# The Watchman.

P. GRAY MEEK, } Editor.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

**Friday Morning, Nov. 6, 1863**


*ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.*

E. W. M.—We are under many obligations for the pamphlet sent us.

JENNIE.—We should think not; but having little experience in the matter, could not say for certain.

MARIE.—Always be careful, in your intercourse with young gentlemen, that you do not encourage too much familiarity.

P. H.—Most assuredly there will be an election or a glorious big fight. If they refuse to give you a chance to vote them out of power, be prepared to assist in putting them out another way.

## The War.

☞ The past seven days have been exceedingly dearth of war news. We have neither accounts of battles or expected battles, no moves or counter moves, everything is quiet in all the "departments," except when the Confederate Gurillas pounce upon some unprotected point and carry off the loads of plunder. No doubt Gen. Mead will be very well satisfied if Gen. Lee remains inactive, until the Abolitionists, who were sent home to New York to vote, returns to the army. We know that they are not very good on a fight, but to make a show with, they will do in a pinch.

## The Democratic Watchman.

Our young and somewhat ardent friend of the *Democratic Watchman* objects to our remarks on the new requisitisn, and seems desirous to have a tilt with us on the peace question. In this respect we shall not gratify him, being convinced that no substantial benefit to the party would result from the controversy—and however gratifying it might be to us to see our young friend add new laurels to those he has already won, we prefer that he should do it in another field. We have "no stomach for the fight," and even were we certain of our ability to storm his entrenchments by a sudden dash, and scatter what he conceives to be his invincible forces, we should not make the attempt. If he does not like our course, neither do we altogether admire his. The article to which he excepts needs no explanation It expresses our sentiments in plain language—sentiments which we have constantly advanced and advocated, and which are in strict accord with the platform of the party adopted unanimously by the last Democratic State Convention. From the position we have assumed we do not mean at present to depart, because we believe it to be the most prudent as well as the most patriotic position which we or the Democratic party could occupy. Experience and reflection have brought us to this conclusion—and if our youthful contemporary is wiser than we, it is our misfortune than we cannot see it.

Perhaps we mistake his position—but if we interpret him correctly, he belongs to the Fernando Wood school of "peace on any terms" politicians. The theme is one on which people of brilliant imagination, poets by nature, full of fancy and fire, may dilate at pleasure without, in a century of time, reaching any practical result.

We have read with some attention the lucubrations of the *News* and the adumbrations of the *Watchman*, and yet to this point of time, we have been unable to discover any plan by which the purpose they seem to have so much at heart can be accomplished.

While we as sincerely desire peace as any of those who arrogate to themselves its exclusive championship, we are nevertheless not insensible to the folly of such methods as have hitherto been proposed for its attainment by the sect of radicals—no less fanatical than the Abolitionists themselves—who seem to have taken the question in charge. Before they can rationally expect us to follow them, and yield our own well considered policy, they must cut a visible road to their Utopia. We venture after no *ignis fatui*.—PATRIOT AND UNION.

We can inform our fatherly friend of the *Patriot and Union* that he is most egregiously mistaken when he supposes that we took exception to his article on "the new requisition" for the purpose of generating a "controversy" or because "desirous to have a tilt with him on the peace question." We spoke of it just as we should have done had it appeared in the humblest paper in the State or in the most influential journal in the land. We seek to engender disputes with no one. We advocate what we believe to be right, and condemn what we believe to be wrong, and if "experienced" and "reflecting" members of the party condemn us for doing so, we cannot help it. We have yet to learn that "prudence" and the "hope of success" constitute the great and glorious *principles* of the Democracy, or that any other "position" than a *strict* adherence to those principles under all circumstances would be "prudent" or "patriotic" for us or the Democratic party to "assume."

As to our position, which he seems to be at a loss to interpret aright, there need be no mistake. We are simply a *Democrat*, and as such, oppose a war which we believe to be unnecessary, unjust, anti-christian and anti-democratic. Did the experience of the last three years teach us that it was right, or that an armed force would eventually restore peace and union with the rights of all the people and of the several States unimpaired, we should most certainly give it our undivided support, and not only would we preach in its favor, but we should practice what we preached. But as we believe it to be what our *aged* contemporary has often declared, and what leading Administration men now admit, an Abolition war, fraught only with evil to our country, we deem it a duty we owe not only to ourself or our party, but to the memory of that noble band of patriots whose blood and treasure secured secured us the glorious heritage of freedom, to oppose it to the utmost of our ability. If the advocates of coercion, in whose favor our friend of the *Patriot and Union* has seen fit to array himself, will show us what good thing they have accomplished in the thirty months they have been murdering white men, stealing negroes and squandering money, if they will give us rational proof that their policy will give us back the Union of our fathers, or restore kindly and fraternal feelings with the people of the South whereby that desirable object can be attained, we will willingly espouse their cause; until they are able to do this, we shall cling to the course that seemeth to us the more consistent with our *principles*, notwithstanding a certain class of *policy* men may look upon us as radical or class us even among fanatics.

