Since our last issue, we have had any amount of war news, but out of the whole, little can be relied upon as correct. About the only thing we know for a certainty is, that terrible fighting has been going on, since last Wednesday week. that a great many Americans has been Billed and wounded by Americans. These are about the only facts that are known, notwithstanding the thousands of reports circulated daily through sensation papers. Federal reports say that the 'rebels" have been driven back at every point, while the confederates claim that they have been victorious, in every unset. To give all the rumors that are affect, would fill adozzen papers large as the WATCHWAY. On Wednesday Butler was said to be within "one days march" of Richmond, on Thursday he was back at City Point, with the intention of remaining there. But little from Grant has been heard. Gen. Bedgwick iskilled. Col. Dare of the 5th Penna. this place) mortally wounded. The 148 Regt. wa believe was in the fight, but can give no partieplars, as none have reached us. Many a brave boys from "old Centre" has no doubt fell. The reported losses on both sides will font up from fourty to fifty thousand. The Pennsylvania re, serves are said to have been almost annihilated when the truth is known however, things may Ition of being overwhelmingly defeanot be as bed as now reported. All that we can ted? do is to wait patiently for the end. If Richmond falls we will hear of it, but in our estimation that will not happen for some time yet. *

Policy or Principle.

Some two weeks since we took occarion, not "to read the editors of the Patriot & Union, out of the party," but rimply to give our opinions, in plain terms, of the course they had marked out for our party to pursue during the coming Presidential election. For doing so they have seen proper, not only to read us, along with our valued and able cotemporary, the Cincinnati Enquirer, quite a lesson on Democracy, but to sion between those who should be united, and with stirring up strife between those who should be friends. In commenting as we did upon their article, we had no desire to begin a controversey. neither did we wish to wound the feelings of those whom we have heretofore claimed and still hope to claim as friends, but did it because we believed sincerely, that the doctrine contained in that oditorial, tended directly to weaken, distract and disgrace the Democratic party, and to aid the Abolitionists in 'their crusade against our principles and professions. To prove that we were right in our conclusions, we need only point to the use made of it by the Pittsburg Dispatch and other Abolition organs of the State, and to show that we were not alone in condemning it as anti-democratic, and unprincipled, it is only necess sary to quote the following from the Washington Examiner, one of the ablest and most influential Democratic papers of Western Pennsylvania, in commenting upon the extracts copied by the

abolition journals. It says: abolition journals. It says:

"The sentiments expressed in these extracts are imprincipled and very occupy " " " Those who label are imprincipled and truckling "polity," with the name of hemocracy, are quity of a base and infusions furgery. It men are determined to pursue such an unprincipled course, we protest most carnestly against their stealing our honored party name."

Our Harrisburg cotemporary may prononnee this "coarse." "wanton" or "swaggering" as it did our remarks but we cannot help it. There are at times infections on the body politic, which ter for the patient. If plain words have lieved it necessary to use plain words. -The position the Democratic party has been placed in by the course of the PAT-RIOT & UNION, as one of the leading forgans of the State, compel those who would socour PRINCIPLES succeed, and our party prosper, to speak out plainly and pointedly in opposition to the pernicious "Policy" it would fasten upon

The editors of the Patriot and Union know "that'at the beginning" the Democratic party, was not for the war, that the Democracy of Pennsylvania, in mass Convention in February 1861, unanimously declared

"That we will, by all proper and leg timate means, oppose, discountanance and prevent any attempt on t e part of the Republicans in powstempt on t e part of the Republicans in power to make any a med aggression upon the Southern States; especially so long as laws contravening their rights shall remain unrepealed on the statute books of the Northern States, and so long as the just demands of the Couta shall continue to be unrecognized by the Republican majorities in those States and unsecured by proper amendatory explanations of the Constitution."

