.

The firing from our vessels was finely done. The shells were thrown with great precision, and evidently several of the rebels were killed.

The rebels, also, performed their part with diligence, delivering a close and steady fire, and working the guns of the battery on the bluff with regularity and precision.

So far as we have yet learned, none of the Government troops were killed.

Acquia Creek is fifty five miles below Washington, and flows through Stafford co., Virginia, into the Potomac. It is the terminus of the Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad, and is on the direct line of communication with Richmond. Its possession is, therefore, of the greatest importance:

Reported Loss on Both Sides—The Steamer Pawnee and Reinforcements on the Way.

ALEXANDRIA, June 1.—The steamer Gipsy, from Harlington via Fort Washington, has arrived. She left the Fort at ten o'clock this morning, and brings information that the engagement with the rebel batteries at Acquia Creek, yesterday, resulted in the steamers Freeborn and Anacostia retiring after a severe fight, in which it is said a number were killed on both sides.

The steamers retired to await the arrival of the steamer Pawnee. The latter, on reaching Fort Washington, was detained to await the transport Baltimore, with troops, supposed to be the Seventy first New York Regiment. On the arrival of the latter they proceeded down the river in company.

From Fortress Monroe.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—The steamer from Old Point Comfort brings the following dispatch:—

Fortress Monroe, May 31., 5 o'clock, P. M.—The Naval Brigade from New York has arrived and been landed near Hampton.—Great complaint is made of their want of arms, uniforms and camp equipage. When will the authorities of New York learn that it is the height of folly and cruelty to send troops to the seat of war in such a condition? Col. Bartlett passed with nearly 500 men in full view of the enemy's batteries, without arms to defend themselves.

Two more regiments from New York are hourly expected.

A battery of heavy cannon is being erected at Newport News Point.

The Federal transports are constantly passing Sewall's Point just beyond the range of the Rebel battery, whose sentinels are visible

There is no recent intelligence from Norfolk. Commodore Pendergrast will not allow a boat to go up with a flag of truce, although parties here are anxious to bring away relatives.

The steamer Quaker City yesterday brought up the prize schooner Lynchburg of Richmond, from Rio Janiero, with a cargoof 3000 bags of coffee.

The fugitive slaves in the fortress and camp are mustered and provided with rations like the soldiers.

Gen. Butler has issued a stringent order against plundering in the vicinity of the camps.

Three hundred and fifty negroes have come into the Butler encampment.

Lieut. Usher, who came a passenger by the Adelaide, reports that three thousand Federal troops had reached Frederick, Md., to be ready to repel an apprehended movement of the Confederate troops on that place.

Advices from Alexandria to day say that the women and children are leaving, fearing that the town will be burned down.

Fight at Williamsport, Maryland.

HAGERSTOWN, June 1.—This morning, the rebels attempted again to take possession of the ferry boat, lying opposite Williamsport, for the purpose, it is conjectured, of removing it to Falling Waters, a point about four miles below, where there is a considerable number of rebel troops stationed, who doubtless intended, by meaes of the boat, to cross to the Maryland side on a marauding expedition. The Union troops at Williamsport, as soon as they saw the rebels taking possession of the boat, ordered them to desist, which they refuscd to do, whereupon the Union men opened the fire, which was briskly returned, and the fire was maintained on both sides for about an hour. Three or four of the rebels were wounded while on the boat at the commencement of the fight.

The boat was soon abandoned by the rebels, and it remains safely at its moorings.

Mobile Blockaded by the Powhatan.

[From the Mobile Advertiser May 28th.]

The turn of Mobile to feel her first blast of the condign vengeance of Lincoln has come at last, for the blockade of our harbor was inaugurated about eleven o'clock yesterday morning, when a large war steamer appeared, and took her position to command the ship channel entrance of the bay—coming to about seven miles, more or less, off Fort Morgan.

We are apprised of this fact by a gentleman who came up from Fort Morgan yesterday. The war vessel was seen to bring to a small craft in the offing, before the "Cardondelet" left Fort Morgan with our informants.

The Fort welcomed the blockading steamer by displaying the United States flag—but it was displayed *union down*, and floated from the staff *below* the "stars and bars" of the Confederacy. Joke on, Lincoln!

We are informed that the vessel alluded to is the Powhatan.

From New Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 27th ult., received here, announces the arrival at that port of the privateer Calhoun, having in tow the schooner John Adams, of Boston, and the brig Panama, and schooner Mermaid, of Princeton, Mass., all whalers.

From Montgomery.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—The Mobile *Advertiser* has a Montgomery dispatch, dated the 27th ult., stating that the clerks of the departments had been ordered to be ready to leave for Richmond on Wednesday or Thursday last.

