

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Thursday Morning, June 27 '61

J. J. BRISBIN, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

W. W. BROWN, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

Notice to Collectors.

Notice is hereby given to the collectors of State and County tax in Centre County, to collect the amount due upon their respective Duplicates and pay it over immediately, as after the August Court we will enforce their collection. The credit of the county must be kept up and therefore we expect the Collectors to do their whole duty. If the tax payers will not pay their taxes they have no reason to complain when county orders are not paid.

W. W. BROWN,
County Treasurer.

P. S. We also notify all merchants to pay their license immediately, and all who owe for this year we will expect to pay at the August Court. All that are not paid by that time will be left with a justice of the Peace for collection.

Early attention to this notice will save both trouble and cost.

W. W. BROWN,
County Treasurer.

We wish it perfectly understood that we will insert the name of no man as a candidate for office unless the name is accompanied by One Dollar and Fifty Cents. We will in no case break this rule. Communications recommending men for Office must be paid for according to their length.

No paper next week.

THE FOURTH.

Arrangements are being made to have the Fourth of July properly celebrated in this town. Orations will be delivered by able men, and we are informed that there will be service in most of the churches. The Invincibles will parade and our mountains will be resounded with the booming of the old "Widow Hinkle." Let everybody come to town and enjoy themselves "bigly."

No Republican Traitors.

We have only room to say to the editors of *Watchman*, that Sam. H. Aston, Andrew J. Donaldson, John M. Bots and the other men you mention, "away down South in Dixie" were never Republicans. Houston voted for Buchanan's Lecompton outrage and for this the Pro-Slavery men of Texas, acting under the advice of Buchanan, elected him Governor of that State. Any man who could vote Lecompton, had in our opinion, but one step further to go, and he was prepared for theft, treason, stratagem and spoils. Not a Republican secessionist or traitor in the whole country. We repeat it and defy contradiction.

Prussian Officers.

The N. Y. *World* of last Monday, contains an extract from a private letter, from a young German, in the Prussian Army, and a son of a New York merchant, which states that eighty-three Prussian officers have lately received leave of absence for one year, with the intention of coming to America to engage in the war, on the side of freedom. This movement proves that the spirit of Lafayette still exists in portions of the Old World. It also shows the interest felt by the people of other nations, in the perpetuity of American Freedom. All honor to these noble minded foreigners. Let our Government do them justice.

The Watchman Again.

The Democratic party has always favored the settlement of the difficulties between the North and the South by compromise, as long as there was any possibility of it being so accomplished, and are yet in favor of any compromise, &c., &c.—*Watchman*.

We stated two weeks ago, in speaking of the article from which the above is an extract, that it contained nothing but falsehood. Their article proves too much for their party, it does not state facts, garbles the truth, and is, therefore, false. Now for a few facts. We shall not stop to indulge in low personal slang, such as "sap head editor," &c., &c. This may suit the editors of the *Watchman*, but we prefer to deal in facts. Personal abuse is not argument, and low slang and falsehood always brings upon the heads of the authors a sure and certain retribution. The people are intelligent, and can, therefore, easily distinguish between truth and error. The *Watchman* editors, however, appear to believe the reverse of this, and write as if through the intelligent people of Centre read nothing but their paper. Our opinion is, that the people read and think for themselves. They believe, as we believe, that the days of demagoguism are numbered. They are learning to judge men and parties, not by the amount of wealth or money they may possess, but upon their own merits. This test fairly brought to bear upon some of the leading demagogues of the day would consign them to their merited oblivion, so low and so deep that no blast from any political trumpet could ever resurrect them.

But to the facts. We said that the Democratic party, its leaders we mean, of course, had compromised with slavery for the benefit of that institution, and then when it suited their purposes, for the sake of the same institution, they would repeal those compromises, and history teaches us that it has all done, not for the benefit of the country, not for the North, but for the institution of Slavery. Every honest man cannot now fail to see this.