Passing by the pledges made by the democrats of other Northern States, South; if so, from what source do you not to imbrue their hands in the blood of their brethren of the South, and overlooking for the present, the long cherished doctrines of State sovereignty, as counciated in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of '98 and '99, and which has always been recognized as a fundamental principle of Democracy in this country, we would ask if the foregoing resolutions, passed unanimously by the representatives of the Democracy of Penn rylvania after aix States had seceded, or resumed the rights, delegated to the Federal government, justifies them in appertunity to the Washington and the rights, delegated to the Federal government, justifies them in appertunity to the Washington and the state of implicable hostility to the Washington and a currency of rags, who can presume to direct affairs? Where every in the beginning was for the war? Sure to become appearance for that class of paragas. Who demonstrate themselves "War Democratic" the beginning was for the translets of the state of paragas. Who demonstrate themselves "War Democratic" have forgotten the highery of their parity, or would intend the state of will you maintain the Government to direct affairs? Where every looky the device of constitutional liberty is gone, who can forestell the future? The property is seized for taxes; the person dragged off in the conscription, and to surmoults all, Control to surmoults a resolutions, passed unanimously by the

the finger of time can offsee. The massee of the Democracy have never been in heart 'for the war." When that frensied madness, which many mistonic for enthusiasm, seized the country, the rank and file of our good old party looked' to their former leaders for support and direction. These, through mercenary deires, cowardly fears, or impelled by that dastardly virtue, policy, bowed and ering ed to the bloody monster conjured up by fanaticiem, and thus permitted the rea eelings and sentiments of the Democray to be overnwed by the infamous pros ription which stalked over the , land.-Then, as now, every pulsation of the Democratic heart was for peaces-then as now overy feeling was against this wicked, elentless, useless war.

If as the editors of the Patriot & Un on declare, "the chosen chief of the Democratic party in the next campaign. will be inetitably some one who is com-tottled to the war—a "War Democratifyon please;" without "beings stutified by standing on a peace platform' -then indeed is the future dark. If both great political parties in the North declare for a further prosecution of the war, we have no hope for the country? We be-Reserves, (son in law of T. K. Knox Esq. of lieve with Douglas that "war is disunion Sustand irreparable, and cannot and will not support a candidate pledged to a further and more vigosous prosecution of it Can our party endorse such bloody and revolutionary sentiments as the following without placing itself in the pos- paid, any one can form a very good opin-

> a test f
>
> "The object of the present war differs from
> to so a which notes in a managed, manify in
> t's. That the jurious of ordinary war is to
> compare a peace, and tanks a treaty on advantageous terms, but in this context icknes become nicessury to crush a population, sufficiently su nervus, inteligent and worlds to constitute a sa

"I refer to a movement from Kansas and Ne Treter to a novement from Kanesa, and Ne-brasks through the Indian territory upon 76.04 River and Western Texas, for the purpose of protecting and developing the latent Union and free State settliment, well known to predom-nate in Western Texas, and which like a similar sentiment in Western Virginia, will, if proerted, ultimately organize that section into a fre

The author of such sentiments without he "stultification" of being placed, on a platform of principles, would no doubt make a very desirable candidate for charge us with trying to create dissen- those who support the war, yet denounce the policy-aid the thicfyet condemn the theft. Abolitionist too, could support him, believing that "sections of 'slave' States, would be organized into free States, members of State Legislatures arrested, newspapers muzzled, editors and speakers imprisoned, patriots banished and proclamations to any extent furnished, but would the honest masses of the Democracy give him their confidence and support?

- In answer to the interogatories of our cotemporary. "Can you have peace at this time if you want it? And will you tell us what you mean to do if you get t? Can you gain as things look now of ular support, and elect a president n a neace plutform? We would say:

1st. Any Federal Administration can have peace in ten days, if they desire it, not at "any cost," but a fair and honorble peace. The war on the part of the North is one of aggression and conquest on the part of the South it is entirely defensive, the moment we cease fighting them - ay soon as we remuliate the idea of 'crushing' a population, sufficiently numerous inteligent and warlike to constitute a-nation," the horrors of war will cease, and the blessings of peace be re--mired to our country.

· 2d If we get peace-whenever we get it, we intend to go to work in good earnest to repair the damages produced by the war-to rebuild our governmental structure, and make it if possible as great and glorious as it was before the vandal hands of puritan abolitionists. like stubborn and ugly sores on the human body can only be removed by caustic, and the sooner it is applied the better placed on a peace platform, all we

want is a platform of principles, a Demobeen used, it is simply because we be cratic platform, that embodies the ideas of Jefferson, Madison and their compatits, and whether we can elect a Presidention such a platform, depends upon two elrepmstances, and we believe only two-namely, the kind of support he would receive from those calling themselves War Democrats, and the extent of the frauds the administration would per petrate upon the elective fran-

Having thus frankly answered the interogratories of our cotemporary and explicitly stated what we want-disclaiming all ideas of infalibility, and admitting the posibility of being in error, we would re-pectfully submit the following questions, and for the sake of the cause, and the information we may gain-hope that they may be answered as honestly and fairly as we have attempted to answer those prounded to us.