The Montreal, Canada, *Advertiser* of the 11th, says that "day before yesterday eight young men, natives of Montreal, and some of them law students, took passage to New York, there to join the army of the northern States."

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin have enlisted in new military company. The list comprises, besides the Judges, the Secretary of the State, Treasurer, Bank Controller and many of the most prominent citizens of the capital.

The steamer De Soto, from Havana, reports passing the United States steam frigate Niagara and gun-boat Huntsville on the 17th inst. They were cruising in the Gulf for privateers. They had captured two vessels, and sent them North in charge of prize crews.

President Lincoln decided, at the instance of Messrs. J. K. Moorhead, Edgar Cowan, Wm. F. Johnston, and other prominent and influential citizens of Pennsylvania, to accept all the volunteer regiments now raised in the State. The whole number offering is estimated at forty.

The report that the government has purchased a large supply of improved arms in Europe is fully confirmed. A portion of these have arrived in New York, and more, to an indefinite number, are expected. It is also expected that a large number of Minie rifles can be procured in Canada.

Twenty ladies of Pottsville have tendered their services to the Government as nurses to the regiments from Schuylkill county, whenever and wherever they are needed. Their offer has been accepted by Secretary Cameron, and when hospitals are established and the army needs them they will go to their labor of love.

There have been further captures of British vessels homeward bound, with valuable cargoes, that were attempting to run the blockade. What disposition will be made of them is not known, but it is thought they will be condemned. The Government is fully determined that the blockade it has instituted shall be respected, no matter what the flag that floats from the masthead.

A gentleman who arrived on Saturday before last from the South, states that it will be impossible for the people of Texas to protect themselves from the incursions of the Indians, the Northern Camanches and the Indians from the Government Reserve having already signified their intention to enter the State. The State forces are increasing slowly, the citizens not coming forward as rapidly as was expected; and our informant ridicules the idea of any soldiers being spared from the State to assist in the war against the Union, as they cannot raise enough to protect themselves.

CLINTON HOUSE, LOCKHAVEN PA.

The subscriber having leased the above named Hotel in the borough of Lock Haven, Clinton county, Pa., takes this method of informing the public generally that he has made every necessary preparation to entertain strangers and travelers in the best possible manner.

His table will always contain the choicest luxuries that the country will afford, and he is determined not to be surpassed in this department by any other Hotel along the West Branch.

His Bar will contain the choicest liquors that can be purchased in the city market.

Careful and attentive Ostlers will constantly be on hand to take charge of horses and see that they are properly attended to.

Trusting that he may receive a portion of the patronage of the traveling public, he hopes by close attention to be able to render general satisfaction. ALFRED MANN,

June 6, '61.-tf PROPRIETOR.

ATTENTION COMPANY!

FORWARD MARCH!

TO. A. STERNBERG & CO'S CHEAP CLOTHING 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 Furnishing Goods 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 Bugies and Carriages, thus depreciating discountenancing our home manufactories, and giving to foreign establishments the patronage that should properly be extended to our own. The neatness of the foreign gave it the preference, over the home manufactured vehicle, and little attention was paid to their durability. I have just opened a manufactury on Penn street near Bishop, having had an extensive and varied expereance at Coach making in all its departments, feel confident that I can turn out work combining with a finish 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'QUISTION.

NOTICE.

S. T. SHUGERT vs. E. S. FITCH, } *In the Common Pleas of Centre County. No. 132 Apr. Term, '61.*

Al. Ejectment 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 Moshano n Creek, on the east and northeast by a tract in the warrantee name of Paul Zantzinger, on the South and southwest by a tract in the warrantee name of Sebastian Graff, being part of a larger tract which the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania by letter patent, dated the 6th day of April 1861, granted and confined to Frederick Bates, scrivener, of Philadelphia.

And now to wit: April 23d, 1861, on motion of D. G. Bush, Attorney for Peff. Rule, granted on Deft. 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 3d day of May, A. D., 1861 JNO. T. JOHNSTON,

May 16, 1861. Prothonotary.

NOTICE.

Having disposed of the DEMOCRATIC WATCHMAN Office all persons knowing themselves indebted either to the firm of Seely & Barnhart, or the undersighed, 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 9th 61. J. S. BARNHART.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

Notice is here by given that letters testamentary on the Estate of Andrew Martin, late of Walker Township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, who reqests all those indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and all these having demands against said Estate, to present them duly authenticated for settlement. WM. MARTIN.

May 10, 61.—6t. *Executor.*