Do the enormous expenditures of this administration never enter the minds of these men? Is the fearful debt already fastened on the backs of the people overlooked entirely by them? Does the suffering condition of the thousands of innocent men, women and children at the South, whose homes have been pillaged and burned, and they driven forth penniless beggars by the mad acts and infernal policy of Abolitionism, never obstruct their vision of future prosperity and happiness? Do the graves of their slaughtered kindred, the empty seats around their hearthstones, the deserted pews in their churches or the bleeding stumps of arms and legs that point out pitifully in every direction, never rebuke their clamors for blood? Does the bitter experience of the past, the gloomy condition of the present or the hopeless prospect of the future, teach them nothing but to howl anew for war? So it seems; and because we will not compromise our position and join in the general yell, because we will not let go our *principles* and cling to their "well considered *policy*," we are "no less fanatical than the Abolitionists themselves." If to be in direct antagonism to Abolitionism—if to meet it, as it should be met, without fear favor or affection—if to denounce it and its detestable doctrines and refuse to support its infamous designs and wicked attempts to destroy our Government, is fanatical, then, we thank God that, along with the great masses of the Democracy, we *are* fanatical.

If there is any honor to be gained by pleading for men and money to aid this Administration in perpetuating its own power, in assisting it to degrade the white race to a level with the black, and to subjugate States as independent as our own *should be*, those who support the war because it is *policy* to do so, deserve it; and we hope nothing may prevent them from receiving a full share.

## Political Dialogue.

No. 2.

*Abolitionist.*—Good evening neighbor.

*Democrat.*—Good evening to you sir

A.—I have been thinking a good deal over what we were talking about the other day and I have concluded you were at least half right in what you said about names.

D.—I am glad you have come to that conclusion, for in our conversations and discussions we can get along much better, and preserve good feelings more certainly by avoiding all contemptuous or opprobrious epithets.

*A.*—Certainly you are right about that; and as we are neighbors, living here side by side, it is certainly very desirable that we should not become personal enemies because we differ about politics.

D.—I agree with you perfectly: and besides I see no reason why there should be any differences between us personally. I have always respected you as a neighbor, I believe you are an honest man, and a good law obeying citizen.

*A.*—Of course I have always tried to deserve such a character, and to retain the good opinion of such men as you are, whom I look upon as one of our best citizens.—You know I never liked your politics, and especially since this war commenced.

*D.*—I am well aware of that; and have frequently thought you carried entirely too much personal feeling into your political course. I have always given you credit for being candid and sincere in your political opinions and practices, while of late you and your party associates have acted as though you thought that I and other Democrats were knowingly pursuing a course detrimental to the country.

*A.*—I must admit that I have frequently thought and felt so.

*D.*—Yet you must acknowledge that you were ungenerous and unjust in that. Here I am a private citizen like yourself. I hold no office and never wish to. I have my family around me, a good business, and have saved a little property. All *I* desire politically is to have a good government, wisely administered, to protect my life, liberty, property and family.

*A.*—Why, dont you think this is a good government?

*D.*—Most certainly I do. I believe this to be the best government ever devised by human wisdom.

*A*—Then why should you and I differ for that is my opinion entirely. Why will you not join me in the support of the Government.

*D.*—You entirely misapprehend me. It is the *form of government* that I believe to be superior to all others, not the manner in which that government is administered at this time.

*A.*—Well I cannot understand the distinction which you attempt to draw between the government and the Administration. I do not see how a man can support a government while he is all the time opposing the administration in every thing it does to preserve the government.

*D.*—You were never troubled to understand the distinction at any former period of our history. During the administration of Polk, Pierce, or Buchanan, while you were bitterly opposing their policy. I presume you never dreamed that you were opposing the government and rendering yourself liable to a prosecution for high treason. You could then easily understand the difference between opposing the policy of an administration and opposing the government itself.

*A.*—Things were entirely different then. The government was not then in danger from a gigantic rebellion, No war existed, and we were in a state of profound peace,

*D.*—You forget the Mexican war during Polk's administration. But aside from that you will not surely contend that a declaration of war, whether it be a foreign or a civil war, exalts an administration into the dignity of the government itself.

*A.*—In time of war, when the very existence of the government is in danger, every good citizen should support an administration, of whatever party, in all their efforts to protect and maintain the honor and integrity of the nation.

*D.*—Every good citizen does unquestionably do everything in his power to protect and maintain the honor and integrity of the nation. But he is still a rational being, and must exercise his own judgment as to what course of policy will best subserve those great ends. And if a party in power proposes a line of conduct regarding the war or any other subject, which after mature consideration, he sincerely believes *will not* promote the best interests of the country, he is *bound* as a good citizen to oppose by all lawful means, the adoption and and prosecution of that policy.