In the event of the election of a War Democrat upon a WAR platform do you propose to put forth renewed and vigorous efforts to subjugate the people of the derive authority to wage war against sovereign States? How will you raise money to enable you to further prosecute it, and the men to fill the armies, which by that time will be almost depleted? Or do you propose, as soon as your candidate is elected to kick over all your professions and pledges in favorous war, and make peace on the most favorable terms

possible?

tion by bloom of standismarming. On the other hand, if the South still maintains its capability for resistance, how long after your administration come

into power, do you propose to continue your efforts to "crush" eight millions of your equals and make them live as your slaves? Po you then deny the truth of Jack-

son's statement, "that the constitution cannot be maintained nor the Un ion preserved, in apposition to public feeling, by the mere exertion of the coercirc powers confided to the general gov ernment?
When these questions are puswered,

we may perhaps have others to propound, and until we are satisfactorilly enlightened on the above points we shall consider the position of the war Democracy, as false to every instinct of patriotism, and calculated only to weaken and destroy the Democratic party.

Abolition Taxes.

We do not know what the tax-navers of Centre county think about the taxes now, but we can have a pretty good idea what they will think of them in the course of the present year. When 71 mills for county purposes, 10 and 20 for State, 7) for Relief, together with the school tax, road tax, poor tax a proportionate amount of special county and special State tax, to say nothing of the dozzen other taxes, that will be levied, is to be ion of what the feelings of the men who have laborred hardall their lives to secure a home for themselves and families, will be, when they see the earnings of years of toil swept away, by the ruthless hand of tax-gatherers, to pay the interest on a debt contracted by a war gotten up by abolitionism, for the purpose of destroying the government founded by the putriots of the revolution. Taxation is a thing, of the present. We need not look away down the future for it, it will be there as it is here now, enormous and burdensome. What we have paid in the past, is but a mite in comparison to what stringent and oppressive enactments will take from us, until repudiation comes. But we must not complain. We, the peple, elected the imbeciles new in office, for the purpose of having a 'change ; we have got it. A change from low to high-a change from peace to war-a change from plenty to wantfrom affluence to beggary-from liberty to slavery-from strength to weaknessfrom Union to dis-union. This is what we received by that "change," this is what we will have for years by reason of it. Do you, tax payers of Centre county, want to continue on in this way, increasing still higher the taxes that you can scarcely pay to-day? Do you'never again, wish to enjoy the blessings of the Government of our fathers, or behold days like the many prosperous, peaceful and happy ones that once dawned upon us? If so, continue to support this war. and the party that has labored thirty years to inaugurate it-the party that from the time of the Revolution, has had but one object, one aim-the destruc-

burdened you with taxes, to grevious to

be borne.

tion of the American Republic -and in

carrying out that object -that aim, have

Taxes and Duties. The sun cose yesterday morning as bright as ever, but its rays shone upon a people whose sorrows mocked their brightness. A Congress celebrated only for lack of wisdo Congress celebrated only for lack of wisdom had been in session the day before. Its labors extended far into the night, and in each wing of the Capitol was passed an information measure. The House passed the fax bill; the Senate a resolution adding fifty per cent to the customs. The House tears from the widow and orphan a large, very large share of the pittiance which the hard times allow them and which the Sure of the pittiance which the hard times allow them, and which the Sen-ate by its action has made of far less value in buying those necessaries of life which f foreign growth The House increas ed the income tax to five per cent; the Sen-ate added one-half to the already high duty on sugar and coffee, and the hundred things of foreign importation, without which we can scarcely live. The House rushed its bill through with scarcely a word of debate; the Senate did the same in spite of every remonstrance of the ablest financier who sits in its councils.

