

The War. The news this week, up to the hour of going to press has been very meagre. There has been some little skirmishing, though of not much importance. Both Grant and Lee have changed their plans and operations. From all appearances Grant seems to have adopted Gen. McClellan's plan of taking Richmond. For some time past the general tone of our daily exchanges, we should say that Gen. Lee has gained a decided advantage from the change of base.

The Federal troops in Louisiana west of the Mississippi have all been withdrawn to New Orleans and the mouth of Red River. Gen. Banks is now Governor of Louisiana, and it would seem, has no longer any active military command.

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The Danger. By a law of nature inevitably irrevocable and unfraying in its enforcement, power is continually going from the hands of the people to those of their governments and leaders. History tells us that the loss of the liberties of the ancient republic was owing to a want of care upon the part of the people, and a necessary attention to, and supervision of, the acts of their rulers. Greece and Rome during the continuance of their free forms of government, became industrious and happy, but eventually, wealth and luxury. Wealth and ease were at length the first objects to be attained, instead of an independency and a perfect recognition by their rulers of all the rights of the citizen. Men became careless and inattentive to the enforcement of constitutional law; and originating, like dogs, to the will of those in power, in order to obtain wealth and indolence, they lost their liberties which they never will be able to regain. Tacitus tells us that the Roman people, because of their vast acquisitions of wealth and power, as a nation, became indolent and effeminate, and preferred rather to have the affairs of State controlled entirely by those in authority, who regarded not the law, than to exert themselves for the preservation of their own rights. Thus it was that the power of the people slowly, but irreversibly slipped from their grasp and the liberties of Rome were lost forever.

This we fear will be the fate of the American Republic—the greatest and the freest that ever existed. That intense love of liberty, innate in the heart of the Saxon people; the many fierce struggles of our English ancestors, for their inalienable and constitutional rights; the driving of our Pilgrim Fathers from the land of their birth, by the iron hand of tyrannical rulers, into the untrodden forests of America's wilds, and the free, unrestrained but pure life which they led after coming here, prepared the colonists for their struggle for a perfect recognition of all their rights, or if that could not be had, a separation from the mother country. The latter was obtained. During the struggle a confederation was formed which, after peace was declared, was found to be inadequate in its operation, and the States, quietly, without bloodshed, and in a Christian spirit of compromise, made that glorious constitution, under the wise administration of which we lived so many years until the inauguration of the present civil war.

As we have already said we believe the fate of the republic of old will be that of ours, or at least, that there is very great danger of our liberties being lost just as were those of Greece and Rome. The American people now, particularly that portion of them who claim for themselves all the virtue, all the honesty, all the knowledge as to how the government of the United States ought to be administered; and all of that detectable qualification of a good citizen which they term "loyalty," are fast drifting into the identical condition in which were the ancients, when they they threw away the precious boon of liberty which cost them so much to obtain. Now as then, the wealthy and the powerful claim in the representative forum and from the hill-top, that unless implicit obedience be given by the people to all the measures of the administration in regard to its foreign and domestic policy; if a orders for arbitrary arrests of persons for the exercise of the constitutional rights of freedom of speech and of the press; if illegal and inhuman imprisonment of innocent persons; if the punishment of a citizen (Mr. Vallandigham) who never disobeyed the law; if stoppage of newspapers and its own acknowledged violations of the great Charter of Liberty—the Constitution—by which they are now termed "a covenant with death and a league with hell"—that unless all this be done, the country will be ruined. None than this they insistently whisper into the ears of their constituents, the infamous doctrine, that a "national debt is national blessing"; that the President of the United States ought to be, in time of war, clothed with a despotic power; that the negro ought to fight in this war, and as a consequence of this promise, has a perfect right to all the privileges of political and social equality with the

whites; that the people were never so prosperous as they have been since the beginning of the present civil war, and one of their objects in the sacred crime of an American Senator, with all the audacity of an old and hardened villain, boldly declared that "the war ought to be made a permanent institution." Learned and eloquent men, standing before the world as representatives of the American people, endeavor, as did Satan in the garden of Eden when tempting our first mother, to imbue the minds of men with those clearly erroneous and infamous dogmas. And should they succeed as well as did their illustrious predecessor, the result, politically, to the American people will be the same as it was, spiritually, to mankind. We hope, however, the danger now threatening the liberties of the people may be averted. Let the people say to their representatives, "Obey the constitution in all things" and all will be well.