The *Watchman* says "the Democratic party was in favor of compromise so long as there was possibility of its being accomplished." Now as to the honest voters of the party this may be true, and while it may prove their good intentions, the facts prove that they did not understand the question, nor the depth of the treason and infamy that their leaders had marked out for them. They dug a deep pit for the people, but fortunately for the people and the country, the leaders themselves have been precipitated into it. There let them remain. Who dares contradict the facts? What was the position of the Democratic party at the meeting of the last

Congress? They had a majority in Congress and in the Senate. They had President Buchanan and the Supreme Court. If they were in favor of settling the unfortunate difficulties existing between North and South why did they not do so? They had the power. Did they use it? No! The Southern leaders and their allies in the North were determined to crush the Republican party, and sooner than fail in this they would destroy the Government, business, commerce, labor, everything that was dear to the hearts of freemen. How did they act? John J. Crittenden offers a most contemptible insult to the people of the North, calling it a compromise. What said those leaders, or the Southern portion of them? Oh, said South Carolina, the North will never give it to us, we will secede. Immediately she withdrew her Congressmen, takes them home just where, by commanding them to remain, they could have been of service to her. Mississippi secedes, her Democratic Congressmen leave Washington. Another and yet another State secedes and their Democratic Congressmen go home. Would they have done this if they had desired either the Crittenden or the Border State amendments?—No sensible man will answer in the affirmative. Then we ask what is the conclusion of the whole matter? Simply this—the South wanted to destroy the Government, and establish for herself a monarchy. It would suit her tyrannical system better. They could then enslave white as well as black men.—They, as we have stated above, withdrew from Congress at a time when they had the whole power of the Government in their hands. What was their object? They knew if their Democratic allies from the North, in Congress assembled, would vote with them for the Crittenden amendments that it would ruin them and destroy the Democratic party. This they were unwilling to do. Let us withdraw, say they, thus giving the Republicans a majority in both Houses of Congress, throw the responsibility upon them and thus forever sink the party. Thank God they did not catch many Republicans in their net. And they proved to the world that they were an unprincipled pack of scoundrels and traitors, either for or against compromise, just as it suited their wicked purposes.

The Sword and the Ballot.

The Baltimore *Sun*, which has done its best to incite rebellion and aggravate our national disaster, begins now to proclaim that "the questions which agitate this country can only be settled by the ballot box," and that, were the Union to be established, "the contest will be transferred to its arbitrament after all."

The *Sun* looks at the past without perceiving its lessons, and stares into the future blind to what is inevitable. The ballot-box alone can settle some disputes, and has settled some. For instance, till the election of Mr. Lincoln it was in dispute, practically, what interpretation of the Constitution should prevail as to slavery in the territories. The issues were clearly stated by parties, and the case made up. The ballots of November last decided, and decided that the interpretation of the Republican party should prevail—that Congress has authority over the territories—that the local and state laws, which make slaves property in slave states, terminate at their boundaries, and do not extend in right, in necessity, or in law to the states which are free nor the territories which are inchoate. The ballots of November decided that freedom is natural and national, slavery local and sectional, and beyond its legal limits, illegal and abnormal. For the *Sun* to suppose this question open, or yet to be decided by the ballot box or any other arbitrament, is absurd. The jury has rendered its verdict, the judge has pronounced the sentence, and the court has dissolved. The *Sun* makes itself ridiculous in striving after his execution, to galvanize the corpse, it has defended into new life for the purpose of demanding a new trial. Nations never revoke their verdicts.

But the *Sun* argues also that there is another question open, and that the ballot-box alone can settle it—war never. Namely, the right of secession. In the first place, the right of secession has not been an open question, is not, and will not be. In the second place, if it were, the ballot-box would not decide it. Let pass the absurdity of a nation planting in its Constitution, in the law of its life, the seed of its death. Whoever heard of a nation voting to see whether it was dead or alive, or drawing lots to know if it should commit suicide? But let pass that absurdity too. Did the suicide faction ever propose the mild arbitrament of the ballot-box? Did it ever ask for a vote to determine whether the nation should die or live? No. They swore it should die, and they struck at its heart. And by their thefts their conventions, their Congress, their piracies and their war, they have been daily stabbing at its heart. The nation-killers have drawn the sword and struck their blows and now the *Sun* asks the nation to defend itself with ballots. The ballot may decide national policy, but the sword must defend national life. The confederate rebels have attacked the nation with the sword. They have chosen, they have compelled, for their treason the arbitrament of the sword. By the sword the nation lives. By the sword treason and traitors shall perish.

