

The Watchman.

BELLEFONTE, THURSDAY, JUNE 13



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

ALEXANDER & MEEK, Editors and Publishers.

Even in Defeat are the Principles of the Democratic Party Triumphant.

If ever there was a day in which Democrats should feel proud of the principles of their party it is now, for even in defeat are these principles triumphant. Notwithstanding the success of the sectional principles of the Republican party at the last election, over the ever durable, conservative, and national doctrines of our fathers, supported and ever upheld by the Democratic party of the North, the conviction is already beginning to enforce itself upon the minds of those Republicans who honestly opposed those principles, that they alone constituted the true basis of this government, and that it never can exist unless it is conducted upon them. There is no doubt now in the minds of all candid men, that if sectionalism had not raised its monster head in the North, upholding doctrines fundamentally opposed to the Constitution of the United States, and urging it as a duty of all Christians to trample the Constitution under their feet in that wherever it conflicted with their notions of Christian piety, that there never would have been a pretext for rebellion of any part of this Union, and we would to day have been a happy, contented and prosperous people. But when a sectional party arose in the North, waging an unholly crusade against the institution of slavery in the South, it could not be otherwise than its counterpart, (Secession) should there arise to resist what they considered an encroachment upon their rights. It is always the natural consequence of an ultra and dangerous doctrine when promulgated and upheld by any man, men, or party, that there should be arrayed against it, a party prompted by the same spirit to uphold the opposite extreme. Especially is this the case in a nation like ours which is composed of men from all nations on the earth, and every part of the world, and comprising every imaginable shade of character. It is, therefore, not surprising that we now see men in the South arraying themselves against Northern abolitionism.—The Democratic party of the North has ever opposed ultraism, and this accounts for the South always heretofore having been so nearly unanimous in supporting the Democratic party of the North, as its doctrines have always been opposed to the nefarious Union destroying, hell-deserving theories of abolitionism. They supported the faithful observance of the Constitution of the United States in letter and spirit, and which afforded them the best hope of security for their peculiar institution against the crusade of Abolitionism. This, we believe, to be all that a majority of the Southern people ever asked or hoped for, but we will not pretend to deny, but on the contrary are free to admit that from the earliest age of our government there has been leading men among them who in blackness of heart and evilness of intention, have rivalled the Garrison, the Giddings, the Greeleys, and the Browns, of the Northern abolition school. These men took the alarm upon the first howling of the abolition doctrines from the Northern pulpit, and have ever since shaped their course so as to assist (as though in league with the abolitionists) in the destruction of our government. The Democratic party can not be held responsible for the acts of these men as they were no part or portion of it, any more than is the other ultra Northern tribe of disunionists, a part of the honest portion of the Republican party. That party in the South has labored as untiringly in sowing broadcast the seeds of rebellion as have the abolitionists of the North in promulgating their nefarious doctrines, and the result for which both these parties have long worked, and prayed is upon us. The South almost, as a unit, has become affected by the evil influence of those representative men in their midst, and being goaded on by the taunts and threats of Northern Abolition fools, have raised the mighty arm of rebellion against the government, and have trampled in the dust the noble essence of our nation's greatness. Thus the war has been commenced, and the honest conservative masses of the people must now throw themselves in the breach to save us from destruction, while those men in the North, who have discovered lately that it don't suit them to fight just now, and resting secure in their Northern homes, urge it upon the administration as its holy duty to carry on the war until the shackles of slavery will fall from off the limbs of every slave in the South, and turn them forth a nation of free men. The Administration, we believe, however, will give them the cold shoulder, as it should: if not, rest assured the mighty masses will rise and call them some day not far distant to a fearful account. The Democratic party of the North has had no part in bringing about this sad state of affairs, as it has never advocated an unconstitutional measure, or upheld a sectional doctrine, but on the contrary, has always advocated the rights of the people of all portions of the Union under the Constitution. It is a consolation, therefore, to Democrats, in these gloomy times, to know that their skirts are clean from all blame in this matter, and well may they be proud of the good old party to which they belong.

