The Democratic Watchman.

"STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION."

Vol. 9. BELLEFONTE, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1864. No. 31.

BUSINESS CARDS.

R. M. MCALISTER. JAMES A. BEAVER.
MCALISTER & BEAVER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

J. D. SHUGERT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
Office in the Court House, with the Treasurer.

G. L. TOVELL,
DEALER IN
TOBACCO, CIGARS AND NOTIONS.
LEWISTOWN, PENN'A.

W. W. WHITE,
DENTIST.
PINEGROVE, PENN'A.
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Pinegrove and vicinity.

JAMES H. RANKIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
Office in the Diamond, one door west of the Post-office.

WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
CLEARFIELD, PENN'A.
Will visit Bellefonte professionally when specially retained in connection with resident counsel.

ORVIS & CORSE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
LOCK HAVEN, PENN'A.
Will practice in the several courts of Centre and Clinton counties. All business entrusted to their care will be promptly attended to.

DR. WINGATE,
DENTIST.
John D. Wingate Dentist, office in the Masonic Hall. At home, except perhaps the first two weeks of each month.

HARRY Y. STITZER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, BELLEFONTE PA.
May be consulted in English or German.
March 1864.—tf.

W. H. LARIMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office in the room on High street, formerly occupied by Judge Burnside.
June 10, '54—1y.

JOSEPH L. NEFF,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
MOUNTAIN EAGLE, CENTRE CO., PA.
Will attend to all sales intrusted to him with fidelity and care. Residence near Curtin's Iron Works.
June 10, '64.

JOHN H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER.
ORVIS & ALEXANDER.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office—Room No. 4, up stairs, Reynolds's Iron Front, directly opposite the *Watchman* office, on Main street.

DR. J. B. MITCHELL,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
Will attend to professional calls as heretofore. He respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. Office at his residence on Allegheny street.

A. O. FURST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
Will practice in the several Courts of Centre and Clinton Counties. All legal business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
Office—On the North-west corner of the Diamond.

DR. Z. W. THOMAS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
MILESBURG, PENN'A.
Respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. Office on Mill street, opposite the National Hotel.
Refers to Drs. J. M. McCoy, S. Thompson, T. G. Thomas.

BANKING HOUSE
—OF—
W. M. F. REYNOLDS & CO.
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.
Bills of Exchange and Notes discounted.—Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted. Interest paid on special deposits. Exchange in the Eastern cities constantly on hand for sale. Deposits received.

MISCELLANEOUS

HAWLEY'S
SOLIDIFIED
DENTAL CREAM!
FOR CLEANSING, WHITENING AND PRESERVING
THE TEETH!

This article is prepared with the greatest care upon scientific principles, *and warranted* not to contain anything in the slightest degree injurious to the teeth or gums. Some of our most eminent Dental Surgeons have given their sanction to, and cheerfully recommend it as a preparation of superior qualities, for Cleansing, Whitening and Preserving the Teeth. It cleans them readily, rendering them beautifully white and pearly, without the slightest injury to the Enamel. It is healing to the gums where they are ulcerated and sore. It is also an excellent disinfector for old decayed teeth, which are often exceedingly offensive. It gives a rich and creamy taste to the mouth, cleansing it thoroughly, and imparting a delightful fragrance to breath.

PREPARED ONLY BY
A. HAWLEY & CO.,
W. Corner 10th and Lombard Sts., Philad'a.
AND SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
PRICE 25 CENTS.

TESTIMONIALS.

The following opinion of Dr. White, as to the high esteem in which he holds the Dental Cream, must be sufficient evidence of its value; to quote other testimonials in detail is needless, contenting ourselves by simply giving the names and addresses of persons who speak of its excellency for the teeth.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1864.

Having carefully examined A. Hawley's "Solidified Dental Cream," I hereby cheerfully recommend it to the public generally. It is an excellent preparation for cleansing and preserving the teeth, and can be used by all persons with the utmost confidence, as its properties are perfectly harmless. Besides preserving the teeth, it promotes a healthy action to the gums, and imparts a pleasantness to the breath.
Dr. W. R. WHITE, 1203 Arch St.
B. Vanderlilie, Surgeon Dentist, 425 Arch St.
T. Ingram, M D, Dentist, 491 N Fourth St.
J Birkey, 264 S Sixth St.
C A Kingsbury, Dentist, 1119, Walnut St.
S Dillingham, D.D S, 734 Arch St.
F M Dixon, 827 Arch St.
Edw'd Townsend, Dentist, 526 N Fourth St.
L H Dorpaley, Dentist, 807 N Tenth St.
M L Long, Dentist, 559 N Sixth St.
jel7-'64-1y.

