W.W. WHITE. . PENTIST.

Offers his professional services to the citizen: Pinegrove and vicinity. JAMES H. RANKIN.

ATTORNEY AT LAW. BELLEFONTE, PENN'A. Office on the Dismond, one door west of the

WILLIAM A. WALLACE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. OLEARPIELD, PRASA.

Will visit Belletonto professionally when specially retained in connection with resident coun

ORVIS & CORSE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

. LOCK MAYEN, FENN'A.
Will practice in the several courts of Centre
and Clinton counties. All business entrusted to
their agre will be promptly attended to. DR. WINGATE,

John D. Wingate Dentist, office in the Ma-boni Hull. At home, except perhaps the first two weeks of each month. MARRY Y. STITZER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW BRERIP'S OFFICE,
BELLEFONTE PA.
May be consulted in English or German.
Mater 1801,—II.

JOHN IN ORVIS. ORVIS & ALEXANDER. ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

BELLEFONTE, Office—Robm No. 4, up stairs, Reynolds's Icon Front, directly opposite the Watchman office, on Main street.

DR. J. B. MITCHELL.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. BELLEYONTE, PENN'A. Will attend to professional calls as herotefor. He respectfully offers his services to his frien a and the public. Office at his residence on Air.

> A. O. PURST, AT FOUNEY AT LAW.

BELLEPONTE, PENN'A Will practice in the several Courts of Centro and Clinton Counties. All legal beauces cu-trusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office.—On the North-west corner of the Di-

> DR. Z. W. THOMAS. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. Office on Mill street, opposite and the public. Of the National Hotel. Refers to Drs. J. M. M. Coy, S. Thompson, T.

BANKING HOUSE

WM. F. REYNOLDS & CO. BELLEPOYTE, PENK'A.

Billest Exchange and Notes discounted.— Collections in de and proceeds promptly temit ted. Interest paid on special deposits. Ex-change in the Esstem etios constantly on hand for sale. "Poposits received.

MI-CELLAN EOUS

TEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.

'G. W. PATTON, Proprietor.

Having purchased the extensive Jewelry Establishment of W. J. Stein, and largely increased the Stock, the Prorhetor, will keep constantly on hand, a splendid assortment of

AMÉRICAN WATCHES,

PATENT LEVER.
ENGLISH LEVER.
CYLENDAR ESCAPEMENT

WATCH CHAINS OF ALL KINDS,

VIOLIN BOWS.

ROOFFOX TELEBRAS ... in smithers arealists. STREET AUTERICA THEY test for of the spenden marair alla

"STATE RIGHTS AND PROPRAT UNION."

BELLEFONTE, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 27 1864.,

MISCELLANEOUS HALT! LISTEN! STOR AND READ!

PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH, SAYE TOUR MONRY AND LIVE HAPPY AND CONTENTED SHOULD PURCHASE YOUR LIQUORS AT THE WHOLESALE

WINE AND LIQUOR STORE ON BISHOP STREET directly approving the old Temperance

ABRAHAM BAUM &Co.

Vol. 9.

Notwithstanding the enormous taxes imposed upon all articles in his line of business, he still continues to soil the purest articles at the very lowest agares: Every discription of, FORKIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS, wholessie and retail, at the lowest cash prices which are warranted to be the best qualities according to their respective prices. His stock consists in part of

OLD BYE; MONONGAHELA,

IRISH, WHEAT, NECTAR

and others whickies, at from 371 cents to \$2,00 per gallon. Also,
ALL KINDSOF BRANDIES, frem 75 cts., to \$8,00 per gailon. Holland Gin gare, from 75 cts., to \$2,50 per gallon. PORT, MADERIE, CHERRY, BLACKBERRY and other wines—the best articles—at as reasonable rates as con be had in the city.

CHAMPAGNA, BLACKBERRY, GINGER, AND CARAWAY BRANDIES, PURE JAMACA AND NEW ENGLAND RUM CORDIALS OF ALL KINDS,

all o which will be warranted to be as represented, and sold at prices exceedingly low.