But now, since the war has actually begun, and although we have long predicted that it would come if sectionalism should triumph, we have a plain duty to perform.—The South might have remedied her wrongs within the Union, and she would have ever found us of the North defending her rights. But instead of doing this, she has been false to us, was the chief cause of our defeat at the last election, and has left us weak handed to battle against a powerful opposition.—She is seeking to destroy that Constitution which is the basis of our party platform.—She has insulted our flag, and now musters her forces under a banner composed of only three stripes and seven stars and our duty is to support the government in bringing her back to her allegiance. Democrats, you all know that "the Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union," was our motto in 1856. The banners we carried on to a glorious triumph, had thirteen stripes and thirty one stars: one star for every State in the Union; while the opposition said, "let the Union slide," and had but sixteen stars upon their banners, representing only the Free States. That opposition now sees its wrong, and many of them, with willing hearts, come to our assistance in maintaining our motto of 1856—the Union, the whole Union, and nothing but the Union. It must and shall be preserved.

(From the Dubuque (Iowa) Herald, May 31.)
Peace Resolutions in the Senate of Iowa.
We are gratified in being able to lay before our readers the following resolutions introduced into the Senate of this State by Mr. Duncombe, and the vote by which the Senate refused to lay it on the table. This is an indication that there is still left a healthy conservative constitutional sentiment in Iowa, which needs but a favorable opportunity to manifest itself for the preservation of at least a remnant of the Union, and some of the political rights resulting from the acknowledgment of the independence of the United States.

The following are the resolutions referred to:—
Whereas, At this time nearly one third of the States of this Union, have taken upon themselves the responsibility of withdrawing their allegiance to the Federal Government, and have established a confederate government separate from the Government of the United States, and establishing a constitution republican in form, and have sent Commissioners to the Federal Government to negotiate relative to the property and rights of the seceding parties; and
Whereas, It is not only desirable but indispensable to the security and welfare of the people of the United States that terms of peace be arranged between the portions of the country now in a state of war, before the bitterness of fraternal bloodshed shall make arrangement impossible; and
Whereas, The necessary consequence of such a war would be the ruin of thousands of loyal citizens in the States now seceded, and in other portions of the Union, who are in no way responsible for the fratricidal war now commenced in our unfortunate country, and believing, as we do, that the calm patriotism and reason of the American people may yet settle upon honorable terms the existing troubles, and believing that civil war, if persisted in and pushed with the malignity which characterizes universally all civil war, will only terminate in an overwhelming indebtedness, public and private, without benefitting either of the parties to this controversy, and a military despotism in which the liberties of the people will be disregarded, the butchery of the patriotic and innocent citizens, as well as the guilty, and such a war, if possible to be honorably avoided, is unpatriotic, unmeasurable, and anti-Christian; therefore,
Resolved, That the Senate of the State of Iowa recommend to the Government of the United States, in this, their most earnest appeal, that while every preparation for the defence of the Government shall be made, a cessation of actual hostilities may take place until Congress shall have time to act in the premises.

2. That we recommend to Congress the calling of a National Convention, for the settlement of our national difficulties, and that every possible honorable means shall be first exhausted by the National Government before our prosperous people be plunged into a civil war, the ultimate result of which the wisest cannot foresee.

3. That we are opposed to a war prosecuted by the subjugation of the seceding States, while it is possible amicably to settle the difficulties now existing.

4. That we are opposed to the prosecution of a war against the seceded States, waged under any circumstances, for the purpose of emancipating the slaves of the Southern slaveholding States.

5. That the Secretary of the Senate be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States and to each of our representatives in Congress.

Mr. Hamner moved to lay them on the table. Ayes 18—nays 21.

