[illegible] years of labor in the study of science, and when he has advanced to the extreme age of seventy, was summoned before an inquisition, tried, condemned and imprisoned in a dungeon for teaching 'a heresy', subsequently he was brought out and offered liberty on condition of renouncing his heretical doctrine. The effect of beholding the glorious light of the sun and breathing again the pure air of Heaven, as contrasted with the loathsome dungeon in which he had been cast, and to which he must return or renounce his belief in the earth's motion, so far overcame his humanity that he consented to comply, and upon his bended knees, with his hands upon the gospel, he abjured his belief in the Copernican doctrine. Part of his abjuration ran in these terms, "With a sincere heart and unfeigned faith, I abjure, curse and detest the said errors, (viz: that the earth moves, &c.,) I swear that I will never in future say or assert anything verbally or in writing, which may give rise to a similar suspicion against me." Rising from his knees with his eyes still fixed on the earth, he whispered to a friend, "*E pur si muove.*" "It moves for all that." So it will be with the man who is forced to take the oath to save himself, his family and his property. He may take it, but in his heart he will despise the authority that requires it. Will such a man be devoted to or make a good citizen of the government in which he lives? The history of Poland, of Hungary, of Ireland and of Italy furnishes an answer to the question. If imperial governments are not able to hold in submissive obedience small portions of a vast empire once in revolt, how much less a government having for its basis the consent of the governed. But 'subjugation' is the watchword. Liberty and freedom for the slave and subjugation and extermination for the master is the popular cry. Meet them, fight them, crush them, says the gentleman from Kentucky, (Mr Green Clay Smith) Sir, that is easily said upon this floor, and is popular with those who from day to-day fill the gallery of this House, but even the gentleman from Kentucky as well as a number of other military gentlemen, were quite willing to forego the pleasure of the performance and exchange their commissions as generals in the field for a certificate entitling them to a seat upon this floor; and were I to judge by the willingness with which they hold on to it, and the efforts some of them are making to return here again instead of the war spirit they breath within these walls I should strongly suspect them of being in sympathy with the peace party.

Mr. Chairman: I am no military man, and therefore incompetent to give advice or advance an opinion on military affairs, but I have been often forcibly struck by a remark of Marshal Ney, in reply to Napoleon, as related by Headly in his "Napoleon and his Marshals." "One day, at Madrid, Napoleon entered the room where Ney and several officers were standing, and said in great glee, everything goes on well; Romana will be reduced in a fortnight; the English are defeated and will be unable to advance; in three months the war will be finished." The officers to whom this was addressed made no reply, but Ney, shaking his head, said with his characteristic bluntness, "Sire, this war has lasted long already, and our affairs are not improved. The people are obstinate; even their women and children fight; they massacre our men in detail. To day we cut the enemy in pieces, to morrow we have to oppose another twice as numerous. It is not an army we have to fight, it is a whole nation. I see no end to this business."—"Bonaparte followed his own inclinations, and was eventually defeated."

Mr. Chairman: Is there not instruction in the blunt yet forcible reply of the old French Marshal to his superior officer for us? Have we not had, from time to time, the predictions of Napoleon during the past three years, but without a Marshal Ney to say, 'I see no end to this business.'

