

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAILROAD

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAILROAD (PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., LESSEE)

On and after Monday, May 5th, 1862, TIME at LOCK HAVEN STATION will be as follows:

ARRIVES: Express 9:20 A. M., Mail 7:20 P. M., Accommodation 6:30 A. M., Accommodation 9:50 A. M.

DEPARTS: Express 9:20 A. M., Mail 7:20 P. M., Accommodation 6:30 A. M., Accommodation 9:50 A. M.

Stopping Cars on Night Trains both ways between Williamsport and Baltimore, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

On Mail Trains in both directions a CARE FOR THE SICK is provided by the Pennsylvania Railroad without charge between PHILADELPHIA and LOCK HAVEN.

SAM'L A. BLACK, Sup't Eastern Division.

LOCAL MATTERS

During our trip down the country last week we had an opportunity to note the effect of the late requisition of President Lincoln for three hundred thousand troops.

In all the towns and villages through which we passed, including Lock Haven, Jersey Shore and Williamsport, there has as yet been no movement made in regard to the matter, and, indeed, the apathy of the people seems somewhat strange when we compare it with the intense excitement which prevailed in every community during the war fever of last spring and summer.

Unless something be done soon, there will be no alternative but to draft, and for this we believe the people are waiting. Probably, however, after the harvest is gathered in, there will be more alacrity in volunteering, and there may still be no necessity for a draft.

It is very evident that the country is not men enough in the field to accomplish the mighty task before them, and if volunteers are not forthcoming within a reasonable time, the drafting process must be resorted to in order to raise Pennsylvania's quota of the required three hundred thousand.

Our One Flag.—Last Spring and Summer Bellefonte was alive with flags, blown to the breeze by our patriotic citizens from every public building in town, and from every private residence. Now, however, but one can be observed throughout the whole length and breadth of our Borough, and that floats from the flag-staff in front of the Pennsylvania Hotel, kept by my friend Mr. McKeighan. Why is this? Has the patriotism of our citizens died, or has one year's experience of war so disgusted them that they now dislike to look upon the glorious emblem of our once happy country? Probably our abolition friends feel rebuked by its "broad stripes and bright stars" when they reflect upon the evil they have brought upon the country. Whether this be so or not, however, we say bring out your flags, friends, they make the town look gay, and surely there can be no American citizen who is not proud of the beautiful banner that floats above him.

The star-spangled banner, oh, long may it wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

The large building on the West corner of the Diamond, so long occupied by Tommer & Steele, and at present by the hardware store of Baxstrom & Crist, is now undergoing a thorough course of repairs, and we believe it is in contemplation to remodel the entire building. This is a good idea, as that establishment has long needed repairing. It is in order to make it show off to advantage. The present appearance of the building is old and shabby, and as it occupies one of the most prominent positions in town, strangers coming here are apt to take it for granted that Bellefonte is not keeping pace with her sister towns. We are glad to see that the good work has commenced, and have no doubt that ere long such improvements will be made upon it as to render it one of the most attractive buildings in our town.

Quite a crowd collected in front of Stein's Jewelry store the other night, to watch some boys show their activity in climbing the sign pole, after it had been scooped. Two or three of the youngsters succeeded and reached the top in safety, but the majority were forced to abandon the attempt in disgust. This is all boys, climbing a soap pole isn't half as easy to do as some other things, that you might do and which would be of infinitely more benefit to you, and if you would all try as hard to climb up the hill of knowledge as you did to climb that pole, you would find that many more of you would be rewarded with success. Suppose you try it.

Mr. Jas. B. Cook, the agent for the sale of Parson Brownlow's new book, has received an installment of the work, and is now engaged in serving them out to subscribers at the rate of \$1.25 per copy. We are indebted to Jim for a copy of the book, "free gratis for nothing," and, although no great admirers of Parson Brownlow, we hope our friend Jim may find his investment a profitable one. The book is written in the Parson's own peculiar style, and will take even among those who do not consider him the purest of patriots or the most distressed of men.

As a general thing, the weather thus far has been very favorable for harvesting, and the farmers have been rapidly gathering in their crops. Notwithstanding there has been considerable complaint in regard to a scarcity of hands, we think the harvest will nevertheless be over in pretty good season. Wednesday morning opened with a cold rain, with a prospect of its continuance for some time, which will no doubt put a stop to operations for a short period.

IMPORTANT BILL.—The Militia for nine and twelve months.—A bill passed Congress on the last day of the session, and has been signed by the President, calling all the Militia into the field to put down the rebellion. It is doubly important, from the fact that all slaves, after its passage, who come within the lines of our army, are made free forever.

