The Watchman.

P GRAY MEEK, } Editor.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Friday Morning, June 19, 1863

☞As we must necessarily be absent from our post for a week or so it is hoped our patrons will favor us with the omission of the usual amount of editorial the WATCHMAN has heretofore contained.

☞To give our readers any idea of the news received by telegraph and through the mail would entirely fill up our paper, such being the case we would give a synopsis only of the news up till the latest date

On Monday morning at 2 o'clock A. M. the Confederate forces to the number of 5,000 entered Chambersburg and it is presumed were advancing on Harrisburg—this force is composed of artillery and cavalry. At Harrisburg the men are busily engaged throwing up fortifications to resist them.—There is also a large force of State Militia encamped at Altoona Mount Union, Newton Hamilton, which places are rapidly being strengthened to resist any attack made on them by the enemy.

A Picture of Abolitionism.

The editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, propounds a series of questions to *somebody*, the first of which is couched in the following language:

"Was there not a meeting held in Berks county, in a barn and with the restrictions and regulations of a secret society, under the auspices of a leading member of the Democratic party, the object of which was to organize an opposition to the laws of Congress?"

If it be true that such a "secret society" met "in a barn" in Berks county—a fact which the vigilant satellites of the Administration have utterly failed to establish after much patient investigation—the parties implicated should be held amenable to the laws, and should be punished in accordance with the provisions of any statute they may have been guilty of violating. The Democratic party although its members are in the language of the *Press*, "enemies of the Administration," is the friend of law and order; and in no event will it counsel resistance to any known statute, however wicked and disgraceful may have been the intention of its framers. The Democracy intend to keep within the limits of the law and the Constitution; and they imperatively demand that the rulers, one and all, shall do precisely the same. The resistance they will make, will be at the polls; and it is the instinctive dread of the result of next election in Pennsylvania that make your opponents tremble and turn pale at a reproaching verdict of an enraged and indignant people.

The editor of the *Press*, however, who is one of the anointed priests in the temple of Abolitionism is not the proper person to read a lecture on the criminality of resistance, to any man, or party. Before he attempts to do so, he should endeavor to obliterate the records of the past, and take out of the poison chalice of his own teachings he not commended to his own lips. There was a time when he preached precisely the same doctrines which he now condemns. On the 24th September, 1855, he delivered an address upon the subject of "Political Proscription" in the city of Lancaster, in the course of which he thus spoke:

"What is there in our happy country to make men afraid of the light of day, or of honest inquiry? Have we a conscript law that tears the husbandman from his plow, the father from his family, the son from his widowed mother, to go forth and act as ghoul sisters for the amusement of a few ambitious kings? Have we a gang of hired tax gatherers to devour the substance of the people? Have we a President an Attila or a Caligula? Is our Senate a Council of Ten? Is our House of Representatives a body of tyrants, armed with power to ravish and destroy? So great usurpations against such wrongs would be justifiable and right, for we are taught the great lesson that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God!"

While we utterly condemn these Jacobin teachings of the editor of the *Press*, in which he asserts that "secret usurpations against such wrongs" as "conscript laws" and "hired tax-gatherers" would be "justifiable and right," we must be permitted to approve, in the highest manner, of a number of eloquent passages in the same address. It should be here stated that the oration from which we quote, was directed principally against the Order of Know Nothings, but, in the rare oratorical bouquet prepared by the editor of the *Press*, at that time, there are to be found occasionally such exquisite flowers of rhetoric in reference to his present friends and associates, the Abolitionists, that we cannot withhold them from the public. Here is a paragraph which we take the liberty of respectfully dedicating to the Jacobin League, and to those gentlemen who are now reveling in the delights of political proscription for opinion's sake;

"The majority of the Order, having set themselves up to control the most sacred relations of society, can descend to no lower deep. They may deprive the Democratic or Anti-Know Nothing Whig of the means of a livelihood; they may, by pointing him out as an object of ostracism, by withholding from him their patronage, not only take from those dependent upon him the means of their support, but extend the circle of disaster by inflicting injury upon all his creditors. There is at least one instance on record in which the followers of the Order interfered and ejected the management of a company society in this State, to the almost total detriment of the institution. What is to prevent them from expelling the directors of a bank or saving institution or even of a church, and putting in their own creatures?"