CAMERON BRIBERY CASE.

The report of the committee with all the testimony in the above case as reported to the House of Representatives will be published in phamphlet form ready for distribution August 1st, '64.

Single copies 25ct. the trade supplied at a low rate. Address,
GEORGE GARMAN.
Bellefonte, Centre Co. Pa.
May 27th '64. tf.

DRUGS GOODS OF ALL KINDS just received at HOFFER'S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HALT! LISTEN! STOP AND READ!
YES, THAT WOULD
PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH,
SAVE YOUR MONEY
AND LIVE HAPPY AND CONTENTED,
SHOULD PURCHASE YOUR LIQUORS
AT THE WHOLESALE
WINE AND LIQUOR STORE,
ON BISHOP STREET
directly opposite the old Temperance Hotel.

ABRAHAM BAUM & Co.

Notwithstanding the enormous taxes imposed upon all articles in his line of business, he still continues to sell the purest articles at the very lowest figures. Every discription of,

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

wholesale 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 RYE,
MONONGAHELA,
IRISH,
WHEAT,
CORN,
NECTAR,

and others whiskies, at from 37½ cents to $2,00 per gallon. Also,

ALL KINDS OF BRANDIES,

from 75 cts., to $3,00 per gallon. Holland Gins *pure*, from 75 cts., to $2,50 per gallon.

PORT, MADERIE, CHERRY, BLACKBERRY and other wines—the best articles—at as reasonable rates as can be had in the city.

CHAMPAGNE, 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 pure and good.

Physicians and others are respectfully requested to give his liquors a trial. He has the only article of

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
NEFF & ETTELE'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 liquors, such as

Old Nectar,
Old Rye,
Monoongala,
And Irish Whiskey;
Cognac,
Blackberry,
Cherry,
Ginger,
And common Brandies;
Port,
Maderia,
Cherry,
And Lisbon Wines,
Scotch,
And Holland Gin;
New England Rum,
Jamaca Rum.
CORDIALS Peppermint, Anniseed and Rose.

The attention of practicing physicians is called to our stock of

PURE LIQUORS,

suitable for mepical 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 give satisfaction.

Confident that we can please customers we respectfully solicit a share of public patronage

Liquors will be sold by the quart, barrel or tierce. we have a large lot of

BOTTLED LIQUORS

of the finest grades on hand.

Ppril 1st, 1863.

FASHIONS' EMPORIUM.
MAIN STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.
W. W. MONTGOMERY, *Prop.*,

Has received a large invoice of

CLOTHS
CASSIMERS,
VESTINGS,
etc., etc.,—

Which will be manufactured in the

LATEST STYLES,

and in a manner that cannot fail to prove satisfactory.

A large assortment of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of

Collars, Neck Ties,
Suspenders, Hosiery,
Handkerchiefs, etc.,

Exactly suited to this locality and intended for the

SUMMER TRADE,

His shelves present a greater variety of plain and fancy goods than can be found elsewhere in Central Pennsylvania.

Call and see that,

Montgomery is the man that can make
Clothes in the fashion, strong and cheap;
All that has ever tried him yet,
Say that he really can't be beat.

June 15th '63.—1y

NEW BAKERY!
MATTHIAS SCHMUCK,

Would respectfully inform the people of Bellefonte and vicinity, that he has opened a new and

COMPLETE BAKERY,

in the old Temperance Hotel, on BISHOP street where he will keep constantly on hand all kinds of

BREAD, BUNS,
POUND-CAKES,
SUGAR AND GINGER CAKES,
CRACKERS, CANDIES
&C., &C., &C.,

which he will sell at a reasonable and satisfactory price

Families will find it to their advantage to call at their baking door at the establishment, as they can always get pure, wholesome bread and cakes just which they need them. Sept. 18, 1862-1y

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,
Ginghams,
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 Skelleton Skirts, Men and Boys' Clothing, all kinds of Shirts, &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., &.

—:o:—

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.