All the liquors offered for sale at this establishment have been purchased at the United States Custom House, and consequently must be

Physiciaus and others are respectfully requested to give his fiquors a trial. PURE PORT WINE JUICE IN TOWN. May. 28, 1862. tf.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE EVERY BODY ASTONISHED AT THE PURENESS AND CHEAPNESS OF THE ARTICLES SOLD AT Meff & extele's

WHOLESALE WINE AND LIQUOR STORE

BISHOP STREET, BELLEFONTE PA., The proprietors of this establishment take pleasure in informing the public that they have constantly on hand a supply of choice foreign and domestic inquors, such as

Old Nectar, Old Rye, Manning And Irish Whiskey; Cognac, Blackberry,

Cherry, Ginger, And common Brandies Port, Maderia,

Cherry, And List n Wines, Scotch, And Holland Gin; New England Rum,

CORDIALS Peppermint, Annisced and The attention of practicing physicians is call-

PURE LIQUORS, suitable for monicul purposes. Bottles jugs and Demijons constantly on had. We have,

ONLY PURE NECTAR WHISKEY in Town.
All liquors were bought when liquors were low, and we sell them accordingly. All liquors are warranted to gi

AFTER THE WAR-WHAT THEN?

There has been the wildest enthusiasm among the people, or a bertain portion of them, over the recent news from the army of the Potomac. Admirting that the news ja all true, what is there in it to rejoice at? This is the question which few ask themselves, and which the most could not answer if, they were asked to give a reason for their mad hurrain. One unthinking fellow in a crowd raises, a shout, and the whole congregation echo him, without really knowing what rational, gause they have ly knowing what rational cause they have for exultation.

Let us probe the matter a little. Suppose the Confederate armies are defeated decisively everywhere; that the rebels lay down fheir arms unconditionally; and that pence, so far as active hostilities are con-cerned, is once more restored. What then? Will we be where we were before the strife began? Will the old Union and the old Constitution be re-established? These are problems whose solution must follow immediately on the close of the conflict in the field, and which promise to be a source of more serious social and political disquiet. more serious social and politica: disquiet. of use a mild term, than even the war itself.

If Grant overcomes Lee, what will the nation have gained? A cessation of b ood-shed, perhaps, but what beyond? The namy we have cannot be disbanded for a great while, if ever, if the people in the rebellious States are to be treated as a conquered people, inadmissable to equal political regular with his and therefore to be held rephe, indumissable to end of position regists with us, and therefore to be held perpetually in subjugation. And if the army must be maintained for such a purpose, the enormous cost of it must go on from year to year. Besides, of what value, from year to year. Desides, of what value, practically, would a reunion with the prople of the South be to the people of the North, if that union is to be merciy an enforced connection of communities between whom the very nature of their association must breed mutual hatred and repulsion? paid by an alliance that must cost millions

of dollars annually to sustain it, while it could be productive of no possible social happiness and prosperity, and no national strength. We throw out these suggestions only in view of the probable, effort of the radical element of the Administration party to regard the secended States, was stouch an nihilated by the war, and to deal with the territory and its inhabitants according to the barbarian law of conquest. On-such the barbarian law of conquest. On-such conditions there could be no peace, no un-ion, no relations of any kind with the Southern people-that would be worth hav-ing or preserving, much less struggling for as our armies have striven in the last three

But leaving out of view for the presen all speculations as to what terms the Gor-crament may make with the Southern peo-ple, should they be effectually subligated, tet us inquire what we of the loyal States will have to boast of if the political views and principles of the radical anti-slavery party of this section shall control the Gov ernment and sheer it fundamentally to suit themselves? This is a much more impor-tant question than that which merely effects he future status of the rebel States. When the future status of the rebel States. When the war ends, shall we be restored to the civil liberties we enjoyed before the present Administration took them away on the pretence of ministry necessity. Shall swe get back again, in their original strength and completeness, the privilege of the vrit of habe ar corpus, the right of trial by jury, the right of every citizen to be secure in the trial of the property against his house and person and properly against illegal searches and sciences, the right of bong exempt from imprisonment, except after due dérivation of crime by a competent tribunal, and all the other great and tent tribunal, and all the other great and vital prérogatives of the citizen of a free Commonwealth? The war may put an end to the Rebellion. But when the var closes, will the people of the loyal States be relieved from a multa y despoism? That is the question, which we are concerned about much more even than we are concerned about the doubtful fortunes of the present struggle between the forces of Grant and