But, Mr Chairman, how do we stand in the eyes of the civilized world to day, in waging a war of subjugation and conquest against the Confederate States, which have seceded from us and set up a government of their own? Are we not inconsistent with all our former acts? Have we not been early to admit this proper with regard to others? There never was a people on the face of the earth that demanded an independent government that did not have the sympathy of the American people; and ought we now to shrink from the doctrine we have been willing to apply to others? My earliest recollection is the appeal made by Clay and Webster in behalf of Greece, in 1824, when they so eloquently declaimed in that behalf on this floor and in the other branch of Congress. Whether it was Greece or the States of South America, or Poland or Hungary, or Italy or Ireland, the fact that a large country, for any cause, demanded a distinct and seperate Government, always received the warmest sympathy and support of the American people, irrespective of party. Even as late as December, 1860, after Mr. Lincoln was elected, and after the preliminary steps for secession had been taken, the paper having the largest circulation of any in the Republican party, and having more influence than any other in the formation of Republican opinion, declared that it could see no reason why, if three millions of colonists could seperate from the British Crown in 1776, that five millions of Southerners could not seperate from us in 1861. I have been as much puzzled as the distinguished Republican editor, Mr. Greeley, to find, looking at it as a revolutionary right, the difference in position. Ought we to shrink from the application of a doctrine ourselves which we have been so willing to apply to other nations, such as Austria, Russia and Spain, if we do what will be the judgment of impartial history? How much better it would have been for us and for the cause of the Democracy throughout the globe. What a splendid tribute it would have been to a Republican government if we had parted in peace with our disatisfied sister States, as Mr. Everett recommended as late as February 1861, sustained by such leading Republican journals as the Cincinnati Commercial, New York *Tribune*, Indianapolis *Journal*, Chicago *Tribune*, New Haven (Connecticut) *Palladium*, Columbus *Journal*, and Salmon P. Chase, now Secretary of the Treasury, and many others of that school. What in monarchial countries had required a long and bloody war, would have been accomplished by Democratic principles and republican sense of justice. What a splendid proof it would have afforded of the capacity of the people for self-government. What a valuable lesson it would have conveyed to the whole civilized world. The fact that we could rise superior to all prejudices and passions, and to have conquered ourselves would have been the highest triumph that we had ever achieved. I regret as much, Mr. Chairman, as any gentleman upon this floor, that any of our sister States should have desired to put asunder the ligaments that bound them to us. None would be more willing than myself to make any reasonable sacrifice to induce them to return to their partnership with us, still recognizing the truth of the doctrine taught by the fathers of the Republic and so fairly expressed by John Quincy Adams, that our Government was after all in the heart, it would be better, severe as would be the pang of regret to part in friendship, rather than to hold sovereign States pinned to us by the bayonet, as Mr. Greeley expresses it, in 1861. What advance have we made in the science principles of government, Mr. Chairman, if we cannot rise above the Austro-Russian principle of holding subject provinces by the power of force and coercion? What becomes of the Declaration of Independence, and of all our teachings for eighty years?—After all, Mr. Chairman, it is not the extent of territory which should be the object of our desires. Better sacrifice over nine-tenths of the territory than destroy our republican form of government. What our people desired in 1861, and which I honored though I regarded as mistaken, was the preservation [illegible] tention of our [illegible] territory. They [illegible] sacrifice every [illegible] that purpose. I [illegible] man, compared to liberty. We existed as a Republic when the mouth of the Mississippi was held by a foreign power, when we had nothing west of that river, when Florida was held against us, and we could exist again if by the chastisement of Heaven we should be curtailed to our old territorial dimensions. For fifteen millions of dollars we purchased the whole of that immense territory, and were it a hundred thousand times as valuable its preservation would not be worth our admirable form of government.—Pride of territorial ambition is a vulgar and and low ambition of national greatness.—Russia and even China can vie with us in that, but who would not rather reside in one of the Cantons of Switzerland, or in great Britain, than in those countries. It is not the extent of territory that we possess, but the manner in which we govern it that renders us respectable. Many gentleman seem rather to look to the quantity than to the quality. All Republic have been destroyed by the thirst of territorial aggrandisement and the lust of conquest. The great object of our government should be to develop and cultivate the internal resources of those friendly to its jurisdiction rather than to extend it over hostile and foreign people. It is in that character that true patriotism is to be cultivated and true national glory found. Especially should all Republics cultivate the arts of peace since it is by the war power that Free Governments are commonly overturned. The charge has been made that Democracy is turbulent, warlike and aggressive, but if so it is a terrible misconception of its true interests. for upon the people fall the awful calamities of armed collisions. An eminent poet has said—Lord Byron—that war was a game, which, if the people were wise, kings and princes would never play at. The venerable Franklin, at the close of his illustrious career, remarked "that there was never a good war and a bad peace."

We have made, Mr. Chairman, by this war eight millions of bitter enemies upon the American continent. While time shall last the recollections of this bloody strife will never fade from the memories of the people North and South, but will be handed down to the latest generation. The words Shiloh, Antietam, Gettysburg, Murfreesborough, Richmond, Vicksburg and Fort Donelson are words of division and disunion, and will serve to bring up emotions of eternal hate. If it were true, as was alleged by a distinguished Senator from Ohio (Mr. Wade) in a speech in Portland in 1855, that "he believed that no two nations on the earth hated each other as much as the North and South," how much more true is the remark now after they have been arrayed in such bloody contests. It is the object of the sword to cut and cleave assunder, but never to unite. What Union is there between Russia and Poland, between Austria and Hungary, between England and Catholic Ireland, where the sword and the bayonet for centuries have been employed? Instead of conferring national strength, they are sources of weakness to countries that held them in subjection, and which would this day be stronger without them than with them.

