BELLEFONT PA. FRIDAY MORNING JANUARY 22, 1

NESTING DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CON-A NATING DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CON-INT VENTION:—A septing of the delegates to the last Democrafia Ceneral Course upper will be held in Defisions, on Thumby excepts, the 25th link, to select delegates in alrent the Blaha-Con-vention it Harrishung, at gost Himbar, whall be hereafter pamed, which will inset in elect dele-gates to the National Confention in nominate candidatal for President and Vice President of the United States. It is expected that every member of the Convention will be properly Jan. 8, 1884.

The War.

We have but little news from the army. The attement about the contemplated raid of tien. Les into Rennsylvania, han entirely subsided. Pits Hagh Lee was the cause of it. Elever hundred of his cavalry scoured that country fo ten days, coming Northward, at times, almost to Harper's Ferry. They captured one hundre prisoners, six hundred cattle, three hundred horses three hundred and twenty mules and thirty wagons, and have now retired to Nev Market, near Thoroughfare Gap.

There is very important news from Charleston. It appears that the singe is to be abandoned, the greater part of the that forces withdrawing to ad, where General Gillimore has established his bead-quarters, and only enough being laft to hold the Morris Island hatteries, sionally shell the town. The Navy is in a state of active preparation to meet three Confederate iron chads which have been fitted up in Charleston and are ready to come out .-The fear of these vessels is supposed to have caused Gillmore's sudden withdrawal; and so our predictions have been verified, and that errible nest" of "traitors" is still unsubdued.

We want a Change.

It is difficult to tell whether our ship of state, freighted with the most precio Pmankind, is being wildly upon the rough sea of discord, without mind to calculate its course, or compass powerful hand is at the helm, guiding us upon the reefs of despotism. It is difficult for an American to conceive of a heart wicked enough to desire and labor for the overthrow of the best government ever reared by man. Yet such a conclusion is forcing itself upon the minds of all, and woe he to those who have been controlling spirits in the work of dest-uction, when the revolutions of time have laid bare their plottings, and made manifest their evil intentions. Such hide the designs of those who seek the ruin of America, but all these things will be swept away by the imsparing hand of time and expose in all their hidsousness the men who have taken elector behind them. It cannot but be manifest to the student of history that one of two things the dark tempert without pilot. compass or rudder, or else out vessel has been reised by pirates, who would convert it to their own use, and ride to glory and a demand the removal of those upon whom | walls and burnt bricks. the world looks as our leaders. If Abraham Lincoln is the ass his public papers would indicate, and his cabinet the fools they appear to be, the "public safety" requires that they be replaced, as soon as possible, by men who will fairly represent the American people, now under the gase of the whole world. If Lincoin is the pliant tool of ambitious and designing men, who would not have our affairs otherwise than they are, but who and soon the cry of "Fire in the Arposition of three years ago, to the one we in that direction. Sure enough the now occupy, with the design to weaken "Arcade," (the finest and most finished building in town,) was on fire, the flames we can make but feeble resistance when the tyrant's grasp is on our throats, and do the exertions which were made to the are laid at the roots of the tree of subdue them. Here too, there could be liberty; then the law of self preservation nothing done. The fire gained rapidly, should teach us to hurl the usurpers from and for want of an Engine, our citizens authority, before they have made it im-

That something invalidably were gain to go of the deconstructing demon. Livey are good from the construction of the constructi

possible to do be.

star of hope which glimmers through the darkness of the storm, and if our chart is not regulated by a subbar course made certain while it yet shiffly should it be bringered by the this bringing political atmosphere, a contrast of Despoting and a neare of greatestantial and restore in that its limit of the state of the s whatere have confident to the exempts of five government, man-kind will lose confidence in our system. our prestige is gone and all the labor and sufferings of our fathers have been worse

han vain The evils of which we complain, and the wrongs under which the people groan are not confined to a particular department, but existed wherever federal auth-ority has reached, while in spots where a vestige of Single sovereignty remains we see the only remunat of the integrity of which we once seasied. This proves that the fountain is corrupt and nothing can proceed from it but impurity. And that is where the change must be made, and WILL be made, if the wishes of the people are carried out. If right succeed in the coming election, we are near the dawn; if it fail, all we have yet seen is but the evening twilight to midnight darkness, compared with what will come upon us. If we fail, let it not be for want of action.' .

