The Watchman.

P. GRAY MEEK, } Editor.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Friday Morning, Nov, 13, 1863.

☞ *Business* is quite lively in town at present.

☞ The Small Pox is said to be exceedingly bad in Lock Haven.

☞ Farmers throughout the county, are generally done taking in their corn. We learn that the crop is rather short.

☞ We should like to have a load of good dry pine wood, could not some of our subscribers supply us?

☞ A saddle of venison was brought in town on Monday last that weighed 104 pounds, who's got deers that can beat that?

WANTED.—A fifer and drummer to beat time to the "march of intellect;" a pair of snuffers to trim the "light of other days;" a ring that will fit the "finger of scorn;" a loose pully to run on the "shaft of envy:" a new cushion for the 'seat of government;' and every body to know, that the place to purchase goods, is at the establishments of those who advertise in the WATCHMAN.

☞ We have received a neat little pamphlet of sixty pages entitled "The Institution of Slavery in the South," by Bryan Tyson. It is plainly written and the familiarity with which he treats the subject shows that he has gained his information from actual experience. We wish every reader in the county could have a copy of it. Price 25 cts, address Bryan Tyson. Box 6½ Washington D. C.

☞ We have heretofore spoken of the merits of the N. Y. *Day Book* and would now call the attention of our readers to the prospectus which appears in an other column of to-days paper. It is decidedly the white man's paper, and one, among the few public journals that meet the great issues of the day, as they really exist. We hope every man in Pennsylvania that is able will subscribe for it.

☞ The Editor, after his "tilt" with the PATRIOT AND UNION, thinking, we suppose, that he had used that concern up entirely, has gone to Philadelphia to see the sights in that little village, and, probably, to kick up a muss with the AGE man, or some other of "them" city fellers. We warn the fraternity there to mind their P's and Q's and treat our fiery little editor right—we don't mean to brandy and water—else they will catch thunder when he gets home. He is rather disposed to argue politics, taking the Constitution for his foundation, and, building his argument on this great rock, he defies all the gates of hell to prevail against it. Democrats will know him by the urbanity of his manners, his gentlemanly deportment, and also by the genial smile with which he invites his friends to "take something." Abolitionists cannot fail to recognize him by manner in which he holds his nose when he passes them on the street and by the evident disgust which is portrayed in every feature of his countenance.

Meantime the *Watchman* must come out, and if our readers observe a deficiency in the quantity and quality of editorial matter in this issue, they will please attribute it to laziness and lack of brains in his substitute.

New York Elections.

The Federal power in its great struggle to destroy all States' rights, overthrow all form of civil liberty, centralize and consolidate an abolition government, and completely do away with the ballot box, has in New-York as was done in Ohio and Pennsylvania, effectually crushed out the last vestige of remedy at the ballot-box, and inaugurated a reign of absolutism more galling and oppressive than disgraced a Cromwell or a Robespierre. An immense army, organized and equipped to stem the torrent of revolution, and restore peace to a distracted country, paid and supported by a lavish outlay wrung from the resources of an oppressed people, is now being diverted from its legimate use, and made to give the semblance of popular confirmation to the acts and policy of an administration, which if measured by the ballot and not the bayonet, would be so thoroughly repudiated that the plumet would never reach the depth of infamy to which it would descend.

Forty thousand soldiers according to reliable data, were transported free to New York to vote as arranged previously to their being furloughed.

The cost of transportation of this immense army, in addition to the other heavy outlay, necessary calls for an immense expenditure, and it matters not from what it is met, its corrupt perversion of the appropriations of the Government money, training and using an immense standing army to subvert civil government, is a fatal stab to constitutional liberty. We think we see a speck upon the horizon which must ere long take such a broad expanse as will overshadow not only our own but foreign powers, and completely consign us to a condition of anarchy, chaos, and multiplied revolutions.—*Washington Union.*

☞ One kind of mortar is designed to fill up chinks; another, to make them.