struggle between the forces of Grant and Lee.
It will be very well to maintain the "flag,"
if we shall thereby scoure all that the flag It will be very well to maintain the "flag," if we shall thereby secure all that the flag once represented. It will be well to crush the Southern conspiracy, against the Government, if after the crushing, the Government, as instituted by our Revolutionary fathers, remains to us intact. But if it should turn out, through the blind enthusiant of the people, that we have only put down one rebeltion against the Constitutional liberities of the people, to enthrone in perpetual rule over us aitother set of trairors to the Constitution, who have taken away all our legal rights and liberties, in order to secure them to the negro, we may

**MINISTRATION AND REPORT AND ADDRESS AND

THRILLING INCIDENT.

The following touching narrative of an incident in the siege of Charleston is taken from the Mercury of that city:

from the Mercury of that city:

The Yankees from time to time throws shell into the city, and nobody seems to mind it. But miafortume willed that yesterday a shell should throw the entire community fitto mourning.

Migs Anna Pickens, the daughter of our forager Obvernor, never consented to leave the city. Despite the representations of General Beauregard, she remained, braving the shelle and Greek hes, tending the wounded and cheering all with her presence. Among the wounded officers under her administering once, was Mr. Andrew Rochel-Among the wounded officers under her administering care, was Mr. Andrew Rochelle, a decendent of one of the noblest Huguenot families of this city. This young man was full of the Heliest grafflude to his nurse; gratitude gave birth to a more tender sentiment; his suit was listened to Governor Pickens gave his co sent, and the marriage was fixed for Suturday the 28d, of April.

of April.
Lieut. de Rochelle was on duty at Fort.
Sumter in the marning, and if was determined that the ceremony should take place at the residence of Gen. Bonham, in the evening at 7 o'clock. At the moment when the Episcopal clergyman was asking the bride it she was ready, a shell fell upon the roof of the building, penetrated to the room where the company were assembled' burst and wounded time persons, and among the rest, Miss Anna Pickens. We cannot describe the scene that followed. Order was at last re established, and the wounded were removed, all except the bride, who lay motionless upon the carpet. Her betrothed motionless upon the curper. Her betrothed kneeling and bending over her, was weep-ing histerly and trying to staunch the blood that welled from a terrible wound under her that Miss Pikhone had not longer than two hours to five. We will not paint the gen eral despair.

hours to live. We will not paint the gen eral despair.

When the wounded girl recovered her conseiquismoss, she asked to know her fate, and when they besitated to tell herwindrew," she said, "I beg you tell me the truth. If I must die, I can die worthy of the good old Abbe Raynal, who sat there in France contemplating the glorious terminanswer, and Miss Anna, summoning all her strength, attempted to smile, Nothing second be more heart-ronding than to see us a free nation. Let me refresh mine eyes by reading the prises course more heart-ronding than to see us a free nation. Let me refresh mine eyes by reading the prises the canbrace of death and against the terrible mortal pang. Governor Pickens, whose coursege is known, was almost without consciousness, and Mrs Pickens looked upon the refresh with the dry and haggard eye of one whose reason totters.

Lieut, de Rochelle was the first to speak. Lieut. de Rochelle was the first to speak. "Anna," he cried, "I will die soon, 100, on I would have you die my wife. There

"Anna," he cried, "I will die soon, too, but I wondtdrawe you die my wife. There is yet time to unite us."