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 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 desirable capacity, from ten to twenty Horse Power built in the best of style. 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.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE!

Dealers and Consumers of the above *Celebrated Wash Blue*, will please take notice, that the *Labels* are altered to read

INDIGO BLUE,

PUT UP AT

ALFRED WILTBERGER'S

DRUG STORE,

No. 238 North Second Street PHILADEL'A.

The quality of this Blue will be the same in every respect.

It is warranted to color more water than twice the same quantity of Indigo, and go to much further than any other Wash Blue in the market. It dissolves perfectly clear and does not settle on the cloths as most of the other makes do. One Box dissolved in a half pint of water, will make as good a Liquid Blue as any that is made, at one third the cost.

As it is retailed at the same price as the Imitations and inferior articles, housekeepers will find it very much to their advantage to ask for that put up at WILTBERGER'S.

All blue put up after this date with Barlow's *name on it is an Imitation.*

The New Label does not require a Stamp.

For Sale by Storekeepers generally,

Feb. 19th 1864—6m.

JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT.

G. W. PATTON, *Proprietor.*

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

AMERICAN WATCHES,

PATENT LEVER,
ENGLISH LEVER.
CYLENDAR ESCAPEMENT

WATCHES.

WATCH CHAINS OF ALL KINDS,

VIOLIN BOWS,

GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES,

SPECTACLES,

&c., &c., &c. &c.,

which will be sold cheaper than at any other establishment in Central Pennsylvania.

Watches, clocks and jewelry repaired, and all work warranted.

Jan. 29, 1864-1y.

TO THE PUBLIC.
MRS. SIMONS,
MAIN ST., LOCK HAVEN,

Has the largest and cheapest stock of

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FISH,
Cedarware,
Queensware,
Liquors,
Wines,
Sale,
Candies,
Sugars,
Tobacco,

ever offered in this market.

The attention of Hotel and Store-keepers is called to the large stock of the following goods on hand, which she offers at reasonable prices:

200 barrels of Flour, to suit purchasers.
100 BARRELS OF LIQUORS AND WINES.
50 Boxes of chewing Tobacco, old Jos. Porter.
Also, a very fine assortment of Confectionery.

Kindly now and then she will give away a little candy to the little folks.

July 1, '64-6m SIMONS' Main St.

THE NEW YANKEE COOK-BOOK.

It is beginning to be a grave question with the mass of people, not *what* they shall eat, but whether they shall *eat at all*. Those of our laboring population who have not been given to the grave or the hospital, in the prosecution of this Abolition war, are left at home to contend with the wolf which hangs about the poor man's door—to face the spectacle, as horrible as carnage, of starved wives and ragged children, clamorous for the bread which there is no money to buy. Of the thousands of millions which this war has cost, and for which the laborer is taxed, not a penny finds its way into his pocket. New England contractors and manufacturers daily grow inordinately rich on the price of blood, and the mass of the people who work for their bread, hour by hour, grow poorer and still more poor, marching steadily downward from common poverty to downright beggary, and from beggary straightway to starvation. The worst has not yet come, but it is fast coming. Four years ago every household in the land, was flooded with Abolition tracts, demonstrating that slavery in the South, operated to degrade labor and to keep down the wages of the free working men of the North. Many a poor man whose family sat around a well spread board, whose wages sufficed not merely to support them in comfort and to dress them with neatness, but yielded a surplus to be laid by for a rainy day, was seduced by these lying appeals to his peculiar and his pride to vote for Abraham Lincoln. He has now had nearly four years of that glorious and millenial rule which the Abolitionists pictured out for him in their campaign documents. If he has been fortunate enough to escape the fangs of conscription, if he has not bled and rotted like his brother or son on some fruitless battle-field of the South, if his wife is not *yet* a helpless widow and his children orphaned beggars, if he has been respited from these horrors until another call for troops summons him to the bloody shambles of Abolition—he has been reserved for a fate not much better.

It is a fact that even the bold audacity of the Abolitionists dare not deny, that the means of living, of purchasing the commonest necessaries of life, (its smallest luxuries are out of the question,) are fast getting out of reach of the man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow. Butter has been given up by the poor man long ago. Butcher's meat with the exception of the pieces which in Democratic days were fed to dogs and cats, has become a luxury hopelessly out of his reach. Tea and coffee are practically as far beyond the capacity of his purse as Champagne, or Johannisburg. The pipe that solaced his intervals of rest must be put away. The time is at hand when he must either feed like a beast on the of-fall of the markets or not feed at all. His wages, it is true, have nominally advanced, but he is paid in depreciated paper, not worth forty cents on the dollar, and the miserable rags which are counted out to him for his week's work are the only *cheap* things he ever sees. Well may he cry out in his distress,

Oh God! that bread should be so dear
And flesh and blood so cheap!