Political Dialogue.

No. 3.

DEMOCRAT.—Good evening; come in and be seated. I am glad you came over to-night, for, being at leisure, we can resume our conversation on political subjects

ABOLITIONIST.—Yes, I wish to have a further talk with you, for I am not satisfied that you were right in our last interview.—Although some of your remarks were undoubtedly true, I think you lay too much stress upon the possibility of usurpations on the part of public officials, while you seem to entertain no fear of the overthrow of our government from the rebellion.—That is an objection which I have to make against all your party. You are constantly finding fault with the Administration, and yet have no words of reprobation for Jeff. Davis or any other of the secession leaders.

D.—I shall attempt to satisfy you on these points before we separate. I *do* think that this Republic is in more danger from usurpation of power by those whom the people have entrusted with the management of public affairs, than it is from insurrection or armed rebellion, however formidable.

A.—Why do you entertain such a startling doctrine as that?

D.—Because the histories of all fallen republics teach it. If you search the history of former free governments, you will find no instance in which a republic has been overthrown by the rebellion of a minority of its citizens, who were allowed equal political privileges with the majority. On the other hand, most, if not all of them, have been destroyed, and despotisms erected on their ruins by persons who have been entrusted with the reins of government

A.—But in those republics to which you refer, the people were not educated and enlightened as they are here in the United States.

D.—Possibly not to the same extent. But human nature is still the same that it was a hundred, a thousand or three thousand years ago. The experience of those countries was in accordance with the nature of things. An armed rebellion is an open, notorious and avowed attack upon a government, of which no one interested in the preservation of the Government can be ignorant. Every one knows where to meet it and how to contend against it. It arouses all the latent patriotism and pride of the people. Every instinct and feeling of the human breast which impels men to support and sustain human governments, is excited against the attempt of a minority in a republic to overturn the government, when the Constitution and laws guarantee to that minority their equal rights.

A.—This should certainly be so, if the people were really loyal, and willing to give up party for the sake of country.

D.—On the other hand, usurpations come on insidiously. They are not open and avowed attacks upon the government at least when they begin, but come in the guise of patriotism—the usurpers themselves claiming to be the peculiar friends, champions and defenders of the government; and claiming that what they are doing, though not in strict accordance with the Constitution and laws, is yet imperatively required for the safety of the national life and existence.—Or, in other words, they justify all these usurpations by the old, stale plea of "military necessity," "public necessity" or the "necessities of State," as the idea has been variously stated.

A.—It is, however, certainly true, that during a great rebellion, it *is necessary* to do acts out of the ordinary course of things. Extraordinary emergencies *do* require extraordinary remedies.

D.—Thank you for the remark. It helps to establish my point. If no one could be made to believe what they assert, there would be no danger arising from it. The danger to the republic consists in the fact that always these acts of usurpation are justified and sustained by *a portion* frequently by a *majority* of the people—by persons who are honest and patriotic, as well as by those whom subserviency, venality and corruption control. If the tendency towards despotism of these acts of usurpation could be seen and acknowledged by everybody, there would be no more danger from them than from armed rebellion.

A.—But surely, whenever anything is done by those in power which really threatens the existence of the republic, there will be plenty to give the public warning and rescue the government from danger.

D.—Not *plenty*. There will be *some*—those who are most sagacious and penetrating. But how will their warnings be received? Through ignorance, self interest, and partizan prejudices, these warning will be scouted at, and those giving them will be denounced as "disloyal," enemies of the government, and friends and sympathisers with those who may be in armed rebellion against it; for these usurpations generally occur in times of insurrections, rebellions and other civil commotions. Usually, these warnings only serve to make victims and martyrs of those giving them, without really doing the country any good, or in any great degree stemming the tide that is bearing the people on to the gulf of despotism

A.—You certainly draw a very dark picture; but I have no fears for the safety of the Republic from that source, and am glad you think there is no danger of the destruction of the Government by the rebellion.