The character of the Abolitionist is admirably drawn in the following language:

"Wherever Abolitionism has obtained a foothold in the North, it has invaded the Christian Church; it has sown the seeds of discontent and of division among Protestants; it has converted clergymen into political managers; it has already severed the Christian Church into hostile organizations. We have seen the annual meetings of Protestant congregations convulsed with the discussion of slavery by ruse-mad clergymen, who, in their anxiety to encourage the emancipation of the slaves of the South, have forgotten the Divine example of their great Master, whose mission was proclaimed to be 'Peace on earth and good-will amongst men.'

"So that, it will be perceived, while Abolitionism marks its career not only by forcible resistance to the statutes of Congress, but in filling Christian denominations with discord and unhappiness by giving prominence to infidels like Garrison and to traitors like Wendell Phillips, on the other hand, Know Nothingism imitating closely its dark ally, writes its record in the blood-stained defiance of the most solemn covenants of law and religion. * * * * * *

"What do these Know Nothings further propose? They would degrade the emigrant to the degradation of an East Indian pariah or a Russian serf, excepting only that he could not be sold. And not this only.—While this is sought to be made the lot of the white adopted citizen—while the laboring class are appealed to to deny equal privileges to the foreign-born fellow-being of their race—behold the efforts being made in the free States to elevate the negro to the political rights and privileges of the whites."

But we forbear, although the address is full of "suggestions that may be of value." From the quotations already made, it will be seen that the editor of the *Press* most properly characterized the Abolitionist of the present day, who, in his own language used at that time, are "infatuated men, who would destroy our Union in the miserable hope of setting free the negroes of the South." We entertain great hope that the publication of these extracts will do much good to "the cause and the flag." Their truthfulness may be denied in a coarse and angry way, and with as many words of invective; but, coming from the source they do, they must be received by the Jacobins as a correct portraiture of the Abolition party which is now unhappily controlling the destinies of this once happy and prosperous nation.—*The Age.*

The Peril and the Remedy.

The imbecile and wicked Federal Administration is drifting without rudder, and without compass. It knows neither where it is, nor whither driven. We can well believe that the ungainly and vacant countenance of Lincoln, as it is reported, is frequently overcast with a vague sense of terror, that renders him incapable for a time of speech or of motion.

The truculent incapables that surround him, and seeking to illustrate by a new example the old adage: *Imperdit, ne perdere, perdituri.* "The wicked destroy others, that themselves may escape!" They are fools in this, as in all they have hitherto attempted. Witness their failure in the attempt to destroy Vallandigham. Witness their ignominious defeat in the attempt to suppress the *Chicago Times!* The safety—the only safety, of these weak bad people is in yielding to the law, and resigning themselves to the law-abiding Democrats. We Democrats loathe and detest them, but we respect our own magnanimous principles, and never propose to deal with them as they have dealt with us. But, this the lawless faction of Puritan growth are incapable of understanding. To bring it nearer to their moral range, suppose we tell them we despise them too utterly ever to lower ourselves to the thought of taking vengeance on them!

The military satraps of this Lincoln Administration that takes counsel of its unnerved fears, have been instructed to disarm the Democrats in the Great North West. Provost Marshals' guards are going round, at night generally, taking away from Democrats their fire-arms. They do this, of course, under the warrant of the second amended Article of the Federal Constitution, which declares, that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms, shall not be infringed! The wicked Federal Administration, setting out as "friends of slaves," are probably so densely ignorant of political law to know that, while taking to their bosoms the race of Cham, they are seeking to impose the yoke of slavery on the free imperial white race.