*A.*—I am not so sure that you are right on that point.

*D.*—Individuals in office are no more infallible in time of war than in time of peace. In fact, if there is any difference, they are more apt to err in time of war, for having much more to do, and many more responsibilities resting upon them, they have not the same time for a careful consideration of each act and policy as they have in time of peace and tranquility.

*A.*—So much the more reason then why we should not rashly condemn them, or needlessly find fault with what they are doing. For that very reason we should look with more leniency upon the errors which they do commit.

*D.*—That may be true as far as the individuals are concerned. But it is no reason why we should support them in their erroneous cause. On the contrary, errors and blunders committed by men in responsible positions, are much more likely to prove fatal in time of war than in time of peace; and therefore the citizen should always be on the watch to see that no public officer nor an administration shall do anything in time of war, either intentionally or ignorantly which may prove disastrous to the country.

*A*—Then you would make every private citizen a spy to watch the conduct of every public officer. That would be a pretty state of things surely.

*D.*—I would make every citizen of a free government, a "sentinel on the watch-towers of liberty;" I would have every freeman to guard well his own liberties, and the liberties of his posterity. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty;" and wherever the masses of the people become careless and indifferent, willing to consign the protection of public liberty to the hands of office-seeking and office-holding politicians, we are surely approaching the end of the Republic.

*A.*—Why you talk as though every man who is elected or appointed to an office, must necessarily be not only a rogue and a scoundrel, but also a traitor to his country.

*D.*—No; I do not think them quite that bad. But knowing the fallibility of human judgement, and the liability of all men to be overcome by temptation, and remembering the corrupting influence of public place, and the corroding influence of power upon the patriotism of individuals, I would not trust the liberties of a great people in the hands of any set of men, without first binding them down by checks and restraints so numerous and so strong, as to *compel* them to do right, or suffer the direct consequences.

A.—You talk very warmly on this subject. One would suppose that you were in daily fear that our republican government would be subverted and a despotism established on its ruins.

*D.*—The moment we accept your theories, that the Administration is the government, and that to oppose the acts or question the policy of the administration is to oppose the government itself, we are much nearer the realization of that terrible catastrophy than you even dream of.

A.—I cannot possibly think so. If we can crush out the rebellion the country is safe enough.

D.—Not under your theory. For they destroy all the safe guards which our fathers erected to protect the public liberties. The power of empeaching and otherwise punishing high public officers, provided for in the Constitution itself will be annulled; while frequent elections will lose their efficacy for keeping public offices pure, the moment any restraint is placed upon the right of the people to canvass the merits of any official, high or low, and to censure unreservedly his public conduct if it is censurable.

A.—It is getting rather late, and I propose to adjourn further considerations on on this subject till another evening.

D—Very well. Come over to my house to-marry evening and we will talk on this or on some other subject. Good night.

A—Good night sir.

☞ The report that Abraham Lincoln says his prayers every night before going to bed, has been ascertained to be without any foundation in fact. How this ridiculous story got afloat is more than we can imagine, unless, indeed, it be, as the abolitionists say, the malicious invention of some "d—d Copperhead."

☞ The editor of the Richmond *Enquirer* says the only road to Richmond, for Yankees, lies through hell.—*Exchange.*

No doubt the editor of that delectable sheet will find that the only road *from* Richmond, for *him*, will *run through the same place.*

VERY UNKIND. The friends of Andy Curtin are very inconsiderate of his physical welfare, for no sooner has he ended one campaign than they are forcing him into another. Some of the "loyal" newspapers have already hoisted his name for the Vice Presidency in 1864 on the same ticket with *Abe Lincoln*. Other papers equally as "loyal" favor the nomination of Hon. Fred Douglas, for the same position. Andy must now contest the ground with Fred.—The first place on the ticket is conceded to Abraham. Who shall have the second place? Shall it be a *white* man with *black* principles, or a *black* man with *white* principles? The contest is a doubtful one.—Curtin has the advantage of EXPERIENCE in SHODDYING and political wire-pulling, Douglas has the prestige of being the "coming man," for he has Congo blood in his veing. Curtin is weak in body, while Douglass is strong in body, and stronger than his competitor in mind. As the contest will be a long and severe one, it may prove fatal to the "soldiers friend." His keepers Bill Mann and Aleck McClure ought to have thought of this.

## Faith in the People.

Faith in the people is an essential feature of the Democratic creed. We hold that they are capable of self-Government. Serious fear, however, is expressed by some, lest the people become so completely overslaughed by the dominant party as to be unable finally to reassert their rightful authority. Our fathers established a free representative system, and, in doing so, meant that public officials should be mere public servants,—The Government consists of delegated powers alone, expressed in a written Constitution, which is not less clear in its recognition of popular rights and liberties, than in the specification of its own powers; and in this the people are acknowledged sovereignty.