D.—It is just because you and thousands of others *think* there is no danger from the unconstitutional acts and the usurped powers of an administration, that makes the danger greater. I do not think there is *no* danger to be apprehended from the existing rebellion; on the contrary, I think there is great danger to the Union from it.

A.—You surprise me, for I certainly understood you to say that there could be no danger to a republic from the rebellion of a minority of its citizens who were not denied their just and equal political rights and privileges. Now, you must admit that the Southerners who rebelled were but a small minority of the people of the United States, and I really hope you do not pretend that any of their rights have been trampled upon or denied them.

D.—They were certainly a minority, not over one-fourth of the people of the United States, and it is also true that the government of the United States had not infringed upon their rights on the subject of slavery, the great subject of contention between the North and the South, at the time of the secession of the Cotton States.

A.—Of course not, for Alexander H. Stephens at the commencement of the rebellion stated that, and what is more, proved it too.

D.—It is, however, equally true, that a portion of the people of the North, by their fanatical and wicked opposition to the "Fugitive slave law," and the provision of the constitution upon which that law was founded, and that many Northern States by their "Personal Liberty Bills," really acts of the State Legislatures *nullifying* a law of Congress and also the Federal Constitution; did deny and trample upon the rights of the Southren people. It was the apprehension people that the Federal Government would do the same thing as soon as its powers passed into the hands of an anti-slavery party, which induced them to follow their public men in an effort to set up separate Government for themselves.

A.—I hope you do not mean to contend that this was a justification for the rebellion, and that therefore there is danger to be apprehended from this rebellion, which does not exist in cases of rebellions generally.

I said nothing of the kind. But the policy of the Administration naturally tends to convince the Southern people that their fears and apprehensions were well founded. It is the course of events since the commencement of the war that makes the rebellion formidable.

A.—How so? I do not know that I understand you.

D.—The question could and should have been made, whether the people of the South should live in the old Union under the Constitution as framed by our fathers and their fathers, and in the enjoyment of all their legal and constitutional rights as individuals and as communities or States, or should they be allowed to repudiate the old Government and set up a new one for themselves in its stead. If this had been made the contest, it would have been of short duration.

A.—Why that is the very question at issue between us and the rebels, and yet the contest has not been a short one.

D.—There you are mistaken. The contest which Lincoln's Administration makes with the South is, whether that people shall be compelled to live in a government with us, with the Constitution so changed as to deprive them of the control of their own domestic concerns, and to leave all their political and natural rights at the mercy and disposal of the Northern people, who are taught to hate and despise them; or whether they shall have a government of their own to protect and defend their rights. It is because the contest is made to take this form by the radicals who control Lincoln's policy that makes it difficult if not impossible to conquer the South. If the Administration was struggling honestly and faithfully to restore the "Union as it was" under the "Constitution as it is," all those who loved the old Government both North and South, in addition to which the whole moral sense of the civilized world, would be on our side. THEN, the Government would unquestionably be in the *right*, *now* its position is much more equivocal and debateable.

A.—It is getting to be about my time for retiring, and we will finish this subject on some other evening. So, good night to you.

D.—Good night, sir.

A SPLENDID ORNAMENT TO BROADWAY.—It must be a pleasant thing for that venerable individual, the oldest inhabitant, to run back in recollection to the days when our now palace-beautified Broadway was in a much more crude condition than it is in these days of progressive utility. Such improvements have taken place within the past few years in the appearence of our favorite thoroughfare, that it seems as if some arch enchantress had produced the change by one motion of her magic wand,

All along that grand avenue, Bowling Green to Union Square, are to be seen some of the most magnificent structures which ever sprung from the train of art and architecture. And imposing as they are externally, they are equally so within. Some of them are fitted up in a style which would draw tears of ecstasy and admiration from the eyes of the most extravagant Parisian whose life is devoted to study of luxury and magnificence generally.

