Democratic Watchman

P. GRAY MEEK, - - Editor.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 19, 1864.

TERMS.—$2 per year when paid in advance, $2,50 when not paid in advance, and $3,00 when not paid before the expiration of the year.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC COUNTY MEETING.

A grand meeting of the Democracy of Centre County, will be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on

TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 23, 1864.

Let every man in favor of PEACE, in favor of a restoration of the Government to its former greatness and glory—every man that is opposed to Despotism, to Enormous Taxation and Conscription, turn out!

EX-GOV. WM. BIGLER,

HON. WILLIAM A. WALLACE,

and other distinguished speakers have been invited and will be present and address the meeting.

By order of WM. F. REYNOLDS,

Chairman Democratic County Committee.

Democratic County Convention.

By order of the Standing Committee, the Democratic Convention of Centre County, will meet at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Tuesday, the 23d day of August, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Meetings for the selection of delegates to said convention will be held in the several townships and boroughs—at their respective places of holding elections, on Saturday, the 20th day of August, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WM. F. REYNOLDS, Chairman.

Bellefonte, August 5th, 1864.

The War.

General Grant has begun a singular manoeuvre. Above Bermuda Hundred is a narrow neck of land around which the James River flows. The length of the river around the neck, the end of which is known as Dutch Gap, is seven miles. Across the neck the distance of one hundred and fifty yards. The Confederate obstructions are sunk in the James at Dutch Gap, and Grant conceived the idea that a canal could be dug around the neck, deep enough to pass his gunboats through, and by this means a new movement upon Richmond could be begun. Accordingly, two corps, under Hancock and Birney, were sent to Foster's camp on the north bank of the James. For two days the troops labored without being discovered. On Sunday, however, the Confederates discovered them, and at once tried to drive them away. From batteries on shore, and iron-clads in the James, shells were thrown and the labor seriously impeded. The enemy have great powers of annoyance for the laborers. It all proves that the siege of Petersburg is closing. Grant has lost another of his generals. General Ledlie, a division commander of the Ninth Corps, has given up his command.

There are now no Federal troops anywhere near Petersburg. Warren and Wilcox have all their corps at Port Walthall, and the Confederates on the Welden Railroad have advanced their lines some distant towards City Point.—There are no reports of losses in any of these contests.

The reports that General Sherman has extended his western flank, so as to cover the village of East Point, on the Macon Railroad, south-west of Atlanta, are again renewed. There is nothing to warrant them. Sherman's army at last accounts, extended from a point on the Dalton Railroad, four miles north-west of Atlanta, to a point six miles west of Atlanta, and thence north of East Point. He was not within two miles of the Macon Railroad, and every effort to reach it had been repulsed. The Confederates announce that the various railroads running out of Atlanta which were destroyed by Sherman's Cavalry, have been repaired. They are all now in operation. General Roddy, who captured Stoneman and his command, has gone with a large cavalry and infantry force, from Hood's camp, to operate on the railroads in Sherman's rear.

The authorities at Washington do not seem very confident of Farragut's ultimate success at Mobile. It is again announced that he does not intend to capture the town, but only made his attack in order to capture the bay entrances and make the blockade more effective. Nothing has been done at Mobile since the surrender of Fort Gaines.

Turn Out Freemen!

In another column of to-days paper will be found a call for a Democratic County meeting, to be held in the Court House in this place, on Tuesday evening next. We hope it will be responded to by every man in Centre County who is in favor of *peace* and the restoration of our Government to the greatness and glory that once characterized it. It was through our carelessness and cowardice that we lost the happiness and prosperity that once blessed us, and it is only through our vigilance and determination that they can be recovered again. Every one feels the terrible load of taxation that has been laid upon him through the imbecility and wickedness of this administration, and it is only through *his own* efforts that it can be thrown off. As long as we, the people, are willing to remain quiet and submissive, as long as we are willing to pay taxes and bounties and furnish men and money to carry on the war, *just so long will it be continued.* When we cease giving, this Abolition juggernaut will cease moving, and peace *must* come. Without means this war cannot be prolonged, and without the people are willing, the means cannot be had; *it is with us, the people, to say whether it shall be continued—not with our servants.* It is with us to say whether the mad spirit of puritan fanaticism shall impoverish our families—ruin our country—destroy our government—murder our relatives and friends and sacrifice ourselves in order to carry out its impious and wicked designs. Let us then meet and express our feelings. If we are willing that this war for the "abandonment of slavery," with all its horrors, its outrages, its taxes and conscriptions, shall be continued, let us meet and avow our intention to sacrifice all we have or all we can expect to have, upon the bloody altars of infidel abolitionism; let us meet and praise the hand that has stricken us down; let us meet and pledge our support to the power that has already enslaved us; let us promise to rob our wives and little ones, and to hand over the earnings of years of toil and sweat to be squandered in a vain and unholy effort to change the decrees of Almighty God, and satisfy the insane desires of a few designing and wicked men. But if we would have this war stopped—if we would stay the hand that is put forth to drag us from our families and friends, and murder us in a ruthless crusade for the benefit of the blacks of the South—if we would save our own lives and preserve our families from becoming outcasts and beggars—if we would show to the world that we are capable of self-government—if we would show to those that aspire to be *rulers* that the people are *sovereign*—if we would be free as our fathers before us were free, let us meet and take such action as the exigencies of the times demand. There is not an hour to be lost, not a moment to be squandered. The enemies of the Government are at work, and if we would save that which was left us as an inheritance, we must be vigilant and determined. Courage may yet regain the rights and privileges that a despotic administration has succeeded in wresting from us. Let us use it. Our friends in other counties are at work—do not let us lag behind. We can meet and declare our wishes and intentions. Let us do it.