There are but two classes of men in this respect—freemen and slaves. The laws and customs of former ages define it. Look to the chronicles of their Anglo Saxon ancestors, and see how a freeman became a slave. "The unhappy man laid on the ground his sword and his lance, the symbols of the free, took up the bill and the goad, the implements of slavery, and, falling on his knees, placed his head in token of submission under the hands of his master.

And those cowardly and incapable *things*—Lincoln, Seward Stanton, have imagined that this fierce fighting American race trained to liberty even in its excesses, will bow down their heads beneath the trembling paws of these creatures, and quietly lay on the ground the "symbols of the free"—the arms that the Constitution of the land guarantee to them to them to keep and bear "for the protection of themselves and of the State."

Every revolver you take from these people, is replaced by a rifle and bayonet.—Every old shot gun you steal from them, is good for a dozen regulations muskets, with ammunition to match! You think you have a trophy when you have seized a rifle—you will find, as if it had dropped down from the clouds, or as if the earth had yawned to let it forth, a well furnished mounting bowitzer, making good the loss of the rifle!

Hunt the brush, and you will not find them! Burn barns and you will not destroy them. Exhaust your specious but narrow brains, and you will be no nearer the mark—but we tell you—not by political forecast, but as the chronicler of what is, and is ready to become accomplished fact that if the freedom of the ballot-box, be interfered with in the North western States, or if the free canvass necessary to a free election be further interrupted there, the irreparable blow will fall. As if the heavens dropped it down from above, and the earth bedded it forth—from the four quarters of heaven the entire Northwest will be in one blaze of armed array. By your attempts at suppressing speech and the Democratic press, you have forced men to action instead of words. You have to deal in the North West, with the kind of men who took Fort Donelson for you, against them what can avail your weeping.—"Wide-Awakes," transformed into "Union Leaguers?"

Three years ago we labored to prevent the election, of Lincoln, saying that if he were elected, there would be a civil war. That was considered preposterous. We now strive to put an end to the mad Puritan policy that rules Lincoln, because if it be not stopped, and at once, in the Northwest not only the cereals that New York relies on to make the larger part of her exchanges with Europe, but the provisions she has need for her own consumption, and which she expects to draw from the West, will be cut off as unexpectly as Southern traffic was interrupted after Lincoln's election. The storm thickens and grows nearer.—The dull slow-moving but paramount *mass* of the people are in the moment of yet indefinate deliberation. Let freedom of speech freedom of the press, and free and lawful elections, be guaranteed, and the storm may be stayed. We will allay it. If these be further interfered with, the question is put sharp and clear to every man, to become a slave or to arm and fight for his inherited liberties.

It behooves the moneyed men of New York to look to this. Do they hope to make something more out of this wicked war?—We tell them that they may lose in it all they possess. If they do not join us in insisting on all the rights of freemen, they have no guarantee for the security of their property. If "military necessity" can deprive us of the right of publishing our paper, or can consign us to Fort Lafayette for reiterating the democratic principles handed down to us for generations on this soil—if papers in Ohio and Illinois can be suppressed, and Vallandigham, by an unheard of infamy, be exiled by the brutal Lincoln, the millionaires of New York have reason to fear. This has been a Yankee war for plunder, "Military necessity," to fill the coffers of the carpenarats, may soon visit them, not only to appropriate their Bank-accounts, but to put up their real estate, and other property at auction! Certainly property is not more sacred than personal liberty. In the eyes of a Puritan it is far more deshiable.

We want order and peace here at the North. In order to have it, we must have peace with the South. It we have it not we tell moneyed men, even those who are making profit by the war, that their gain will turn to loss. Their sweet things will become bitter. Their fancied security will vanish. The scourge is at hand. When it comes, if it be not stayed by wisdom and consideration, we will see who howl loudest—the men who will not believe us now, or we!