Cameron on Protection.

Secretary Cameron stands nobly by the cause of Protection. A second application had been made to him to permit coal to be admitted duty free for the use of a Military Academy, to which he promptly replied, as follows:

"The Secretary of War cannot countenance this importation of coal by approving of this recommendation. A better article of coal of all kinds can be secured in this country than can be brought from Europe, and it is deemed due the great industrial interests of the country that the Government should foster and encourage its own resources instead of those of foreign countries."

This is the true doctrine, and if fully carried out by the Government, she will never be in want of either men or means to uphold the Union.

Our Boys.

According to the latest news received here the Second Regiment, with which the Bellefonte Penitentiaries are connected, had reached Frederick City, Md., and encamped in that vicinity, where it is thought they will remain for some time.

"Revival of Party Lines."

In an article over the above heading, the *Watchman* last week, endeavors to justify its course in politics both before and since the breaking out of war. It contains a great deal of silly light trash about abolitionism, Anti Slavery &c., but we have not time to answer at present. We will however call the attention of our readers to the closing paragraph:

"No one deprecates the renewal of party lines at this time more than we do, and we have listened quietly ever since this war commenced, to the taunts of treason, traitor, secessionist, that have hurled at the party to which we belong, in hopes that reason would again be restored, and this thing stopped.—We have borne with it until 'forbearance' has ceased to be a virtue, and now we are determined to defend ourselves and party against these slanderous charges at all hazards. If you don't want party lines revived, cease to do it yourselves and set as the example by denouncing all men in your party, who are so ready to make these charges.—Muzzle the *Centre Democrat*, your Republican paper here in this town. Have it cease to charge all the frauds that have been committed on our soldiers, upon the Democratic party, and also in politics, with the charge of treason, secession, &c., &c. Then we shall stop replying until we are again assailed."

Every honest man in Bellefonte will see that it commences with a falsehood and ends in the same way. The Editors say "no one deprecates the renewal of party lines more than we do," &c., and then goes on to say "muzzle the *Centre Democrat*, your Republican paper here in this town." &c. Well Mr. Editors the Republicans will do no such thing, for it is written "thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn." But why hide your sins, behind the *Centre Democrat*? If you will do it, we are able perhaps to carry them; but then do not tell such terrible falsehoods about it. We did not commence the renewal of party lines, and you know it gentlemen. For three weeks we did not publish a paper. During all that time the *Watchman* was full of eulogies on the Democratic party, Democracy &c., and charges against Republican men, and measures, and we were compelled to listen quietly to these taunts, simply because we were not issuing our paper and had no chance to reply. Now, after you have revived party lines and to some extent party issues, and we strike back, you cry out with the greatest magnanimity of soul, oh, muzzle the *Centre Democrat*! Yes! Yes! you would like to do it? We always did tell you you were opposed to free speech. You know Gov. Wise thanked God, once in a speech in Congress, that his constituents never read the news papers. In such places, (look at the whole South, look at Egypt in Illinois, and several other localities we might name), Democrats always flourish, and traitors grow up.

"Thick as leaves in valambrosa."

We do not desire to revive the bitterness of party politics, but so far as we are concerned we are a Republican, and we shall only vote for Republican men and measures. Let the Democrats confess that their party has proved a failure and a cheat, and that their leaders are unworthy of further confidence, come over to the Republican party, the only true Union party in the Country, and there need be but one party. But until you do this gentleman, we must go on in our labor of love and mercy, until we succeed in convincing every good honest Democrat in the country, that the Republican party is the true Jeffersonian party—the only Union party in the country—and the only party that is really and truly in favor of the Freedom of the Press, in favor of free men, and free Territories for white working men in preference to negro slavery.