REPUBLICAN EDITORS may say what they please, and charge the responsibility of our present disgrace upon whom they have a mind to, but the People will hold Gov. CURTIN, in condemnation as the chief perpetrator of the outrageous frauds, committed on the soldiers and citizens of Pennsylvania, until he proves himself innocent, and even then will the taint of corruption cling to his name.

PETITIONS are being circulated through the country, praying Congress when it meets in July next, to pass a general Bankrupt Law. Non-sense—friends what's the use in wasting your time or paper. The Administration is bringing about a national Bankruptcy just as fast as possible.

Sketch of the Life of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas.

Mr. Douglas was born in Vermont, in the year 1813, and was, on the 23rd of last April, forty-eight years of age. Left early an orphan, he had only the advantages of a common school education. He was a farm boy, an apprentice at the cabinet making trade, a school teacher, a student at law, a practicing lawyer in Illinois in 1834, Attorney General of that State, member of the Legislature, Secretary of State, Judge of the Supreme Court, Member of Congress, and Senator of the United States. His career in Congress was a remarkable one, and by his untiring energies and powerful mind he soon achieved national renown. He was identified with the Oregon controversy, taking side against the claims of Great Britain; advocated the annexation of Texas; as Chairman of Committee on Territories, he reported bills for the organization of all the existing Territories, and bills for the admission of the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, California and Oregon. And on the question of slavery he early took the position that Congress should not interfere with the desires of the people on that subject. Mr. Douglas received the Kansas Nebraska bill, in 1854, notwithstanding the excitement attendant upon its passage, and the repeal of the Missouri restriction, Mr. Douglas has always and successfully maintained the correctness of his position, and goes to his grave with that conviction. Mr. Douglas was several times a candidate for nomination to the Presidency, and in 1856 stood next to Mr. Buchanan, the latter gentleman receiving 168 votes, Mr. Douglas 121, and Mr. Cass 6. In 1860, the Democratic Convention at Charleston having failed to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and being divided into two factions, the larger portion met at Baltimore afterwards and unanimously nominated Mr. Douglas for their candidate for President, but owing to the divisions in that party, he was defeated.

In the troubles that beset the country since that time, Mr. Douglas was the earnest friend of the Constitution and the Union. All his energies were brought to bear, during his last moments in Congress, to effect some measures for the settlement of the difficulties, and his last public act was in supporting the government in their constitutional endeavors to maintain our integrity as a people. He dies at a brilliant period of his career, when the country least can spare him, and when the constitution needs all the champions who have achieved their greatness under it. As a parliamentary debater, a close reasoner, and for decisive, persuasive argument, Mr. Douglas, at his death, stood unrivalled. With all the attributes of greatness, and the power to use them, Mr. Douglas disappears from our midst with the regrets of all.

Subscription to the Relief Fund.

The following card has been issued by the Board of Relief of this county, and the importance of an immediate compliance with its demands is apparent:

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE,
Bellefonte, June 12, 1861.

It is imperatively necessary that the second installment of the Soldiers' Relief Fund now commenced in our unfortunate country, be immediately paid over to the County Commissioners, so that all claims may be met promptly, as it is the desire of the Board of Relief to make their orders the same as money in all parts of the country, so that persons buying out part of an order, may get money in exchange for the balance. Notes will be given, at any time, to persons who make immediate and prompt payment, as the Clerk of Board is authorized to receive the installments and give notes for the same, whenever called upon to do so. Persons not making immediate payment will, of course, be at the entire loss of the first installment. The Board of Relief will meet on Tuesday, June 25th.

By order of the Board,
S. M. IRWIN, Clerk.

TO THE CONTRIBUTORS TO THE MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

Those of your number who have not paid the first installment of your subscription will take notice that we will publish in the next week's papers a list of such, and in ten days thereafter will place them in competent hands for collection. We are to do this in order to close up the duties of our appointment.

SAMUEL LINN,
E. C. HICKS,
JOHN TOWNSEND,
Committee.