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

From letters received from Harrisburg we learn that the intense interest manifested in the deliberation of the Democratic State Convention, which is to assemble to morrow, has already crowned that city with a large number of earnest and enthusiastic Democrats, The Convention will undoubtedly be the largest that ever met in Pennsylvania. We are rejoiced also, to learn that a feeling of harmony prevails never before equal, and that a determination exists to act only for the welfare and success of the Democratic cause. Individual preferences must all give way to the common good, and the nomination of candidates must be secured who will command the support and confidence of the entire party. This is absolutely necessary to secure a Democratic triumph in October next. The Jacobins will make a desperate stand at the polls. They will leave no means untried to defeat their opponents. The contest will be, perhaps, the severest that ever took place in Pennsylvania, The dread of losing the power which they are wielding for their own advantage will cause them to bring all their powers and resources to bear upon the struggle. Hence, the stern necessity of wise, prudent, and conciliatory councils on the part of the representatives of the Democracy.

In urging this course upon our friends, we are only actuated by an earnest desire to promote the success of our cause. To accomplish this end we shall labor unceasingly. We believe that the fate of the nation hangs, in a great degree upon the result of the next election in this Commonwealth, Imbued with this belief, we have not permitted ourselves to be led away by any personal preferences, the attainment of which might in any manner, place in jeopardy the success of our party. It is with pleasure we record that this feeling has assumed a character and importance in the State which must make itself felt for good among the delegates to the Convention. We shall, therefore, look with earnest hope to the action of that body and await with confidence the movement of those who are entrusted with the high and important duty of deliberating for the welfare of the party and the country.

☞Mr. F. O. J. Smith, of Maine, being threatened with "arbitrary arrest," if he asserted the right of free speech, said in a public speech:

"I desire here and now, to say that if your Provost Marshal shall attempt, either here or in any other similar assemblage, to exercise a power of that rash and extraordinary character, he may be assured that he will find in every commission that he accepts to do such an act, his own death-warrant, and his ready passport also to merited grave.

☞Gen. Fitz John Porter, under advice of his counsel, will soon present his reply to ex Secretary Holt's statement upon which the President's final action, cashiering Gen. Porter, was based.

☞A Cario letter says that General McClernand has been put under arrest for disobedience of orders, and General Washburn has been ordered to Vicksburg, to take command of his division.

Exalting the Negro.

De Tocqueville, in his celebrated work on the Democracy of America, in speaking of the negroes, made this remark: "Wherever the whites and blacks have lived together in the same State, history has opened but two accounts between them, viz: When the whites by reason of their intellectual superiority, were stronger than the blacks, they reduced them to slavery, and when, by reason of their vast numercial superiority, the blacks became stronger than the whites, the blacks rose and murdered the whites. There is no other historial account between the two races. These remarks must, of course be applied in a general sense, for there are several degrees of slavery, the essence of all being the subjection of one person to the will of another, who for the time, is his master. Slavery is absolute when the subjection is wholly for the benefit of the Master, and it may only be relative though in appearance absolute when there are mutual benefits accuring from it to the master and to the slave, and subjection may also be for the sole benefit of the subjected person, as is the case with children who are subjected to their parents and teachers wholly for their own good.

The negro who arrived in this country from his native Africa was no better than a child, and he became a slave for his own benefit as well as for the benefit of his master. He became subject to the white man from necessity, and impartial observation has shown that his happiness and well-being were most promoted complete. In the South the negro continued to be called a slave; in the Northern States he was "emancipated," but it was utterly impossible, for him to establish any claim to equality with the white man.—He was excluded from all social relationship with the Caucasian, and was only known as a servant, or as performing inferior service to his white employer. This has been his condition up to this moment, and we have seen no effort on his part to change it.

The negro, without instruction, without social elevation, without that self-respect which arises from the conciousness of his worth, is now entering upon a new stage.—He is made a soldier, he is called upon to defend the free institutions of the country to which his ancestors were transported as slaves, and he is suddenly to be inspired with a sense of honor to which he has hitherto been a stranger. His enthusiasm for liberty is to be kindled by the whites, and he is armed to deliver his fellow-blacks from bondage.