Great Fire in Bellefonte !

The greatest configgration that has cocurred in this place, broke out on Alleghany Street, on Wednesday morning about one o'clock, raging with intense fury until six o'clock.

The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained, and it is propable that it will ever remain a mystery; but certain it is that Bellefontc, in her most unlucky days never experienced so terrible a misfortune as that which befel her on Wednesday morning last.

Beginning somewhere in the second story of Brokerhoff's Row, the fire spread with frightful rapidity, and soon the whole Row was wrapped in one sheet to direct its way; or whether a firm and of terrible flame. Immence volumes of thick black smoke came pouring out of doors and windows, darkening the air, and rendering it almost impossible to see, while forked tongues of fire and millions of sparks shot upward in every direction the wind meantime blowing with terrible fury, threatening destruction to the whole town.

It soon became evident that all the exertions of our citizens to save the block or any part of were in vain, and the conviction forced itself upon the minds of times of revolution and discord as are all, that the whole block; including the is? Will some one, who has more faith now upon us may serve for a while to old "Pennsylvania House," kept by Mr. Copenhaver, was destined to destruction. What could be saved out of the different stores and shops in the Row, was saved but that was comparatively little, and the loss has been immense, falling chiefly upon Mr. Brokerhoff, who we understand had no insurance upon his property, and is true. Either we are drifting before whose loss will not amount to less than twenty thousand dollars. In the "Row," were the "Pennsylvania House," the store of Mr. Brokerhoff, Harris's Drug Store, M'Clellan's Tailoring Establishthrone in the sacred bark, which so long lishment, Livingston's Book Store, the and so well protected the rights of man Tailoring Establishment of Montgomery from the dark waves of despotism. In & Son, and the Saloon of Mott Andereither of which eases the hopes of Amer- son. These have all been totally des ica and of mankind in our institutions troved, nothing remaining but the bare

> Seeing that nothing could be done to save the "Row," the attention of our citizens was next turned to the residence of Mrs. Benner, adjoining the 'Pennsylvania House," which fine mansion was, with difficulty, saved from the general wreck and ruin. But now a new danger arose, caused

by the wind blowing strongly across the CADE," turned the attention of evrybody 'Arcade," (the finest and most finished seeming to redouble their efforts to outit im-were compelled to stand by and see the finest portion of our town become the That something is radically wrong all prey of the devouring element. Every-

gientest fire we have ever seem in country town, and the loss will be immense. Estimating it roughly, we calculate it will not the first of seventy five thousand dollars, and his may be imide of the market even these figures. We suppose now our Berough Fathers will again begin to agitate the matter of purchasing an Rheine, setting an the principle that it will be well enough to

'lock the stable door after the horse is Well we have but little to say in the matter. We have always been of the opinion that a town of the size of Bellefonte should be provided with some means of extinguishing free, either in the shape of Engines or Fire-Plugs, and we think the conomy which considers three or four thousand dollars too great a sum to apply to the procuring of this means, is to little purpose. Better spend money and have good Engines than have our Dwellings burned over our heads. Certainly, the property holders of this town, after the terrible warning which they and all of received on Wednesday morning, will be willing to contribute liberally to this purpose: If they are not, then they should not grumble if they shouldfind their dwellings

smoking about their ears. We may have a fire again in a very short time, or we may not have one for years. But, at all events, we should be prepared for the pext one, come when it

----We do not know why it is that Democratic Members in Congress who denounce the war as unconstitutional and wrong, and declare that it can only end in the utter destruction of the Union, vote men and money, to prolong it whenever an opportunity to do so, presents itself. We cannot believe that they desire to see the Union broken into bleeding and contending factionsthat they would fasten upon the people a debt that never, never can be naid that they would make every hom in the North a place of mourning-and convert the entire South into a vast des olate waste, or that they would place the power in the hands of the miserable despots at Washington; to bind the white men of the country, and keep them vassals or serfs, and yet their course would fully justify such a conclusion. THEY know that as long as men and money is furnished to the imbecile Administration that the war will be continued. They tell us that it can only end in the destruction

and desolation of the country. Then

why do they give all the aid their offi-

cial characters will permit, to prolong

in, and respect for, such Democracy

than we have, answer? Some one has well said that the criticism of enemies is often better than he advice of friends; and in no case is the truth of this saying more clearly shown than in politics. At least two narties are always necessary to conduct a rovernment successfully, and the criticism of the members of one is sure to have a beneficial effect on the operations of the other. Nothwithstanding this fact, which history has established beyond all doubt, the party now controlling the affairs of this nation would have all the political elements merged into one, and that one composed of men who would blindly follow wherever old Abe chooses to lead, and they not only ask this but they DEMAND it, and attempt to enforce