GOOD ADVICE.—The Democratic Register

Mersey (Pa) gives some advice to the Democrats of its own county which should be followed by every county in the north. until the Administration shows its determination to "obliterate party lines" by ceasing to turn honest Democrats, out of office:—
"It is the duty of Democrats to stand firm and pay no attention to anything said about 'obliterating' party lines. We did not bring the troubles on the country, and we should not permit ourselves to be swallowed up in a whirl of excitement. We are proud of the Democratic party to day than we ever were before, and we shall never give it up. Let our County Committees fix a time for holding a Convention to nominate a full ticket, and let us do nothing that will even look like affiliating with Abolitionism. Let us organize thoroughly and at once, and ere long Democracy will triumph."

COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED.—Gov. Curtin

has appointed Jacob Fry, Jr. Benjamin Haywood, and Charles R. Abbot Commissioners to investigate the frauds connected with the furnishing of supplies and clothing to the State for the volunteers. Very good, as far as it goes; but to a man up a tree, it seems very much like locking the stable after the horse has been stolen. Of course, the commissioners will not be able to ferret out the real rogues, and it wasn't intended that they should.

THE NEW YORK SEVENTH REGIMENT is desirous of returning to the war again.

For the WATCHMAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Feeling deeply grieved, on account of our National troubles, I write (not to discuss the cause that has engendered all this strife, and immense cost to our nation) but to say that, in my humble opinion, the masses of the people, both North and South, sincerely deplore our calamitous situation; and could their voices be heard, as it ought to be in a Republican form of Government, and their sentiments freely expressed, and each others feelings and desires properly understood, I believe the deadly weapons of warfare would immediately drop from the hands of the multitudes North and South, and they would rush with eagerness to embrace each other, as members of one common stock, bound together by one general interest, and the jubilant exclamations of peace restored, of harmony and good will, would sound loud and long, from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts, and from the great Northern Lakes to Mexico.

Whilst a very few political agitators, who have brought upon us all this trouble, would stand amazed at their desolation, and would immediately back about, and try perhaps some other scheme to get their appetites for political distinction satisfied, and their thirst for blood satiated. But they would find it hard work to deceive a second time. A burnt child dreads the fire. But the momentous question to be solved is, how can this be brought about? In what manner can we get the voice of the people? We have looked to conventions past in vain.—We have looked with the same anxiety to Congress, and have been disappointed, and we scarcely know which way to look with any prospect of hope.

Could there not be a convention of conservatives called from every State in the old Confederacy (for I believe there is conservative enough in every State yet to save the Union) to draft resolutions for the settlement of all difficulties, and let those resolutions be voted on by the people at large, at their several places of voting in each State.

Let a call then be made through the public papers, for conventions of conservatives in each County, to appoint delegates to State conventions, and State conventions appoint delegates to a United States convention, whose business it shall be to draft resolutions to be voted upon by the people.

N. B. If they cannot agree upon one set of resolutions, let them draft another, and let them all go before the people for their adoption or rejection. I venture these remarks, in hopes that it may call forth some abler pen, or some other peaceful mode in our constitutional government to be preserved. Upon your strong right arm depends the success of our country, and in asserting the birthright to which you were born, you are to remember that life and blood are nothing as compared with the great interests you have at stake. (Cheers.)

It may be that you have not long been trained, and that you have much to learn of the art of war, but know that there are hosts in the breasts of Southern sons a determination never to go home but to tell a tale of honor. (Cries of 'never!' and applause.) Though great may be the disparity of numbers, give us a fair field and a fair fight, and the Southern banner will float in triumph everywhere. (Cheers.) The country relies upon you.—I repeat you rest the hopes of our people; and I have only to say, my friends, that to the last breath of my life I am wholly yours! (Tremendous cheers.)

THE LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, June 8th.—Several of the Virginia prisoners at the Navy Yard have petitioned to be allowed to take the oath of allegiance to the United States. The army resignations since the troubles began amount to two hundred and six, leaving between six or seven hundred officers still faithful to the flag.