"To All Whom It May Concern."

Such was the title of Abraham Lincoln's reply to the propositions of the Southern Commissioners for peace, made at Niagara, a few weeks since, a reply that effectually closes the door against all hope of peace during the continuance in office of the present incumbent of the presidential chair. In this reply, which, we presume nearly every intelligent man in the country has read by this time, it is expressly stated that no propositions for peace which do not look to the entire "abandonment of slavery" will be listened to or received, or entertained for a moment; and the inference is that the war must go on until slavery is abandoned, no matter how much more blood and treasure it may cost.

By this document the people, if they are not totally blind, will perceive that no more hope or trust can be placed in Abraham Lincoln. The overthrow of slavery is, in his estimation, of more importance than the integrity of our own government; and, to accomplish this purpose he is determined to spare neither treasure nor blood. As long as the people will furnish him men and money to carry out his infamous and damnable designs, he will stop at nothing short of the accomplishment of his unconstitutional and unholy ends. He delights in the misery which has befallen the land, and the shrieks and groans of the wounded and dying are sweet music to his ears.

He has rejected a fair and honorable proposition for peace. Let the people hold him responsible for the woe and desolation yet to come. He has called for another five hundred thousand. Will the people submit and again furnish him the means to carry on this accursed crusade against the rights and liberties of nine millions of our fellow-citizens?

We opine not. We *hope* not. If they do, they but aid him in the furtherance of a purpose which is condemned by the Almighty and the whole civilized world, and which will bring upon themselves misery and utter ruin, as sure as the sun of heaven shines.

Let Abraham Lincoln help himself out of the scrape into which he had no business to get. Let not another man, nor another dollar be given him. A mean, miserable tyrant and despot, with no regard for the rights of individuals or of States, we have nothing to hope from him, and the sooner he is driven from the seat of his power in Washington, by arms or otherwise, and perishes from the face of the earth forever, the better it will be for our country and the whole human race.

—After this week we shall be able to give our usual amount of reading matter, and shall try to make the WATCHMAN a little more interesting than it has been for some months past.

COPPERHEAD COMPLAINT.—Can any of our readers guess what document contains the following compliments? The abolitionists will readily say it is the "disloyal" platform of some Copperhead Convention:

"He has obstructed the administration of justice.

"He has made judges dependent upon his will alone.

"He has erected a multitude of new offices.

"He has kept among us in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of Legislatures.

"He has even affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

"He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation.

"For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.

"For protecting them by mock trial from punishment for any murder which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States.

"For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury.

"For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments.

"He has incited domestic insurrections amongst us.

The above are not extracts from any latter day political gathering, but are taken from a renowned old document signed by John Hancock and fifty-five others—written by Thomas Jefferson—engrossed by order of Congress—and familiarly known as the 'Declaration of Independence.'

—The Mormans have large crops of grain and infants this year.

An Honorable Peace.

The administration and its friends never ask but one question—how they shall continue the war. The people are beginning to ask, with great unamity, how they can stop the war. While the President and his followers are howling like famished wolves for more blood, the nation is praying that the public and few lives left it may be spared them. In this the people are right; our rulers are mad and depraved.

This administration has never desired an honorable peace. It has never sought to obtain an honorable peace. It hates peace. The President has never issued a proclamation, or sanctioned a measure, or uttered a word, in any manner whatever tending to make an honorable peace possible. The Northern half of the nation has been permitted to accept no alternative to separation but that of descending to the shame of becoming the conquerors and masters of the Southern half of the nation. And even that alternative has not been permitted us, except at the cost of the liberties of all the people, northern and southern included.

There are various plans of peace which have been declared possible:

1. By the conquest and subjugation of the south, involving the complete overthrow of republican government and the establishment of a permanent military despotism.

2. By European intervention, involving the subjection of both sections to the domination of foreign bayonets.

3. By a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, involving the establishment of two free governments, each republican in form and fact.

4. By negotiation and compromise resulting in a convention of the States and in greater security to the States against the wrongful intervention of the federal government in the local concerns of the people.