The Constitution, which to him is a sealed letter, the law which he only knows as far as it restrained him, the Union itself which he never cared for, it now entrusted to his valor, and a career of glory opened to him which will naturally dazzle his limited capacity and his inexperienced mind. He is told that the last hope of the country is in his fidelity and bravery, whose clothes he brushed, and on whom he used to wait in patient submission, are now ready to take him by the hand on the universal principle of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. Is this a delusion, or is it reality? If it is delusion, the deceptions is terrible, but if it is reality, we may as well look to the consequences.

The negro is to be armed, he is to be formed into regiments of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and he is to be instructed in the science of war, which he is henceforth to practice under the guardianship of white officers. As far as this new plan has been acted upon it has, as we are assured from Abolition sources, already proved a complete success. The bravery of the 21 Louisiana (native) Regiment has become the theme of praise in prose and in poetry, and we are told that its example will fire others to deeds of similar valor. But there remains still another question. Those who are killed are dispensed of, they neither trouble the statesmen or the political economist, but what shall be done with the surviving negro heroes? Will they, after their capacity and their heroism have been acknowledged, be content to remain the life-long inferiors of the whites? Will they, after having saved the country, be willing to return to their former occupation of boot-blacks and barbers? Will they not rather ask to be made officers and commanders of the regiments whose fame they have established with their blood? And if all the fine things which are told of them are true, what right have their fellow-citizens of Caucasian descent to exclude, them from a participated in the rewards of bravery and good conduct? The conclusion is inevitable. The negro *must be promoted.*

But he will not be satisfied with military promotion only. Having fought and bled for his country, he will also claim social promotion, and admission to the Caucasian society he has helped to save. The ladies of Boston have already cheered and saluted him with graceful condescention and the ladies of other cities, inspired by the New England idea, cannot but follow the example. Why should not a negro army, such as we are promised, some three hundred thousand strong, produce an *Othello* (perhaps not quite so black) fortunate enough to find in the regions of upper tendom a gentle Desdemona, who will love him for the dangers he has past; he loving her that she has pitied them. The negro, with his superior physique and his high fighting qualities, including teeth and nails, may justly exclaim with the classic poet. None but the brave, none *but* the brave, *none* but the brave deserve *the fair.—The Age.*

☞The following item we clip from the Philadelphia *Age*. We leave it to our readers to judge of the correctness of the report:

"The extreme drought for a week or two past, has completely parched the mountain forests, and a letter from Penns Valley says that an immense conflagration is now raging on what is know as "Seven Mountains," resulting in great destruction of property and interrupting travel. The Bellefontaine and Lewistown Railroad is unable to perform its daily trips."

An Armistice.

People are talking about the probabilities of "peace" fifty thousand citizens assemble in mass convention, in the chief city of the nation and demand it—an armistice is rumored—Mr. Wood is sent for by the President—Mr. Mason is sent for by the Emperor—Mr. Roebuck moves in Parliament for a recognition of the Confederate States—the rumors of an armistice become stronger—gold commences tumbling—Dean Richmond comes from Albany to New York and sends for Mr. Wood. What does all this mean? Nothing, says the man who is to lazy or to hasty to reason.

But, when you see Mr. Wood, the man who avows openly that he cried to Mr. Lincoln in December, 1862, propositions for peace and compromise from the South—when you see the man who has accused the President of rejecting these terms, prevented from testifying to it (before the Court Martial that tried Vallandigham) by orders from the President—when you see him sent for by the President—when it is known that the latter asked him, "What reason he had to suppose that the South was yet willing to compromise?—when he was not arrested and sent South like Vallandigham—why, it means—Something!

When you see 50,000 people assembled in Mass Convention, peaceably and orderly, demanding "peace,"—when you see the Secretary of State at the Astor House, within pistol shot of this meeting, holding interviews with its chief orator, Mr. Wood,—when you see this, it means—something.