It is stated that the Government has information that Austria declines to receive our Minister, Mr. Buchanan, on account of the prominent part he acted in procuring the prompt recognition of the new Italian Kingdom. As Austria is understood to favor our Government in its dealings with the Southern rebellion, she may consistently reject a Minister who has favored what she regarded as a rebellion in her own dominion.

A man named Foley, a soldier, who killed one of his comrades last March, was to have been hung to-morrow, under a sentence of a court martial. President Lincoln has, however, commuted his punishment to imprisonment for life.

Hundreds of letters are daily received here, intended for the Southern States, but they cannot be forwarded. The Government has seized \$30,000 in specie on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, as contraband of war. It is rumored that it was intended for the pay of the soldiers at Harper's Ferry.

The public buildings are draped in mourning to-day, out of respect for the late Senator Douglas. A lady started to go out of the city yesterday, alone in a buggy. She was stopped, and her trunk on being opened, was found to be full of caps—percussion caps. They were captured as contraband, of course.

This morning the Harriet Lane exchanged about fifty shots with the Pig Point battery, nearly opposite Newport News, on James river. She received two shots, wounding five men, one of them severely. The Harriet Lane was about three fourths of a mile from the battery, the seven embrasures of which disclosed heavy pieces. Two of the Harriet Lane's burst immediately over them.

Night before last five companies went nearly to the Half Way House, between Hampton and Yorktown.

A note from Gen Beauregard dated Charleston May 22d, accompanied by a piece of the flag staff of Fort Sumter, which he presents as a memorial of the capture of the Fortress to the New Orleans Guards, shows that the General was alive and as rebellious as ever at that date, and that he was not fatally wounded at Fort Moultrie.

We have information from two gentlemen of character, whose sympathies with the cause of the Union we know to be reliable one of whom is just from Manassas Junction, and the other in the immediate vicinity of Leesburg. The former assures us that on Monday last General Beauregard arrived certainly at the Junction. If so, we take it for granted that he has assumed command of the disunion troops in that quarter.

This gentleman further says that there is an aggregate force of 20,000 troops at Manassas Junction, Centerville, Fairfax station and Fairfax Court House. This information, though differing widely from that received by the government here, comes to us under circumstances that cause us to place some reliance in it.

Great Movement Toward Harper's Ferry.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Rhode Island Regiments break up their camp at midnight and leave per railroad, in the direction of Harper's Ferry, to-morrow morning. Their marine battery was to-night brought into the city, taken to the railroad depot, unlimbered and loaded on the train, together with the artillery horses and those belonging to the full staff, at six o'clock this evening.

Gen. Patterson's regiment, one Rhode Island regiment, with the Rhode Island Battery, and one New Hampshire regiment will go to the Relay House to join the forces to march on Harper's Ferry, via the railroad. It is reported that a brigade will march on the Manassas Gap Railroad at a point north of the Gap. To-morrow the New York and New Jersey regiments will go. It has not been determined yet, however, which of the New York regiments will go.

The Rhode Island and Patterson's regiments, with the Battery belonging to the former, leave at 3 A. M. The remainder start at 6 A. M. It is said that several other regiments are under orders for a movement at daybreak. The Third and Fourth and Fifth Battalions of the District of Columbia Volunteers are also under similar orders. They believe they are to go to Frederick, Maryland.

The precise military movements contemplated from this point, and soon to be executed, are of such a character as do not admit of publicity. The men in the regiments are in fine spirits at a prospect of a fight. They are cheering and singing as they are packing up. Col. Patterson's regiment had a concert by the band this afternoon, and after the concert received the orders to march with great enthusiasm.

Our Foreign Relations.

Secretary Seward is now daily having protracted consultations with the President on the subject of our foreign relations, and is busily engaged in preparing instructions for the United States Ministers in Europe. The people of the North may rest assured that the dignity and integrity of the Republic will be fully maintained against any duplicity of the English Government, should such become apparent.

THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL says that Austria sends assurances that she will give no countenance to the Southern rebellion; France will aid the North if necessary, and the English Ministry are better inclined towards us.

Philip N. Dallas, son of ex-Minister Dallas, who was his Secretary of Legation, arrived here to-day. He had a long interview with Secretary Seward, during which the latter expressed himself highly gratified with the course of Mr. Dallas.

More Disclosures of Traitors.

There is a new source of information, suddenly opened up by order of which the Government is obtaining a knowledge of traitors at the North, who are giving aid and comfort to the Rebels. The order of the Postmaster General, closing the mail service of the rebels, and also ordering all letters addressed to residents of those States to be forwarded to the Dead Letter Office. Many letters so addressed were mailed after this order was promulgated. Among these letters is being found as much treason as the telegraph dispatches disclosed.

The examination of the seized telegraphic despatches has caused the disappearance of several persons who have heretofore stood well in Washington. Among them are one or two prominent correspondents of newspapers.

Affairs at Harper's Ferry.

Desertions and disaffection among the troops at Harper's Ferry continue. Persons from that vicinity reached the War Department to-day who reported that the companies of the 11th and 12th regiments, stationed at the bridge and Knoxville, are constantly being reduced in numbers—the men are fleeing in small squads at every opportunity. He reports the information already to hand of the desertion of the troops there, and confirms previous reports of their lack of food and discipline.

No change in the position of the troops has taken place. The number of troops is not down, from half a dozen sources, at 12,000, but the most reliable authority puts it down at about 9000.

A Village Burned.

As the Mount Vernon came up on Saturday morning, the village of Evansport, eleven miles above Aquia Creek, was on fire nearly the whole town having been consumed. When the steamer passed about 5 o'clock, the large storehouses were completely destroyed, and the wharves nearly burned to the water's edge. It is probable the village was fired by the Rebels, as most of the buildings are owned by Northerners, and no effort towards checking the flames was observed.

The same steamer reports that the steamer Cambridge was disembarking troops at Fortress Monroe, and that another steamer was landing a regiment at Pig's Point.

Capture of Rebels.

It is reliably reported that Gen. BEAUREGARD is at Harper's Ferry. Four Michiganers, were out on a scouting expedition, caught two cavalry, one a sergeant and one a private. They were uniformed and well armed. They started to run, but bullets whizzing by their heads they surrendered and were marched into camp. A detachment of Pennsylvania men went to an officer's house of the Rebel army, who came home on a visit yesterday, and captured him. He was not uniformed, but his horse had on the trappings.

Rebel Scouts Captured.

Two Secession scouts were captured by the pickets of the Michigan infantry on Saturday within one mile of Berks Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. They report one company of cavalry and two or three of infantry encamped at that place. They confirm the report of General BEAUREGARD's presence at Manassas Junction, and say he has ten or twelve thousand troops there. There are no troops of any formidable number at Fairfax Court House. The scouts were brought to Col. HEINTZMAN's head quarters, and questioned by him and afterwards committed to the guard house. One is a corporal, the other a private.

A skirmish is reported at Hampton (Va.) in which Col. DREYER's Zouaves dispersed the rebels and captured one hundred stand of arms. No loss on our side.

From Manassas Junction.

The Rebel forces are yet congregating in large numbers around Manassas Junction.—General SCOTT is daily apprized of all that is going on in that vicinity by expert spies, that are paying regular visits to the Rebel encampment. The most efficient of these is a distinguished army officer, who recently spent nearly two days at the Junction. He uses various disguises upon his dangerous tours of observation, and has thus far been most successful in deceiving the enemy.—It is stated positively, that when a forward movement will be made on Manassas Junction, the advancing column will be thirty five thousand strong. Gen. PATTERSON's corps d'armee will be equally strong when it crosses the Potomac.