How long a free nation will endure these things is a question time only can solve.—

The Senate bill increasing the duties was passed as a catch upon the importers.—What Government that juggles in this way What Government that juggles in this way ever can stand! An importer brings his cargo across the ocean under a pledge form the Government that it shall be admitted for a certain duty; it arrives at the wharf, and he finds that he has to pay an additional tax. Violated faith, and broken pledges, never admost the Government of a nation; and Mr. Stevens in the House, and Mr. Summer in the Senate, will find that this outrageous overthrow of all national honor will not be allowed much longer with impunity. With allowed much longer with impunity. With-out a word of warning the goods are taxed; without a note of preparation the law is passed; every remonstrance of Mr. Pessenden; once regarded as an oracle of finance, is in vain; that insanity which possesses, the worst American Congress that ever convented had full sway, and, with a laugh and a joke, the bill was hurried through, to blast American commerce and sully Ameri-

can fame.
So with the House. Every conceivable So with the House. Every conceivable thing is taxed at the highest rate. The more necessary the article the heavier the tax. The bill is rushed through in spite of all remonstrance and by the suppression of all debate. Men who know nothing of taxing make the rates. Wetched maniacs who know only to love the negro, presume to jar the delicate chords of finance. The company of the contraction try is going to ruin—each one gives it a kick to make it go the faster—and, as a chorus of bachanals cry for wine, their discordant voice agree in but one strain—

. AN W

Congressional Orgics.

The House was given up to day mainly to the District of Columbia bringes and Ass. In the last it rather out district and Ass. In the last it rather out district an atlantage to give defect to be the description of the two bathers, which half the membigs were shouting for year mit not yout.

Had we a Shakkepfare in these times

Had we a Shakespate in these times what a theme for successful tragedy would he find in the American Congress. He Could study human nature in a new and melanoholy phase, and develop and personity it in a character that would belipse the Tame of Hamlet or Othalis. It is, doubtful if a scene similar to the one above described has been enacted in the hineteenth century. The law makers of a suffering country given over to fun and surbulence. en over to fun and surbulence.

While hundreds of thousands of brave men have gone forth to do and die at their country's call and death is holding high carnival in their midst, while sorrow for the tallen provades nearly every household in the land and anxiety is depicted on every countenance, Congress devotes its day to

fun.

Gold at a large premisin—the finances of the country almost total ing—the public confidence exhibiting symptoms of alarm—fall prices and ancing—speculation rearing its air castles soon to be dissolved into nothingness and the great heart of the nation throbbing audibly with anxiety and fear, yet Congress waxes merry over the spectacle and indulges in a day of fun.

The energies of the people are taxed to their utmost—racrifices are called for and freely made, such as find no parallel in modern times—the arm of lator weakened—productive industry surtailed—self-denial and privation made necessary to perso-s

al and privation made necessary to perso-of limited means—the windows of the polit

ical heavens seem open and "The Tempest weaves its thickening gloom." yet Congress heeds not the awful reality and in mockery of the public grief revols in clamorous merriment. How long is this thing to last:? When will the public good bave its day and a respectable hearing in the lialls of legislation? How long in vain shall the neonle yet turn to Congress in How long in vain shall the people yet turn to Congress in panuful—prayerful anxiety for some measures of wisdom and patriotism that will dispel the surrounding gloon. They have waited long and patiently and it, is not un-reasonable that they should demand a truce this congressional fun and turbulence .-It'is not a question for political difference It doeply concerns every citizen—his property and happiness. There may be fun i Congress-but there is sadness out of it .-There may be gainty in the drawingroom of shody, but there are distress and sober of shody, but there are distress and sobness at the firesides of the people. It time that members of Congress knew the or knowing it made better use of the know! The Bacchanalian mysteries presen adjoint and the back of the pages of Eury-pides but what Kind of a picture will the revelries of the present Congress aford in the volumes of some future Bancroft.—Dubuque Herald.

A Characteristic Speech.

Mr. Lincoln's electioneering speech at Baltimore, at the opening of the Maryland Invitute Fair, on the nighbof the 18th inst., began and ended like all his other speeches, at Point-no-Point. It was, like the speaker's mund, wandering and indecisive. In one particular, and one only, did it manifest any directines, and that was upon a matter which he wished the radicals to understand distinctly and clearly, in order that he might secure their support in the Presiden-tial campaign. He wanted them to, know perfectly v well that he was sound on the

miscegen question.
Mr. Lincoln, therefore, devoted his entire speech to the "inevitable negro." H said not a word about the Union or its resto ration—not a syllable about the Constitution and its maintenance—Neither did he waste time in idle disquistions about the liberty of white men in the United States, since that is a tale of the past. But he went it strong for the freedom of the negro, inasmuch as he is the "coming man," to whom King Abraham perhaps intends to will the cross when he is done with it. Though his speech was haide at the opening of a Fair under stood to be for the benefit of the soldiers not a word had the President to utter in be half of bur ballant white boys in the field or their afflicted and suffering families a home.