The first manner of attaining peace is the only manner which the Federal administration has ever considered or ever intends to consider. It is a sort of peace which would prove dishonorable to the north, and as disastrous to the one section as to the other, it implies an abandonment of every sacred and valuable principle of the government. It would reduce the entire nation to an intolerable slavery. Every life and every dollar given to accomplish such a peace is a life and a dollar given by the people to throttle themselves and debase their country and government. Were the plan ever so wise, it is impracticable. If attempts to enforce it are long continued, peace will come eventually, either by a recognition of the Southern Confederacy, or by the subjugation of the nation to foreign bayonets. Neither a bankrupt government nor a people who have sacrificed their physical force in war, can resist enemies at home or abroad.

Peace by negotiation and compromise implies no surrender of right, no humiliation of the people, no abandonment of the government, no abatement in the just exercise of national power for the preservation of our national unity and the impartial execution of the law. Its first requisite is statesmanship at Washington and a spirit of conciliation among the people. Its prime condition would be a reaffirmation of the principles of the old government, in stronger and more explicit terms. The result would be a reunion of the people upon a platform of fundamental law dear to both sections and necessary to the prosperity and happiness of both.—*Milwaukee News.*

The Terms of Peace.

A man who is willing to aid Mr. Lincoln or Mr. McClellan to make war on the Democrats of the South, in order to compel them to remain in a Union which they declare to be perverted into an engine of oppression and political degredation, is no Democrat, as a matter of course. He may profess to be, and vote with the organization calling itself Democratic, but he is not a man who stands by the vital principles of self government, and consequently, whatever leads to consolidation receives his support. For years the nominal Democratic party of the North strove to avoid the real issue agitating the country; and a large portion of it, are to-day, using every party and monied appliance to raise side issues in the present campaign. To dodge, invent side issues, and to delude the people is called "policy." If the Democratic party shall plant itself on the self evident declarations of Independence, and on the Dred Scott decision, as the true exposition of the normal condition of the negro race, then, if successful in obtaining power this fall, it can make terms of peace with the South, and effect a re-organization of the Republic. Otherwise, it can no more settle the difficulty than Mr. Lincoln. The people of the South will *never* make terms of confederation with the North that do not distinctly involve a full and complete recognition of these great principles are: The express acknowledgment of the SOVEREIGNTY OF EACH STATE and the LEGAL and MORAL existence of NEGRO SUBORDINATION. If the Democratic party make a settlement of the present civil war, we stake our reputation on it, these are the terms. But *when* will the Democratic party accept these terms, is a question, upon which depends the existence of republican liberty in the North. As for the South, she is able and willing if forced to do so, to take care of herself. The Democratic party had better not ask for power, if it will not take the responsibility of meeting these two issues of amicable adjustment. The war will close before long on some terms; either on these or by absolute recognition and permanent dissolution. The success of the Democratic party, burdened with the war policy "for the Union" will bring recognition as soon, if not sooner, than the re-election of Lincoln. The war party in in power when the war closes by recognition, and the armies are disbanded, when special currency is resumed, when creditors demand payment and thousand beg for work and and it not will be damned to all eternity.—*Hillsborough,* Ohio, *Gazette.*

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.—If after more than three years of cruel, devastating war,—the slaughter of hundreds of thousands of brave, noble-hearted white men, rendering thousands of wives widows, and hundreds of thousands of helpless innocent children, orphans,—the expenditure of thousands of millions of dollars raised by a crushing debt and the assesment of taxes on all that we eat, wear, drink or use,—and conscription Draft after Draft, and now for 500,000 more of "the bone and sinew" of the country—if, after all this, "Old Abe" has not yet been able to make Washington safe from possible capture and Maryland and Pennsylvania secure against Confederate invasion, how long, how much more slaughter of white man, how many more widows and orphans, how much more debt, how much heavier taxes, and how many more conscription drafts will the old fellow require to conquer and subjugate the Confederate States and people?

This is an important question—a very important one, and there is reason to believe that it is now receiving much more attention and consideration from the white freemen and tax-payers of Pennsplvania and other States, than heretofore.

—If Sherman has failed in conflict with the Confederate army, he has been very successful in his war upon young girls. The Louisville *Journal* mentions a number of such victims lately arrived in that city, and says that it is reported that 400 more are on the way. They are banished without a cent of money or a change of clothes. Sherman appears to be ambitious to rob the beast Butler of his laurels for persecuting helpless women.

Who is to Blame?

The Administration press rather overdid the business in their brutal abuse of the unfortunate people of Chambersburg. As the facts come out, it is found that Southern Pennsylvania has done more for the war than any of the abolition states,—Massachusetts for instance. After doing their duty faithfully and complying with all the calls of the President for men, it is monstrous that when, through the hideous blundering of the administration, their city is destroyed, the poor people should be made the scapegoat of the Washington blunderers who betrayed them. Now, what are the facts with regard to Southern Pennsylvania? Why,

1. The Reserves were organised at the beginning of the war specially for state defense—to provide against the very emergencies which have occurred. At the earnest request of the administration they went to the front, and their thinned ranks tell how well they fought.