Mr. Chairman, these lessons of history are full of warning and example. Much better would it have been for us in the beginning—much better would it be for us now—to consent to a division of our magnificent empire and cultivate amicable relations with our estranged brethren, than to seek to hold them to us by the power of the sword. Here let me avert to the common, yet perfectly glaring and apparent error, that to part with our jurisdiction over eleven States involves the destruction of our government. The statement of the proposition demonstrates its absurdity. As well might one say, who had a farm of two hundred acres of land, that he had lost his title deed to all of it, because, by some misfortune, he had parted with fifty. In losing the South, not one function of our Government over us is surrendered. It remains over us as completely sovereign as it ever did. Here let me say, as the experience of my individual belief, that if it had been understood in the North, as in the South, that by the terms of the Federal compact a State had a right to secede from the Union, this disruption would never have occurred. Had the North so understood the matter there would have been upon its part a forbearance from the exercise of extreme measures, and a desire not to press its southern sisters to the wall, that would ever have maintained the Confederacy unbroken. It was the prevalence of the idea of the Consolidationists in the North that the Southern States had no right to and would not secede, that tempted them, and that fatal policy has sundered the Confederacy.

It is said that no confederacy can exist by a recognition of this principle, but such was not the view of the fathers of our Government, it was not the view of Jefferson and Madison in their immortal resolutions of 1798 and 1799.

It has been said Mr. Chairman, that it would make a confederacy a rope of sand, but if so it is strange that the Southern Confederacy, where it is recognized should hold together through such a bloody pressure as we have applied to it for the last three years. It is a strange rope of sand that endures all that.

But to return, Mr. Chairman. As will be judged perhaps, by the tenor of these remarks I am reluctantly and despondingly forced to the conclusion that the Union is lost, never to be restored. I regard all dreams of the restoration of the Union, which was the pride of my life and to restore which even now, I would pour out my heart's blood, as worse than idle. I see neither North or South any sentiment on which it is possible to build a Union—those elements of the Union which Mr. Adams described have by the process of time been destroyed. Worse, yes worse than that Mr. Chairman, I am reluctantly forced to the conclusion that in attempting to preserve our jurisdiction over the Southern States, we have lost our constitutional form of government over the Northern. What has been predicted by our wisest and most eminent statesmen has come to pass, in grasping at the shadow, we have lost the substance; in striving to retain the casket of liberty in which our jewels were confined, we have lost those precious monuments of freedom. Our Government, as all know is not anything resembling what it was three years ago;—there is not one single vestige of the Constitution remaining; every clause and every letter of it has been violated, and I have no idea myself that it will ever again be respected. Revolutions never go backward to the point at which they started. There has always been a large party in this country favorable to a strong or monarchial government, and they have now all the elements upon which to establish one. They have a vast army, an immense public debt, and an irresponsible Executive. Ambitious to retain power, he is a candidate for re-election, and as Commander-in-chief, it is charged (whether true or false I shall not undertake to decide), that he has already used the Army in the Florida expedition to advance his chances of success. One of the Generals he has decapitated (Gen. Fremont) has entered the field to dispute his claim to a continuance in power, and if the *Chronicle* of this city, the President's organ, is correct in its construction of the suggestions of the New York *Herald*, speaking of Lieut. Gen. Grant, the question is already mooted whether he, in certain contingencies at the head of the army would not be justified in assuming the reins of government

The very idea upon which this war is founded—coercion of States, [illegible] to preserve a republican Government under any Constitution [illegible] facts were such I could cherish other convictions. I may be denounced as disloyal and unpatriotic for entertaining them, but it will only be by shallow fools and arrant knaves who do not know or will not admit the difference between recognizing a fact and creating its existence. A man may not desire to die, but nevertheless his belief will not alter the fact of his mortality. I shall not in these remarks revive the unpleasant and acrimonious controversy of who is responsible for the death and destruction of our Republic. I do not see that any such discussion now would be productive of good. I entertain clear and strong convictions up on that point, convictions that I have no doubt will be shared in by the impartial historian of the future. For the present I am willing to let the past with all its recollections rest, provided we can snatch from the common ruin some of our old relics of freedom. I do not share in the belief entertained by my political friends on this floor and elsewhere that any peace is attainable upon the basis of Union and reconstruction.—If the Democratic party were in power today I have no idea, and honesty compels me to declare it, that they could restore the Union over thirty-four States. My mind has undergone an entire change upon that subject. I believe that there are but two alternatives, and these are, either an acknowledgment of the independence of the South as an independent nation, or their complete subjugation and extermination as a people: and of these alternatives I prefer the former.