This state of things is truly alarming.—The sufferings and the cries of some nations may be stifled by the bayonet—a generation reared from infancy on crusts may patiently eat crusts to old age—but a people like ours, habituated to the comforts of life, fed in plenty on its meats and fruits, cannot be trained to starve in decent submission, or to die beggars in loyal felicity. The mutterings that are to be heard now in every workshop, and on every street corner forbode a storm which is assuredly coming, and which cannot long be delayed. God help the heads on which its lightnings break.

The Yankees are not unmindful of this state of things, nor forgetful of the fact that we are indebted to *them* for its existence.—They have made a good thing of this war. The treasurers of all the rest of the land have been poured into their yawning pockets. They have done their fighting chiefly by proxy, and under pretense of elevating, the black are represented in the field today by hordes of miserable negroes, kidnapped from the plantations of the border States and marched off to be butchered for the "Sons of the Pilgrims." They are hounding on the war because it pays them in money and costs them nothing in blood. They are richer, better-fed, and more independent than at any period since the Mayflower spilled its load of malignants upon Plymouth Rock.

But this crafty people are wise enough to see that the general distress among the poor which is becoming more manifest every day, bodes them no good. It *may* culminate in revolution, which *might* result in their fatal and ignominious expulsion from a Union which they now find so profitable. At any rate, if not alleviated or subdued, this distress may, by the fierce and determined union of the masses, *stop the war*, which would be to New England a stoppage of the sluices of the River of Life.

Recognizing these alarming facts, apprehending this distress and the dire discontent it is breeding, the Yankees have hit upon a most cheap and notable plan to diffuse general content among the people, and to reconcile the poor man to his cold bones and mouldy cheese-parings. This plan we will now proceed to unfold. Every day some new scheme appears in the Yankee newspapers for making weeds palatable and garbage delicious. Learned philosophers publish statistical tables showing, in the most conclusive manner, and from actual experiment upon factory children and their daddies, that the *cheapest* things are *invariably the most wholesome and digestible*, and that the health and happiness of the laborer are precisely in proportion to the meagerness of his dinners. This grudge discovery, which slumbered through all that long and dark period in which the Democratic party controlled the Government and kept the Union safe, is enforced every day by the published incubrations of some freak philosopher who has discovered the fattening properties of some new fragment of offal.

It seems that our people, as lately as the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, have been gorging themselves with deadly porgons in the shape of beef-steaks, butter, eggs and fowls. These and the other fat dishes with which the laborer used to regale himself, it has been demonstrated by New England sages, had a tendency to make him bloated and sluggish, to bestow on him mental disquality, fill the mind, and heat his blood up to a turbulent and revolutionary point. The diet with these good men, through their representatives in Congress, have compelled him to resort to, although it is indigestible, and perhaps as the late fourth tendency to restless corpulent, to this therapeutic to cool the temper, make the mind a placid and satisfactory state of mind, and fill the factory drafts, and daily kidnappings. Thus while the body of the workman is kept entirely free from any adipose incumbrances, the body politic is at the same time saved from fevers, eruptions, and convulsions which might rack it to pieces.

It would be laughable, if the facts which have inspired the Yankees were not so stern and gloomy, to watch these miserable shifts to which they have resorted to reconcile the people to empty bellies. Greeley, gorged with Champagne and canvas-backs at Delmonico's, breaks out after dinner in a most touching exposition of the dangers of eating butter, and the dangers that lurk in meat, which startles the readers of the morrow's *Tribune*. A thousand smaller scribblers echo his cry. One philosopher levels his artillery at eggs, and another directs a murderous fire at poultry. Another still, at one swoop, lops vegetables from the list of things eatable. Our word for it, that nine out of ten of these varlets eat three enormous meals per diem, to say nothing of night suppers, and that the dish against which each man specially directs his eloquence, is the very one which he eats the most of.