During the last two years and a half, the dominant party has labored to revolutionize our free institutions by changing the Government from one of delegated powers into one of arbitrary assumption, limited only by the discretion of the Chief Executive. The fundamental principle of the fathers, that the people are the source of all power, is openly repudiated; and it is against this radical perversion that the Democratic party is now battling for popular rights and liberties.—Since the inauguration of this war, the people have quietly submitted to certain unconstitutional acts of the Federal Administration, rather through the hope of a final correction of errors than from permanent acquiescence in them. A failure to comprehend this has caused most gloomy forebodings of the future.

The people are yet sovereign, despite the tyranny of Abraham Lincoln, and the day is not far distant when their power will be felt in restoring the Government to its original integrity. One benefit, at least, has arisen from this war, in that the issues superinduced by it have led the public mind back to the time-honored principles of the fathers; the invaluable lessons of history have been carefully reviewed; the spirit of the past has been invoked and under its inspirations we now behold popular demonstrations without a parallel in our annals.—We behold the struggling life of a great people seeking to overthrow a party whose purpose it is to enslave and degrade them.

Our faith, therefore, in popular Government is as firm to-day as ever, and our belief in the efficiency of Democratic principles is strengthened in proportion to the folly and wickedness of those who would trample them down. A genuine Democrat has but to look back over the brilliant path of history preceding this war when the Democratic party administered the Government in peace and prosperity, and then reflect upon the mad administration of the party in power, to appreciate the soundness of his own faith.

If the experiment of popular Government were to be judged of in the baleful light of Lincoln's Administration, it might well be called a failure; but the events of the last two years and a half have only demonstrated the imbecility of his party—*not* the incapacity of the people This fact is daily reaching the public mind. It is the chief element in the struggle now being waged between the Democratic and the Abolition parties—a struggle which, though encumbered by all the difficulties incident to a struggle with tyranny, will result at last in the perfect triumph of the people Let this struggle, then, go on with unfailing energy. We would make no compromise with the foes of popular liberty!—*Dayton Empire.*

## Peace Men, Stand Firm.

Error can exult in the hour of victory, but principle does better—it survives defeat. We have lost Ohio and Pennsylvania: what then? We have gained the opportunity to approve the essence of our principle superior to the influence of reverse. Peace men, be firmer now than you would have been had triumph crowned your cause. To be faint-hearted in the shadow is to be unworthy in the sunshine For three years, nearly, you have breasted the tide of fanaticism—do not bend before it now and efface the record of your past fortitude. Despotism will be invigorated by success; it is more than ever necessary that resistance should be the more determined.

If you falter now you will confess yourselves the weak disciples of a faction where you claimed to be the resolute apostles of a principle Let it not be said of the Peace party that its devotion was measured by the caprices of political mutations. There is an ultimate triumph that beckons from the surrounding gloom and if you have the faith that dwells in rectitude, you will see it and attain it. It is no shame to lose the battle that has been well fought; but infamy can trace no fouler record than his who yields his convictions because error has a while prevailed. The Peace men can redeem all that has been lost, and there is yet a peace influence throughout the North that, if not betrayed by sheer timidity and supineness, will prove an overmatch for the intrigue, patronage and power that now rule and ruin the Republic. Stand firm. Speak oftener and louder, and more earnestly than before. Reiterate at every opportunity your boundless confidence in the cause you advocate, and express your opinions, not as men humbled by defeat, but as champions sworn to a principle that permits neither discouragement nor apostacy.

Let your opponents understand that their victory does not reach the soul that animates your party; but that while they exult, you are gathering fresh energies for other struggles.

However much you may mourn that your hope is deferred, stand by your principles, and yield no ground that is not fought for to the uttermost.—*N. Y. News.*

☞ BRIGADIER General Helm, of the rebel army, slain in the battle in Northren Georgia, was a son of Governor Helm, and was a grandson of the famous Ben. Hardin, of Kentucky. His wife is a half sister of the wife of Abraham Lincoln.