The young girl did not reply; she was too weak. A slight flush rose we shinstant to her pale cheek; it could be seen that joy and pain were struggling in her spirit for the mastery. Lying upon a sora, her bridal dress all stanged with blood, her hair stanged who had was hear more heart dal dress all stained with blood, her hair disheveled, she had hever been more beautiful. Helpless as she was, Lieut. de Rochelle tock her hand and requested the Rev. Mr. Dickinson to proceed with the occumony. Whon'it was tine for the dying girl to say yes, her lips parted several times, but she could not articulate. At last the word was spoken, and a slight foam rested upon her lips. The dying agony was near. The minister sobbed as he proceeded with the ceremony. An hour afterward all was over, and the bridal chamber was the chamber of death.

THE WHEAT PROSPECT. The Columbus (Ohio) Crusis of the 25th ult., says: "It is folly to disguise any longer the unwelcome fact that the wheat crop of the entire west is a failure. Thousands of seres of wheat-sown land are being of weres of wheat-sown fand are being ploughed up to plant in corn. It is the opinion of some of our best judges that there will be very little, if any more wheat gathered than there was fown last fall."

This is pertainly a most discouraging mate-

MIGHT VISIONS OF THE WAR.

I cannot sleep! Why? Midnight is without a moon!—without stars!—The bour is sullen and still. Why sibuid a man sleep when all nature is quiet in the darkness? There is a world within a man, not atways in harmony with the world without. What availath a quiet pillow to an unquiet spirit? Mad thoughts of war rush through my brain! War between my countrymen!—between bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh! An ocean of blood! mountains of dead! My countrymen!—my friends! Two hundred thousand widows! Five bundred thousand representations of the start o I cannot sleep! Why? Midnight is with-I am torn with alternate fits of rage and slame. All day I read of nothing but levies of troops; equipments of fleets; the drafted; the conscripted. See nothing but drufted; the conscripted. "See nothing but soldiers marching and countermarching in the detested and dampable evolutions of nurderous war. Hatoful sight! It burns into my eye-halls: "it tortures my heart by day; freezes my blood. I carry she cursed vision to my pillow; night is made hideous." My brain is on free. In agony I begin to pray. "Aly prayers fall in broken cjaculations—in curses. I call-upon God to curse Abolitions as. the subors of the ruin. I Abolitionists, the surbors of the ruin. emember the commandments of the divine

remember the commandments of the divine (me. who said, "love your enemies." I begin to pray for them, but my heart smites me in the face. If I loved them, I should have myself. If I did not have them, I should not love my country—this bloody incarnation of the spirit of cant, sophistry, sedition and murder. I said this hand way the about of cane, the Abultanniah has the abods of peace—the Abolitionists has made it one of war. We were a humane and an ealightened people—we hved in fel-lowship around the alters of our fathers he has driven us apart, and thrown thos alters down in blood. All nations feared and respected us. Our names rose upon the people of the earth, like the sun after might of storm—he has made it a morn of blood. Our States stood forth as distinc and harmonious as the planets of heaven in their orbits—he has set them flying apart

toleration, of manners, of laws, of virtue and of freedom. My ashes will not be covered by a free and hely earth; but I shall have desired if; and my last breath shall beat in beaven an quaculation for thy pros

Alas, good Abbe, rest quiet in thy grave Never more open thine cyes to look upon this wretched country !—O, seek not to 'be present at the deliberations of our Con gress!" Draw closer the mantle, of the grave over thine oyes: that thou mayest not be hundlisted by our own shame. O look not upon this domed land! Thirty mil-lions of white men lose their liberty in a bloody strife for negroes! Would that I had been in the grave with thee, before mine eyes had seen the desolation of my country! O, God, in Thy wrath, staffe the foes of the whith man! Sunte the enemies of my country !- Put fire Into the hearts o Thy people; put seel into their hands! Teach them that they are not the sons of cowards; nor the descendents of slaves! Of give wrath to their strength! Let their thoughts be like flame, and their words like cumon balls! Let black anarchy per Let the usurpers and the despots die! my country live! -- Old Guard.-

AN AMERICAN HAREM

No. 21.