They work upon the same principle which burnt the Salem witches and banished Roger Williams. Their work, in the case of the Democratic party, will esult as the fanaticism of the 'pilgrims' did in that of Williams, their opposition and unreasonable demands will arouse every energy of the proscribed party and the time will come when the Abolitionists those whom they now despise and determined action of the Democratic party persecute. And they will not appeal in yain, for the brave and good are never

cruel and unchiratable. ---Still the State Senate at Harrisburg, remains unorganized, and the followers of Sambo, Satan and Shoddy are lowers of Sambo, Satan and Shoddy are osition to return. How do we ask her to making a great ado because the sixteen come back, where there are none to Democrats will not give way and permit them to elect their officers, Our country has been rained almost past, re-

down" unless the Administration tained, should not the Administration have been careful not the have gone up so high shows the plouding

The Information Microsoft Man Machines

Lip not much that we shall say about Mr It is not much that we shall say about Mr. Lincoln's usees of and the thing he calls an "ainnesty." It "is not deserving of a respectful notice from any inan who respects himself, and lawes the country. It is terms of "annesty" for such as no man of honor can accept, and as none but a decange gue and knavis would offer. The cath he prescribes not daily requires every southern man to aware that he will faithfully support all the granding to receive the present of the all the emancipation proclamations, passed, and to come, but he shall devote to death, to the Abelition gibbet, all his leaders, all his the Abolition gibbet, all his leaders, all his companions in arms, above the rank of captain. If there is one man in the South who would not scouter die than accept such terms he is fit only for the companionship of the basest of man. And if there is a human being in the North who can restrain his contempt for the wretch who deliberately insults a whole people with an offer of such degrading terms, in the name of an "ammesty," he top, is an abbettor of assassination and theft. There ought to be an indignation meeting in every city and village of the North, to wipe out the foul stain, which is neither more nor less than the offer of a remium upon assassination. It simply as a to the people of the South, you consent to let your negroes run, to give up all your property, and turn States' evidence against your companions and friends, and come over and join us Abolitionists, and help us mur-der and rob your neighbors, then you shall-have our gracious pardes. That is Mr. Lin-coln's "annesty." Such amtesty as the hawk offers to the dove, the wolf to the lamb, the highway man to his victim. This message and proclamation ends all chance of controversy about the designs of the Adinistration in its prosecution of the war.—
It proves what far-seeing men have said from the beginning, that it is a war for the negro, with distinion for its inevitable result. It shuts the door and bolts it against the return of the Southern States to the fold of the Union. It says to them, you shall never, never, never come back, except as paupers, of the ponsioned assassins of your companions and neighbors. Thank God, this mesons and neighbors. Thank God this mes-sage and proclamation drops all disguises.— The cloven foot, long aneskingly hid under the stolen-robes-of-patinism, is here at last, thrust boldly out into the very face and eyes of that non-descript style of politicians

eyes of that non-descript style of politicians called the "War Democracy," with this hieroglyphic pronunciamento blazing at them.—
No more dudying and fault-finding about the manner of conducting the war. If you are for at all, you must be for it not to restore the Union as it was, but to about the Union as it was, but to about the Linion, and you must take the war, for its objects, or reject it for its objects. All this is impudence, but honest. Though Mr. Lincolp meant it not for honest. From the dants of his shalfor honesty. From the depths of his shal-lowness he imagined that he was playing the cunningest trick of all the games of charitanery that have distinguished his Administration. He liss adopted a theory implying an immense confidence in his gullibility of the northern people. His whole proceedinks. for the last year and a half, rests upor the assumption that all who are not knaves are fools. And if we except the "Conner. are fools. And if we except the "Copper-heads," he has too much ground for his con-clusion. A man who imagines that the Union can be restored by war, is fairly, an object for the sympathy of intelligent men.—
We may pity while we deplore his simplicity. But the time for pity is passed inc.
This message ends the dispensation to which with balonar and barins an ear, in which