Mr Chairman: I take little or no interest in the discussion of the question which many of my political friends would make an issue as to how this war shall be prosecuted, its manner and object. I regard that as worse than trifling with the great question. I do not believe that there can be any prosecution of the war against a sovereign State under the Constitution, and I do not believe that a war so carried on can be prosecuted so as to render it proper, justifiable or expedient. An unconstitutional war can only be carried on in an unconstitutional manner, and to prosecute it further under the idea of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens), as a war waged against the Confederate States as an independent nation, for the purpose of conquest and subjugation, as he proposes, and as the Administration is in truth and in fact doing, I am equally opposed.

I will say further, Mr. Chairman, that if this war is to be still further prosecuted, I prefer that it shall be done under the auspices of those who now conduct its management, as I do not wish the party with which I am connected to be in any degree responsible for its results, which cannot be otherwise than disastrous and suicidal—let the responsibility remain where it is until we can have a change of policy instead of men, if such a thing is possible. Nothing could be more fatal for the Democratic party than to seek to come into power pledged to a continuance of a war policy—such a policy would be a libel upon its creed in the past, and the ideas that lie at the basis of all free governments, and would lead to its complete demoralization and ruin.

I believe the masses of the Democratic party are for peace, that they would be placed in a false position if they should nominate a war candidate for the Presidency and seek to make the issue upon the narrow basis of how the war should be prosecuted. For my own part as I have already indicated I fear that our old government cannot be preserved under the best auspices and under any policy that may be now adopted; yet I desire to see the Democratic party with which I have always been connected, preserve its consistency and republican character unshaken.

Democratic Watchman

Terms, in advance $1,50

P. GRAY MEEK, - - Editor.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 6, 1864.

The War.

During the past week there has been but little news of importance from the Army. Fuller details of the disasters of the Federal forces on Red River and in North Carolina, have come in fully confirming the reports heretofore published. The Confederate report of the battle on Red River places our loss in Killed and wounded at eight thousand, and claims to have taken over four thousand prisoners. The *Age* says:

Affairs are evidently approaching a crisis on the Rapidan. Reinforcements are being hurried forward to Gen. Lee. Beauregard, with twenty thousand men, is said to have passed northward through Petersburg.

The Confederates are reported to have withdrawn their western wing a short distance back from Madison Court House, and are concentrating their forces towards Fredericksburg. They evidently expect Grant to make a dash towards Richmond over the route pursued by the Kilpatrick raiding party. As the old telegraph line between Alexandria and Falmouth is being reconstructed this would seem to be probable.

The Federal troops are evacuating Texas. This has been rendered necessary by the disasters on the Red River. No particulars have been received of the evacuation however.

The Red River expedition has certainly been abandoned. Gen. Banks has withdrawn from Grand Ecore to Alexandria, one hundred miles down the river. The fleet has also sailed down, and the upper waters of the river are given up to the enemy.

The Federal garrison at Washington, North Carolina, have given up the town and retired to Newbern, on the Sound, twenty miles distant. The enemy are not near the place, and this evacuation was a necessity, caused by the weak Federal force there.

General Polk is said to be contemplating a gigantic raid upon Port Hudson with twenty thousand men. It is very weakly garrisoned by negroes.

——On the 4th of May 1862, Gen. McClellan occupied Yorktown on his way to Richmond. The Abolition press denounced, vilified, abused, and the President at length removed him from command, for not getting along faster. Now it is the *sixth* of May, and Gen. Grant has not *attempted* to move towards Richmond, he has had every facility a man could want, and still lies quiet on the banks of the Rapidan. The press that denounced McClellan for not moving faster, has not a word of condemnation for the inactivity of Grant. Why is it? Where are the men that howled "on to Richmond?" Why do they not raise that cry now?

Democracy and the War.