When you see 10 000 people of England assembled in grand mass meeting, peaceably and orderly demanding from their Government intervention—when you see their representative, Mr. Roebuck, moving for recognition in Parliament—when you see Mr. Mason leave London for Paris, and in company with Mr. Slidell immediately call upon the Emperor—when you see the correspondents of the Administration papers acknowledge that intervention is no longer a doubt, when you see these things, it means—something.

When you see Dean Richmond, the leader of the rotten portion of the Democracy of New York, who would adopt any platform that caters to the passions of the hour—a man who would not deign to notice Mr. Wood, if he did not represent a formidable organization—when you see him call upon Mr. Wood, it means—something.

When you hear people—"loyal" people—talk complacently about the probabilities of an armistice—when you see gold tumbling after defeat in every quarter of the theatre of war—Charleston—Fredericksburg—Vicksburg, and Port Hudson—when you see this, it means—something.

Now we have said all these things mean something. What do they mean? These are the reasons for the faith that is in us:

1. That the Administration at last sees that its "war policy," as a measure of reunion, is a failure.

2. That the returning wave of popular passion and sentiment is setting against it.

3. That European intervention can no longer be avoided if war is persisted in.

4. That the last chance to prevent an alliance between the South and an European power, or even hostile to the North, is a cessation of hostilities—"an armistice."

If, by any possible chance, the fortune of war might change materially, so that Grant, Banks and Rosecrans could overrun the Southwest and disperse the Confederate armies, it would delay the consummation of this armistice; but there is nothing in the military situation to create a belief that such will be the case. On the contrary, it is admitted that Johnston is raising a force in Grant's rear, and Kirby Smith in the rear of Banks. They can concentrate their forces more rapidly than the Federals—the whole war has proved this beyond a doubt. It is now nearly three months since Gen. Grant landed at Grand Gulf and one month since the capture of Vicksburg was announced.

If one may judge of the future by the past, when Johnston and Kirby Smith advance, or even the former alone, either the seige of Vicksburg [and consequently Port Hudson] will be raised, or a battle will be fought under the most disadvantageous circumstances to the Federal armies. With an army on either side of him Grant must either retire under cover of the gunboats or be defeated. The administration knows all this, and is beset with difficulties of another and a more formidable nature. The Conscription is a greater terror to themselves than to the people—the arbitrary measures of the military satraps have created a feeling of hostility and jealousy against the military power—the defection of Etheridge indicating the feeling of the next Congress in December—all have terrors for them greater than are generally imagined.

All these things show the desperate straits to which this arrogant faction, which has controlled the destinies of the nation for two years past, is reduced. Even the negroes, the only friends it was thought possible would not falter and fail them, have to be coerced as well as the South—as well as the Republicans—as well as the Democrats of the North. All are coerced alike. All are drafted into the army, and the blacks are forced by bayonets upagainst the batteries of their masters.

In short, the Administration has, through its own blunders, and not by any inherent weakness in the cause of "the Union," brought the nation to the verge of ruin. Complications abroad, caused by the duplicity of Seward; disaffection at home, caused by the arbitrary acts of the Secretary of War, and his crazy Generals; and defeats in the field, caused by the appointment of officers sound on the "negro question," instead of possessing ability to meet such veterans as Lee, Beauregard, Hill, Longstreet, Bragg and Johnston. All combine to compel an effort on the part of the Administration to conciliate the popular clamor for "peace and compromise." This effort must be made soon, or England and France will place it beyond the power of the Federal Government to do it voluntarily. We therefore believe, most firmly, that negotiations are now being made in Washington to that end, and a few months will behold us again at "Peace," When that shall take the place of the pomp, pride and circumstance of war, we will have no fear of a renewal of this sectional fratricidal strife. *Evening Journal.*

☞A letter was recently received at the Post office in Cleveland, directed—"To the big butcher at Cleveland and a big wart on his nose." The clerks in the office knew the man, but were afraid to present it.