pity belongs, and begins an era in which infamy and etrrnal shame attach, to every man who gives further aid or comfort to the bloody measures of Mr. Lincoln's Administration. Support not, help not, from this time forward must be the watchword of every man who is not an abolition disunionist. Mr. Lincoln has run up his black banner so high that none can fail to see it. The New York Warld, one of the most persistent war papers in the United States, says of this

ocument: It is a proposition which the South will feel that it cannot accept without a degree of voluntary self-degradation which every southerner of spirit and character will regard as worse than death."

It might have truthfully added, that there is not one man of honor in the United States who would not, in his heart, despise a southwho would not, in his heart, despise a south-erner who should accept so degrading a proposition. A proposition which is alike degrading to North and South, because it strikes at a principle that is held sacred by all, honorable men everywhere. It was meant to insult the whole people of the South. It is a characteristic jibe of Abolitionism in-deed to drive men, already graded to maddeed to drive men, already goaded to ma ness, to deeper, to unappeasable despera-tion. After this Message and proclamation there is no longer left a vestige of hope for determined action of the Democratic party in a tremendous counter Proclemation. The South must be convinced that the great Democratic party, of the North is itself again—is back uponthe old platform of principle, in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798, on which it firmly, triumphantly stood, in every campaign, up to the breaking of this Abolition revolution, before it will be possible for her to entertain a proposition to return. How do we sak her to

he sentiments til Jauxson or emulate his ex-

We should like to have beard Mr. FLAGO, who responded to the topic, take as his text the following extract from General Jackson's Fartwell Address to the American most carefully prepared of all his State pa-pers, which is full of political wisdom, and is replete with patriotic sentiment, General is replete with patriotic sentiment, General Jackson said: "But the Union can not be preserved and the

"But the Union can not be preserved and the, constitution maintained By the mere coercive power confined to the General Government."

"Its foundation must be laid in the affections of the people, and in the security which it gives to life, liberty and property.

"If such a struggle is ever begun, and the littens of the country are arrayed in urgar against those of another in doubtful conflict, let the battle result as it may, THERE WILL BE AN END TO THE UNION, and with it AN END TO THE HOPES OF FREEMEN! The wittory of the vistors would not seems to them who I of the vistors would not seems to them the blessings of liberty. It would avenge their wrongs, but they would themselves above in the common ruin."

Now do these War Democrats, who tell us

they revere the sentiments of Jackson, and emulate his example, believe, with him, that the Union can not be preserved and the Con-stitution maintained by the mere coercive Situation maintained by the mere conceive power of the General Government? Do they believe that if the two sections of the country arrayed against each other apon the battle-field, "let the battle results as it may, there will be an end of the Union, and with it an

end to the hopes of freemen ?"

That was JACKSON'S doctrine JACKSON'S counsel. Can they honestly pre-tend that they are carrying out the one or respecting the other? We all know that respecting the other? We all know that they are not! We all know that they are opposing Jackson's principles in advocating a policy which he urged would result in naional ruin.

In claiming, therefore, to be disciples of ACKSON, while trampling in the dust the last affectionate counsels of the old here to

that is shameless, bold and impudent.
Only think for one moment of the advocates of civil wardaimings their representative a man who dold us that such a war "would be an end of the Union, and with it an end of the hopes of freemen.

Could ANDREW JACKSON have rised from his grave, and statled into the room where the little knot of factious renegades had met, the little knot of fabtious renegades had met, listened to their sentiments, how the lightnings of his indignation would have flashed—how the thunders of his denunciation would have rolled upon those who thus dared, on the anniversary of his great victory, to claim political relationship with him, when, in fact, were the bitter opponents of his principles and of the party of which he was the revered head! He would have driven them forth, with the bitterest seourges, as silly and shameless imposters?

and shameless imposters?

General Jackson was a statesmen as well as a patriot, and rarther than have favored an unnatural, war, that could have no other result than the destruction of both Union and liberty, he would have plucked his right arm from the socket and cast it into the flames of

consuming fire.