## Political Complexion of the Legislature.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.

1st District—Jeremiah Nicholds, A. C. M Donovan, D., Jacob Ridgeway, A., G. Connel A.
2d. Chester and Delaware—W. Worthington, A.
3d, Montgomery—J. C. Smith, D.
4th, Bucks—William Kinzey, D.
5th, Lehigh and Northamton—G. W. Stein D.
6th. Berks—Hiester Clymer, D.
7th, Schuylkill—Bernard Reilly, D.
8th, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—H. B. Beardsley, D.
8th, Bradford, Susquehanna, Sullivan and Wyoming—W. J. Turrel A.
10th, Luzerne—J. B. Stark, D.
11th, Tioga, Potter, M'Kean and Warren—S. F. Wilson, A.
12th, Clinton, Lycoming, Centre and Union—Henry Johnson, D.
13th, Snyder, Montour, Northumberland and Columbia—David Montgomery D.
14th, Cumberland and Perry—George H. Bucher, D.
15th, Dauphin and Lebanon—David Fleming, A.
16th, Lancaster—Benjamin Campneys, A. John M. Dunlap, A.
17th, York—A. Hiestand Glatz. D.
18th, Somerset, Bedford and Huntington G. W. Householder, A.
20th, Blair, Cambria and Clearfield—W. A. Wallace, D.
21st, Indiana and Armstrong—H. White A.
22d, Westmorland and Fayette—John Latta, D.
23d, Washington and Green—William Hopkins, D.
24th, Allegheny—John P. Penny, A., J. L. Graham, A
15th, Beaver and Butler—C. C. M'Candless, A
26th, Lawrence, Mercer and Venango—Thomas Hoge, A
27th, Erie and Crawford—Morrow B. Lowry, A
28th, Clarion, Jefferson, Forrest and Elk—C. L. Lamberton, D

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|---|---|
| Abolition Senators | 17 |
| Democratic Senators | 16 |
| Abolition Majority | 1 |

List of Members of the House of representatives

1st District—William Foster, A.
2d " T. J. Barger, D.
3d " Samuel Josephs, D.
4th " John D. Watson, A.
5th " William W. Watt, A
6th " J. H. O'hara, A.
7th " Thomas Cochran, A.
8th " James M. Kearns, A.
9th " George A. Quigley, D
10th " S. S. Pancost, A.
11th " J. W. Hopkins, D.
12th " L. V. Sutphin, A.
13th " Frank M'Manus, D.
14th " Albert Z. Schofield, D.
15th " William F. Smith, A.
16th " Ed. G. Lee, A.
17th " James Miller, A.

Adams—James H. Marshal, D
Allegheny—Thomas J. Bigham, A. Alfred Slack A.
W. H. Dennston, A. John H. Glass, A, H. B. Cleron, A
Armstrong and Westmoreland—J. B. Chambers D., John Hargaett, D. John W. Riddle, D.
Beaver and Lawrence—William Henry, A. Josiah White, A.
Bedford B. F. Myers D
Berks—C. A. Kline D., William Potteiger D. John Mossimer, D.
Blair—T. F. Myers D.
Bradford Dummer Lilly, A., Jos Marsh A.
Bucks—L B Labar, D. J. R. Boileau D.
Butler—W. M. Haslett, A. J. H. Negly A.
Cambria—C. L. Pershing D.
Carbon and Lehigh—Zacariah Long D. Nelson Welser, D
Centre—Cyrus T. Alexander. D
Chester—P Frazer Smith, A. Robert L. M'Clellan, A., William Windle, A.
Clarion and Forest—Wm. T. Alexander D
Clearfield, Jefferson, M'Kean and Elk—T. J. Boyer, D., A W Benton, D
Clinton and Lycoming—L C Noyes D, J. B Beck, D
Columbia, Montour, Wyoming and Sullivan—George D. Jackson, D, John C. Eell, D.
Crawford and Warren—H. C. Johnson A. W D Brown A
Cumberland—John Bowman D.
Dauphin—H C Dileman A. Daniel Keisor A
Delaware—Edward A Price, A
Erie—Byron Hill A. John Cochran, A
Fayette—T. B. Searight, D
Franklin and Fulton—T. M'D Sharpe D. William Hor an D
Greene—Alexander Patton. D
Huntington—David Etneir D
Indiana—J W Huston A
Juniata, Union and Snyder—John Balsbach A. Samuel H. Orwig A
Lancaster—H B Bowman A. Nathaniel Mayer A. D Billinight A. E K Smith A
Lebanon—G Lason Coleman A
Luzerne—Peter Walsh D. Jacob Robinson D. Harry Hakes D
Mercer and Venango—Charles Koonce A. Wm Burgwin A
Mifflin—S S Stanberger A
Monroe and Pike—Peter Gilbert D
Montgomery—Geo W. Wimley D. Joseph Rex D. H C Hoover D
Northampton—S C Shimer D. Owen Rice D
Northumberland—T H Purdy D
Perry—Chas. R Barnett A
Potter and Tioga—A. G Olmstead A. Jno W Guernsey A
Schuylkill—Edward Kerns D. Conrad Graber D. Michael Weaver D.
Susquehanna—George H. Wells A
Somerset—C C Musselman A
Washington—Robt R Reed A. James R Kelley, A.
Wayne—Wm Nelson D
York—Dan'l. Reiff D.——Spangler D

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|---|---|
| Abolition members | 52 |
| Democratic members | 48 |
| Abolition majority | 4 |

RECAPITULATIOS.

| | *Democrats.* | *Abolitionis.* |
|---|---|---|
| Senators | 15 | 17 |
| Representatives | 49 | 52 |
| | 64 | 69 |
| Democrats | | 64 |
| Abolition marjority on joint ballot | | 5 |

## What They Rejoice Over.

The abolitionists are rejoicing over their success in the recent elections. They rejoice that they have obtained another lease of office, a prolongation of public plunder; they rejoice over a ruined country, a violated Constitution: over the death of American liberty, the enslavement of the descendants of the fathers of the Repulic, overblood and carnage, destruction and death; over more taxation, more drafts more ruin, more war. Devils also rejoice over the afflictions of mankind.