"Ob no he never mentioned them !" But he had much to say about the black soldiers. That was the theme that warmed his heart and inspired his intellect. Tha the radicals, whom he had displeased on former occasions, might new rally heart and hand to his support, Mr. Lincold-asserted over and over that he "took the responsibility" of employing negro soldiers; and upon his head will rest, according to his own dec larations, all the consequences of an act so degrading in its character, and so prejudi-cial, in all its relations, to the army and the

when Mr. Lincoln came to speak of the slaughter at Fort Pillow, his mind relapsed into its usual state of uncertainty. He threatened retaliation, but with no distinct idea upon whom it should be visited? He geomed to suspect that those guilless of the barbarous butrages, should not suffer for them. He could only reiterate the declarathem He could only resterate the decurra-tion that retalistion will take place, but how was, he said, "a question still to be settled." With these vague words he con-tradicted the notion which, he said, existed, that the Goveanment did not intend to do anything about the matter. And his syco-plants applauded him.—Statesman.

MR STANTON AND THE NEWS.—The intelligence which Mr. Secretary Stanton yesterday designed to furnish to the American terday designed to furnish to the American people was an insult to the common understanding of every man, woman and child in the country. What ineffable folly to tell us that he had no official intelligence from the front, and in the same paragraph announce certain information received by a scout? I si t possible that our Government can obtain the report of a battle made by a Confederate General to his tovernment, and cannot get a report from the Commanand cannot get a report from the Comman-der-in-Chief of its own armies? Do we not der-in-Chief of its own armies? Do we not know that the telegrams have been received in this city from officers in the Army of the Potomac to their families? And yet we are cooly told by Mr. Staffon, that he the head of the War Dapartment, had no official news! Are the American people, whose hearts are wrung almost to bursting for their country's great peril, and for 'the death of hundreds of thousands of fathers, husbands and brothers, thus to be trified with and and brothers, thus to be trifled with, and openly mooked with such palpable misrep-resentations? Are we oblidere that we are thus to be smused, whilst great events, of which we dare not be told, are transpiring within carnon bound of the National Capi tal? Who is this man who thus dares to judge what is proper for A PROPER to know, and what is forbidden? Is he their servant or their master? No cause can call for such twaddling letters Mr. Stanton yester-day sent to Gen. Dix, and no military situ-ation can justify them! Let us have the truth—or silence!—Age.

AMOTHUR RESORT OF TERROR.

ANOTHER REACH OF TERROR. PROPERTY AND THE CONTROL PROPERTY AND CONTROL PROPERTY AND CONTROL PROPERTY AND CONTROL PROPERTY. AND CONTROL PROPERTY. IN CO. THE CONTROL PROPERTY. IN CO. THE CONTROL PROPERTY. AND CONTROL PROPERTY. party, and can be recoffed the hopination as matters now stand; and if nominated, is not sure of an electron. These are the grounds, and no other, that prompt the present atories of conspiracies. Another reign of terror is to be inaugurated. Martial law is to be declared. Under pretense of treasonable conspiracies, the people, are very, where to be subjected to the military. This thing has about played out. The temper of the people is hardly in a condition to bear thuch oppressions as Kaith, put

tion to bear such oppressions as Keith, put upon us here; and the way to create con-spiracies in earnest and of a formidable character is to act as the Abolition leaders now threaten. Let them, beware. We say the administration of the country so utterly unbearable that all other evils will be small in comparison with quiet submission. There is no conspirately sighing the country, except in the Presidential chair and in the councils of the nation. We say again to those in power, let them beware how they trifle with a people already oppressed and nearly ruined by a depreciated ourrency and the respect of taxation.

prospect of taxation.

In our judgment no martial law ought to be permitted in the State of Ohio, under the protense of conspiration, ect. Let the people all over the State take this matter in and .- Dayton Empire.