For many years the leaders of the Democratic party have been warning the people that the [illegible] Abolition [illegible] would be the ruin of our Republic.—For years the Abolitionists have declared their purpose to be the dissolution of the Union, and the destruction of the Constitution. Yet no sooner are their objects accomplished, and the South driven from us, than many of these same Democratic leaders unite with the most fanatical enemies of the Constitution to widen the breach and destroy all hope of reconstruction. In the first few months of the war, when it was carried on *ostensibly* for the purpose of quelling an armed insurrection, whereby the people of the South were overawed and the laws of their States set at naught, there was some excuse for those Democrats who were not well informed as to the real condition of affairs, and the sworn purposes of Abraham Lincoln's Administration, when they entered the army or supported the war, as they imagined, *not* to subjugate the South and make war upon States; but to assist the *crushed majority* of those States in maintaining their local organizations. But there is no such excuse for the leaders of the Democratic party. They knew full well that the secession of the Southern States was not the result of momentary excitement, that the people of those States were not overawed and crushed down by military powers; but that they acted upon mature reflection and with the firm conviction that they could no longer remain in the Union without endangering seriously that liberty they loved so well, and which they had always been fore most in defending. Democrats of the North who had stood side by side with such men as Stevens, and Nelson and Houston, in resisting the progress of Abolitionism, and in warning the people of the fearful danger which threatened the Union from the Northern enemies of the Constitution, knew that those great statesmen of the South had not cast their fortunes with the new Republic, without long deliberation and a settled conviction that their States could no longer be free in the old. The leaders of the Abolition party have been much blamed for misguiding honest people of the North; but in our opinion leading Democrats are vastly more to blame than they. This Administration had its purposes to accomplish, which were the destruction of the Constitution, the overthrow of the government, the subjugation of the South, and usurpation of all the powers held by the States, that a great central despotism might be reared, under which could be carried out the wicked schemes they had been propagating for forty years. They were wise enough to know that with the great Democratic party of the North arrayed against them, their schemes would fall to the ground in six months, and themselves fall victims to the bloody monster they had called forth. They were too wise to angle with a naked hook, and they covered its ugliness with a specious bate. The masses of the Democratic party looked for an example to those who had led them in the past, and upon such men as Dickinson, Dix Cochrane and Holt, to say nothing of Beast Butler, should the indignation and vengeance of the people fall.

As men sometimes "steal the livery of the court of Heaven to serve the Devil in," so the old watch word of the Democratic party became the war cry of its enemies, and upon their standards was emblazoned the name of "*the Union*" they hated, and at that cry millions of armed men rushed to its destruction. As the watchman who cries fire when his charge is in ashes, so the Abolitionists raised the cry of "Union" when they knew that by their own efforts it was destroyed, that an excited and maddened people might tread the blood of their brethren upon its new made grave, and seal the portals of its sepulchre, that no light of a resurrection morn might ever dawn upon it. The honest rank and file of the Democratic party, too brave to tarry when they imagined their country in danger, blindly followed the standard which had gone before them in the days of Jackson, little dreaming that our noble vessel had been boarded by pirates, who hung out the banner of "Union" to lure us to our destruction. Men who had upheld the hands of Jackson when the strife was fierce around him; men who had been leaders in our old party for a score of years, led our honest people forth, and now from the ensanguined borders of our Republic their blood cries to God, and upon the heads of those same leaders will the righteous vengeance of Heaven fall.

But amid all the terror and excitement of the times, through all the persecutions to which we have been subjected, despite unconstitutional laws and the exercise of arbitrary power, men have been found true to our ancient principles, who in accordance with the proposition of the great Douglas, that "*war is disunion*," have opposed from the first the strife which is destroying us, and more than once have endangered their liberties in an effort to stay the bloody hand. The great heart of the Democracy is right. Their honest convictions have always been that this war was wrong, and the sooner those who occupy leading positions, construct platforms with no sham *policy* in them; but every plank composed of the eternal *principles of Justice* and *Right*, the sooner will the storm be over which is prostrating to the dust everything of which we were proud in the past, or can hope for in the future. Tell the world what we all believe—that this war is wrong—that it was wrong in the beginning, wrong in its continuation, and wrong in its proposed consummation. That it was commenced without authority of law, in defiance of the will of God and man, [illegible] nothing but misery can result from it.—[illegible] it has brought upon us, and for every half-way Democrat who falls from us, we will gain a world of strength in the new energy such a course will give to the hands and hearts of honest men.—Let those who teach that the present war, above all others, is wicked and unconstitutional; yet urge their fellow-men into it that their own precious carcases may escape the hand of conscription; we say, let them go by the board. They are the political Jonahs who have called upon us the wrath of the elements by which our vessel is threatened with destruction. There is no need to cast lots, the mark is upon them, it cannot be mistaken, let them be cast overboard into the raging elements of political perdition, and if swallowed up by the "great fish" of Abolitionism, they will not do us half the injury that they are working now. Let us shrink not from declaring our principles, fearing they are unpopular. A great majority of our people believe this war to be wicked and unconstitutional. Let us give them a platform upon which they may rally to oppose it, and fear not for the result.

Progress of Miscegenation.