Recently a novel improvement has been ushered into existence on Broadway. We refer to the splendid new Temple of Pharmacy (the doors of which were for the first time opened to the public but a few days ago) of Mr. H. T. Hembold, at No. 594 Broadway, and adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel. Ever since its opening day it has been favored with full houses, (to use the language of the dramatic critics,) its unique splendor daily and nighly attracting large crowds of admirers.

The entire building, which is 28 feet front, 235 feet deep and 5 stories in height, has been most tastefully fitted up, the front half being used for the retail department and the rear portion for the wholesale business and as a laboratory. There is probaly no drug store in the world more beautiful and luxuriously furnished than this new acquisition to our Broadway attractions.

Connected with the establishment is a reception room, which is intended for the comfort of those who are obliged to wait while the prescriptions which they desire to purchase are being prepared

This is something which has long been a desideratum which Mr. Hembold has supplied. The room is furnished with costly lounges, chairs, sofas and velvet carpet. Taking this new establishment altogether it deserves to rank as one of the magnificences of our city.—*N. Y. Com Advertiser Oct. 31.*

☞ A New Jersey paper has given an appropriate name to the wordy and windy agitators who are clamoring for war under existing policies but who refuse to volunteer. It styles them "tongue valiants." We doubt if any nation can furnish a class more valiant in words and dastardly in acts than the abolitionists of this country. Massachusetts is the hot-bed wherein they are incubated, and her remissness in volunteering is in proportion to the fierceness with which she has clamored for black policies, and the prosecution of the war for their enforcement.

The Rule of Massachusetts.

When Mr. Lincoln went to Washington to be inaugurated, he was waited on at Willard's Hotel by a delegation from Massachusetts, who wanted to know in advance what would be the character of his Administration. In reply, Mr. Lincoln told them it should be a Massachusetts administration and the "principles" which John Quincy Adams had so long upheld in Congress would be his landmarks in carrying on his Government. Now, whatever the backings and filings, and tergiversations of "Honest Old Abe," he has been faithful to his pledges on that occasion, and if Massachusetts actually owned the "Government" and all the other States recognized this ownership and quietly submitted to it, its rule could not be more distinctly complete than it is now, and has been throughout the "loyal States."—True, the "disloyal States" utterly repudiate John Quincy Adams and all his doings, his petitions for a dissolution of the Union, his nigger memorials, and treason to American principles generally, but they, we all know, are "rebels", and, we repeat, the "loyal States" are as absolutely ruled by Massachusetts as Ireland is by England, or Algiers by France. Even here in New York, where we have a "Copperhead Governor, a Massachusetts Senator declares that he is a poor, pitiful, conquered slave, dragged at the chariot wheels of Lincoln, who administers the Government as the Viceroy of Massachusetts, at her capital of Washington. Now, what are the real claims of Massachusetts, that she should thus usurp the Government of these States and demand submission to her rule? In 1796 she managed, with the aid of South Carolina, to elect John Adams and her tyranny was so unconstitutional and hateful to the country, that it demanded, four years later, that all traces of it should be stricken out and obliterated from our political records. Since then she has been cast out into the outer darkness of unavailing opposition and thoroughly disaffected to the Constitutional Union. She opposed the acquisition of the Louisiana territory, and the protest of her delegation may now be seen on the records of Congress, where they declare the Union dissolved for acquiring the very territory which her Generals Butler and Banks are now striving to conquer! In 1812 she was openly and boldly traitorous, not only opposing the war for the national independence, but secretly aiding the public enemy. She refused to send troops to defend the Federal capital when it was taken and sacked by the British, and the famous song of the "Star Spangled Banner," written by a Southern patriot, who was a prisoner off Baltimore at the time was so distasteful to the Bostonians, that when some United States sailors sung it in the streets of that now "loyal" city, they were bundled off to the guard house! The Florida war, and indeed all the wars of the nation, were equally opposed by Massachusetts, and from the hour it went into operation to this moment, she has never furnished a single soldier to defend the Union from the foreign foe—whether British, Indian or Mexican! True, one of her own gallant sons, a Democrat, and despite the State, did raise a regiment in the Mexican war, at his own expense, and the gallant fishermen of Marblehead did good service in the war of 1812; but we repeat it—and it should sink deep into the heart of every honest man who may read it—the State of Massachusetts has never furnished a solitary soldier, in our entire history to defend the nation from its foreign foes! It is equally true that she has steadily opposed all expansion of territory, and could she have controlled the national destinies, instead of an ocean-bound republic, our western limits, save what magnanimous old Virginia gave to the Federation, would now be the ancient boundaries of the old thirteen provinces! The reason of this is obvious; all increase of territory, especially of so-called slave territory, weakened those combinations of capital through which she always seeks to govern the agricultural and producing classes of the country. But while in the minority for sixty years past, and thoroughly disaffected to the true principles of our Federative system, she has managed to lay all the other States under contribution, and, directly or indirectly, drawn more money from the Federal Treasury than all the other States together! Even now, when striving so desperately to coerce the "disloyal States," she has a Morrill tariff through which she seeks to pick their pockets with one hand, while flourishing the sword with the other. Her writers and politicians have made the North believe that the South has long monopolized the Federal offices, while all this time she has held more than double the number held by South Carolina, though out of power, and South Carolina has been in harmony with the Democratic party! Such is the history of a State that now, in the person of her viceroy, "Abe Lincoln," rules over twenty millions of "loyal people," and is desperately determined to subjugate "thirteen disloyal" States, who refuse to submit to her rule. All these sixty years that Massachusetts has been warring on the Union, Virginia has been its great defender, leader and constitutional embodiment. Neither have changed their principles, and therefore if Massachusetts is right now, the country has been wrong for more than half a century past.—*N. Y. Day-Book.*