The first section provides, that whenever the President shall call forth the militia of the States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service will be required, not exceeding nine months; and the militia so mustered shall continue to serve for the term specified, unless sooner discharged. If by reason of defects in existing laws, or in the execution of them in the States, or any of them, it shall be found necessary to provide for enrolling the militia, the President is authorized to make all the necessary regulations, so as to include all the able-bodied men between 18 and 45, and the number shall be apportioned among the States according to their population. When so enrolled, they shall be organized in the mode prescribed for volunteers.

The second section authorizes the President to call one hundred thousand volunteers as infantry into the field, in addition to the number already authorized by law, for the period of nine months, unless sooner discharged; and every soldier who shall enlist under this law shall receive his first month's pay, and twenty-five dollars as bounty, upon the mastering of his company or regiment into the service. All provisions of the law relating to volunteers enlisted in the service of the United States for three years or during the war, except in relation to bounty, shall be extended to embrace volunteers raised under the provisions of this section.

The third section authorizes the President to accept such number of volunteers as may be required for filling up the regiments of infantry now in the service, for twelve months, unless sooner discharged.—Telegraph.

WE LEARN FROM THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRY

That Maj. James Gilliam, of this county, Assistant Quarter-master General of Pennsylvania, who has been acting as agent for the State during the campaign of the Spring and Summer, and has been with the army reporting to the authorities at Harrisburg, has been instructed by Governor Curtin to remain at Washington to see to the comfort of the sick and wounded soldiers from Pennsylvania who may be at that point. It will be a consolation to those who have friends in the army from this State, that he has become disabled, to know that such a man has charge over them. Any letters of inquiry respecting volunteers addressed to him at Washington will receive prompt attention.

We again call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Nell Galtelle, in another column. These gentlemen have opened a wholesale liquor store on Bishop Street, two doors west of Levi's meat market, where they have on hand a most excellent and extensive stock of liquors. For a personal examination of this stock we can assure our readers that there is not such another in the county, consisting, as it does of the very best wines, brandies, &c., to be obtained in the market. These gentlemen pride themselves on keeping superior brands of liquor, and in being able to sell them cheaper than any other establishment in the county.

Lieut. Abram Grimes, of this place, and son of Mrs. Ellen H. Grimes, now attached to Company "C," 2d Infantry, U. S. Regulars, was in the various battles recently fought in front of Richmond, and we learn he was killed with great gallantry. Lieutenant Grimes was acting Captain of Company "G," in the late fight, and had 19 of his men killed and wounded. We are happy to hear that our friend "Abe" escaped unhurt himself, and is now ready to face the music of the cannon once more. Bally for Abe, he has proved himself worthy of his shoulder straps.

NO SHIPPLERS.—Postage Stamps a Legal Tender.—On Thursday Congress passed a bill prohibiting notes of less denomination than one dollar, from whatever source, from being circulated, under a penalty of five hundred dollars fine or six months imprisonment. Instead of shiplasters, a bill has passed both Houses, to take effect on the first of August, making United States postage stamps a national currency, to pay for any amount under five dollars. The stamps are to be redeemed in United States notes.

PENNSYLVANIA'S QUOTA.—Gov. Curtin has issued a Proclamation calling for twenty-one regiments of troops from this State, in accordance with the President's late requisition. The Harrisburg papers also contain an appointment of the quotas of the various counties in the State.—but there is also expected to fill up her old companies, which have become demoralized by battle and disease, and not to confine herself to the simple duty of raising the two new companies which have been called for. Our military men should be up and doing.

We are happy to state that our young friend, Mr. Joseph Schell, has telegraphed arrived home some weeks since in very bad health, but gradually, but we hope surely, convalescing, and now begins to look his former self. The numerous friends of Mr. S. will be glad to hear this, and it gives us particular pleasure to record it.

Our thanks are due Capt. W. W. Brown, of this place, for a basket of fine baking and cooking apples, presented to this office, last week, while we were absent. The Captain calls them the "Summer Queens," and we are certainly very much indebted to him for his acceptable present.

Hoffer Bros. have just received another large assortment of Summer goods. Call and see them.

IRON CITY COLLEGE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

This Institution enables young men at the least expense and in the shortest time to gain a solid business education for reliable employment, in all classes of business.

That its superior merits are appreciated by a discerning public, is shown by its being the largest and most popular Commercial School in the United States.

PENNSYLVANIA: IN THE NAME AND BY THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

To sustain the Government in times of common peril, by all his energies, his means and his life, if need be, is the first duty of every loyal citizen.

The President of the United States has made a requisition on Pennsylvania for ten regiments, and the regular enlistments will be made for nine months in the new regiments and for twelve months in the old.

The existence of the present emergency is well understood. No patriot will pause to investigate its causes. We must look to the future. Everything that is dear to us is at stake.

Under these circumstances I appeal with confidence to the Freedom of Pennsylvania. You have to save your homes and your families—your own liberties and those of the whole country.