Having thus reduced the poor man's bill of fare until they have left nothing on it fit for a civilized being to eat, they kindly furnish receipes for sweetening the contents of swill barrels, and converting the sweepings of the market stalls into appetising dishes. The working man, who, in the days of Buchanan, sat down to meat, coffee and butter, and vegetables, as he gazes at his bare board and empty plate, instead of these vulgar substantials, is now regaled with a Boston fract, showing that he was blosting himself in those horrible times, and was little better than a ravenous beast. Thus as beggary approaches, the Yankees, who have brought him to it, kindly paint its beauties for him in rainbow colors, and having left him nothing to it, kindly tender him an admirable sauce for making it palatable. Before many months are passed, so rapidly are the Yankees advancing in the discovery of printed pannoceas for hunger, that we may expect to see articles like this crowding the columns of their newspapers:

From the N. Y. *Tribune*, Jan. 1, 1865.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LABORER.

We learn that Doctor Winthrop Dunshunner, an eminent chemist of Weathersfield, has discovered that *dirt*—the pure soil upon which we tread—is convertible into a most excellent and wholesome article of diet. Dr. D. was led to this important discovery by the reflection that the Patagonians and other prosperous and athletic tribes of savages, make dirt a portion of their daily banquets, feed their children upon it and swallow it in large quantities, and with infinite gusto. This undeniable fact suggested to the Doctor a proposition equally undeniable, to-wit, that inasmuch as the vegetable productions upon which we have been in the habit of subsisting all spring from the soil, the soil itself must contain all the nutritious elements which find their way to the plants which clothe its surface. In a word, an acre of good stiff mud bears the same relation to corn, potatoes, peas, and beans, that a bag of wheat does to a barrel of well-bolted white flour. Wheat is not flour, but the flour contains contains nothing which is not in the wheat. Mud is not corn, nor is it peas, but everything good in corn and peas comes out of the mud.

The benefits which must accrue to our working classes from this discovery will be seen at a glance. Henceforth, the laborer need have no anxiety about butcher's meat or market money. He can laugh at high prices. Every clod on which he treads is a choice dinner of assorted vegetables. The muddy washings of the gutters will furnish him with a delectable soup, and should his stomach crave more solid sustenance he will find it hard by on our macadamized roads. We learn that Dr. Dunshunner has prepared a number of valuable recipes by which the poor man will be able to lend to his inexpensive and convenient banquets a zest which the rich often lack over green turtle and Champagne.

From the Boston *Commonwealth*, Jan. 14, 1865.

A STRANGE FACT.

The glorious struggle for national existence and negro emancipation which we are now engaged, has taught our people many lessons, but none more precious than the sinful extravagance in diet in which we indulged in the bloated days of peace. Every day the researches of philosophy develop the nutritive properties of some substance which we used to squander or despise when pampered and overfed with unwholesome flesh of animals. Dr. Winthrop Dunshunner, of Weathersfield, has proved himself one of the benefactors of his race by his exposition of the fattening power of *dirt*. But he has now found a rival in Professor Winslow Perkenpine, of Harvard, who has discovered that the flesh of the common grasshopper (the *jumpoveria herbagia* of modern etomologists) contain 115 per cent. of nutriment—a large excess over beef, mutton, pork and other indigestible garbage of the stalls. It has long been known that the Digger Indians, of California, one of the most comely and intelligent races of people upon the globe, following the uncorrupted instincts of nature, make the grasshopper their principle article of diet, and in the absence of all other kinds of food, confine themselves rigidly to the flesh of this alert and nutritive insect. Grass itself is sometimes added to their banquets greatly to their benefit, the acid juices which it contains having a tendency to subdue the somewhat rich and inflammatory state of the blood produced by the constant use of hopper meat. Doubtless Professor Perkinpine is in some degree indebted to the Diggers for his precious discovery. We learn that Professor P. has compounded several rich soups and hashes by an admixture of proper quantities of grasshopper flesh with water and pulverized *fox*, and that they have been introduced at the "Soldiers Rest" in Boston, with great success. It has been found that half a bowlful of these appetizing dishes suffices to satiate the most rugged veteran, and, in many instances, stout men have gone away appeased with a teaspoonful. It is even alleged that in some cases the mere order of these invaluable compounds has availed to relieve the conscript of his appetite.