Mr. Wn. J. Flagg ought to know that it Mr. Ww. J. Flaced ought to know that it has been considered a high offense by the Administration party, deserving of imprisonment, to repeat the opinions we have quoted from the Farewell Address of Andrew Jacobson, for in t are contained the whole philosophy of those who are opposing the present mad and ruinous strife in which we are engard. Nevertheless let these back of the property of the present was a few or the property of the present was a few or the property of the present was a few or the property of the property gaged. Nevertheless, let these words General Jackson be printed in letters of gold and distributed all over the land.

Loyel Leagues.

Many persons are deluded by Loyal eagues, and join them without any evil intent. Let such ponder what is said below, kite. These Leagues are simply infernal in all their purposes, and will be so in their con-

sequences: ' in its construction and rest to exercise, of the r Clubs of the French for Clubs of the French for the seat of Provinces, like them, if ramanence, at the seat of sem it is numeratorised go no connection with any ministrative power; like to directly interfere with cotable to the currency. The first to the kingdom of heaven.

Tiefor-tat—Adequate retaliation; or what interest in now fills to those who have been unlawfully imprisoned by Lincoln and satraps mean to do when the day comes.

Congressions.

TUESDAY to the January two the large of the week of the January two the same trees, situate in Bowshoe towards to the save trees and cores, situate in Bowshoe towards to the save trees foot-path to the kingdom of heaven.

Tiefor-tat—Adequate retaliation; or what increase it is now fills to the measures of the save trees of the save trees trees and it is a straps mean to do when the same trees the large tree of the large tree of the large trees of the large trees of the save trees trees are well timbered, and situated viole by Baird's are well timbered, and The National Council of League is an exact counterpart, both in its construction and the functions it aspires to exercise, of the Jacobin and Cordelier Clubs of the French Revolution. Like them, it is composed of delegates from the Provinces, like them, if is established on permanence, at the seat of Government; like them it is an unauthorized legal body, having no connection with any portion of the administrative power; has them, it assumes to directly interfere with the policy and dictate the measures of the governing power; like them, it now fills the lobbies and the galleries of the halls of legislation, intimidating with its groans or encuraging with its cheers those men or measures whom it disifies or applauds; and like them, unless the American people soon put a stop to it we will find it taking possession of their fleors, having its own ensetments, and finally, usurping in form, as it does already in fact, the Legislative and Executive functions.—Them-for men and the passions of men are slike everywhere—will come here what happened there; and then will these who laugh the mock at what they now call the morbid forebodings of Demecratic disloyalty, suffer, as those suffered than who, "like them, had jeered at the prophesies of their coming doom.

4 4) 4 |

A Virginia hisveholder, by the mane of Garsuch, a few years since pursued a rail every "lare" his Pennsylvania. The megro was rescued and the master murdered by an abolition mob. Were any of these people nunished, and made to obey the laws "like eiter folks?"

The Abolizionists of Hyracuse, under the lead of Gerritt Smith, in the Jerry resease, exceptioned the "slave." Were Smith and his mob ever "made to obey the laws and keep the peace, like other folks?"

In the Boston remdition case, when a Uni-

and there were made to every the serious of the same and keep the peace, like sider folks?

In the Boston rendition case, when a United States Marshal's assistant was shot down in his tracks, was say one made to "obey the laws and keep the peace, the sense of the state of New York, refused to surrender a fugitive from "slayer," and from justice, who had escaped from Georgia—when the Governor of Ohio (was 1988).

P. Chuse') refused to surrender John Brown's son—when the Governor of Iowa are fused to surrender copic, were these people made to "oboy the laws the same as other folks?"

John Tod, afterwards as smiles of the Suprème Court of Pennsylv of the Suprème Court of Pennsylv

ple made to "obey the laws the same as other folks?"

John Tod, afterwards an emittent Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and the Senator, in the Senate Chamber, proclaimed that "there was a higher law that the Constitution" when Milliam Lioyd Garrison's paper had borne aight. for twenty years, the banner cry "that the Constitution was a league with destr and a covenant with hell"—when Union-Slide Banks is made a Major General—when Thad Stevens could say in his place in the House of Representatives, last winter, "that any man who prated about the Constitution was sold over, in "when the speaker shall exert which he had just to chair, when the new Senate met, in the session of 1815-18. of Representatives, last winter, "that any man who prated about the Constitution was a traitor"—when you have to look back onman who praced about the Councillation was a trainer"—when you have to look back only a few years, to find in the columns of this same Tribuns, this burst of Abelition song:

"Tenr down the flaunting lie!
Its stars grow pale and dim,
Its stripes are bloody scars,
A lie the vaunting hymn!"