I call on inhabitants of the counties, cities, boroughs and townships throughout the State to meet, and take active measures for the immediate furnishing of the quota of this State.

Let those who cannot go themselves contribute to provide bounties, equal, at least, to those offered by adjoining States.

The Constitution prohibits from drawing money from the Treasury without authority of law, and I will not cast a doubt on the patriotism of our citizens by assuming the necessity of calling the Legislature into session.

This is no time to wait for Legislative action and the regulations which delay might be fatal. To put down this rebellion is the business of every man in Pennsylvania, and her citizens will show on this occasion that they do not wait for the slow process of legislation, and do not sit to throw on the Treasury of the Commonwealth a burden which they are incapable of bearing.

The conduct of our men already in the field has shed immortal lustre on Pennsylvania. Let her soldiers bravely support them, and make victory speedy as well as certain.

Our interest in the number of companies which are expected from the various counties in this State, trusting the support of her honor in this crisis, (as it may be readily testified to by her loyalty, fidelity and valor of her freemen.)

What the quota of the several counties will equalize so as to fill the requisition for twenty-one regiments of troops, and the quota of any county into their respective enlistment of the companies named.

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The War on the President.

The Abolitionists are daily growing more savage in their war upon the President; he is not quite fast enough for the revolutionary pack. The Gazette of Pittsburgh, the other day, gave him the following thrust:

"Our special Washington correspondent states that the chain of evidence is complete, and that Mr. Stanton is vindicated; that Stanton had ordered McDowell's army to reinforce McClellan, but the President had countermanded it."

Its namesake of Cincinnati, the organ of unadulterated Abolitionism there, speaks of the President as follows:

"The milk and water elements of which President Lincoln's character is composed are strikingly shown in his proclamation calling for 300,000 more troops. To bring this unnecessary and injurious civil war to a speedy and satisfactory conclusion, the necessary and judicious 'furnish' of high time you were adopting a policy calculated to render this 'unnecessary' war slightly 'injurious' to the 'hell-deserving' scoundrels who brought it on? If you can't work yourself into a frame of mind to at least speak of it in fitting terms, you had better get Parson Brownlow to write your proclamations."

If a Democrat was to print such scurrilous as this, an Abolitionist correspondent would immediately suggest the propriety of burning him in some remote spot, away from the turmoil of political excitement. But Abolitionism is a queer compound of inconsistency, fanaticism, and nonsense.—Pittsburgh Post.

"Cousin Elisha," said my pet, "I know what the stars are." "What, Duty?" "Peep holes for the angels."

At what time of the day was Adam created? A little before Eve.

WAR NEWS.

GENERAL HALLECK. CORINTH, July 16, 1862.

Gen. Halleck has just issued a special field order, in which he says that in giving up the immediate command of the troops constituting the army of the Southwest, he desires to express his high appreciation of the endurance, behavior and soldierly conduct which they have exhibited on all occasions, and to express to the commanders of the army corps and their subordinate, the warmest thanks for their cordial co-operation.

He says the soldiers have nobly done their duty, and accomplished much towards crushing this wicked rebellion, and if they continue to exhibit the same vigilance, courage and perseverance, it is believed they will bring the war soon to a close.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—It is known that the President has recently visited Lieut. Gen. Scott, and subsequently Gen. McClellan and the army of the Potomac, and now has the benefit of their experience, and that of Gens. Pope, Mitchell and other distinguished military officers, the expected presence of Maj. Gen. Halleck becomes important in this connection. The current belief is that he will not take the field, but will be entrusted with important duties in this city.

The consolidation of the corps now comprising the army of Virginia, and other arrangements, warrant the conclusion that measures are in course of consummation to everywhere secure unity of action, or in other words, a specific plan of operations, the better to secure success and to prevent all conflict of jurisdiction and jealousies whatever.

IMPORTANT ORDER OF GEN. POPE. Headquarters of the Army of Va., WASHINGTON, July 18, 1862.

General Orders, No. 5.—Hereafter as far as practicable, the troops of this command will subsist upon the country in which their operations are carried on.—In all cases supplies for this purpose will be taken by the officer to whose department they properly belong, under the orders of the commanding officer of the troops for whose use they are intended. Vouchers will be given to the owners, stating on their face that they will be payable at the conclusion of the war, upon sufficient testimony being furnished that such owners have been loyal citizens of the United States since the date of the vouchers.

Whenever it is known that supplies can be furnished in any district of the country where the troops are to operate, the use of trains for carrying subsistence will be dispensed with as far as possible. By command of Major General Pope, GEORGE D. RUGGLES, Col. A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.

LABOR OF THE CONTRABANDS IN S. CAROLINA.