We are sorry to be obliged to deal so often with this disgusting theme and the ideas it calls up. But as public journalists we are bound to warn the people of the dangers which threaten them from this new fledged monster of the Abolitionists. Most of our people can remember the time when the cloud which now overshadows our land like the death angel's wing, was no larger than a man's hand. It is but a few years since Abolitionism was confined to a narrow circle in our land, when its theories were only propogated by a few crazy fanatics, whose efforts against our government were subjects of ridicule. Now it has grown into a dark and terrible monster who strides over the grave of the Union.

"And rears his throne—a pyramid of bones
Amid a sea of blood."

He breathes death and desolation, and every hour of his reign is occupied in rearing a fabric of despotism, which it will require years of misery and strife to shake down. With such an example before us, with all the woes of our people fresh in our minds, and before our eyes, when we remember the birth and slow progress of the theories which have ruined us, we cannot but look with fearful foreboding upon the progress of this new invention of the enemies of our country and our race. Abolitionism was intended for the destruction of our Republic, a task which has been but too well accomplished—Miscegenation is intended to finish the work, and our government being already destroyed, it aims to blot from existence the race which framed it. Do any scoff at such an effort as absurd and impossible? A quarter of a century ago the spirit which has destroyed us was scarcely so potent as is this new one which has taken possession of us.

When Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom" first made its appearance, it was not applauded half so much as romances of this year have been which have for their foundation the amalgamation of the white and black races. Yet who but the recording angel can compute the evils which have flown from the circulation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin?" We have ourselves been witness where whole families have fallen into the baleful doctrines of Abolitionism, from reading that powerful production of a great. though misguided genius. And now we have a work before us, the production of an intelect perhaps more powerful, and certainly more mistaken. In a style unequaled the plot of "*Neighbor Jackwood*" is worked out by the pen of its gifted author J. T. Trowbridge. In the most subtile and dangerous manner the doctrines of miscegenation are inculcated, until at last when the heroine—a negro wench marries the son of a high-bred Englishmen, we feel neither disgust nor astonishment. With feelings of awful sadness we lay the book aside, and think but of the consequences it may work. It is no consolation that unto the "day of wrath" is reserved the reward of its author, we can see and feel only the condition of our country, and the dangers which surround us. When one who wields so powerful a pen becomes the champion of so baleful a doctrine, it convinces us that it is no myth. *Miscegenation is an immediate, palpable danger*, and should be met at its very outset with all the resistance of which the lovers of humanity are capable. It is not confined to theory only; but it is everyday growing into practice. It will soon rival its parent in hideousness and its power of doing evil, and our people cannot be too frequently warned of their danger.

——We direct all our shafts at error, and if any are smitten it is their fault—and not ours.—*Abolition Ex.*

If the friends of this editor have any regard for his safety, they will immediately remove the shafts with which he deals death. If he is in the habit of directing them at error, there is great danger of him committing suicide.

——We suppose that the reason the Administration party, are, to a man, in favor of confiscation, is because they have committed so many high-handed outrages upon the Southern people, and wish to leave them no ground for complaint.

——Abraham Lincoln, although generally thought to be extremely stubborn and uncompromising, [illegible] the greatest man of the [illegible] In three [illegible] he has compromised the honor and dignity of our country, the [illegible] and prosperity of our people at home—the happiness of millions yet unborn—and last and least, has compromised himself and friends more frequently than any other man who ever occupied the Presidential chair.

——Amid all the convulsions of the times, our course has been straightforward throughout, and our voice is still for truth. *Exchange*

Your voice for truth, like that of all other Abolitionists, is evidently perfectly *still.*

——Let no one fail to read the speech of Hon. Alexander Long, published in this issue of of the WATCHMAN. Some folks may think that it is "extreme." but in less than two *years*, they will admit that Mr. Long was right.

——The American people, amidst all the terrors and troubles which surround them, have the consolation of the pig on the spit, that "things will turn."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A DIALOGUE.

John.—Hello! Billy, how are you this morning!

Billy.—Fine thank you, how are times with you?

J.—Just tollerable: money's plenty, or rather the paper that is called money now a days is plenty, but everything is so intolerably high, —goods of all kinds and everything excepting grain or what things we farmers have to sell, that a bunch of greenbacks go but a little ways in supplying ones wants. But how is it Billy, that you always go so neatly dressed, with clothes of such good quality and such excellent fit, when I know that you do not expend one half as much in the year for clothing as I do, and yet I look like a ragamuffin, most of the time?

