



Here shall the great people's rights meet. Unmoved by party or unshaken by gain; Pleas'd but to truth to liberty and law, No favor swings us and no fear shall awe.

C. T. ALEXANDER, Editor and Publisher. F. G. MEEK, Printer.

Delegate Elections.

The same good old Democratic party of the past, which has always been in favor of sustaining the Union and Constitution of our fathers and the enforcement of the laws. Those who advocate and maintain the rights of the people of all sections of the Union under our present Constitution; those who are anxious to perpetuate this, the best Government in the world, and hand it down to their children, and their children's children unimpaired, to the end of time; those who oppose secession in the North and secession in the South, as the great evils of the times in which our lot is cast, and the powerful engines which are fast destroying our cherished government; those who advocate the Democratic and conservative doctrines of the great founders of our government first promulgated by the illustrious WASHINGTON, perpetuated and handed down to us by JEFFERSON and JACKSON; those who desire that PEACE, HAPPINESS, PROSPERITY, and UNION should take the place of civil war, discord, disunion, and the humiliating spectacle of a down-trodden and tax-ridden people, will meet on Saturday, the 24th day of August, in their respective Townships and Boroughs, at the usual places of holding elections, and choose by ballot, the number of delegates to which they are entitled, whose duty it shall be to meet in County Convention at the Arbitration Room, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Tuesday Evening, the 27th inst., (Court week) at 7 o'clock, P. M., to nominate candidates to be voted for at the general election.

Men of the North, Pause and Reflect.

War is baneful. War is fatal, eternal separation. Fearful, indeed, are the times upon which we have fallen. The prosperity we have enjoyed the glory the nation has achieved, the peace, the security, the happiness and honor which has hitherto been bestowed upon us is gone, gone, and we fear forever. Civil war is now raging within our borders, and, although the beginning is scarcely yet here, the frightful effects are felt by all. Scarcely four months have passed, since first reared its head upon our native soil, yet in that short time, the beautiful form of our Government has been blasted—the powerful arm of our public strength has been smitten with imbecility—the glory of our name has parted, and, as a nation, we are disgraced in the sight of the civilized world. Not only as a body of people composing a Republic, has this war told fearfully upon us, but personally, privately. The counting rooms of our merchants—the deserted workshops of our manufacturers—the death like stillness that reigns unmolested about our furnaces—the silent hammer in our once busy forges—the desolate frowns of our own friends—and the empty pews in our churches, speak louder than words of what is now going on. Were the men who brought upon us this war the ones that would suffer by it, then could we look upon it differently. But while the honest laborer, whose every thought was for our common country, is bearing the fatigues and dangers of the battle field, safe in their council chambers, or far away from the scenes of strife, in their deserted churches, or sitting in their sanctuaries, manufacturing falsehoods to fill the columns of their prostituted presses, are the demagogues and fanatics, whose wicked and unprincipled lust of plunder, influence and power, has let loose upon a peaceful land, the horrors and iniquities of fratricidal war. In their places of safety they sit and rejoice over the ruin they have accomplished, and chuckle at the prospects of filling their pockets at the expense of toiling millions. Their feelings of humanity have become so seared with the greed of gain, that they hear not the wailing voice of widows and orphans—they see not the mangled forms of thousands of their own brothers upon the battle field. But, heedless of the prayers of the people—disregarding the teachings of christianity—they hurry on the work of destruction! No! Suffering and death—want and misery—may take the place of happiness and peace, prosperity and plenty, but these unfeeling rulers care not. Speak of a restoration of the Union by concession and compromise, and they cry, "traitor!" Ask them for peace, and they say you are a "fool." Regardless of the future, they seem determined to destroy forever our Constitution and our Union. Surely there can be no one so ridiculously insane, as to think that a Government pinned together with bayonets and cemented with blood, will be a type of that bequeathed us by our forefathers.

Let the people stop—let them pause and REFLECT! The present involves the future, and we should not rush madly, blindly on to utter destruction. "WAR IS DISUNION. WAR IS FINAL, ETERNAL SEPARATION"—for every blow that is struck but adds new fuel to the blaze of bitter hatred. Stop, then, we entreat of you, and think. The happiness of future generations depend upon your course, and as sure as there is a God in Heaven, a continuance of this war will destroy forever the Union of these States.

The New Tax Bill.