2. The Twentieth and Twenty-first Pennsylvania cavalry were organized for six months' service for State defense, but were sent into the heart of Virginia, and, on their re-enlistment, were added to the Army of West Virginia.

3. The 184th and 187th Pennsylvania and Provost battalion were organized only recently for the defense of the border, but were sent to Washington and the Army of Potomac by order of the War Department.

4. To show how unjust was the clamor against Gen. Couch and the people of Chambersburg, Col. McClure, one of the sufferers says in a letter to a city paper:

The troops engaged under the late call for one hundred day men were ordered to Washington as fast as engaged, and even in his provost guard regiment, engaged for duty in his department, was also ordered to Gen. Grant, and he had not a regiment of troops at any point in the State. I mean to express no opinion as to the propriety of moving all the troops to Washington when the State was threatened, but mention the fact as a matter of justice to an earnest, faithful and competent offier, who is now fiercely censured for not performing impossibilities.

Gen. Averill might possibly have saved Chambersburg, and I know that Gen. Couch exhausted himself to get Averell to fall back from Greencastle to this point. I do not say that Gen. Averell is to blame, for he was under orders from Gen. Hunter and not subject to Gen. Gouch. He had a large force of the enemy in his front, and until it is clearly proven to the contrary, I must believe that he did his whole duty.

Now we submit that, in view of these facts, the people of Chambersburg and Southern Pennsylvania have been most cruelly used. After filling all the calls for men honestly—after raising State defence regiments, and hundred day men in addition—they are stripped of their defenders by orders from Washington. Their town is destroyed by the rebels, and then they are grossly insulted in their misery by the organs of the very administration which left them exposed to their enemies.

Horrors of War.

If the choicest stores of Hell's horrors were at human command, could any negro, or negro advocate find any anything more dreadful, than some of the scenes of the present war, as enacted at the South? We sympathise deeply with the sufferers on our own border, and would gladly do everything in reason to relieve the homeless and penniless people of Chambersburg, but it is simply the part of manhood now and ever to denounce the madness which called into this contest black demons incarnate, instead of men. Look, if ye can, black republicans, on this picture, and bow your heads in shame at your own wretched work.

The 2d Massachusetts infantry, 700 strong with one hundred white cavalry from the 2d and 5th regulars, lately moved into Westmoreland county. Four hundred negroes with white officers, and fifty white cavalry proceeded to devastate the county. Numbers of names are mentioned of persons who were stripped of every particle of food and all their farming implements, &c., the negroes saying they were to have farms in Maryland, and would need tools. Their line of march produced a desert. Says the Richmond *Enquirer:*

"Mr. Ben. English, after having everything destroyed, was stripped, tied up, and given thirty nine lashes with the cowhide. And more horrible, but only too true, twenty five or thirty ladies were violated by this party of negroes. I could give names, but deem it not best. Neither age nor color was spared by these demons, who were encouraged by their white officers.

"The rest of the regiment, 335 strong, with 50 white cavalry, under the immediate command of Col. Draper, marched to Richmond county. On the route, six negroes violated the person of Mrs. G. eleven times, she being the wife of a Col. the 9th Virginia Cavalry, being also sick at the time, with an infant six months old at her breast. This is only one instance out of twenty others of a like outrage. Mrs. Dr. Belfield whipped five negroes from her room, thus heroically defending herself. They plundered everybody of everything in their line of march."

What power is there to subdue a race of freemen nerved to resistance by the memory of such wrongs? The Southerners would be the lowest of cowards, the most abject of slaves, if they would consent, we will not say to lower their weapons in submission, but even to be reconciled to a foe that sanctioned these outrages by their black myrmidoms. Let the people of the North proclaim to the world that they are not sanctioned by the popular sentiment. The honor of the North demads that immediate steps to prevent the recurrence of such horrors.

Change of Base—Read and Reflect.

In order that the people can see how far Abraham Lincoln has gone from his original love, we copy from his inaugural of March 4th, 1861, as well as from *his proposition* of July 5th, 1864. How any one can read these productions and entertain any confidence in the man now at the head of affairs is more than we can conceive. Unless the people are blind to their best interests they will place in his stead an individual possessing some consistency, respecting the vital issues of the country. Will the readers of the WATCHMAN call the attention of their radical friends to these extracts?

Lincoln's Inaugural March 5th, 1861.	*Lincoln to the Rebel Commissioners, July 8, 1864.*
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 judgment EXCLUSIVELY, IS ESSENTIAL to the balance of power on which the perfection and ENDURANCE of our political fabric depend.	Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the ABANDONMENT OF SLAVERY, and comes by an 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.
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.	ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

—The mass of the people North and South, East and West, *want peace on the basis of the Union and the Constitution.* What this people want, so generally they will find out a way to have. In God's name, shall a ONE-MAN power, in this republican land, defeat so noble and holy a purpose?