☞ At the request of a number of our subscribers, we republish the Election Returns for future reference:

### Pennsyvania Election

**Returns, 1863—Official.**

| COUNTIES. | GOVERNOR 1863. Woodward | GOVERNOR 1863. Curtin | SUP. COURT. 1863. Lowrie | SUP. COURT. 1863. Agnew |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams. | 2,917 | 2 689 | 2 918 | 2,698 |
| Allegheny | 10,053 | 17 708 | 10 155 | 17 590 |
| Armstrong. | 2,977 | 3 146 | 2 993 | 3 105 |
| Beaver. | 2,056 | 3.037 | 2 059 | 3 035 |
| Bedford. | 2 704 | 2 430 | 2 680 | 2 398 |
| Berks. | 12 627 | 6 006 | 12.671 | 5 937 |
| Blair. | 3 386 | 3.283 | 2 418 | 2 259 |
| Bradford. | 2 954 | 6,722 | 2 929 | 6,565 |
| Bucks. | 6.836 | 6.266 | 6 858 | 6 247 |
| Butler. | 3 054 | 3.328 | 3 023 | 3 336 |
| Cambria. | 3,000 | 2.164 | 3.020 | 2 138 |
| Cameron. | 216 | 318 | 219 | 309 |
| Carbon. | 2,119 | 1 542 | 2 114 | 1.531 |
| Centre. | 3.058 | 2 714 | 3,058 | 2.680 |
| Chester. | 5,498 | 7.988 | 5 521 | 7,958 |
| Clarion. | 2 598 | 1,618 | 2 608 | 1 591 |
| Clinton. | 1 911 | 1,607 | 1 908 | 1 592 |
| Clearfield. | 3,483 | 1 531 | 2 484 | 1 592 |
| Columbia. | 3 342 | 1,801 | 3.346 | 1 801 |
| Crawford. | 4 236 | 6.141 | 4 163 | 6 056 |
| Cumberland. | 4 075 | 3,434 | 4.116 | 3 400 |
| Dauphin. | 3,875 | 5,065 | 3 908 | 5 015 |
| Delaware. | 1.789 | 3 462 | 1.820 | 3 421 |
| Elk. | 722 | 336 | 734 | 317 |
| Erie. | 3 260 | 6 259 | 3.258 | 61.78 |
| Fayette. | 3,791 | 3.091 | 3,771 | 30,98 |
| Forrest. | 58 | 91 | 56 | 91 |
| Franklin | 3.710 | 3,876 | 3 710 | 3 869 |
| Fulton | 1.022 | 761 | 1 026 | 750 |
| Greene. | 2 960 | 1.484 | 2 953 | 1 440 |
| Huntington. | 2 167 | 3 260 | 2.204 | 3 225 |
| Indiana. | 1 955 | 3.961 | 1.967 | 3 904 |
| Jefferson. | 1,698 | 1,754 | 1.695 | 1 739 |
| Juniata. | 1,737 | 1 456 | 1.742 | 1 443 |
| Lancaster. | 7,650 | 13,341 | 7 668 | 13 354 |
| Lawrence. | 1 251 | 3 063 | 1,235 | 3,064 |
| Lebanon. | 2 653 | 3 658 | 2 653 | 3.645 |
| Lehigh. | 5 526 | 3,696 | 5 523 | 3 636 |
| Luzerne. | 9 908 | 7 022 | 9 849 | 6 910 |
| Lycoming. | 3.865 | 3.414 | 3 911 | 3 347 |
| Mercer. | 3 408 | 3 907 | 3.403 | 3,897 |
| M'Kean. | 6 22 | 7 27 | 6 31 | 7 09 |
| Mifflin. | 1,626 | 1,709 | 1.627 | 1.694 |
| Monroe. | 2 712 | 6 84 | 2 659 | 6 48 |
| Montgomery. | 7 489 | 6 238 | 7 512 | 6 175 |
| Montour | 1,447 | 1,112 | 1.458 | 1.100 |
| Northampton. | 6 538 | 3 462 | 6 540 | 3.453 |
| Northumb'rl'd | 3 356 | 2 649 | 3,383 | 2 608 |
| Perry. | 2 296 | 2 328 | 2 304 | 2 312 |
| Philiadelphia. | 37 193 | 44.274 | 37 516 | 43 914 |
| Pike. | 1.184 | 2 70 | 1 166 | 2 58 |
| Potter. | 619 | 1,470 | 537 | 1 442 |
| Scuylkill | 8,547 | 6 566 | 8 563 | 6.462 |
| Snyder | 1 331 | 1,759 | 1.325 | 1,755 |
| Somerset. | 1 738 | 3 064 | 1.744 | 3 060 |
| Sullivan | 7 13 | 3 59 | 7.11 | 3 64 |
| Susquehanna. | 2 932 | 4 134 | 2 930 | 4.090 |
| Tioga. | 1 971 | 4 504 | 1.610 | 4 426 |
| Union. | 1,250 | 2.024 | 1,258 | 1 995 |
| Venango. | 2 979 | 3,295 | 2.981 | 3 271 |
| Warren | 1 486 | 2 274 | 1 382 | 2,246 |
| Washington. | 43 71 | 4,627 | 4,366 | 4 613 |
| Wayne | 3 152 | 2 211 | 3.135 | 2.194 |
| Westmoreland. | 5.531 | 4 494 | 5 581 | 4 472 |
| Wyoming. | 1 418 | 1,379 | 1 431 | 1 355 |
| Pork. | 8.069 | 5 512 | 80.97 | 5 557 |
| Total | 254171 | 269496 | 254856 | 267257 |

