



PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE RAILROAD CO., LESSEE.

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

ARRIVES. LEAVES EAST. Express, 9:20 A. M. Express, 6:50 P. M.

Mail, 7:20 P. M. Mail, 7:00 A. M.

Accom'n, 6:30 A. M. Accom'n, 9:50 A. M.

Stopping Cars on Night Trains.

On both Trains in both directions a CAR GOES THROUGH via Pennsylvania Railroad without change between PHILADELPHIA and LOCK HAVEN.

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

LOCAL MATTERS.

A Meme.—The peace of the borough was disturbed on Tuesday night last, by a cowardly attack on the person of the Junior editor of the Watchman, by a pack of young rascals, which, for a time, threatened to terminate in a general riot.

The Junior, we are happy to say, was but slightly injured, and in none the worse of the trifling scratch which he received.

The cause for the disturbance was the political principles of the Junior, but we apprehend there would have been no difficulty had not the youngsters been urged on by those who were old enough to have known better.

Several gentlemen attempted to ally the excitement, and we are pleased to say, in a general manner, succeeded.

The community is indebted for the prevention of a general outbreak of passion and madness, which would undoubtedly have led to a most disgraceful and unhappy riot.

Among these gentlemen were Messrs. John Montgomery, John T. Hoover, W. C. Davis, W. A. McAffery, and others.

We most earnestly caution our citizens to keep cool under all circumstances, and not to let their angry passions overcome their better judgment.

Remember, this is a free country, and so long as a man is guiltless of treason against the government, he has a right to the free expression of his opinion.

P. S.—Since the above was written, a warrant for the Junior's arrest has been issued, on a charge of inducing men not to enlist in the army.

This charge, we may say, is utterly without foundation, and is a malicious attempt to injure the character of the Junior in the eyes of the community.

The oath to this effect and on which the warrant was based, was made by one of the young rascals here mentioned, whose utter worthlessness is only equalled by his unblinking impudence and effrontery.

In accordance with the warrant, the Junior was arrested on Wednesday afternoon, and made to give bail in the sum of five hundred dollars, for his appearance at the next court, John Hoffer Esq., becoming his surety.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—An accident of a most painful nature happened to Mr. Andrew Walker, of Spring Township, a few days since.

While engaged in cutting grass for some reason he had occasion to place himself in front of the reaper, thinking to be safe enough to keep out of danger.

Unfortunately, he was not quick enough, and his leg was caught in the knives of the reaper, directly above the ankle, and almost severed in twain, before the machine could be stopped.

We understand it is likely that Mr. Walker will be laid up for several months by this most unfortunate accident.

Hale boy of his, only a short time prior to this, had his fingers mutilated badly in endeavoring to relieve the choking of the knives, while the reaper was in motion.

Such accidents are surprisingly frequent, and should teach people to be more careful.

War Meeting. In pursuance of previous notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Centre county was held at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Saturday, the 2nd inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The meeting organized by appointing the Hon. S. T. Shugert, President, Moses Thompson, Gen. G. Buchanan, Geo. Gates, Wm. Allison, H. G. Hartsock, Thaddeus Druw, James Dowlap, Thomas M. Hall, Martin Dolan, John Sankay, Wm. G. Dunan, Robt. Campbell and John Adams, Vice Presidents, and D. J. McCana and John T. Hoover Secretaries.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the President, the Hon. S. Linn moved that a Committee of nine be appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, which was agreed to, and the Chairman appointed the Hon. S. Linn, Hon. Jno. S. Proudfoot, Jeremiah Mays, Cyrus T. Alexander Esq., Robt. Foster, Samuel Vantres, Wm. Musser, James Duncan and Wm. Allison Esq., said Committee.

During the absence of the Committee, the Hon. James T. Hale being called upon addressed the meeting in an able, patriotic speech, urging the propriety and necessity of casting aside all mere party spirit, and minor political issues, at least until the paramount and momentous question now agitating the country be settled, as to whether our Union and Constitution are to be preserved and law and order to be respected and obeyed throughout all parts of our beloved land, or whether disunion and anarchy are to prevail.

whereof his life and property are protected, and which is a period that has arrived in the history of this Government, by the very existence of our nationality is threatened by a most formidable and dangerous rebellion, instigated and prosecuted by those who have heretofore enjoyed the blessings and benefits incident to the growth and prosperity of this country.

And whereas the history of the rebellion is sufficient to convince any reasonable and candid mind of the fearful earnestness, malignity and cruelty of the people of the rebel States, and the necessity for bold, courageous and determined action on the part of the Government in order to the subduing of those who have taken up arms in resistance to its authority; and whereas in view of the present condition and exigencies of the war the President of the United States has called upon the people of the several loyal States to furnish an additional armed force of three hundred thousand men, be it therefore

Resolved, That we do most heartily deplore and disapprove of the present rebellion—that we regard it as unauthorized, uncalculated and deplorably wicked, and having its origin in a preconcerted scheme of corruption and ambitious men, to subvert and overthrow the most beautiful and beneficent government ever devised by human wisdom, for no less base and unworthy motive than to gratify an unbridled lust for dominion and self aggrandizement, and a long cherished sentiment of contempt for our republican institutions.

Resolved, That the presence, honesty, candor and patriotism of the Chief Magistrate of this nation manifested in the unflinching efforts put forth by him to suppress the rebellion and to assert the authority of the government, deserves the most cordial commendation of all loyal people; and that without distinction of party we will endeavor to hold up his hands, and to render all the aid in our power for the restoration of this nation of the blessings of Union, peace and harmony.