Such 18 Aboutionism .- The New Era, newspaper in the interests of General Fremont, lately at Washington, says, in speeking of the constitution and Union, "the dead cannot be brought to life," and proceeds upon this as a text to discourse, in the usual misseger manner, of the necessity of buring the old and preparing for the new government. This seems to be a cherished idea with Fremontites, as the names of the newspapers established by them will witness: the New Nation, the New Erq. ect. The new order of things which these visionary theorists seek to establish is as yet without form, and void rests on the face of their deep." Their egotism in imagining newspaper in the interests of General Fre-"without form, and voir reass of the face of their deep." Their egotism in imagining themselves capable of projecting a government whose promises shall exceed what was the preferement of the present one until the fourth of March, 1861, is illustrated, in the mparisons made by them between their leaders and the Deity. One wing of them claims for Lincoln heirship to Christ, and the other asserts Fremont's superiority to Lincoln.—Homes County (O.) Farmer.

NATIONAL BANKRUPTOY.—The New York Tribine says, "the nation is drifting standily towards bankruptcy. We are now in the gratificest crisis of our national history; and we choose dicarfs to do the work which might well employ angels. Something must be done to stop the tendency to ruin, or the well employ angels. Something must be done to stop the tendency to ruin, or the country is lost beyond redemption."—This is strong langungs to come from a party organ. But who is to blame for allowing "the nation to drift into bankruptcy?" The Administration have had things all their own way; not an obstacle has been interposed by the people of the North. After conducting the war for three years under such circumstances, the Tribune now admits that there is danger that "the country will be lost beyond danger that "the country will be lost beyond redemption!" There may be one hope left. The time for a change is coming, and the people cau, if they will, place men at the bend of the Government and in Congress who are not dwarfs-men who understand who are not dwarts—men was directorate the principles upon which Government was founded and who will endeavor to restore the Union.

A "LOYAL" FAVORITE .- George Thompson, the notorious English abolitionist, said in a late speech in Boston, in alluding to his visit to this country, some years ago:

"I was a disturber of public pence; I was an enemy to the Union; I was thought worthy to be denounted by your President in an address to Congress; I am unchan-This is the man to whom the Federal

House of Representatives, recently paid the compliment of voting the use of its hall for him to lecture in; and whose address on the occasion was listened to with apparent gratification by the President and his Cab-net, the Administrationists in Congress, and nearly all the shoddy aristocracy of Washngton city.

The person who was denounced by Hen-

ry Clay, Daniel Wobster and Stephen A. Douglas as an enemy to the nation, unfit to receive anything but the scorn of Americans is now entertained with distinguished honors by the Administration leaders in every

— It is said that the negro wenches are to have a National Convention to insist on having Fred. Douglass put on the Republi-can ticket for vice-President, and that, if this re this request is refused, they mean to punish Sumner, Beecher, Wilson. and, infact, the men of the Republican party generally, by putting thair backs dead against Musegenation This may be just, but a cruel movenent of the wenches. If they hold out, however, it is probable that the Republican leaders will yield the point to them.

-The outrages on Democrats in the West are committed even upon Democratiq ladies. A young lady living near Believille Ill., was out horseback riding not long since when her horse was stoped by a soldier who told her to "hurrah for Abe Lincoln, or else he would cut off her hair." This she spun-kily, refused to do when the wretch seized her, and with his pocket-fairle actually per-formed the operation of cutting off her hair!

-Ablition begets war and disunionwar begets debt—debt begets taxation— taxation begets burdens on the producing or lastoring class.—The beauties of all this system of coorcion or force may be seen in aystem of coercion or lorge may be seen in the condition of things in Europe. Abolition, then, brings war, disunion, national debt, national banks, the tyranny of dilattered money mongers, and laboring people impov-orished by taxation, tyranny and ruin.— Such is the abolition feast. Why will hon-est laboring men vote with such a party?...

RACH WIGHER that has been made Each Model that has been made what they call "free" since the war commenced, has cost at least 150 pounds of sterling silver. At the average expense of negroes at the South before the war, we might have bought a militon of them and set them hose with what it has cost to get about a hundred thousand. Nothing is included in this calculation for white men betstered in the arrane and wonerty debutchered in the scrape and property de-

A Republican exchange says that "Mr. Lindoln is good enough President for the Republican party." That may be true, but at the same time he is a very bad President for the United States. Indeed, he exampt with truth, be called a President at all—he is only the chief of a perty, of a revolutionary, demagorgaic, fandical, and unprincipled party at that.