Congress has at last agreed upon and passed a new tax and tariff bill, for the purpose of raising a fund to pay the interest on the public debt, to be contracted to defray the expenses of the war, or, as it is headed, "A Bill to provide Increased Revenue from Imports, and for other purposes." The tariff portion of the Bill places an increased duty on coffee of four cents per pound, on raw sugar 2 cents per pound; on refined sugar, whether lump or crushed, 4 cents per pound. On sugar candy, 6 cents per pound; on molasses, 5 cents per gallon; on all teas, 15 cents per pound; cinnamon, 20 cents per pound; nutmegs, 25 cents per pound; salt, 18 cents per 100 pounds. These are a few of the articles upon which the tariff is increased, and which are consumed, alike, by the rich and the poor. We mention these articles because they are in general use, and by long usage, have gained such a hold upon the appetites of the people that they must to a considerable extent continue to be used by all who are able to pay the increased duty. Under the operation of this new tariff bill, coffee will go up from 18 cents to 23 or 25 cents per pound, in a very short time, because the wholesale merchant who buys from the importer pays 4 cents additional which he is sure not to lose but will add that to the price he sells at to the retail merchant, with, of course, something additional for the interest or profit on his increased investment. The retail merchant must also have a profit on the 4 or 5 cents per pound which he pays additional to the wholesale merchant, which, when added to the original cost, will raise the price to not less than 25 cents per pound for coffee. Sugar and molasses, and all the other articles upon which the duty is laid, must go up in price, of course, proportionately. This part of the law goes into effect immediately, and of course coffee and tea drinkers must either limit the number of cups they daily imbibe or else soon feel the draw of the additional per centum upon their pockets.

Section 8 of the Tax Bill—Provides for raising of twenty millions of dollars annually additional to the amount expected to be raised from the increased duty on the articles above enumerated, and apportions to Pennsylvania, as her share of that amount, the sum of one million nine hundred and forty-six thousand, seven hundred and nineteen dollars.

Section 9—For the purpose of levying and collecting this tax, empowers the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to divide the State into convenient collection districts, and to appoint assessors and collectors for the several districts.

Section 10—Provides that the several collectors shall give security for the faithful performance of their duties.

Section 11—Empowers the assessor to subdivide his district, if too large, into the proper number of smaller districts and appoint assistant assessors.

Section 13—Provides the mode of assessment and specifies the objects of assessment and taxation by all lands and lots of ground with their improvements and dwelling houses which shall be enumerated and valued at what each of them is worth in money on the 1st of April, 1862.

Section 14—Provides that the owners of property taxable under this act shall, within the time required by the assessors, make out written list of all the property owned by them, and deliver the same to the assessor.

Section 15—Provides that, in case of refusal by any person owning or having the care and management of any real estate to make such list that the assessor, after viewing the property, shall do so himself.

Section 16—Provides that any person attempting to evade the provisions of this law, by making out a fraudulent list, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars and pay the costs of prosecution, in which case the assessor is empowered to enter into and upon the premises to make the valuation, and from which assessment there shall be no appeal.

The Connecticut Blue Laws.

We give below a portion of the "famous blue laws" of Connecticut, just as they were endorsed by the long faced, Puritanic Yankees of earlier days. It may not be amiss to remind our readers that the Black Republican party of this day, is but the offspring of the "blue law" party, with the "blue light" men of 1812, and the "alien and sedition" principle of Adam's time, engrafted on.

No Quaker or dissenter from the established worship of the dominion shall be allowed to give a vote for the election of magistrates, or any officer.

No food or lodging shall be afforded to a Quaker, Adamite or Heretic.

If any person turns Quaker, he shall be banished, and not suffered to return upon the pain of death.

No priest shall abide in the dominion; he shall be banished, and suffer death on his return. Priests may be seized by any one without a warrant.

No man shall cross the river but with an authorized ferryman.

No man shall run on the Sabbath day, or walk in his garden or elsewhere, except reverently to and from meeting.

No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep houses, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath day.

No women shall kiss her child on the Sabbath or feasting day.

To pick an ear of corn in a neighbor's garden shall be deemed theft.

Men-stealers shall suffer death.

Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, or bone lace above two shillings by the yard, shall be presented by the grand jurors, and the selectmen shall tax the offenders at £300 estate.

A debtor in prison, swearing he has no estate, shall be let out and sold to make satisfaction.

Whoever sets a fire in the woods and burns a house, shall suffer death; and persons suspected of this crime shall be imprisoned without benefit of bail.

Whoever brings cards or dice into this dominion shall pay a fine of £5.

No one shall read Common Prayer, keep Christmas, or saint days, make pies, play cards, or play on any instrument of music, except the drum, trumpet and fiddling.

No gospel minister shall join people in marriage; the magistrates only shall join in marriage, as they only may do it with much less scandal to Christ's church.

When parents refuse their children consented marriages, the magistrates shall determine the point.

The selectmen, on finding children ignorant, may take them away from their parents, and put them in better hands, at the expense of their parents.