☞The cotton mills of Woodsocket Rhode Island, are reducing their hours of labor. Several of them have commenced to half time, and it is presumed that the others will adopt a similar course.

☞The call for a Democratic State Convention, at Montpelier, Vt., on the 25th day of June next, is addressed to "all citizens who see in the restoration of the control of the General Government to the Democratic party the only hope of a restoration of the Union, of peace, and of liberty and law in this country."

Huzza for the "Buckeye State."

VALLANDIGHAM NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

The Democratic State Convention of Ohio met at Columbus, on Thursday last and nominated, by acclamation,

Hon. C. L. Vallandigham for Governor, and

Hon. George. E. Pugh, for Lieutenant Governor.

Resolutions were adopted protesting against the President's Emancipation Proclamation—condemning the establishment of martial law in the loyal States where war does not exist, and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*—denouncing the banishment of Mr. Vallandigham, and demanding his restoration—and favoring the freedom of speech and of the press, and the right of trial by jury. A committee of twenty was appointed to wait on the President of the United States and demand the return of Mr. Vallandigham.

The Convention was the largest and most enthusiastic ever assembled in Ohio. It is estimated that 50,000 people were in attendance. Ex Senator Pugh made a bold and eloquent speech, denouncing the unconstitutional arrest of Mr Vallandigham, his mock trial and despotic banishment. He execrated Burnside's order No. 38, and said he would rather die a freeman than live a slave. Speeches were also made by Hon. S. S. Cox, Ex Governor Medary and others, all bitterly denouncing Burnside and his order.

No interference by the military occurred, many of the soldiers taking part in the proceedings and endorsing the resolutions.

A New Irrepressible Conflict.

There is a very earnest and decided movement on foot in Philadelphia to have the politicians, who have been enjoying places in the Custom-House, Post office and other Federal quarters, to yield them to the returned soldiers, who have been honorably discharged, and especially to those who have been wounded, but who are able to perform the duties of the office. The movement has caused quite a flattering among the young and able-bodied Republicans, who have been enjoying the spoils of office, whilst those who now seek to take their places were imperiling their health and lives in camp and battle field. The soldiers think that turn about is fair play—that they should enjoy the offices a season, while those who now occupy them should betake themselves to filling up the regiments that need recruiting. This ball was put in motion a month ago at a meeting of honorably discharged soldiers, on which occasion of the speakers said.

"Go as men, and demand of those in authority that you get something to do. You want to work, and you shall *demand* that those politicians in office shall be turned out to give place to yourself. I am not speaking here for party. This is a question in which party has nothing to do. The soldiers wounds are an honor to them. Therefore let the sentiments of every heart in this place to-night be, we *want* work in the places *of politicians.*"

The politicians in office, when told of the fairness and justice of the demand say they can't see it. They may feel it after awhile.

☞Prentice says: "Some of the Abolition editors think that they cannot be loyal unless they render slavish obedience to the administration. They should have been born niggers."

☞It is alleged that the prorogation of the Illinois Legislature, by Governor Yates, was intended to and did defeat the one hundred thousand dollar appropriation for sick and wounded soldiers. The final passage of that bill was pending in the House when it dissolved.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ROOT AND HERB DOCTOR,

FROM

PHILADELPHIA,

Who has had thirty-five years constant practice, can be consulted at the

CONRAD HOUSE, BELLEFONTE,

On the

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He cures all diseases that

"FLESH IS HEIR TO."

A STETHESCOPIC EXAMINATION

Of the Lungs

FREE.

jc12 1y W. LEVINGSTON, M. D.

FURNITURE WARE ROOMS

North side of the Diamond.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

WHERE

BUREAUS,

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LOUNGES.