With discoveries like these every day bursting upon us the laborer may well find defiance to poverty and hunger, and can without serious privation give all of his earnings, instead of nine-tenths to the support of the Government and the suppression and sustenance of the mobs black? While he is at his day's labor his children can run and hunt to themselves wholesome food in all grasshoppers, and his wife can be relieved of the care of her children, and employed in the manufacture of grasshopper soup, with the money he earns he can buy a few pickles to season it with, and have a good dish for his family. Thus the Yankees will find and benefit for the Children of New England entertain us with editorial specimens for emptiness and rage. We remember, in our youth, being vastly diverted with the story of a penurious Yankee, who provided his horse with a pair of green spectacles, and imposed chopped shavings upon the poor beast for hay. This nation is like that poor beast. All the good things of this earth have been stripped from us by the Abolitionists, and we are left to munch shavings for hay. The Yankees who have plundered us of our substance, kindly tender us the green spectacles to freshen and brighten our dry forage—but even their spectacles are of the copper-rimmed quality with which Moses Primrose, at the fair, was diddled out of the good Vicar's colt.—*Age.*

STATE RIGHTS.

Glimpse of Statesmanship and Sense.—The healthy tone of remark indicated by Senators Collamer, Trumbull, Sherman, Foster, and other Republicans, in their speeches respecting the duty of Government to regard its Constitutional obligations, and the necessity of preserving the fundamental law from the assaults of its enemies, is an encouraging fact to the true friends of the country. Of a similar character were observations of Senator Fessenden, the other day, in speaking of "State rights." The question under discussion in the Senate was the propriety of allowing States to tax shareholders in National Banks on their shares, which right Mr. F. advocated. He said;

"Sir, I cannot close without saying one word on the subject of State rights. We who advocate this measure have been assailed—perhaps that is to strong a word; there was no intention to assail us perhaps; but I do not know of any other word that would sufficiently express the idea—assailed as if we were preaching up the doctrine of State rights, following the lead of the resolutions of 1798 and of the rebellion, and of everything else that has set up State rights against the General Government.

"Sir, are we open to that reproach? If we are, all I have to say is that I am a believer in the States as institutions, and I should like to ask the Senate if those institutions cease to exist what becomes of the United States? If they are overthrown, prostrated by the legislation of the Government, where is the General Government itself? Has it come to pass, that we cannot argue here at all upon the interest of the States of which we Senators are the representatives peculiarly? Shall we do nothing here about what the interests and power and well-being of those States require in connection with our subjects of legislation? Shall we say nothing of what rights they may have under the Constitution, for fear of traveling over ground that others have travelled before us to the injury of the General Government and of the Union? Why, sir I have not much apprehension. For one, I believe that if they are weak and embarrassed and labor under difficulties, also; but when you build up and support them and protect them in the exercise of their rights and the increase of their good, you in the best possible way protect the Union itself and advance its glory and its power, and this is what I have to say in answer to all that may be intimated, with regard to raising the question of State rights."

THE DEMOCRACY WILL BE UNITED.

The union of the Democracy to drive the shoddyites, speculators, plunderers, adulterers and miscegenationists, from power never gave better promise of success. It is true that a few individuals who have unwittingly committed themselves to a war policy still hold out against the organization of the party on a *Peace* platform; but their numbers are growing beautifully less every day. While this is the case with a few calling themselves Democrats, it is gratifying to know that a great many who have acted with the opposition to the Democracy, have become satisfied that the Union cannot be restored by war, and that a further continuation of the war is at the hazard of their own personal liberty and the freedom of the States have determined to support a *Peace* candidate for President.

That the candidate nominated at Chicago will be a *Peace* man and placed upon an unmistakable *Peace Platform*, we have not the remotest doubt. The feeling for peace is growing stronger every day, and we may say that already it is the prevailing sentiment of the country. It is growing so fast that those who call themselves Democrats and oppose it, will be but exceptions to the general rule that all Democrats are in favor of it, and they will either fall in with their old party friends or go over to the enemy where some of them properly belong.