No one shall buy or sell lands without the permission of the selectmen.

A drunkard shall have a master appointed by the selectmen who are to defame him the liberty of buying or selling.

Whoever publishes a lie to the prejudice of his neighbor, shall sit in the stocks and be whipped fifteen stripes.

No minister shall keep a school.

A man that strikes his wife shall be punished as the court directs.

A wife shall be deemed good evidence against her husband.

Important Act of Congress.

AN ACT to define and punish certain conspiracies.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the United States shall conspire together to overthrow, or put down, or to destroy by force, the Government of the United States; or to levy war against the United States; or to oppose by force the authority of the Government of the United States; or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of the law of the United States; or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States against the will or contrary to the authority of the United States; or by force, or intimidation, or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office, or trust, or place of confidence, under the United States, each and every person so offending shall be guilty of a high crime, and upon conviction hereof in any district or circuit court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, or district or supreme court of any Territory of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not less than five thousand dollars; or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, as the court shall determine, for a period not less than six months, nor more than six years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved, July 31, 1861.

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.

A base attempt has been made, by the Republican press, to degrade this able and chivalric Democratic member of Congress, asserting that his aged and helpless mother had become a charge on the members of the Presbyterian Church, in Dayton, O., and he would not give a farthing to help support her. The falsehood set afloat by these unscrupulous partisans is nailed to the counter by the following letter from a brother of the honorable gentleman:

NEWARK, Del., July 24, 1861.

To the Editor of the Cecil Whig:

Sir.—My attention has been called to an article in your paper of last Saturday, which demands some notice from me. I mean the article in reference to my brother, the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, member of Congress from the 3d district of Ohio. The article in question purports to be an extract from a letter from a gentleman of the Dayton District, and contains a most atrocious calumny on my brother, as well as allusions to my aged and venerable mother of a highly offensive character. Who the author is I do not know, but I assert that the charge he brings is without the slightest foundation in truth, is indeed, precisely the reverse of what is true. Even the immaterial allegations are false, evincing total ignorance in reference to the matter of which he writes, or utter recklessness. He speaks of my mother as a member of the Presbyterian church, at Dayton; whereas she was never within a hundred miles of Dayton in her life. My father, Rev. Clement Vallandigham, was, for thirty-two years, pastor of the Presbyterian church of New Lisbon, Ohio.

It is true his widow lives, and has lived for more than fifty years, and I assert what I know to be the fact, that she is now, and has been for years, maintained by this same son whom your correspondent so basely defames. And a kinder and more affectionate son can nowhere be found. He supports her most cheerfully—it affords him pleasure to minister to her wants and make her comfortable. She occupies as good a house, I have no doubt, as your correspondent, and is, in all respects, in as comfortable circumstances, and in as little danger or fear of want in the future as he. All this is provided by this same son, who has a family of his own to support beside, and whose means are comparatively limited, who earns his daily bread by his daily labor. Whatever may be said of my brother's course, (and in this I know he is as honest and conscientious as any man in the country,) all who are acquainted with him can testify to the purity and integrity of his private character.

Trusting that you will insert this in your paper, and thus in a measure counteract the injury done by the article referred to.

I am yours, &c.
J. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Freedom of the Press.

On Thursday last, the office of the Democratic Standard, a Democratic anti-war journal, published in Concord, N. H., was strobed and its contents carried into the street and burnt, only another act in the great drama of political persecution. W. Lloyd Garrison in the adjoining State of Massachusetts sends forth to the world his abolition sheet, which has for its motto "The Constitution of the United States is an agreement with death and a covenant with hell," yet the Democrats of New Hampshire are not allowed to publish a paper that has at its mast head the Stars and Stripes, with the motto, "The Union, it must be preserved." Surely the "reign of terror" has been inaugurated on our own soil. God help the person that falls a victim to the drunken mobs of abolitionism.

We learn that the Secessionists have suppressed Brownlee's Knoxville Whig, a Union paper, published in East Tennessee. The office of the Bangor (Me.) Democrat, another anti-war Democratic paper, was entirely demolished and the material of the office burnt, on Monday last. Still the work goes on—despotism north and south—the American citizen is trampled under foot, and none dare raise their voice to arrest the progress of this heinous work. It brings the blush of shame to the cheek of every honest American to hear of the damnable outrages perpetrated by the hired tools of mobocracy upon the rights and liberties of American citizens.

We unto the leaders, when the people are wakened to a sense of their danger—Holl will be too cool, and the devil too kind a companion for these miserable minions of despotism, who are engaged in suppressing the freedom of speech and of the press—north and south.

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What Are We Fighting For?

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