The Soldiers Vote.

The TIMES and TRIBUNE are put to their trumps to defend the course of the Administration in carrying the Middle State elections by soldiers' votes. They pretend that no pledge was exacted from any soldier, and that *Democratic* and Republican soldiers were sent home indiscriminately. The radical journals have no readers so stupid as to believe that "cock and bull story. In the first place, pledges were exacted before transportation orders were given, in every doubtful case. As to the hospitables, care was taken, we are assured by an eye witness, to canvass the politics of the inmates and new comers. Afterwards, on arriving at Washington they were submitted to a distinct interrogatory as to their politics, and pledged to vote against the Democrats, or refused transportation.—In the next place every republican captain, knowing of course the political opinions of his men, could and did easily select only those for a furlough who would be sure to vote the Republican ticket, and every Republican medical officer in charge of the hospitables had the same easy means of ascertaining the probable votes of his convalescents.—And now for the abolition journals to deny what is so notorious and so obvious, is simply to attempt idly to conceal political infamy with personal stultification. The soldiers have boasted of it on all the cars, their officers in all the hotels. A sergeant in Bates' battery going through Albany the other day boasted in the Delavan House that "he had brought on sixty nine soldiers "—all Republicans—on their way to Utica "to vote, and had left every d—d Democrat "behind to take charge of the battery and "horses."

Mr. Stanton boasted that he had elected Mr. Curtin Governor of Pennsylvania, for said he, "I sent him 15,000 votes more than his majority."

It is pretended that no soldiers are "brought from the front." The battle of Chickamauga was lost in order to carry the Ohio election, General Meade was left to be driven into retreat by General Lee in order that the Administration might carry the Pennsylvania election. In the face of these glaring facts, it is no wonder that the abolition journals try to make it appear that nothing is lost to our effective strength in the field by this fresh depletion of the army of the Potomac to carry the New York election.