WE PRINT to day in another column the letter of Gov. Seymour to the New York to A. Oakey Hall, District Attorney of the county of New York, directing him to institute legal proceedings against the parties concerned in the illegal arrest of the editors of the New York Journal of Commerce and The World; and the stoppage of these papers, for the publication of the "bogus" proclamation. It seems that some employee of Abraham's Government, in order to make some money, forged a proclamation, and sent it to New York by the regular channel through which news is always conveyed. The clerks attached to the offices of the above named papers were deceived and readily gave publication to the "proclamation." For this innocent act the President of the United States through some of his henchmen, arrested the editors of the World and Journal of Commerce, closed their offices, and stopped the publication of these papers. The "authorities" also arrested the employees of a telegraph company and thereby closed their business for a time. Upon investigation it was found that all the parties arrested were entirely innocent of any crime. These arbitrary arrests are deadly thrusts at the dearest liberties of the American people, and we sincerely hope that they will, next November, in a manner unmistakable, hurl Lincoln and his minions from the places which they have never ceased to disgrace since the fourth of March, 1861. Gov. Seymour has taken the only course left him, which is to punish those immediately concerned in the outrage, but so many of our courts of justice have such intense feelings of "loyalty," not to the Constitution and the law, but to Abraham Lincoln, that we fear he will be unable to obtain redress for the parties injured. The Press of the country, generally, irrespective of party, have denounced the action of the administration in the matter, as "unnecessary," "illegal," "unwarranted," and "infamous." Even that "loyalty"-scented and truth-telling Harrisburg Telegraph, acknowledges for once that these arbitrary arrests are unwarranted and unjust, calculated to impair the confidence of the people in the honesty (!) of the administration, and must be stopped. The Chicago Times which we consider good authority, advises Mr. Lincoln not to punish the author of the proclamation for the reasons that, it is a better literary production than any he can manufacture, and that, in a very few weeks, he will find it necessary to issue just such a proclamation. This we think is good advice, but whether Mr. Lincoln will heed the admonition of any persons other than New England gran nies remains to be seen.

Elect Curtin and avoid further drafts. Such were the declarations of the Abolitionists before the election last fall. Many were bold enough to believe them; but we think by this time they have had their eyes opened on this point. The following we take from the Liberator's Journal, of October 7th, 1863, an Abolition paper published in Clearfield county: "How TO CONTINUE THIS WAR.—Elect Woodward Governor of Pennsylvania, and Vallandigham Governor of Ohio, and the war will, in all probability, be prolonged for years, and every able-bodied man in the country will have to be drafted. But elect Curtin in Pennsylvania, and John Brough in Ohio, and the rebels will be whipped before Christmas, because they will know that they cannot rely any longer upon the aid of the sympathizers in the North, neither would there be any fear of foreign intervention. No further drafts after the present one would be required, and every conscripted man would be glad to do should their services be required at all. It does not take much brains to understand this position, and those who will persist in voting for Copperheads under these circumstances, must be classed as enemies of the North, and friends of Jeff Davis and his Government."

The same kind of stuff was used by papers along the Susquehanna, and will likely be reproduced for Lincoln's benefit. Curtin and his friends are called upon for seven hundred thousand more, and they were ever before. If Woodward had been elected, and speculators would then have been out of employ. We will now see what root-backs they will invent for free press and free speech again.

GENERAL FREMONT.—General Fremont is evidently giving the unconditional supporters of the Administration much satisfaction. Old Abe feels less concern, probably, than any of them, as his "bellows" mind cannot stand the comparison of anything more potent than a "joke," and the palisade is too much for garnes for his efforts to be construed in "the light." The Cleveland convention is now looked upon as a most formidable barrier to the plan Abraham's government, and the success of his friends has been a great disappointment in Washington to lead men to the objection to control it, break it up. Fremont plays a lone hand, and has a hammer at the head.

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THE RECENT SUPPRESSION.

Editorial: Seymour to District Attorney Hall.

The suppression of Gov. Seymour's instructions to District Attorney Hall.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPT. Albany, May 23. To A. Oakey Hall, Esq., District Attorney of County of New York.

Sir: I am advised that on the 19th inst., the office of the Journal of Commerce, and that of the New York World were entered by armed men, the property of the owners seized, and the premises held by force for several days. It is charged that these acts of violence were done without legal process and without the sanction of State or National laws.

In the month of July last, when New York was a scene of violent and burning, it was the duty of the State to be burning, it was the duty of the State to be burning, it was the duty of the State to be burning.

The declaration of the 19th inst. is entirely correct. It is an act of an enduring character, to be asserted at all times and against all conditions, without favor or discrimination. Unless all are made to bow to the law, it will be respected by none. Unless all are made secure in their rights, the law will be of no avail.

In addition to the general obligation to enforce the laws of the land, there are local reasons why they must be upheld in the city of New York. If they are not, its commerce and greatness will be broken down.