Resolved, That we do mourn the loss of our brave men who have fallen in battle or under the power of disease whilst in the service of their country—that we sympathize with the sick and the wounded among our soldiers and that we do hereby pledge our selves to render to the disabled and the sick such relief as it may be in our power to afford to them.

Resolved, That we will furnish our quota of men to meet the late ratification and that we will raise the amount of funds necessary for that purpose.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Centre county be requested to pay to each volunteer as soon as enrolled in the service of the United States, from this county, the sum of \$50 bounty, by way of relief to said volunteers, and that for that purpose they are requested to borrow the sum of \$10,000 for the period of five years, paying the usual rate of interest thereon.

Resolved, That the preservation of abolition of slavery being a question of national importance and a dual issue we distrust the judgment and double the patriotism of those who seek to give it prominence by making the support they owe to the government of their country to depend on the adoption of the one or the other policy.

Resolved, That we do hereby most unreservedly and unconditionally pledge our lives our fortunes and our sacred honor to the support of our Government as well against foreign intervention as against domestic insurrection and rebellion.

H. N. McAllister Esq., was then called upon and responded in an appropriate and convincing appeal to the people to sustain the Government with the men and means necessary to put down rebellion, and restore our country to its former peace, unity and prosperity.

After the music by the Band, and the cheering of the audience had subsided at the close of Mr. McAllister's address, he offered the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That in view of the possibility of a sudden emergency which may require the presence of the President for 300,000, we do most respectfully, but most earnestly, urge upon our State authorities the importance of such an immediate organization of the entire militia force of the State, as will enable them to draft whatever men may be required beyond what may be immediately supplied by volunteers.

Resolved, That in the event of a draft we hereby pledge ourselves to raise and advance all the money required to relieve those who are not in a situation to leave and at the same time unable themselves to procure substitutes.

Doctor Mitchell then offered the following Resolution which was adopted.

Resolved, That we suggest to the Commissioners that all calling for the war shall have the bounty, and their families the benefit of the County Relief Fund. Those enlisting for nine months the bounty shall be considered sufficient.

A subscription list being started for the purpose of raising money on a five year loan to enable the County Commissioners to pay a bounty to each person enlisting, to make up the number of men required of Centre county by the late requisition of the Government of Pennsylvania, the sum of ten thousand dollars was immediately subscribed.

When after a vote of thanks to the Bellefonte Band, and a resolution to have the proceedings signed and published the meeting adjourned.

D. J. McCANA, S. T. SHUGERT, Pres't, Jno. T. HOOPER, Secretaries.

Kentucky Union Sentiments. The Louisville Democrat, (a warm Union paper) in discussing the legitimate and appropriate means to put down the rebellion, asks:

"Was it necessary to put down the rebellion to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia?"

"Is it necessary to put down this rebellion to get up negro soldiers to New Carolina and support them at the Government's expense, or, in fact, to get up at all any one's expense?"

"Does the Constitution allow, as a punishment for treason, to confiscate property at all?"

"Is a general emancipation consistent with humanity, if it was constitutional?"

A private letter to the New York World from a former personal friend of Mr. Greeley, an officer at Harrison's Bar, of the 20th last, after speaking of the need of other recent movement and consequent loss of life, says:

"Of one thing be assured—it was not the fault of Gen. McClellan, but there was too much political trickery at Washington to take notice of the wants of an army in an enemy's country, where that enemy is strenuously and using its most desperate efforts to increase its numbers. But don't—don't you don't write—see Greeley says, 'though it is true that a few days before our ladies he spoke of the urgent necessity of increasing Gen. McClellan's force, but it was then too late to make the commencement, and Greeley by his attacks through his papers, has in my opinion, done infinite injury.'"

Then the petty, whiskey drinking, passion-aiding politicians of Washington, with Chamberlain of Michigan at its head! Is it not enough that a man shall constantly imperil his own life—that he permits himself no rest—that his grasping intellect takes in at a glance the whole necessity of the case and the War Department long before the necessary prompt reinforcements, the only thing left, on their failure to respond, was the extrication of the army, with its munitions of war, and its stores, by a victory unparalleled in the annals of history—that upon him rested all the responsibility of the restoration of the Union, and that he has succeeded after so great an excitement, before his mind had time for a moment's rest from the terrible strains upon it, these yelpers began again berating at his heels. But they are after all, really not worth minding. Let the country now respond to the call of the President for the preservation of the Union with half the zeal that the South uses to break it, and victory will follow victory until the South will be reduced to a mere dependency on the North, and the War Department will be enabled to commence the offensive with the certainty of success.

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"Is a general emancipation consistent with humanity, if it was constitutional?"

"All such means, in our opinion, are calculated, if not designed to strengthen the rebellion, and to destroy, to divide the Union."

WHY WE SHOULDN'T HAVE WAR. "You cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical question as to terms of intercourse are again upon you."—[Abraham Lincoln's Message.

WHY WE DON'T HAVE PEACE. "The sole responsibility of our Disagreement, and the only Difficulty in the way of an Amicable Adjustment, is with the Republican party."—[Senator Douglas, Jan. 3, 1861.

DONATION.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company have contributed \$50,000 and the Reading Railroad Company \$25,000 to the fund for paying the bounty to recruits from this State enlisting in the army under the late call of the President. The donations of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is made to the State; that of the Reading Railroad Company to the city of Philadelphia.

As a Family Physic. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla.

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