THIS, THAT AND THE OTHER. A key that fits everyboy's trunktur*ke*y.

The Philadelphia Brening Telegrop. (Rep.) intimater that a forced loan may ye have to be resorted to, to maintain the public credit.

- Gov. Pierpont, of Federal Virginia ienounces the mintary rule of "Beast" But-er as comforting only to whiskey venders and traitors.

The Supreme Court of Vermont has declared the soldiers' viting bill of that State unconstitutional, so far as it relates to the election of State officers.

The Daily Wisconsin is out in oposi-tion to Lincoln. Of the three Republican papers in Milwaukie, two are now for Fremont and one for Lincoln. Col. Fish, Gen. Schenck's man Fri-

day, late Provost Marshal of Baltimore, has been sentenced to the penitentiary. "A few more of the same sort left." -A patriotic lady has offered to edit

the Terre Haule Express, an Abolition sheet, and let the editor go into the 100-days army but the toyal gentleman can't see his duty in that light. ——Hon. Alexander Long, whose speech we printed after weeks since, was endorsed by an immense meeting of his constituents, of the Sixth ward, Cincinnati, on the 20th

-The jocular tenant of the White House makes very few—and those few very poor— jokes just now. There is trouble in all quar ters; and anxiety in the Presidential man sion is painfully and equally divided be-tween the Army of the Potomac and the ar-my of office-holders to meet at Baltimore.

- In the House, Stevens, of Pa., offered an amendment, to the tax bill, that sala-ries of members of Congress be taxed ten per cent. The amendment was voted down by a large majority. Of course, it was.— Catel members of Congress taxing their own salaries! Their business is to tax other neonals salaries, post their own cople's salaries—not their own.

A law has passed the Legislature authorizing the purchase of a new residence of the Governor of Pennsylvania, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. The building purchased in 1858, and which was occupied by Governor Packer, was not good rhough for the sheddyite. The mansion selected is situated on the river bank. situated on the river bank. - In the days of Jackson people did not believe that Congress could create a thousand United States Banks, give them the rights to issue an irredeemable currency which them from taxation and give them a

or husiness and influence by crushing out State Banks. That doctrine was loft for the days of Lincoln and the new lights of the "higher law." Here is the way a radical paper, the Chicago Tribune, appreciates the services of Gen Halleck, whose intended resignation of office was reported & few days ago;—This news is too good to be true. Halleck is one of the sort described by Jefferson, whise-bilm die and niver resign But if it should happen to be a fact that he has

esigned, it will be the most popular act of Look our rok it.—Congress is appropri-ting millions upon millions of money ith very little reflection as to, where is to come from outside of Mr Chase's bank note printing rooms. What will the great mass of the people say, by and by, when they come to be taxed to death to pay, not the debt, itself, but the year arrual inerest upon it? Look but for the day of

WHO "PROCLAIMED WAR"!"—The New York Times, an accredited leading Republic-an paper, in its issue of the 6th ult. in an editorial taking issue with, Thaddeus Ste-The main sensation to day is created by a gathered than there was some last fall."
This is certainly a most discouraging shall also ment to receive at the present time, when the prices of every article of consumption are cending upwards at so slaming a rail. Onto and apples will also prove short crops.

The damage of the past winter to the wheat crop in the Central and Northern

The Mileged corruption is in the printing question who fired the first gain is nothern.

dering and sorround. The dering and sorround the legitimate denoemand with the many burg, an fold Robbe of the first burg, an fold Robbe of the first been crowned Emperor of the of the recently free fitstee of our own hemisphere.

Ye had, says the Japine with hemisphere. It was been soon guiletes; belief, come to regard, the Monroe doctrine with had received the solemn sanction of all the States within its borders! When first declared, it may within its borders! When the nearty and more fully than the people of the Luisted States of will, bladders of political opinion. To, lorbid the gongaest or colonization of any part of Central America or Maxico, by any of the monarchical powers of Europe, was so plainly a historium of safety and self-defence, that no Statesman from that day to the present, has ever ventured to disclaim the doctrine, or discussing and the duty it imposed on the rulers of gard the duty it imposed on the rules of our Republic.