Washington, July 18.—The following is an extract from a recent despatch received at the War Department from Gen. Saxton, dated

Beaufort, S. C., July 10. "To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Sir: I have the honor to report that everything pertaining to the special service for which I am sent to this department is in a favorable condition. The negroes are working industriously. We have some fifteen thousand acres of corn and cotton under cultivation and it looks well. The system of voluntary labor works admirably. The people are contented and happy. When the new crop is harvested they will cease to be a burden upon the Government. By adopting a judicious system of reward for labor almost any amount can be obtained. Its proceeds will pay the expense. I am, with great respect, Yours truly, R. SAXTON, Brigadier General of Vol. FROM KANSAS—BATTLE IN THE INDIAN NATION.

Kansas City, Mo., July 17.—The correspondent of the Leavenworth Conservative says: A recent battle took place in the Indian nation, between a detachment of a Kansas regiment, under Col. Weer, and a force of rebels, resulting in the capture of 125 prisoners, a large number of horses and ponies, about 1,500 head of cattle, 36 loaded mule teams, a large quantity of camp and garrison equipment and 50 stand of arms.

Col. Ritchie, in command of a regiment of loyal Indians, has reliable information that Chief John Ross was about to join the expedition with some 1,000 warriors.

Col. Solomon, of the 10th Wisconsin, had also captured forty prisoners and 400 mounted Cherokee and Osage Indians who had come into our camp with white flags and carrying their guns with the muzzles pointing downward. About 250 negroes, belonging to rebel half-breeds, are now on route for Fort Scott.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY—CAPTURE OF CYNTHIANA, HENDERSON AND NEWBURG BY THE REBELS.

Cincinnati, July 18.—A man came into Boyd's on the Kentucky Central Railroad this morning, and reported that the town of Cynthiana, 63 miles from here, surrendered at five o'clock yesterday, after half an hour's fight. He says he saw Morgan and shook hands with him.

About 2,500 soldiers also came into Boyd's. He says Morgan's men fired two rounds after the surrender. Capt. Arthur's company, from Newport, Kentucky, were all killed or taken prisoner.

The excitement at Newport and Covington is very high and increasing. The provost marshal arrests all sympathizers with the rebellion to-day.

Louisville, July 18.—The train arrived from Lexington this evening. The road and telegraph line have been repaired.

Morgan's loss at Cynthiana has greatly exceeded ours, although most of Lieut. Col. Landrum's men were captured. Col. Landrum and thirty of his men have arrived at Lexington.

Indianapolis, July 18.—A despatch to the Executive Department says: "Henderson, Ky., and Newburg, Indiana, have been taken by the rebels. At the latter place one federal was killed, and 250 sick were taken prisoners. The rebels also took 250 stand of arms."

GEN. GRANT SUCCEEDS HALLECK. CORINTH, July 19.—Gen. Halleck's departure was unattended by any demonstration. Few were aware of it. He traveled in a common freight car without any guard.

A special order issued just before leaving, places Gen. Grant in command of his army and Gen. Pope's old army, together with the divisions of Generals Quimby and Mitchell, of Kansas, giving him the largest force, next to Gen. McClellan, in the field.

The district of West Tennessee under him, is to include the district of Cairo and Mississippi, and part of Northern Alabama.

An eminent statesman once said, "Give me the money spent in war, and I will purchase every foot upon the globe. I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire that Kings and Queens would be proud of. I will build a school house on every hillside and in every valley on the whole earth, and supply those houses with competent teachers; I will build an academy in every town, and endow them; a college in every State, and fill them with able professors; I will crown every hill with a church consecrated to the promulgation of the gospel of peace."

Bellefonte Market. (Corrected weekly by Hoffer Brothers.)

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Beans, Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, Hides, Tallow, and Lard.

New Advertisements.

BRISTOLSTONE. BY THE CLOTHING EMPORIUM. All things that earth produces, have their beauty and use. And their usefulness and value. As for example: Bristolstone take. By a full and complete set. That it cannot fail to be the one. It is renowned that old ladies have less wrinkles than young ones.

But no medicine is better for general debility, and for the cure of all diseases of the blood. That, without its use, no cure can be effected. It is a perfect and complete. Ordeal of a gentleman. To the Rebels, rats and dogs.

Old year's "Bristolstone" value is the best of the blood. As for the "Bristolstone" value. That the amount of each article would be a full and complete. It is a perfect and complete. Ordeal of a gentleman. To the Rebels, rats and dogs.

Collection Offices. D. G. BUSH, BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PA. BUSH & McCULLOUGH, CLEARFELDT, CHESTER CO., PA. BUSH & McCORMICK, LOCK HAVEN, CHESTER CO., PA. BUSH & ALLEN, WILLIAMSPORT, LYONING CO., PA.

W. W. WEAVER, BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PA. W. W. WEAVER, BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PA. W. W. WEAVER, BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PA.

A. O. BURST, BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PA. A. O. BURST, BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PA. A. O. BURST, BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PA.

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