For Treasurer.

Mr. Editor:—I notice in your last paper, the names of several gentlemen mentioned as suitable persons to occupy the position of County Treasurer. Without renouncing the claims of any of the gentlemen mentioned, I desire to recommend my venerable fellow-townsmen Mr. James D. Turner, as a man in all respects worthy of that position. In his private life, he has the requisite virtues—honesty and ability. I trust that due attention will be paid to his claims.

Winfield Scott entered upon his 76th year on Thursday, 13th inst. Long live the 76-ers!

Winfield Scott has been in arms for more than half a century. During all that time, youth, manhood, and veteran have seen him in command of many of the great battles of the Republic. He has never retreated one foot. And that is why he is a favorite with officers who have made nearly as many retreats as advances, but that he cannot be induced to move until he is certain of his ability to maintain his position.

ANOTHER PRIVATEER.—On Sunday the Surveyor of New York received information that another privateer was seen in the neighborhood of the Bermuda Islands, and immediately notified Captain Hendrick, senior commanding officer of the revenue cutter, *Henrietta*, to overhaul her. The order was promptly responded to by Lieut. Bennett, commanding the yacht, and in two hours he was on his way to Sandy Hook.

The Boston *Transcript* states that Miss Spafford, to whom Col. Ellsworth was engaged to be married, is a great-granddaughter of Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell on Bunker Hill. She is the great-granddaughter of Dr. John Warren, and grand-daughter of the late Dr. John U. Warren. It is a remarkable circumstance that this young lady should be connected with the first prominent martyr of the American Revolution, and with the first commissioned officer slain in the conflict of 1861.

Hon. Hendrick B. Wright has been nominated by both the Republican and Democratic conventions of the twelfth (Pa.) district as a Union candidate for Congress, to succeed the late Hon. Geo. W. Scranton, and has accepted both, repudiating all other issues than the support of the war and the crushing of the Rebellion. We'll bet high on his election.

Among the Second Lieutenants in the army just appointed, Francis E. Jewell, of the Second Regiment, is a graduate of the Philadelphia High School, and will certainly rise in distinction, if he is true to his nature and his origin, and devotes himself as steadily to his new duties as he did to his old studies.

Irvin W. Potter.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Monday, has the following notice of Irvin W. Potter, formerly of this county:

"Pennsylvania has not only sent her own sons to assist in bearing the brunt of the battle for the Union, but those who have been exiles and immigrants from her mountains and valleys, are passing over her territory every day, bearing the banners of her Commonwealth to the fight, in which they will not only shed blood on the states of their adoption, but maintain their share of the credit of the State of their birth, the glorious old Keystone. Among those who have passed through this city, en route for the federal Capital, was Irvin W. Potter formerly of Centre county, Pa., but now of Ashkosh, Wis. Mr. Potter is the Orderly Sergeant of Company E, second Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteers, that left this morning for Washington. His friends in Centre county will be pleased to hear that he is well, and is enlisted with all his enthusiasm and energy in the war. Sergeant Potter is a liberal descendant of the gallant General Potter, of revolutionary renown, and has the metal in him to make a good soldier."

Farmers and the War.

This country would be able to support a very large number of fighting men, through an indefinite period of time if the peaceful industry of the community was directed to this end. It would simply be necessary to divert the labor of those who are now engaged in making superfluous luxuries, to the production of food and clothing. This diversion of labor will be gradually effected by a decline in the price of luxuries and an advance in those of the necessities of life.—This already begins to be felt; while works of art, books, jewelry, &c., are of very slow sale, the coarse styles of wollen clothes and satines have advanced some 80 per cent, in price in such colors as are adapted for military purposes. If the community is intelligent they will anticipate this change in the market demand for articles, and will, by a prudent forecast, save us from a scarcity of products absolutely essential to existence.—This applies with especial force to farmers. Let them sow their seed with perfect confidence that there will be a certain demand for their crops, and that the prices will be higher than in preceding years. Above all things let us not have the horrors of famine added to the trials of war.