Canada is so througed with counterConsider is so througed with counterfelt greenbacks, by the special are in horsets, cattle, futter, grain and countercounter in the sets of the duite of his appointment on
Sapt, of the Work.

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And 19th 64—2m.

Supt, of the Work.

And the Fallesephy of its Manufacture.

May 12th, 1864.

JAMES H. RANKIN.

And the Fallesephy of its Manufacture.

A small treatise, with valuable recipes on this
subject, will be sent FRRE by sall, to person
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

A DIALOGUE. John Hille | Milly, how are you this more

Billy Fine thank you, how are times with Just tollerable; stoney's plenty, or rather Jai Just tollerables stoney's planty, or rather the paper that is called money nowed says is plenty, but, everything is so intolerably high, goods of all kinds and everything accepting 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 the Billy, that you always, go so neatly dressed, with clothes of such good quality and seeh wardless it, when I know that you do no half as much in the year for clothing as I do, and yet I look like a ragamumin, most of the time?

-Well John I cant' exactly tell, I'll admit B.—Well John I cant' exactly tell, I'll admit that you look pretty rough somethnes, and I know you get a great many cloths, but perhaps you go to the wrong establishment to make your purchases—some placks where the merchant is not acquainted with the business, and has nothing on hand but some "glop shop" stnff, study on to him by the sharrers in the city. Now if you will take my advice and go to Sternbergs, when you want your next sait, 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 Bellerfonte?

7 —Bocauso ho makes it his exclusive busi 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, whore 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 lot me tell you John, my clothes do not cost me ppy more now,—everything high as it is, than they did hefore prices wentup and I bongsit from men who knew nothing of the business but to mat high prices on poor goods. men who knew nothing of the basiners but to put big prices on poor goods.

J.—Woll 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. I'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 nething 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 Reson one of the most obliging, clever fellows you ever seen. His most obliging, clever fellows you ever seen.

rront in Mrs. oranges a core thom, one of the most obliging, clever fallows you ere seen. He will farnish you anything from a paper collar to the finest kind of a cost, at prices, which for channess is perfectly astonishing, and give you a good of as the smeeks into the bargain. So good of the most of the most observed that I've the most of the most of the second of the most observed that I've the most of the most observed the most observed the most of the most observed the m morning John, mind what I've told you, when you want a suit of clothes.

J.—I will, and 'me much oblige for the information, I heard others speak ware kinds.

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.

Statas.

Statas.

Have acco.,
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 side 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 designable capacity, from ten to twenty Hurse Power built in the best of style. They also manufacture one and two Horse Tread power--and four horse tweep 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 proporty 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 1854 .-- 1 %

OGRPHANS COURT SALE. By virtue of an order of the Orphan ourt of Centre county will be exposed to pub 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 do., with a Spring of pure water running through ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES

cleared and in a good state of cultivation with a fine Orchard of choice fruit—the raidue, well timbered, known as the sound of Jacob Pesam 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 premi-

> SAM'L'ROYER. JOHN H. BIBLE, Administrators of Jacob Dunkle, dec'd.

May 6th, 1864. GUNS, PISTOLS FISHING TACKLE, WINE CUTLREY.

AND SPORTING APPARATUS GENERALY Rods, Hooks,
Lines, Nots,
Reels, Folis,
Baskets, Gloves.
Bait, Flies,
Masks, Billies,
Corkscrews, Dog Collars &c.,
constantly on hand and for sale—Wholesale and
Retail at—

JOHN KRIDERS. N. E. cor. 2nd & Walnut March 11 '64-6m.

TINION HOUSE,

MILROY PA D. C. KELLER, Proprietor.

D. C. KRILLER, 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 sejourners. 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 these of say 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. and invites a trial.

SIMON A. FELDMAN,
INFORTER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHEAT, RYDAND BOURBON WHISKY - NO. 506 NORTH MINTH STREET,

(Below Spring Garden,) PHILADELPHIA, PENNA Sept. 1861.

A UDITORS NOTICE.

In the master of the distribution of the moneys in the hands of Bichard Conley Esq. Sheriff of Centre Co., arising from the sale of the real estate of David Bollinger.—The undersigned spicified by the Court of Centre Co., an anditor to distribute the above moneys, will attend to the distribute the above moneys, will attend to the distribute of his appointment on Saurday the 11th day of June naxt, 10 Celock A. M. et his office.