Curtin's majority 15,325.
Agnews majority, 12,402.

## More Food for Powder.

We publish this week the proclamations of President Lincoln and Gov Seymour, making an other demand for more men.—The president does not announce any intention on his part to change his policy, to recall his Emancipation Proclamation to set aside his Confiscation measures, to discontinue his war upon the Constitution, to put a stop to the system of arbitrary arrests to restore the *habeas corpus* in full force.—No, there is not one word on these vital subjects in his proclamation. He simply wants more men, and he tells the country if they are not forthcoming by January he will resort once more to the Conscription.—The several armies, numbering fifteen hundred thousand, which the North has furnished during the two years and a half that has elapsed since this war commenced, have been insufficient for the work in which the Washington despotism is now engaged, and so three hundred thousand more of our fellow citizens are to be taken from the plow, the loom and the anvil, to be sacrificed in a crusade for the emancipation of the negro. Fifteen hundred thousand men in the brief space of two years and a half! Never in the military annals of the world was there such a fearful waste of war material as this brutal, fratricidal conflict has witnessed. A quarter of a century has been crowded into this brief period, and still the waste of blood and treasure must go on. A million and a half of men taken from the ranks of labor to swell the carnage of war. Never, we repeat, in the history of the world was such awful havoc witnessed, and for what? For the maintenance of the most despotic, the most fiendish policy that ever afflicted a people—*New York Metropolitan Record.*

## Lincoln's Alliance with Russia.

The Republican papers are boasting of the good understanding, if not actual alliance, which prevails between the United States and Russia. This would have been a strang and abhorred and unnatural union once, but is not now. What more appropriate alliance for Lincoln than the land of Knout and of banishment to Siberia? The land where civil liberty is unknown, and where *habeas corpus*, trial by jury, and of freedom of speech, and of the press have never been enjoyed. The land which, from Behrings Straits to Poland, and the Crimea and Siberia, is ruled by the arbitary will of one despotical tyrant, without check or limitation. The land of an immense standing army, of remorseless military conscriptions—the oppressor of Poland and Finland, whose iron heel of power crushed out the dawning liberties of Hungary. The Colossus of despotism, the sworn and mighty foe of human liberty in all its phases, whose title to government rests solely upon force, strikes hands with what was once the Republic of the Western World—what was once the land of the free, as well as the home of the brave. But the Russion Cæzar observes in Lincoln's Administration the germs of a Government after his own model. He sees it destroy all the liberal institutions of free men—run counter to the national history of the past—abandon the traditional policy of Washington and Jefferson for that of Peter the Great and Empress Catharine—and, naturally enough he extends his hand, blood-red with the slaughter of the brave and gallant Poles. Lincoln accepts it, for he knows that in the whole world, outside of some gigantic despotism like Russia, all honest and liberal men execrate his policy, and condemn his murder of civil liberty.—*Cin. Enq.*

☞ The letter which the Abolition papers are publishing purporting to have been written by Mr. Vallandigham, during his brief sojourn in the South under the ban of the administration, to Colonel Inshall, of the 8th Alabama volunteers, is pronounced by Mr. V. to be a "forgery."