Crushing Out Democrats.

A foolish editor, the organ of Mr. Lincoln's abominations, says: "The greatest mistake we have made is that we did not crush out the last vital spot of Copperhead Democracy at the start. No, poor fool, the greatest mistake you made was to compel the people of the South to fight for their liberty, which also compelled all good people in the North to denounce your despotism. The greatest good of a people is their liberty. Liberty is to the collective body what health is to the individual. Without health no pleasure can be tasted by man. Without liberty no happiness can be enjoyed by society. The obligation, therefore, to defend liberty is greater than all others; and he is a traitor to a free country who will not gladly devote his life to preserve its freedom. Mr. Lincoln has forced upon Gen. Lee the honor, which we should gladly have withheld from him, of fighting the battle of defensive liberty on this continent, while Lincoln and his party carry on a war of offensive despotism. Lincoln's war is not upon the South alone; it is upon the North also. It is a war against a great principle—the principle of liberty and self-government. It is a war against Democracy—against the party that made the Constitution, and conducted the party through every step of its progressive glory, up to the hour when it fell by falling into the hands of a clan of despots and desperadoes. It is possible that we have entered the field of blood—that the terrible struggle is but just commenced. If as is more than intimated by the leading Republican papers, the despotism inaugurated over the North is to be continued, then, indeed, the sword is as yet but just started from its scabbard. If we have not a right to our thoughts, our sympathies, our hopes and faith, then shall the battle rage until we have vindicated our liberties and our manhood. We are coming to a point where the fight must be with those who are attempting to rob us of our freedom. The delusion of fighting for the skeleton of a Union, after we have ourselves crushed the soul out of it, is nearly over. For one, we not hesitate to declare that we a thousand times prefer death in an honorable conflict to preserve our liberties, than a life of servitude and submission to the bloated despotism which hourly threatens us. If we are not free, let us make ourselves so! We know what we say. We hear, but we despise the threats! We may individually fall, but we know that we leave those behind us who are sworn to execute our last will and testament, which is that of death to the assassins. We are weary of hearing and reading the the threats of Mr. Lincoln's satraps. If they stop where they are, all is well—all that is demanded is peace, liberty and justice; but this we will have, or, failing, we will take our foes along with us, to be tried at that high court from which there is no appeal. Shall we longer walk the street to be threatened with "arrest," or "hanging," every time we exercise the freeman's sacred right of thinking and speaking the honest thought that is in us? Shall we longer owe our peace or safety to whim or passion of slavering ignorance, or brutal prejudice and fanaticism? In God's name, no! For instance, if we believe that Jeff. Davis is a wise man, and that Abraham Lincoln is a fool, we shall take the liberty to say so, just whenever or wherever we please. If we have not the same right to respect the intellect of Jefferson Davis that another has to admire the ignorance and the trifling obscenity of Abraham Lincoln, let us set ourselves to work and regain that right. If we have not the right to prefer the Government and Union that were formed by our fathers to this abominable despotism which Lincold and his party are attempting to fasten upon us, let us strike for that right, and strike as our fathers did! This, then, is what we have to say to the besotted wretches who talk of "*crushing out Democrats.*" Better stop where you are, and learn to carry a civil tongue, or you will be convinced that you are nearer the judgment day than your delusion has permited you to imagine.—*The Old Guard.*

Preparing the Way.

It must be evident to the most casual observer that the Administration is again preparing the way for controlling the coming elections by promulgating cock-and-bull stories of great conspiracies discovered, in which prominent men of the Democratic party are made to figure as leading conspirators. It is but the old story of "Knights of the Golden Circle" revamped, and as void of truth as were the announcements made two years ago relative to an organization then said to be in existance.

The falsehoods now fulminated by means of the telegraph relative to Vallandigham and other prominent Democrats, are but feelers put forward to ascertain the state of the public mind, to excite the prejudices and passions of partisans, and to serve as pretexts upon which to base illegal and arbitrary arrests, or the sending of armed forces to election precincts to overawe the people and prevent the free exercise of the elective franchise, which the Administration party is fully aware will seal its doom in October and November next, unless some such devil's schmeme of tyranny is resorted to and successfully carried out.

That it will be resorted to, the past and the present furnish sufficient evidence to convince the most skeptical mind; but that it will be successfully carried out is yet an unsolved problem. Men have learned many lessons the past few years; and many, very many of the former admirers of "Honest Old Abe," have come to doubt his right and title to the appellation of "honest," and hesitate to believe this stale re-hash of "Knights," "Sons of Liberty," &c., now sent over the wires at the instance, no doubt of deeply interested parties and the secret conclave known as "Loyal Leaguers."—Many an honest, but heretofore deceived Republican, like old Roger with the Liver, could stand it "for fifty or sixty meals, but as a steady diet" it begins to sicken them until they are about ready to take a dose of good old Democratic remedy, in order to rid themselves of this infernal Lincoln grip.—And the scoundrels who, while the whole country is in spasms, have betrayed the people, are plundering their treasure, building palaces, and sending other portions of their ill-gotten gains to foreign countries, and are trampling upon personal rights, may as well understand now—right now—that the people intend to give an expression at the ballot-boxes this fall, that shall be more terrible to their guilty souls than the "thunders of Sinia." Let them prepare to quit the places they now occupy, for they must leave, and the places that know them now shall know them no more forever.