May 12th, 1864. JAMES H. RANKIN.

Auditor.

MIECL LANEOUS

NEW STORM AND NEW GOODS! CHRAPHET RANGATHS IN YES COURTY !!

The undersigned will open on the let of April the TONE STORE ROOM, in - ANTERSBURGIES /

A Magnificent assortment of entire new goods DRY GOODS!

Consisting in part of, Dress goods of every description, Californ, Californ, Satulates, Cotton-sta, Figures, Charles, Ch

Sainleta, Cotton-eta, Flameiela, Ging-hama, Muslins, Spring and Summer shawla, also the ialest Style of Charle and Gircu-lars, which cannot be surpassed, which cannot be surpassed, n, which cannot be surpassed, it quality or prices. Also a large riment of Millinery goods of ever description, Balmoral and Skel-eston Skirfa, Men and—Soys' Clothing, all kinds of Shirts, &c, &., &., ... A. L. S. O,... GROCERIES!

Including a large supply of Salt Fish, Bacon, Driod Beef, Lard, Candies, Coal and other Oils. An endless variety of Wooden & William Ware, Glass and Queensware, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats, and Cape, Trunka, Valles, Skationary, Notions, Carpets, Floor and Table Oil Cloth &c., &.

Having purchased our Goods Exclusively for Cush, we are enabled to offer them for sale cheaper than any Store in Central Pennsylva-

nia.

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

"QUICK SALES AND SHALL PROPITS." April 1st, 1884-if LYON & LOEBS

It has been known to botanists and travelers that in the mountains of Caucasia, in Europe, there exist cartain plants, herbs, and roots which then combined and properly prepared, the extraordinary virtue of cleaning the skin of all cutaneous disorders. The great secret of the world-famed beauty of the Caucasian mai-dens and the purity of their complexions is at-tributable solely to the great essentiar produced-from these ingradients. from these ingredients.

om these ingredients.

We have secured, at great expense, the recipe

Blotches, Pimples & Eruptions of the Skin. and to entirely remove

FRECKLES, TAN, SUNBURN, ROUGHNESS AND REDNESS OF THE SKIN. It reulers 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 hagnot yet pro-cured 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 \$4,00.— Address

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

MRS. M. S. HUGHL'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 in 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 nership lately existing between Allison II I. sac. Haupt and P. S. Haupt under the fi

uership lately existing between Allison Hampt, Iran-Haupt and P. S. Hampt under the firm of A. Hampt & Co., was dissolved on the 31st day of March, 1864. Irane Hampt is authorized to settle all debts due to and by the said firm. All persous knowing themselves indebted to said irm will please call and rettle, and those having claims present them for retilement.
ALLISON HAUPT,
15AAC HAUPT,

P. S. HAUPT.

April 22, 1863-3L DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. The partnership heretofore existing between Swartz & Musser in the Moroantile 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 the M. Swartz who is authorized to settle The same. The business will be continged. Mr. Swartz who is thankful for

patronage and solicites the continuance of same in the future. GEO. M. SWARTZ BAMURL D. MUSSER

April 29 '64--tf

LEGAL NOTICES.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

A Letters of Administration on the Retate 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 anthenticated, for, settlement.

CHRISTOPHER SCHLEM,

Administrator. ion on the Ra

EXECUTORS NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that, letters testamentary on the Estate of Abigail Sankey, late of Pottar 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.

Bellefante April 8, 64 tf.

A DMINISTRATORS MOTICE.

Letters of Administration A DMINISTRATORS MOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of Maj. James H. Larrinier, 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 thous having elaims to present them daily authenticated for sottlement. April 22, '64—64., Wm. FUREY.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. A DELINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letter of Administration on the Estate of Miss Margaret Amanda Swarts, late of Spring township dee'd, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indepted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

jóhn M. Purby, April 29th '64-6t.

THO CARPENTERS AND BRICKLAYERS.

Carpenters and Bricklayers will find steady employment and Gash wages in the new rail road at Reevoo, 25 miles above Look Hayes on the Philadelphia and Eris Boad, rail road at Renvoo, 25 miles above Look Haren on the Philadelphia and Eris Road,— Wages of Curpenters \$5,25 per day, of Brick-layers \$2,50 per day—Boarding \$4,50 per week.

April 19th '64—2m.

H. R. CAMPBELL,
Supt, of the Work.