From the signs of the times we have not the least doubt but the Democracy will be united and sustain the nominee of the Chicago Convention *who will be a peace man.*—It will do the heart of every patriot and true friend of the Union good to see the conservative men of the country united in one grand national party, battling against the fanatics and despots who have brought the country by war to the verge of ruin, upon a platform of Peace, where every man who loves the Union that our Revolutionary fathers made, and reverence its constitution can stand united as one man. Let him who is not disposed to unite with the Democracy upon this platform, or who is not willing to fight for Peace and the Union, and still claims to be a Democrat, prepare to join the enemies of the country, for there can be no neutrals in this campaign. There can be but two parties, the friends of peace and the Union, or the friends of "war pestilence and famine" and the establishment of a worse than Austrian despotism.—*Council Bluff Bugle.*

LINCOLN'S SUPPORTERS.—Wm. Lloyd Garison, in a speech in 1856, said:

"The Union is a lie. The American Union is an imposture, a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell. I am for its overthrow."

This same Garrison is an ardent supporter of Lincoln's prosecution and re-election.

Another of Abe's supporters is Fred. Douglas, who, in a speech over the hanging of that old murderer, John Brown, said:

"From this time forth I consecrate the labors of my life to the dissolution of the Union, and I don't care whether the bolt that rends it comes from heaven or hell."

And yet these creatures have the audacity to call themselves "Union men," and to denounce the Democrats who are willing to support the Constitution as "traitors," "copperheads," "secesh," &c.

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN."

Abraham Lincoln, of March 4th, 1861, and Abraham Lincoln of July 18th, 1864, put the following figure.

LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL, MARCH 4TH, 1861.

I declare that I have no purpose, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have NO LAWFUL RIGHT TO DO SO, and have NO INCLINATION TO DO SO. * * * The RIGHT of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment EXCLUSIVELY, IS ESSENTIAL to the balance of power on which the perfection and ENDURANCE of our political fabric depend.—*Abraham Lincoln.*

LINCOLN TO THE CONFEDERATE COMMISSIONERS, JULY 9TH, 1864.

To whom it may Concern: Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the ABANDONMENT OF SLAVERY and which comes by and with the authority that can control the armies now at war with the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms, on substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

VALUABLE "SECRETS."—The unpleasant odor produced by perspiration is frequently a source of vexation to persons subject to it. Nothing is simpler than to remove this odor much more effectually than by the application of such costly ungents and perfumes as are in use. It is only necessary to procure some of the compound spirits of ammonia, and place about two table spoonsful in a basin of water. Washing the face, hands and arms in this, leaves the skin as clean, sweet and fresh as one could wish. The washing is perfectly harmless, and very cheap. It is recommended on the authority of an experienced physician.

INFAMOUS VANDALISM.—It is announced in the Republican papers with glee, that General Hunter, when at or near Chalotsville Virginia, burned the Virginia University, the last relic of Mr. Jefferson's great mind.

Out of respect to that greatest of statesmen, this old and time honored structure should have been spared if for nothing else. It is a burning disgrace to the Administration that it should suffer malignity towards that great and good man, simply because he was a Democrat and the author of our Declaration of Independence to thus ruthlessly destroy that ancient edifice of learning and all that was in it. It is an awful disgrace.

A witty gentleman speaking of a friend who was prostrated by illness, remarked that he could hardly recover, since his constitution was all gone. "If his constitution is all gone," said a bystander, "I do not see how he lives at all." "O," responded the wag, "he lives on the by-laws."

That's about the way this government is living.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.—The State Agricultural Fair will be held at Easton, on the grounds of the Northampton Agricultural Society, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th, of September next. For circulars and other information, persons will address A. B. Longaker, Esq., Norristown, Pa.

—A colored chaplain states that the free colored people of South Carolina have accumulated more property by their labor since the war commenced than any equal number of any class of emigrants to this country have ever accumulated in the same space of time. This is not wonderful at all. "Confiscation" is always more profitable than honesty industry.

—What a pacifying effect upon the rebellion, the Baltimore resolution, declaring that slavery shall be destroyed, will have, to be sure! If human nature is what it used to be, the blood of hundreds of thousands of our people must atone for those foolish words.

—Lincoln repeats his story of treating horses while crossing a stream very frequently, but the people don't enjoy it after all. What they want, is to treat off an ass for a statesman for President. What they need and procrave here in this district, the county going.

—A Number of days ago we were discussing the fact of the Lord being on the side of the North in this war. One of the loyal Saints remarked: "If the Lord is not on our side I'll be d——d if he ain't on the side they say he is!"

—The [illegible] says: "There is a [illegible] the people against [illegible] the people against [illegible] the people against