"Loyal Leaguers" may prate of their patriotism and of Democratic treason, but that which in their "slang" is treason to-day, will be patriotism to-morrow, when the people shall have become fully aroused to the true state of affairs. Every day is doing its work, and the secret operations of the midnight schemers—the "Loyal Leaguers"—and their cock-and-bull stories about "Knights," &c., cannot stay, nor stem, the mighty current setting against them; and the outrages which have been heaped upon the people will aid in swelling this current to a mighty torrent of public indignation until it sweeps from existence the last vestige of tyranny and oppression from the American continent. Let them put their houses in order and prepare for the hour, for the people are coming and woe to those who heed not the warning.—*Council Bluff Bugle.*

—Gov. Curtin has pardoned the negro soldier who was recently convicted of shooting a white citizen at Camp William Penn. Hurrah for the black "soldier's friend!"

War in the Abolition Camp.

The failure of Lincoln to conquer the South will turn upon him the whole pack of disappointed Abolitionists. Chagrined at defeat, overwhelmed with mortification, and filled with rage, they will pronounce Lincoln all and more than all that the most malignant "rebel" has ever conceived of. During the past week two important manifestoes have appeared. One recommending the call of a new Convention to meet at Buffalo in September, which will request both Lincoln and Fremont to withdraw, and then proceed to nominate a new man. This suggestion ominously comes from Ohio, and suspidiously points to Chase, the defunct Rag Baron, as its author. Besides it is endorsed by the *Evening Post* of this city, a firm friend of Chase. Evidently when a party is in such a dilapidated condition, as this revelation shows, it must be on the verge of dropping into very small pieces. Its days are about numbered, and it will soon go the way of other delusions, which have strutted their brief hour upon the stage to wrong, vex and kill mankind, by their sins and enormities. The other manifesto, betokening even more demorilization in this precious party, is a letter signed by Ben. Wade of Ohio, and Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, in which Mr. Lincoln is denounced as a "usurper" for having refused to sign the bill passed by Congress "for recognizing the rebellious States." It seems that Abraham preferred his "one-tenth plan," as it enabled him, provided he needed a few more votes, to manufacture them to order. Wade and Davis profess great horror at this design on the part of Lincoln, but that is all mere pretence. Wade sanctioned the supression of free elections in Kentucky, and Davis is himself a cartridge-box Congressman. No; their holy horror comes from no such a motive.—It is born of the conviction that Lincoln is gone—that no amount of bayonets can re-elect him—and they hope to keep the ship from sinking by getting Lincoln to withdraw. But they are too late in the day. The fiat has gone forth. Abraham has filled the cup of his iniquity nearly to the full. It only remains now for the people to execute judgment upon him, and then the punishment.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CENTRE COUNTY, S.S.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to Samuel W. Gardner and John W. Gardner Administrators of &c., of Samuel Gardner dec'd. Ephraim G. Gardner, Wm. Gardner, Jane Consolis, Mary E. Consolis and John P. Packer Guardain of John Consolis, heirs of Eliza Gardner late intermarried with John Consolis dec'd. Julian Gardner late intermaried with John G. Walts John M. Gardner, James J. Gardner, Johnston Gardner, Samuel W. Gardner, Letta Jane Gardner and Winfield S. Gardner heirs of said decedent Greeting:—

You are sighted and commanded to be and appear at an Orphans Court to be held at Bellefonte on the 22nd day of August 1864, then and there to answer the bill or petition of Winfield S. Gardner, and show cause why proof of a certain contract between the said Samuel Gardner dec'd and the said Winfield S. Gardner should not be made and specific performance thereof decreed.

Witness the Hon. Samuel Linn President of the said Court at Bellefonte this 25th day of April A. D. 1864.