Horrible Affair at Wyandotte.

WYANDOTTE, June 24.—A horrible accident occurred at Wyandotte, Kansas, yesterday at 10 o'clock, A. M., by the falling in of the walls of two buildings and part of a third, by riving the inmates, some of whom were killed, and others seriously injured. The buildings were used as the headquarters of the First Regiment of Kansas Volunteers. Yesterday Capt. Haines with a company of 40 men entered the building, for the purpose of drilling, preparatory to being received into the United States service, when the centre hall of the building suddenly gave way, plunging the whole company beneath the ruins. A number were instantly killed, and one, a German, name unknown, died shortly after being liberated. One man had both legs and arms broken. Twelve or fifteen others were slightly injured. Some escaped without a bruise. The loss by the destruction of the building is not known.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Martinsburg here this morning, and reports great destruction of the property of the company there by the Rebels. Forty-eight locomotives, and a large number of coal and other cars were surrounded by piles of wood and set on fire. All the perishable portions of this property has been consumed, and the iron damaged beyond repair.

The large hotel there, occupied by H. B. Cameron, and with great difficulty saved from the conflagration. A gentleman states as so, that he and Martin Meacham Edwards were arrested and carried before Gen. Johnson, for trying to stop the destruction of property. The Agent says there are about five hundred Rebel troops at Martinsburg and in vicinity.

Reconnoitering by Balloon and Telegraph.

There will be a novel spectacle to-morrow afternoon, which will puzzle General Beauregard, and perhaps call out another proclamation. Professor Lowe will make an ascension in his balloon "Enterprise," from the President's grounds. He will ascend to the height of several hundred feet, where he will remain stationary and take a view of the Manassas rebels at a distance of twenty-seven miles. The balloon will be anchored to the ground by a rope of sufficient length.—The Professor will take up a small telegraphic instrument and an operator, who will communicate with the telegraphic office in the War Department, by means of a fine wire, which will follow the rope in its course. General Scott could easily sit in his room and know the movements and position of the enemy at a distance of many miles from him, and, at the same time, direct the movements of his own forces. Telescopes and marine glasses to aid the sight will be taken up.—*Correspondence of the World.*

GEN. McCLELLAN as a CHRISTIAN.—Major General George D. McClellan, who now stands next in rank to General Scott, is a native of Pennsylvania, son of the late Dr. George McClelland of Woodstock Connecticut. The following incident will be read with great satisfaction by all who believe in the existence of a Supreme Being controlling human events:

"Rev. Dr. Thompson, Second Presbyterian Church, Cincinnati, was recently seated in his study, when a strange gentleman requested an interview, which was granted.—He came to discuss the affairs of the country, expressing his anxiety about its condition, and at length requested the Doctor to pray for the Republic for him. The Doctor, of course complied, and after further conversation on this theme, the gentleman requested the minister to pray with him. They knelt upon the floor, and the visitor in a devout and eloquent petition invoked the aid and protection of the Almighty in the struggle in which the Republic is involved.—Major General George D. McClellan, of Ohio, was Dr. Thompson's visitor."

NO STATE FAIR.—The officers of the State Agricultural Society have determined not to hold a Fair this season. In many countries the usual local exhibitions will also be dispensed with. Owing to the war excitement, and tight times in monetary affairs, the people have not the inclination or the means to patronize agricultural shows, which, in many instances, benefit only the managers and speculators in new-fangled farming implements. The great mass of practical agriculturists regard these annual State Fairs as excessive lumber.

FROM MISSOURI.
FLIGHT OF GOV. JACKSON.
ANOTHER BATTLE.
Large Numbers Killed and Wounded.
St. Louis, June 21.—The *Democrat* has a special despatch from Syracuse, about twenty-five miles south of Booneville, which says that an expedition of nearly one thousand strong, with four pieces of artillery, under Capt. Totten, of the regular service, left Booneville on Wednesday night, and reached this place at 10 A. M. yesterday.