## Herschel V. Johnson on the War.

Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia the Douglas candidate for Vice President in 1860, and a man of eminent ability, now a member of the Confederate Senate concluded a speech with words which are full of wisdom and which are equally as applicable to us as to the people to whom they are addressed. We, too have forgotten the "virtues of our forefathers" and these words of the Southern Senator come to us in reproof and warning:

"When is this struggle to end? Shall we conquer the North? No; we have no desire to do this. Shall the North conquer us? Forbid it, Heaven! But I tell you that this war will never be ended till we are all conquered by the chastising hand of Providence, and we are brought back to the virtues of our forefathers. Though our armies have been victorious in nearly every battle, yet almost every man and woman is bathed in tears and cast down with sorrow at the loss of some friend or kinsman most dear. Every hearthstone is reft of its enjoyments by mourning and weeping, and the wails of sadness are heard all over the land. This is the chastisement of God, inflicted upon us for a departure from the paths of virtue. This is the lesson of the hour. Then let us return with humility to the practice of those great virtues which our fathers cherished, and without which our liberties cannot be maintained."

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


**ESTRAY.**—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Union township, about the 1st of Oct. last, three Steers, one black, and the other two red and white spotted, supposed to be two years old, and two Cows mostly red. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of as the law directs.
Nov. 6th '63—3t. JOSEPH ALEXANDER.

**ORPHANS COURT SALE.**—By order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County will be offered at public sale on the premises on SATURDAY NOVEMBER 21st 1863 at 10 o'clock, the following described real estate, situate in Gregg township adjoining lands of John Kishel, Jacob Fry and others.—Containing 3 acres and 140 perches more or less having thereon erected two two story log-houses, a frame barn and a stable with all the necessary out buildings, a good bearing orchard of choice fruit, and a well of pure water at the door.
TERMS OF SALE:—One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, the residue in one year thereafter with interest to be secured by board and mortage on the premises
JOHN SHANNON.
D. W. WEAVER.
Administrators on Estate of Jocob Weaver dec'd.
Sep. 6th '63—3t.

**VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE**—By order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, the subscriber, Administrator of the Estate of Wm A. Davidson, dec'd, will offer at public sale at the Court House, in Bellefonte, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of NOVEMBER next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., a certain tract of land situate in Boggs township, containing 20 acres more or less, bounded by the Bellefonte and Phillipsburg turnpike on the North, by lands of Jacob Kidelinger on the East, by Bald Eagle Creek on the South, ana by other lands of said Estate on the West.
Persons wishing to purchase a site for manufacturing purposes will find this a very desirable location, as it has the advantage of the turnpike on one side, the Bald Eagle Creek on the other and the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad passing thro' it.
*TERMS OF SALE:*—One-half the purchase money on confirmation of sale, and the residue in one year thereafter with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage.
JOHN T. HOOVER,
Bellefonte, Oct. 26th, 1863.—3t *Adm'r*

**ORPHANS' COURT SALE.**—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellfeonte, on TUESDAY, November 24, 1863, all that valued farm or tract of land situate in Harris township, four miles oast of the "Agricultural College," in Centre county, containing 222 acres strict measure bounded by lands of Charles Stam, Michael Wheeling and others. About one hundred and ninety acres of the above tract are cleared and in the highest state of cultivation.—The land is of the best quality of limestone, easy to till, and produces equal, if not superior to any farm in Centre county. A never failing stream of water runs through the premises near the buildings. A large brick house and bank barn and other outbuildings, in good repair, are erected thereon, everything, in fact, calculated to make home comfortable.
TERMS: One-half on confirmation of the sale and the residue in two equal annual payments with interest.
JOHN HOFFER,
*Guardian of Enoch and George Hastings.*
Oct. 23, 1863.

**ORPHANS' COURT SALE.**—By order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, the subscriber, Administrator of the estate of James Holt, deceased, will offer at public sale, at the Court House, in Bellefonte, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of NOVEMBER next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described farm or tract of land, viz:
About one hundred and thirty acres of land situate in Boggs township, adjoining lands of John Fetzer, Gideon Foy and others, about thirty acres of which are cleared, with a good apple and peach orchard thereon, the residue of the land being well timbered.
*TERMS OF SALE.*—One-half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage.
JOHN T. HOOVER.
Oct. 23, 1863—3t. *Administrator.*

**STRAY HORSE.**—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Patton township, on the 29 ult, a large bay horse, about ten years old, blind of the right eye and has on the left hind pastur, a little white The owner is requested to come forward prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs
Sep. 6th '63—3t. G. B. RUMBARGER.

**ESTRAYS.**—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Worth township, about the last of August, three head of young cattle—one steer and two heifers—supposed to be three years old.—They are all of a reddish color, and have tar marks on the rump. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away; otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.
A. P. RICHARDS.
Flat Rock, Oct. 23, 1863.

**STRAY HOG.**—Came to the residence of the subscriber, in walker township about the 1st last may a White Boar, supposed to be about two months old, no marks visible, the owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs. Oct, 28 HENRY SNAVELY.

**ESTRAY.**—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Walker township, about the middle of September, a red Steer, supposed to be about 8 years old—not marked. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of accoiding to law. DAVID DU