It would be manlier for the *Times* and *Tribune* to brazen it out, and declare that success in New York election is of more value to the country than a victory in Virginia. Their misrepresentations are as fruitless as they are false. Nearly every citizen in the State has seen some dozen or score of these returning soldiers. Here in New York and in its vicinity hardly any one but has seen hundreds of them. And every one has observed that the convalescents are a very small portion of the whole. The bulk of them are able bodied men and in vigorous health. In one hospitable near Washington there were 60 patients when the order for furlough was promulgated. The next day, there were 260 who stayed for a day or part of a day, and they were given leave of absence as "invalids." If these soldiers do not come from the front, then the fact simply shows that Secretary Stanton is disposing of our forces in the field with his usual incompetency. They belong in the front, and if they were there might win battles and save us from disgraceful retreats.—*N. Y. World.*

Democratic Clubs.

It is among the remarkable characteristics of the Democratic party, that in defeat they do not despair, nor in victory go crazy like their opponents. Guided by principles lying at the foundation of their organization, the more they are endangered by assults from opposing elements.

Our defeat, unexpected by many and most heartily regretted by all, would, under the peculiar circumstances, have scattered any other political party in existence to the wind.

But not so Democracy—the defenders of civil liberty and constitutional rights. Instead of sinking down into despair, disolving their political connections and abandoning the country and its laws to the corrupt tyrants who have outraged every legal restraint upon the elective franchise and trampled over the most sacred obligations which protect the citizen from insult and wrong, we hear from every part of the State, from points too distant to have held any communication, that our Democratic friends are busy organizing *clubs for mutual* intelligence, consultation and discussion, and to furnish reading matter for study during the winter months, and thus to keep posted on the real and vital issues involved in the political contests and differences among the people.

From the letters received it is believed that several of these clubs were to be formed on last Saturday night and would be continued in their localities. Many a Republican who has been lied out of his vote, may learn at these consultations and discussions what is his real duty, as a citizen, to himself and his country, and where and how he has been deceived and the fate which not only awaits himself but his children after him, if the policy of the present party in power prevails.

We do hope that these clubs may spread, and that speedily, all over the State, until there is not a village, ward, township or school district but what is benefitted by them

It is scarcely necessary for us to use arguments in favor of such organizations.—They will readily strike the intelligence of every honest Democrat. They are nothing new—they are as old as the party itself, but have been most unfortunately too much neglected of late years. The moment we saw our victory a year ago, we pressed strenously upon our party to delay not in acquiring a thorough organization, from that of the State down to the most sparcely settled district. But too many of our party could not see it in that light and we were overruled and organization postponed.—Now we have floating back to us from every quarter, complaints of the want of organization.

The people would not be put down under the trying hour for their liberties, by committees nor leaders, and therefore they burst forth in great monster mass meetings striking terror and consternation to the hearts of their opponents but when falling back into companies (townships and wards) and contesting the enemy on close divisions they found their discipline neglected and their ranks disjointed thus losing in detail what they had gained in the aggregate.

Let this unfortunate state of things not occur again. It should not have occurred this time could we have avoided it, but being overruled we hoped that others might know better than we and hoped on.—*The Crisis.*

General McClellan's Woodward Letter.

Gen. McClellan's opponents find much fault with his letter in favor of the late Democratic candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania. We don't see how he could have failed to write it, when the politicans were using his name against the man he wanted elected. He would have written no letter if they had let him alone. Everybody knew that McClellan was in favor of the Democratic nominees, and that is all they discovered by his letter. It is bad that a military man in active service shall attempt to control politics; but McClellan was not in active service, while other Generals who are, were quite busy in trying to carry this State for Curtin. We notice among those who did not reside in Pennsylvania, that speeches were made during the canvass by Gen. Butler Gen. Sigel, Gen. Busted, Gen. Cochrane, and Col. Montgomery, and yet the Abolition papers do not rebuke their interference in our election. It does not matter which side a man favors, for if he has a right to take action at all, he has the right to advocate the claims of the party or the men he prefers, whatever other people may think of them.—*Sunday Mercury.*

☞ The administration party, in the late elections, took ground in favor of prosecuting the war vigorously for what they call an "honorable and enduring peace.—But facts have shown—the course of the Administration, thus far, shows—that peace without subjugation—peace without the abolition of slavery—peace without the conversion of the States into territories—peace without confiscation of all the property of all the people of the South—peace without a total destruction of the Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is, is not the kind of peace which the abolition party wants or is fighting for.