Gov. Jackson, with about 500 men, arrived here on Tuesday, and after impressing property of both friends and foes, being afraid of pursuit, suddenly left yesterday forenoon, proceeding Southward towards Warsaw.—Our forces have gone forward to-day, but there is little hope of overtaking the fleeing party.

A battle took place at sunrise on Tuesday morning, between 800 Union Home Guards, under Captain Cook, near the town of Cole Camp, and a large number of secessionists from Warsaw and the surrounding country, in which 15 Guards were killed, 20 wounded, many of them severely, and 30 prisoners were taken.

Most of the Guards were in a large barn when the firing began, but they immediately sprang to arms and fired, being afraid of pursuit, suddenly left yesterday forenoon, proceeding Southward towards Warsaw.—Our forces have gone forward to-day, but there is little hope of overtaking the fleeing party.

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Advance of Troops on Harper's Ferry.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—A gentleman, just arrived from Frederick, says that on Saturday at noon, the advance guard of Col. Stones column was at Point of Rocks, moving toward Harper's Ferry, and Major General Patterson's columns had passed through Greenacres, going in the same direction. No doubt was entertained in the vicinity that Harper's Ferry would be occupied to-day by Federal troops. The Government has possession of the telegraph lines, and permits nothing to be transmitted relative to the movements of troops in that vicinity. Our informant also learned that the report of the sinking of Colonel Bowers' gunboat, at Martinsburg, was current there yesterday morning, but was ascertained to be incorrect.

Movement of Troops South from Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, June 23.—There has been an unusual excitement about the War and Executive Departments to-day, consequent upon the reception of the news that Col. Wallace was hemmed in at Cumberland by 20,000 Rebels, and that all escape for that gallant officer was cut off, except by retreating into Bedford county, Pennsylvania. Orders were immediately issued to Col. Biddle's Rifle Regiment, Col. Simmons' Infantry Regiment, and Campbell's Battery, consisting of ten field pieces, with the necessary supply of horses and ammunition, to prepare to leave to-night at eleven o'clock.

The arms, ammunition, and equipments were issued to the men this afternoon, and each man was provided with a good supply of rations. Their clothing is in excellent order. They will go on the Pennsylvania Canal as far as Huntingdon, and thence to Hopewell, on the Broad Top Railroad. From the latter place, they march either to Bedford or Rainesburg, a distance of between forty and fifty miles, through a good country, as the base of the Alleghenies. Each man is thoroughly equipped, armed, and furnished with five days' provisions.

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FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, June 24.—The slave pens are nearly a square from the depot and office of the "Massachusetts" (Esp. Junction). They are still the object of curiosity of a number of people who daily visit Alexandria from Washington. Passes having been procured from the Provost Marshal, you can readily pass the guard which are stationed around them. On the lower one is painted in large letters upon the wall,

PRICE, BURCH & CO.,
DEALERS IN SLAVES.

* * * * *

Now the entrance door swings wide open to all. No Legree cracks his lash within those walls over the tender flesh of a mother.

The grated bars covering the dungeons, and the iron lattice-work that darkens the rooms where the negroes used to huddle like beasts, have been torn open by the Massachusetts soldiers.

The hooks, staples, chains, hobbles, &c., have been taken away by them and sent home, to convince the North that half the truth has not been told. We passed all through the building, and stopped to think, were possible that within the shadow of the capitol such damning infamy has been tolerated, as we here have the undeniable evidence of, in this, a christian country, boasting the world over of our freedom. We will not stop to give the details of what we saw.

Let any one who visits Alexandria go down to that "pen," and we care not what his belief has been, if his very soul is not sickened by the sight, then he is no man.

In a dark corner we saw a heap of straw and some rags gathered, as though some poor wretch had nestled there to pass away the night, ere she was dragged forth to go she knew not where. The temptation was great to get a match, return and destroy the evidence of such iniquity. But let them remain. "Out of their own mouths shall they convict them." We ask it of every one who comes down here, that they go to the slave pens and see for themselves.