HAT RACKS,

WHAT NOTS,

EXTENSION TABLES,

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CHAIRS

STOOLS,

&c, &c.,

Of every description, quality and price, for sale CHEAPER than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Pennsylvania.

June 1st 1863—1y. HENRY HARRIS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOT A RUM DRINK!!

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

VEGETABLE EXTRACT,

A PURE TONIC,

THAT WILL RELIEVE THE AFFLICTED

AND

Will not Make Drunkards,

DR. HOOFLANDS

GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

PHILADELPHIA PA.

WILL EFFECTUALLY AND MOST CERTAINLY

CURE ALL DISEASES

ARISING FROM A

Disordered liver, Stomach, or Kidneys

Thousands of our citizens are suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Diseases, and to whom the following question, apply—we guarantee

Hoofland's German Bitters

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach

OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS

Resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c, Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits.

Particular Notice.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, taken in quart doses composed of the cheapest whisky or common rum coming from twenty to forty cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Drugs or Coriander Seed.

This class of Bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of Alcoholic Stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for liquor is created and kept up and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death.

For those who desire and will have a liquor bitters, we publish the following receipt. Get One Bottle Hoofland's German Bitters and mix with three quarts of good brandy or whisky, and the result will be a preparation that will be excel in medicinal virtues and true excellence any of the liquor bitters in the market, and will cost much less. You will have all the virtues of Hoofland's Bitters in connection with a good article of liquor, at a much less price than these interior preparations will cost you.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

WILL GIVE YOU

A GOOD APPETITE,

WILL GIVE YOU

STRONG HEALTHY NERVES,

WILL GIVE YOU

BRISK AND ENERGETIC FEELINGS,

WILL ENABLE YOU TO

SLEEP WELL,

AND WILL POSITIVELY PREVENT

YELLOW FEVER, BILIOUS FEVER, &c.

Those suffering from

Broken down and Delicate Constitutions,

From whatever cause, either in

MALE OR FEMALE,

will find in

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

A REMEDY

That will restore them to their usual health. Such has been the case in thousands of the cases and a fair trial is but requested to prove the assertion.

REMEMBER,

THAT THESE ARE

NOT ALCOHOLIC,

And not intended as a

BEVERAGE.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

Clergymen, Lawyers, Physicians and Citizens,

Testifying of their own personal knowledge to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Theodore J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects. I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes he has received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

Philad'a, June 22, 1863. J. NEWTON BROWN

DISEASES OF KIDNEYS AND BLADDER

In young or Aged Male or Female,

Are speedily removed and the patient restored to health.

DELICATE CHILDREN.

Those suffering from Marasmus, wasting away, with scarcely any flesh on their bones, are cured in a very short time, one bottle in such cases will have a most surprising effect.

DYSPEPTICS.

Having suffering children as above, and wishing to raise them, will never regret the day when they commenced with these Bitters.

LITERARY MEN, STUDENTS,

And those working hard with their brains should always keep a bottle of Hoofland's Bitters near them, as they will find much benefit from use, to both mind and body, invigorating and not depressing.

IT IS NOT A LIQUOR STIMULANT,

And leaves no prostration.

ATTENTION, SOLDIERS!

AND THE FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS.

We call the attention of all having friends or relatives in the army, to the fact that Hoofland's German Bitters will cure nine-tenths of the diseases incidental by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. We have no hesitancy in saying that, if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise would be lost.

The proprietors are daily receiving thankful letters from sufferers in the army and hospitals, who have been restored to health by the use of these Bitters, sent to them by their friends.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

See that the Signature of "C. M. Jackson" is on the wrapper on each Bottle.

Price per Bottle 75 cents,

Or Half Dozen for $4 00.

Should your nearest storekeeper not have the Article, do not be put off by any of the incendiary preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will send, securely packed, by express.

Principal office and Manufactory,

NO. 631 ARCH STREET.

JONES & EVANS,

(Successors to C. M. Jackson & Co.)

Proprietors.

☞FOR SALE by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. jc19 1y.