B.—Well John I cant' exactly tell, I'll admit that you look pretty rough sometimes, and I know you get a great many cloths, but perhaps you go to the wrong establishment to make your purchases—some place where the merchant is not acquainted with the business, and has nothing on hand but some "slop shop" stuff, stuck on to him by the sharpers in the city. Now if you will take my advice and go to Sternbergs, when you want your next suit, you will know why it is that my clothes fit neatly and are always of a good quality.

J.—But how is it that he can sell clothing cheaper than other merchants about Bellefonte?

B.—Because he makes it his exclusive business, has been brought to it from boyhood and is connected with one of the largest clothing establishments in the city, where he gets whatever he wants whenever he wants it?

J.—How long have you bought clothes from him?

B.—Ever since he came to Bellefonte, and let me tell you John, my clothes do not cost me any more now,—everything high as it is, than they did before prices went up and I bought from men who knew nothing of the business but to put big prices on poor goods.

J.—Well I'll try him, for I have got sick of paying exhorbitant prices for such things, as I have been wearing the last two or three years. If he makes it his business entirely, of course he knows what is good, and I suppose as he has settled down for good, he would offer nothing but the best articles, for fear of spoiling his reputation and injuring his business.

B.—Give him a call when you go to Bellefonte, you will find him just opposite the "Iron Front" in Mrs. Graffius's Store Room, one of the most obliging, clever fellows you ever seen. He will furnish you anything from a paper collar to the finest kind of a coat, at prices, which for cheapness is perfectly astonishing, and give you a good cigar to smoke into the bargain. So good morning John, mind what I've told you, when you want a suit of clothes.

J.—I will, and I'me much oblige for the information, I heard others speak very highly of Sternberg, and will try his clothes the next time I go to town. Good morning.

May 6th '64—tf.

HAUPT & Co.,
Have removed their Foundry from the old Stand at Bellefonte to the Milesburg Foundry and Machine shops, where they continue to manufacture the Watts improved plow, centre Lever [illegible] Hill and shears for all the plows ever made in this county. They also have an attractive variety of

IRON RAILING, CEMETERY ENCLOSURES
STEAM ENGINES AND MILL GEARING.

To this department of the business they give particular attention, and have a large stock of Patterns on hand for steam, flour and Saw Mills,

STATIONERY STEAM ENGINES

of any desirable capacity, from ten to twenty Horse Power built in the best of stylo. They also manufacture one and two Horse Tread powers—and four horse sweep Powers and Threshing machines to suit either. Corn crushers and other articles to numerous to mention. Orders received and castings delivered, with a variety of the above named articles kept at the old Hayes's property near the depot at Bellefonte Pa., where they have Machine, Plow and Patern makers, the best in the country, that can be consulted at any time concerning any work that may be wanted in their line of business. Give them a call you that want your work done up to order.

A. HAUPT, & Co.
May 6th 1864.—1y.

ORPHANS COURT SALE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of Centre county will be exposed to public sale on the premises in Potter twp,

ON SATURDAY JUNE 4th.

At 10 o'clock A. M., of said day. All that certain tract of land situate in Potter township, Centre county, adjoining lands of John Love, David Kerr, Jacob Kline and others, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES,

more or less, having thereon erected a

TWO STORY HOUSE, BARN, STABLING

&c., with a Spring of pure water running through it, and about

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES

cleared and in a good state of cultivation with a fine Orchard of choice fruit—the residue well timbered, known as the property of Jacob D[illegible] dec'd.

TERM OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of Sale, the residue in one year thereafter, with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

SAM'L ROYER.
JOHN H. BIBLE,
Administrators of Jacob Dunkle, dec'd.
May 6th, 1864.

UNION HOUSE, [illegible] PA.
D. C. KELLER, Proprietor.

The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has recently refitted the above named Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner, and he will spare no pains in making it an agreeable home for all sojourners. His table will always be luxuriously supplied from the markets of country and cities, and his Bar filled with liquors of choice brands. His charges are as reasonable as those of any other Hotel in the place, and he feels satisfied they can not be complained of by those who favor him with their custom. Expecting to receive a share of public patronage, and fully intending to deserve it, he throws open his house to the public and invites a trial.

JOB PRINTING executed in the neatest and best style at this office.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!

GREATEST BARGAINS IN THE COUNTY!!

The undersigned will open on the 1st of April at LIPTONS STORE ROOM, in

MILESBURG!!

A Magnificent assortment of entire new goods.

DRY GOODS!