Items From our Exchanges.

The actor Murdock's son was killed in the Georgia battles.

Every negro in Maryland will soon be an United States soldier.

The Government touches nine millions for exemptions from the draft.

The fastest trotting mare in the United States, Flora Temple, is reported dead.

The Sons of Temperance now number only 55,000. In 1850, they were 345,000 in numbers.

Eleven thousand dollars was the amount of one bet, just paid in Philadelphia, on the election.

He who gets angry in discussion while his opponent keeps cool, holds the hot end of the poker.

Since the first of January last, seventy millions of pounds of tea have been imported into England.

A French convict has just died of grief because his term of imprisonment expired. He dreaded release.

Great preparations are making for the re-burial of the dead at Gettysburg Everett delivers the oration.

Valuable lead mines have been discovered at Newport, N. H., and immediate steps are to be taken to work them.

Manchester, N. H., is really a city—people are knocked down in the streets there and robbed of their watches.

The Spaniards are hard at work trying to put down the St. Domingo revolution, but they find the job a tough one.

About one hundred and seventy six pupils have been admitted the present year into the Newport Naval School.

A strong decoction of skull-cap is recommended for hydrophobia. It must be drank often for a month or six weeks.

The railroad from Nashville to Chattanooga is guarded every mile of the way with strong bodies of Union soldiers.

Never were so many diamonds imported as during the present war. A single stone worth $15,000 has just paid duty in New York.

One of the wealthiest citizens in Wayne county, Indiana, has been arrested on a charge of circulating counterfeit postage currency.

The Democratic Spaniards of Barcelona have sent President Lincoln a very flattering address, on account of his emancipation proclamation.

A Democratic editor in Nevada Territory says of the defeat of his party in his city: "We met the enemy yesterday, and are out on parole this morning."

There may be as honest a difference between two men as between two thermometers. The difference in both cases may arise from difference in position.

The Russian soldiers are plundered without mercy by the sharpers in New York. Confederate money, even, has in some instances been given to them as change.

The seamen on board the gunboat Santiago de Cuba will receive as much as two thousand dollars in prize money. No wonder sailors are so eager to volunteer for the Navy.

A young man will compliment his sweetheart by telling her that her breath has the perfume of roses, without being ashamed that his own has the stench of whiskey and tobacco.

A Paris bookbinder lately found twenty-six bank notes of one thousand francs each, between the leaves of a book brought for repairs. The owner bought the book at a bookstall for three sous, and did not know of the treasure.

The last accounts represent the French iron-clads as perfect failures. They roll in a heavy sea in such a manner that the port-holes cannot be opened. They won't cross the Atlantic in a hurry.

The grape crop at Cincinnati is more than half destroyed by the rot. The Longworth vineyards will not yield more than a quarter of a crop. The Missouri yield, on the contrary, is reported as being a large one.

Advices from Stockholm state that the volunteer corps are now organizing in Sweden on the same plan as in England. The object is the defence of the country against invasion, in case the regular army should be employed abroad.

"Rally Round The Flag Boys."

We wish to encourage enlistments. The President has called for three hundred thousand volunteers, very properly taking it for granted that if five or six hundred thousand men had endorsed all his war policies, and voted for a vigorous prosecution of the war, in only three States, he ought to have no difficulty in securing three hundred thousand soldiers in the entire North. Now, Curtin men, Brough men, Stone men, where are you? You have said to the Administration, "Go on with this war, just as you have been prosecuting it during the last year. Never stop fighting until you have freed the last slave in the South. Confiscate their property, subjugate them, offer them no terms except unconstitutional submission;" How is the Administration to follow your dictation unless you come to its support? To vote for war is not enough. That will never put down the rebellion.—You, who are for the war in the manner and for the purpose the Administration is carrying it on, should not hesitate to take your place in the ranks and help it along. Once the President and Congress declared that the war was prosecuted solely for the purpose of restoring the Union, and with no intention of interfering with the institution of any State. The "Copperheads" filled the ranks.