Placed as Maxico is, midway between two

Placed as Magico is, midway between two of the largest oceans of the world, and covering all the space intermediate between our own Atlantic and Pacific possessions; besides all this—holding one or more of the great fragalt ways likely to influence o change in the course of American and European commerce with China and the course influence of the Southern seas—we were bound to set to it: that no European monarch fastened his jestous hands upon our course of fastened his jestous hands upon our course of the competition in that research. area instead in spenion hand, upon one equal-chances of competition in that regard. As well might we claim to interprete, so as to place the commerce of other instions as our mercy, by assuming control of the British Channel, the Bifalt of Gibraltar, or

our mercy, by assuming control, or the British Channel, the Sifalt of Gibraltar, or the Isthmus of Suez.

All the numerous, long, natural and artificial ways of wommerce in our Western and Southern States, have their deloucter upon the Gulf of Mexico, to which the Island of Coha, so long held by Spain, is the key; now France, the sworn ally of the Spain, and spropriates all the country of Mexico itself, while our imbeste President, and the corrupt coteris, called his Tabuent, are either engaged in filling their pockets from the Treasury, or in venal and petry schemes to unlarge oil Siabad, in order to mount, into his place.

Oive us back Monroe or Jackson, Clay or Webster, Calhour, or even the sterling while of Siant' of more modern times—and bow sternly, and premptly would they have

how sternly and premptly would they have resisted at the cannon's mouth, this con-quest of a coterminque republic, as an act of declared hostility to ottrictives, Well may the London Times and its kindred any the Louton Times and its Lindred applicits of European tyranny and asurpation, encer at this disgraceful exhibition of weakness as a nation, and our total discretarion of former declarations of public policy and principle. Stand forth, ya. Republican drivelers, and meet the success and provided the second of the second of the American name and nation; and any why the "Mource degrins" and a proper metional defonce, has been lost sight of in your efforts to get into equality with ne-gross!

THE CAPTURED "REBEL" GREENALS .- The special correspondent of the liew Fork Times writing from Gen. Grant's headquarters on Thursday, says: A most interesting scene is now before us at headquarters. Major General Ed Johnson, who with his whole, division, was captured this morning, has just been brought up, under charge of an officer, to headquarters in the woods where Genersix-Oven and Mesde and their staff are ed around a bivouse fire. . General - Meads, who had been an old friend of Gen. Johnson, shook hands with him and introduced him

"Pormerly of the , Sixth Infantry?" in-quired the Lieutenant (Squorai, 'Yes,' re-plies the "rebel" (Senerai, 'you were of the Fourth, and we were both in the same brigade, ... Of course, military stiquette precla-ded any other inquiries than those of a pure-ly personal character. To the question whether General Wadsworth was wead, he replied that such washis belief, though he was not positive. Our Generals, Saymout and Shiller, who were captured, in the battle of the Wilderness, he had yesterday seen it Lee's headquarters. Longstréet be ré at Lee 8 Resudanteers. Longstrett he re-ports as severely but not mottaily wounded. Almost all the staff appear to have been old frien is rul nequiries not of Johnson, and numerous inquiries in regard to pid army comrades are being made.

numerous inquiries in regard to pld army comrades are being made.

"Genoral Hunt, chiefof artillery, whende met him, had a mind to make a set speech, but the old formula, Ed, I'm glad to see you, earm out in a saluation, to which Johnson replied, 'Well, Hunt, under the circumstances, I am not glad to see you. He spoke of the abomination of such a country as the Wilderness, to fight in; spoke of the capture of his division, but, said with, a quiet, good natured thanker, that we would have a hard time of they. Juliandon 'Is' a stout bulk fellow, with a strong, rough face, but his dreen is no a bud condition, and his stout bulk fellow, with a strong, rough face, but his dress is in a bad condition, and his slouched hat, with his brownish-gray hair effeking out ibroug an aperture at the exp.