J. P. GEPHART, C.O.C.

R. CONLEY, *Sheriff*

July 15th '64—td.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscribers, executors of Barnabas Shope, late of Boggs township, Centre county, dec'd, will offer at public sale, at the Court House, in the borough of Bellfonte, on the

30TH DAY OF AUGUST,

A certain tract of land containing about 240 acres, 100 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, having a saw mill, 2 dwelling houses, 2 barns, and other out buildings, also two good orchards. The land is bounded by Bald Eagle creek on the south, and can be conveniently divided into two farms of 120 acres each, if desired by purchasers. The Bald Eagle Valley railroad runs through the tract, and the Bald Eagle and Spring Creek canal passes along the opposite side of the stream from the premises, thus affording the owner a choice of ways to reach any of the eastern markets with his produce. One third of the purchase money to remain a lien upon the land during the lifetime of the widow, one third to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the remaining third to be paid in one year thereafter with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage. Possession to be given on the 1st day of April next,

T. M. HALL,

J. T. HOOVER,

aug12-ts Executors.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

The subscribers, executors of the estate of Philip Meyer, dec'd, late of Harris township, will offer for sale on the premises, on

THURSDAY, OCT. 20, 1864,

All that valuable tract of land situate in Harris township, bounded by lands of Jacob Meyer, Henry Meyer, John Keller and others, containing thirty six acres, and fifteen perches, known as the Linden Hall property, formerly owned by Col. Andrew Gregg. A large Brick Mansion House, ten rooms, tenant house, good bank barn and other out-buildings are erected thereon. A splendid orchard of choice fruit, and a good spring of water, belong to the property. Also, a tract of mountain land, containing about ten acres, well timbered, will be sold in connection therewith. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April, 1865.

TERMS.—Four thousand five hundred dollars to be paid in hand, the balance to remain in the estate as a dower.

HENRY MEYER,

DANIEL HESS,

aug12-ts Executors.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of Testatum Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Clinton County and to me directed will be sold, at Wolf's Store, on Friday the 19th, 1864, the following property, to wit: All the right, title and interest of John Lapold, in and to a certain tract or piece of land situate in Miles township, Centre county, bounded as follows: On the west by lands of S. Swint, on the north by lands of Daniel Walker, on the east by lands of George Kinne, and on the south by ands of Grats Hies, containing forty acres more or less, thereon erected a log house and barn with the improvements and appurtenances.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Lapold.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock o said day.

RICHARD CONLEY, Sheriff.

aug5-3t.

FOUND.

The undersigned, in company with other persons, found the following articles in the woods near Gatesburg, which is supposed to have been stolen property:

4 yards broadcloth, 19 yards of Calico, 4 Flannel Shirts, 4 Vests, 1 pair Casimere Pants, 1 Tin, 1 Crock, 1 Carving Knife, 1 Skeleton Skirt, some calico and delaine, 3 Bags, about 30 pounds of flour, 1 tin dish, a whistle, and a pair of shears. Any person having lost the above described goods can have them by calling on the undersigned at *Gatesburg*, by proving property and paying charges.

aug12-3t JOHN ELLENBARGER, Jr.

BELLEFONTE ACADEMY.

The Board of School Directors, having in charge this institution would give notice, that it is now open and will continue so till July next when there will be a vacation of six weeks. Instructions are given in the common and higher branches of the English education, together with all the branches usually taught in Academies.

Boarding can be obtained in the Academy building on reasonable terms.

For particulars apply to Jas. H. Rankin Principal or to

JOHN HOFFER,

April 29,'64—tf. Sec't. School Board.

SELF-SEALING CANS.

Ludlow's Patent Self Sealing Fruit Jars can be had at Hoffer Bros. Merchants will be supplied at Manufacturers prices. These jars have proved superior to all others.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

The following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and remains filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and others interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre County to be held at Bellefonte, on Wednesday, the 22nd of August next, for confirmation and allowance, viz:

1. The Account of A. C. Geary, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Stager late of Walker Township, dec'd.
2. The Account of Ephraim Glenn, Administrator of John Menitt, late of Howard Township, dec'd.
3. The Account of James W. Campbell, and Geo. W. Campbell, Executors of John Campbell, late of Ferguson Township, dec'd.
4. The Account of Christian Shank, Administrator of Frederick Shank, late of Howard Township, dec'd.
5. The Account of Christian Bechdel, Guardian of Mary Quigley (late Mary Shaw) minor child of Hugh Shaw, late of Liberty Township, dec'd.
6. The Account of Henry Brokerhoff, Executor of William McElwayne, late of Bellefonte, dec'd.
7. The final Account of Daniel Roush, Executor of Henry Hains, late of Miles Township, dec'd.
8. The Account of P. W. Barnhart and John Holter, Executors of William Shawley, late of Boggs Township, dec'd.
9. The Account of Christina Melcher and Stephen H. M'Manigal, Administrators, of John Melcher, late of Worth Township, dec'd.
10. The Account of James M. Packer, Administrator of Rasel P. Lucas, late of Curtin Township, dec'd.
11. The Account of Samuel M'Williams, Administrator of Henry M'Williams, late of Ferguson Township, dec'd.
12. The Account of Jacob G. Moyer and John Moyer, Executors of George Moyer, Sr., late of Haines Township, dec'd.
13. The final Account of George S. Gray, and John W. Gray, Administrators of Isaac Gray, late of Halfmoon Township, dec'd.
14. The Account of George W. Johnston and Alexander Johnston, Administrators of Benjamin Everhart, late of Harris Township, dec'd.
15. The Account of Sarah Gunsaulies and Cline Quigley, Executors of James Gunsaulles, late of Liberty Township, dec'd.
16. The Account of B. O. Deininger, Administrator of Jacob . Sanick, late of Penn Township dec'd.
17. The Account of Henry Teats, Administrator of Henry Markle, late of Walker Township, dec'd.
18. The Account of Edwin I. Deshler, Administrator of Daniel Miller, late of Haines Township, dec'd.
19. The account of John Hasson, Administrator of John Wasson, late of Patton Township, dec'd.
20. The Account of H. N. M'Allister, Administrator, of the Hon. James Burnside, late of Bellefonte, dec'd.
21. The Final Account of Joseph Baker and John Dale, Executors of George Coble, late of Harris Township, dec'd.
22. The Account of P. T. Musser, John Rishel and Samuel Musser, Administrators of David Musser, late of Gregg Township, dec'd
23. The Account of William A. Thomas, Administrator of William T. Harris, late of Bellefonte, dec'd.
24. The Account of Robert Valentine, Administrator of Bond Valentine, Esq., late of Bellefonte, dec'd.
25. The Account of Moses and Ferdinand Loeb, Guardians of Rosa Dukes, Minor child of Marc Dukes, dec'd.
26. The Account of Moses and Ferdinand Loeb, Guardians of Lena Dukes, minor child of Marc Dukes, dec'd.
27. The Account of Moses and Ferdinand Loeb, Guardians of Josephine Dukes, minor child of Marx Dukes, dec'd.
28. The Account of Moses and Ferdinand Loeb, guardians of Marx Dukes, minor child of Marx Dukes, dec'd
29. The Account of Samuel M. Irwin, Administrator of John I. Irwin, late of Benner Township, dec'd.
30. The Account of Robert Holmes, Guardian of Electa E. William L. and Jared S. Harding, minor children of William Harding, late of Marion Township, dec'd
31. The account of H. A. Foreman and D. G. Bumgardner, Administrator of Joseph Bumgardner, late of Liberty township, dec'd.
32. The trustee account of Thomas McKean, appointed by the Orphans Court, to make sale of the real estate of Wm. McKean, late of Walker township, dec'd.
33. The final administration account of Daniel Grove, administrator of the estate of John Grove, late of Gregg township, dec'd.
34. The account of Sam'l McWilliams, administrator on estate of David Brisbin, late of Potter township, dec'd.

Register's Office, Bellefonte, July 19, 1864. J. P. GEPHART, *Register.*

FRENCH BREAKFAST AND DINNER

COFFEE.

Owing to the very high price of Coffee, and the great difficulty in procuring a good uniform and reliable article, our customers have often expressed a wish that they could be supplied from first hands. It was the intention of

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

to do a strictly Tea business, but as we have had some customers living at a distance that have relied upon us to supply them exclusively with Tea and Coffee, it being inconvenient for them to come to New York, The Great Tea and Coffee Emporium of this country—and as our Tea Taster was possessed of information relating to a Coffee that could be furnished at a moderate price, and give universal satisfaction, and at the same time afford the retailor a handsome profit—we have been compelled to supply those parties. This Coffee has become so popular with our customers and their sales have increased to such an extent that we have been compelled to make large additions to our machinery, which will enable us to supply a few more customers with it. We will therefore send it to those who may order.

IT IS FAST SUPERCEDING ALL OTHER COFFEES.

This Coffee has been used for more than a century in Paris, and since its introduction into this country it has been in use by some of the leading French Restaurants here. The Parisians are said to be the best judges of coffee; and the great favor in which it is held by them is the best recommendation that can be produced for its fine flavor and healthy effects upon the human system.

We put up but one grade of this Coffee, and that is of a quality that our customers have found from experience will give perfect satisfaction and meet all the demands of their trade. It is the lowest price that we can recommend.

We do all our business on the most extensive scale, buy by the cargo and sell at only 2 cents per pound profit.

We put up this Coffee in Barrels of 125 lbs each. This method of putting it up saves from 2 to 5 cents per pound to the consumer, and by its being in a large quantity it retains its fine flavor much longer in this form than in any other. We send with each barrel Show-Cards, Circulars and Posters to assist the the dealer to introduce it to his customers. We hope our customers will take pains to have them well posted up and distributed, as it will be to their advantage to do so.

This Coffee we warrant to give perfect satisfaction, and if it does not please, the purchaser has the privilege of returning the whole or any part of it within 60 days, and having his money refunded, together with all the expenses of transportation both ways.

We issue a price circular of our Teas and Coffees, which we are glad to send free to all who wish it. Consumers of Coffee should enquire for the French Breakfast and Dinner Coffee and be sure that it was purchased of the

GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,

35 & 37 VERSEY STREET, New York.

aug5-3mos.

ESTRAY.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Benner township, two miles west of Bellefonte, on the 23d of June, a Bay Horse, blind in the left eye, supposed to be about ten years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs. aug12-3t HENRY REESE.