Affairs in the Old Dominion.

ALEXANDRIA, June 9.—Four prisoners were captured yesterday, by two privates of Company C of Michigan regiment, a mile this side of Berks Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and about five miles from this point. One of the prisoners was a corporal in a cavalry company, and the other a private in the Governor's Mounted Guard from Richmond. The Michigan men while scouting, approached Berks Station, when they saw a number of stacks of muskets, and put back. They were seen by the two cavalry men, but sought refuge in ambush, and succeeded in capturing their pursuers.

The prisoners were brought to town and treated with exceeding kindness. Their names are Dr. Thos. M. Fleming, and Sam'l. Green. Seven thousand yards of cassinet and other military goods were seized at the Adams' Express Office to day, consigned to the Point of Rocks, via the Alexandria, Hampshire and Loudon Railroad, valued at about ten thousand dollars. The seizure of goods in this vicinity belonging to the rebels will almost pay the expenses of the expedition.

Fugitives Coming In.

A number of "fugitives from labor" are coming into the camp. On Saturday, a slave of John A. Washington came in, and just as he reached the picket, a man rode up and demanded that the volunteers should catch him and tie him. They told him they were not there to act as dogs for him, and requested him to dismount. He was identified as having been the man who was carrying letters to and from Alexandria. His horse was seized, and after some parleying, he was released, but the horse retained. After he had been gone a short time, they considered their action, and sent a company after him; but they have not yet caught him.

The Pennsylvania Fifth.

The printers of the Pennsylvania Fifth have occupied the printing office of the Alexandria Gazette. A paper has been issued called the Pennsylvania Fifth. It is edited by Lieutenant John P. Ely, of Lebanon.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The following dispatches were received here this (Wednesday) morning, and handed in for publication:

HARRISBURG, June 12.
H. N. McALLISTER:—I regret to say that the Federal troops met with severe reverses near Fortress Monroe. Three Regiments at least were engaged and were repulsed, and retreated with a severe loss. The accounts may be exaggerated. It is to be hoped they are.

Yours, &c.,
A. G. CURTIN.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1 o'clock P. m.—An especial messenger arrived here bringing the intelligence that Gen. BUTLER had attacked Great Bethel and captured a battery of seven rifle cannon and also a marked battery of fourteen twenty-four pounders completely routing the rebel forces of 7,000 strong and taking 1,000 prisoners.

WAR! WAR! WAR!!!

Against High Prices!
F. J. HOFFMAN, Lewistown, Pa.

NAILS Best Dutchman, at \$2.55, 3 kgs or more.

SUGAR Very Best Brown, at 7 1/2 cts.

SYRUP MOLASSES, Best Penna. or Loverings, 50 cts.

NEW ORLEANS Very Best, 40 cts per gal.

MACKEREL Extra No. 2, \$9.50 per bbl.

GROUND ALUM SALT At \$1.50 per sack.

BURNING FLUID At 54 cts. per gal.

RED SOLE LEATHER Best Red, at 23 to 25 cts. per lb.

Lewistown, June 13, 1861.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration on the Estate of James Alexander, late of Potter township, dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers, who request all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment and all persons having claims against said Estate to present them duly authenticated for settlement to John Alexander, at his residence near Old Fort, in said Township.

JOHN ALEXANDER,
JOHN BOOZER.

CAUTION.

I do hereby caution all persons from having anything to do or meddling with certain property sold at Constable's sale and left in the hands of Elias Henney, as I have purchased the whole stock of goods and chattels and have loaned them to the said Elias Henney, as such as order.

DAVID HENNEY.
June 12th, 1861.

WASHABLE BARBER SHOP.

MR. WILLIAM W. HARDING, having fitted up rooms one door north of Bishop and Allegheny streets, offers his services to the public, feeling confident that he can please the most particular. Hair-dressing, shampooing and all other branches of his profession practiced on the most improved principles.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.