They were willing, and are still willing to fight for restoring the Union. But you have declared that the war is waged for something else You have assured the Administration and the people of the South that you will not have the old Union or the old Constitution.—You demand "modern improvements." Chief among these is the absolute destruction of slavery, the confiscation of southern property, and the reduction of the States to vassalage. The administration takes you at your word. Upon whom can it rely, if not upon men who so fiercely demand these policies, for men to prosecute the war under them?

If these men, or enough of them to answer the call of the President, do not enjoy in the war, they add hypocrisy to the monstrous crime of betraying the Administration in the hour of its extremity. They have no moral right to desert it after luring it into the adoption of policies they know to be thoroughly obnoxious to the Democracy. Those who control the policies should fight for their enforcement. Those whose wishes are defied and whose entreaties are contemned by the managers of the war ought not to be asked to assist in enforcing policies and principles they believe to be ruinous,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Notice is hereby given that I will attend at the following places between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. for the purpose of receiving United States Income Tax, Licenses and taxes on buggies and carriages, recently assessed, to wit.

Division No. 1 (Irwin's) at Bellefonte, on Monday, December 7th, for one week Division No. 2 (Stewart's) at Boalsburg, on Tuesday D c. 15th, at the Public House of Mrs. Wolf. Division No. 3 at Millheim, on Thursday 17th. at the house of Wm. L. Musser. Division No. 4 (Dunlap's) at Port Matilda, on Tuesday, December 23, at the house of Wm. Black.

The said duties are now due. All persons who neglect to pay their taxes previous to the 24th of December, will be liable to pay 10 per centum upon the amount thereof.

It is important to know that all persons who have been assessed and do not pay within the above period, will positively be obliged to pay 10 per centum, in pursuance of the 19th section of the excise tax law, passed by Congress, July 1st, 1862.

I will also attend at Bellefonte during Court week to receive from such persons as shall find it most convenient to pay said taxes at that time.

WM. P. HARRIS, Dept. Col.
Nov. 13 2t. 18th Dist. Pa.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT.—The subscriber being engaged in Contracting wishes to sell or Rent his Wool Factory, well known as the Larry's Creek Wool Factory, situated on Larry's Creek Lycoming county Pa.. Said Factory is in good Running order and on a never failing Stream of water sufficient to run Grist Mill and factory, both at one time. There is also about 30 acres of good Bottom land attached, with six Tenant Houses, store Room and dwelling and a fine young Orchard. Will sell or rent with land or without, to suit purchaser or Renter. For particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

Possession given January 1st, 1864. Terms modate

Address J. G. BLACKWELL Larry's Creek O, Lycoming County, Pa.
Nov. 13, 3t.

BLACK DIAMONDS FOR SALE AT Snow Shoe George Grahams Coal bank Coal and Coak for Cash.
Nov. 7th 1863—3m

ESTRAY.

Came to the residence of the subscriber in Ferguson twp. about the 10th of October, a red cow with a white face, and a notch out of the left ear, supposed to be about four years old, also a red Steer with the same mark. The owner is requested to come forward prove property pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of as the law directs.
Nov. 13th '63—3t SAM'L HARPSTER.

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 Bishel, 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, and 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, 2863.—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 east 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 outbuildins, 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. JOHNHOFFER,
Guardian of Enoch and George Hastings.
Oct. 23, 1863.

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.

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.

ESTRAY.

Came to the residence of the subscriber in Walker township, about the middle of September, a red Steer, supposed to be about 3 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 according to law. DAVID DUNKLE.
Oct. 30, 1863.