When such men can eat their own words belie their whole lives, sing small and de-clare that this war is a war "to establish clare that this war is a war "to establish the fact, that also hallows must obey the laws and keep the peace, the same as other folks," it is an acknowledgment of hypoority, sunning through thirty years of Abolition agisation, and an apostacy from pear old John Brown, that must make his bones rattle in his coffin. "The same as other folks!" when these "other folks," have been. covenant-breakers, law-breakers and treason-teachers for thirty years! prostituting the press, the pulpit, the lecture room, the political conventions and the whole educa-tional system of the North, to their loathsome doctrines of sedition and negro equalty!-Day-Book.

A Wonderful New Dictionary.

Last year we gave a few examples from the advance sheets of a new dictionary, to be-

Shifty-shalty—Hesitation and trresolation; or Gov. Seymour's manner of Removing the convicted Police Commissioners of New

Dingle-Dangle-Aerial suspension; or a thing that haunts the imagination of the Abolitioniste.

Nincompoop, Ninnyhammer — Assanine wretches; or those Democrats who allow themselves to be used as a tail to Lincoln's

ate. -*Rigmarole*--Discourse, incoherent, rhap^{*}s dical, and ungrammatical; or President Lincoln's Messages.

Ding-dong—Tintinnabularly chimes, or Congressional sloquence on the negro.

Orinkum-crankum—Lines of irregularity and involution; or the Army of the Fotomac's

Governors of Pennsylvania and Illinois.

Topsy-turey—An iversion of capitals and fundamentals; or the brain of the Presi-

Then he must retire. His duties have verformed, and his nowers are suded. performed, and his powers are ended. This is not only according to the constitution, but it is in strict conformity with the appe

hold over, is "when the speaker shall exeraspecially provided for by the quasitution.

Recognizing the right of each House, at the meeting of the General Assembly, to elect its own speaker, the constitution qualifies its own speaker, the constitution qualifies that right, and restrains it, "when the speaker of the Scante shall exercise the office of Governor," and provides for the election of a speaker pro tempore, only, on such occasions. Why do this, if the Speaker, by virtue of his office, continued, at his discretion, to be Speaker after the meeting of the meeting of the water after the meeting of the own Senate? it was foreseen that units such contingency were provided for, a vacancy would happen, and the new Senate, by electing a new speaker, would elect a new Governor. The election must be held; but the new Speaker, says the constitution, shall be Speaker, says the constitution, snam or Speaker pro tempore, marely. The present nominal Speaker is a good lawyer, and to knows, that, according to all the rutes of aconstruction, this, special scorption named, in restraint of the election of Speaker. hand, in retraint of the election of Apea-ker, excludes all other either exception, and makes it obligatory on each new Senate, when the General-tweembly meets, to "choose its Speaker and other officers,". Thus the framers of the constitution, champelves, have it the appreciation which has obtained from that day to this.

the advance sheets of a new distinary, to be published at Constantinople, sometime before the year 2880. The author, who is no less than the learned Lexiphanes, has politely sent us some further specimens of his great forthcoming work, from which we give a few specimens for the edification of our readers:

Higgledy-piggledy—Conglomeration and confusion; or the condition of America under Republican Bule,

Scribble-scrabble—Pages of inanity or the condition of America under Republican rule.

Shifty-shalty—Hesitation and irresolution; or Gov. Seymour's manner of Removing the condition. This, in mythere shall be no election. This, in myopinion, is revolutionary, and a figurant
usurpation of power, not justified by the
practice of the past, nor sanctioned by the
constitution, but in manifest derogation of

It is needless for me to say to you, after what I have written, that I heartly approve the course pursued by those members of the Senate, who stand by their constitutional rights. To do otherwise, would be to render your manhood.

I remain, very truly yours, &c.

WM. F. PACKER.

CTATES UNION HOTEL

606 and 608 Market Street; Philadelphia.