Consisting in part of, Dress goods of every description, Calicoes, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonets, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, Spring and Summer shawls, also the latest Style of Cloaks and Circulars, which cannot be surpassed, in style quality or prices. Also a large assortment of Millinery goods of every description, Balmoral and Skeleton Skirts, Men and Boys' Clothing, all kinds of Shirts, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO,—

GROCERIES!

Including a large supply of Salt Fish, Bacon, Dried Beef, Lard, Candles, Coal and other Oils. An endless variety of Wooden & Willow Ware, Glass and Queensware, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Valises, Stationary, Notions, Carpets, Floor and Table Oil Cloth &c., &.

Having purchased our Goods *Exclusively for Cash*, we are enabled to offer them for sale cheaper than any Store in Central Pennsylvania.

All kinds of Country produce taken in Exchange, for which the highest Market price will be paid. Our motto is

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

April 1st, 1864—tf LYON & LOEBS.

[illegible]OO--It.

It has been known to botanists and travelers that in the mountains of Caucasia, in Europe, there exist certain plants, herbs, and roots which when combined and properly prepared, possess the extraordinary virtue of cleaning the skin of all cutaneous disorders. The great secret of the world-famed beauty of the Caucasian maidens and the purity of their complexions is attributable solely to the great cosmetic produced from these ingredients.

We have secured, at great expense, the recipe for this marvelous compound; have imported a quantity of the ingredients composing it, and now offer it to the people of the United States.

WE WARRANT IT TO CURE

Blotches, Pimples & Eruptions of the Skin,

and to entirely remove

FRECKLES, TAN, SUNBURN, ROUGHNESS AND REDNESS OF THE SKIN.

It renders the hands and complexion *soft, transparent* and *smooth*, and gives to the skin a healthy and youthful appearance.

Remember that it is WARRANTED. Everybody should use it. If your druggist has not yet procured it, send orders directly to us. Package sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any part of the United States, on receipt of $1,00.—Address

JOHN H. WEBB & Co.
Chemists and Pharmaceutists,
April 22 '64—3m. No. 102 Centre St. N. Y.

MRS. M. S. HUGHE'S
MILLINER,
Next door to the Post office. Has just opened a fine assortment of the latest styles of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Which she is prepared to make up and trim to the latest fashions and at

LOW PRICES.

BONNETS AND HATS

Always on hand and trimed with short notice

BLEACHING

Done in the most complete manner known to the trade

April 15th, 1864—3m

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between Allison Haupt, Isaac Haupt and P. S. Haupt under the firm of A. Haupt & Co., was dissolved on the 31st day of March, 1864. Isaac Haupt is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the said firm. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will please call and settle, and those having claims present them for settlement.

ALLISON HAUPT,
ISAAC HAUPT,
P S. HAUPT,
April 22, 1863—3t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The partnership heretofore existing between Swartz & Musser in the Mercantile business at Pine Grove mills Pa, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of April '64. The books and accounts are in the hands of Geo. M. Swartz who is authorized to settle the same. The business will be continued on by Geo. M. Swartz who is thankful for the past patronage and solicites the continuance of the same in the future.

GEO. M. SWARTZ
April 29 '64—tf SAMUEL D. MUSSER.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration on the Estate of Catharine Gill of Spring township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

CHRISTOPHER SCHLEM,
April 4th 1864—6t *Administrator.*

EXECUTORS NOTICE
Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the Estate of Abigail Sankey, late of Potter twp., Centre co., dec'd having been granted to the subscriber. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them properly autenticated.

W. J. KEALSH
Bellefonte April 8, '64—tf. *Executor.*

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.
Letters of Administration on the Estate of Maj. James H. Larrimer, dec'd., late of the 5th P. R. V., having been granted to the subscriber, he requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
April 22, '64—6t. Wm. FUREY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of Administration on the Estate of Miss Margaret Amanda Swartz, late of Spring township dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN M. FUREY,
April 29th '64—6t. *Administrator.*

TO CARPENTERS AND BRICKLAYERS.
Carpenters and Bricklayers will find steady employment and Cash wages on the new rail road at Renovo, 25 miles above Lock Haven on the Philadelphia and Erie Road,—Wages of Carpenters $2,25 per day, of Bricklayers $2,50 per day—Boarding $4,50 per week.

H. R. CAMPBELL,
April 19th '64—3m. Supt. of the Work.

ICE CREAM
And the Philosophy of its Manufacture.

A small treatise, with valuable recipes on this subject, will be sent FREE, by mail, to persons who will send their address to [illegible] & Co. [illegible] St., N. Y.