For more than eighty years have we as a people been building up this universal faith in the sanctity of our jurisdiction. It is this which has made our country a free ocean and brought back to our shores the wealth of every clime.

Very respectfully yours, H. H. SEYMOUR.

THE "CANNIS SODA" OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The "Cannis Soda" of the New York Herald, has evidently again been snubbed by the Joe Miller of the White House. We have a great regard for Mr. Bennett, but have no faith in his political sincerity or honesty.

The following call for a meeting in favor of Gen. Grant has been extensively circulated, and is signed by many of our leading citizens of all parties.

A party's GRATITUDE TO GRANT. The loyal citizens of the United States, without distinction of party, are invited to assemble at Union square, on Saturday, June 4, at 6 o'clock P. M.

This popular spontaneous movement for Grant will prove the salvation of the nation. It is not evident that the Republicans are pledged to renominate Lincoln.

Gen. Grant is the only man we know who can be certain of accomplishing this. His nomination will satisfy all parties, except the bloody party, who have lately thought it best to nominate Grant.

More War on the Age. SALISBURY, Md., May 27, 1864. Editors of The Age: Gentlemen.—The military authorities have seized your paper and are holding it until the 1st of June.

Morals at Washington. Washington must be a fine place in which to cultivate good morals. A sort of social normal school where the free Americans of African descent, as unassimilated white men, are being trained into the system of the peculiar civilization of New England abolitionists.

KING GEORGE AND KING ABRAHAM.—To show how closely our government has copied the set of the British king towards our Revolutionary fathers, we quote the charges laid against King George the first as follows: "He caused the stamp act to be passed. He made the military above civil power. He sent men into banishment and exile without authority of law. He excited the negroes to insurrection. He dissolved the constitution and rights of the colonies."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOYT'S HAWAIIA HAIR RESTORATIVE. The standard preparation for the hair, covering in all cases of restored and gray hair, does not claim to make the hair grow, where it has once fallen out; nothing will do that whatever may be advertised to the contrary.

JOSEPH HOYT & CO. No 10 University Place, New York. March 11, 1864.

DO YOU WISH TO BE CURED? DR. BUCHANAN'S ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS cure, in less than 30 days, the most cases of Nervous Impunity, Premature Decay, Seminal Weakness, etc.

USE NO OTHER ENGLISH SPECIFIC PILLS are the only reliable remedy for all diseases of the Seminal, Urinary and Nervous system.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. ADVERTISER'S NOTICE. In the matter of the estate of John Garrett, late of Spring township, dec'd.

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GRAND AND SPECTACULAR SHOW.

MRS. DAN RICE, WILL EXHIBIT AT BELLEFONTE, THURSDAY, JUNE 9TH.

ADMISSION 25 CTS. Performances Afternoon and Night at 7 o'clock and 7 1/2 P. M.

This Magnificently Organized Concern presents A GENUINE CIRCUS with all the standard features of the legitimate Arena blended with all the Modern Improvements and Acquisitions furnished by ambition, close application, and the practical workings of those artists, whose motto is "EXCESSIOR."

CHAMPION. Among the performers engaged are the celebrated WHITTY FAMILY.

THE COMIC MULES. "CUNNING" AND "CONTRABAND." Will be introduced by the best trainer, and an opportunity offered to any man or boy to give a name and a reward of Ten Dollars, by naming "Cunning" three times around the circle without falling off.

A GRAND PROCESSION. Of all the great resources of the Show, perhaps, the most interesting and valuable, is the SPECTACULAR SWAN CHARIOT, containing the SMITH'S MILITARY BAND.

A DIALOGUE. John—Hello! Billy, how are you this morning? B.—Fine thank you, how are times with you? J.—Just tolerable; money's plenty, or rather the paper that is called money, plenty—days is plenty, and we are getting on all right.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW AND SPLENDID STOCK OF THE BEST BOOTS AND SHOES.

Warranted—come and see for yourself—will not charge for looking at them. A LARGE STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES, QUINWARE OF NEW STYLE.

LEATHER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. A LARGE STOCK OF SHOE FINDINGS. SADDLERY, BRIDLES, BRIDLES, HALTERS, CART GEARS, HARNESS, COLLARS, HAMES, LINES, and every article made and kept by saddlers.

CASH PAID. For Hides and Skins at Burdette's. The goods here are so low as not to be equalled by any other establishment of the kind in the country.

UNION HOUSE. The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he has recently fitted the above named Hotel, and is now prepared to accommodate his friends and patrons in a comfortable manner.

BOOK STORE. BELLEFONTE, PA. GEORGE LIVINGSTON, Prop. The proprietor having removed to "Brookhoff's" directly opposite the Courthouse

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