The publication of the *Pennsylvania Fifth* has temporarily suspended the regular service. Lieut. John P. Ely, has gone to Indianapolis to assist in raising a regiment for the regular service. He has a commission as First Lieutenant in the army.

The Regiment have been expecting hourly to march further into Virginia, and have dropped the "stick" for the rifle.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—I made a hurried visit to Alexandria this morning. The soldiers were suffering much from the intense heat, but were anxiously awaiting orders to move forward. The Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Hartsuff, forms the advance guard. They are encamped near the Falls of the Potomac. Dr. Jos. B. Dunlap, Surgeon of the regiment, and Chas. Hunkeler, Adjutant, are great favorites with the boys, who appear extremely anxious to give the former something to do. They were under marching orders yesterday, and were much disappointed because their marching orders were countermanded yesterday. This regiment is only equalled in drill by the Twenty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, Col. Calkins. A party of Rebels came up the Potomac river last night as far as Washington, and attempted to fire the Long Bridges. They were fired upon by our troops, and four or five of them were killed. A number of other Rebels were wounded. The remainder, six hundred in number, were taken prisoners, and are now at the arsenal in this city. The rebels were provided with powder and matches for the purpose of blowing up the bridge, and setting it on fire.

The number of persons killed is possibly exaggerated.

All the army surgeons connected with regiments were ordered over the Potomac at a late hour last night.

The War Department have discovered that female secessionists in Washington are carrying on a regular correspondence with Beauregard by way of Mount Vernon.

This afternoon, while the Presidential party consisting of Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Grimes, her sister, and Gen. Walbridge, together with the President's two younger sons, were making a tour of inspection among the various camps on the Virginia side, after leaving the Twenty-fifth New York Regiment, on their way to General McDowell's headquarters at Arlington Heights, a carriage tongue broke, and the horses becoming unmanageable, the driver was thrown off, and the consequences came near being fatal, but the party were rescued by the gallantry of a portion of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, who hastened to their assistance.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Gen. Webb, of Washington, has been appointed Inspector General United States Army.

Acting Lieutenant Webster, who is attached to the United States brig *Perry*, is here. Lieut. Webster was on board the *Perry* when the *Hannan* N. Johnson was seized. She had a valuable cargo on board, and was bound for New York. The schooner, a sailing vessel, and after consultation it was determined to let her go, as they were not in condition to put what was deemed a sufficient crew on board to manage her. Lieut. Webster offered to take her to New York with one man besides himself, and went on board. He went to the cabin and made up his mind, fastened them in, and then sent his associates forward among the eleven rebels on board. For four days and nights he remained on the quarter-deck of the schooner, and carried her safely into New York, where she has since been condemned as a lawful prize. Lieut. Webster was born in New Hampshire. He went to South Carolina some years since, and notwithstanding tempting offers to join the traitors, came North, and on the day of his appointment here, his mills, worth \$12,000 were burned down.

A MATRON MORE THAN ROMAN.—We heard a mother counsel her son a few days since, at the army of the Mechanic Rifle, who, though the task was a sad one, nevertheless subdued her feelings and sacrificed herself on the altar of her country. Said she, "William, do your duty; if you are called to the battle-field, don't flinch, but stand boldly by your country. If you return, I shall receive you with open arms; if you are killed, I shall have the satisfaction of knowing you have not disgraced your country, yourself or our family. I wish I had ten sons to give the regiment."—*Providence Journal.*

NO STATE FAIR.—The officers of the State Agricultural Society have determined not to hold a Fair this season. In many countries the usual local exhibitions will also be dispensed with. Owing to the war excitement, and tight times in monetary affairs, the people have not the inclination or the means to patronize agricultural shows, which, in many instances, benefit only the managers and speculators in new-fangled farming implements. The great mass of practical agriculturists regard these annual State Fairs as excessive lumber.

W. W. WHITE, DENTIST, has permanently located in Boalsburg, Centre County, Pa. Office on main st., next door to the store of Johnston & Keller, where he pursues his profession in the most scientific manner and at moderate charges.

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