

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Thursday Morning, Aug. 8th '61.

J. J. BRISBIN, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

W. W. BROWN, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

THE People's Party of Centre county, and those in favor of sustaining the National and State Administrations, the Constitution, the union of the States and the enforcement of the laws...

CAMP MEETING.

The Camp Meeting for Bellefonte Circuit will be held on the 10th and 11th inst. at the residence of T. H. SWITZER, Pr. in Chg.

There is nothing of very great interest transpiring in the movements of the Army, preparation instead of action has been the policy for the past few days.

The appointment of Thomas A. Scott as Assistant Secretary of War, has given general satisfaction, and is received by the press in the loyal States as another evidence of the vigor with which the business of the War Department is to be conducted.

How a sensible man, whose trade is not politics; how any one engaged in agriculture, manufactures, or in any of the peaceful pursuits of life can, for a moment, tolerate the idea of secession, passes our comprehension.

On the return of the 69th N. Y. regiment, a few days ago, and as it passed through Philadelphia, one of the men was asked what he thought of Southern courage as shown in the late battle, answered: "As that, sir, we would say nothing in the world; for in the whole action not a hundred died we see! They were so dodging in and out as the timber, and there was no come out in em!"

Treasonable Publications.

Rebel newspapers, in time of war, ought to be suppressed by the strong arm of the law, if not otherwise, as well as rebel flags. The floating of such a flag in the face of loyal citizens is no more insulting to the community, than for such a paper to continue pouring out treason by the column, day after day and week after week, to encourage and stimulate an unholy rebellion against the government.

We are now in the midst of a war, big with the fate of human freedom and liberal government. Brave men are impelling their lives to suppress a rebellion that seeks to undermine the very pillars of civil liberty, and we insist that loyal citizens are not required to sit unmoved, and see the audacious rebels at their base work all around them, spreading noxious and traitorous principles broadcast over the land, misrepresenting the government, exulting over its disasters, applauding the successes of its enemies, and glorying in a fancied prospect of its final overthrow.

It appears from calculations at the Post Office Department, that the yearly income from postage in the Seceded States amounted to only \$300,000, while the expenses of transporting the mail in the same States exceeded this sum by \$3,000,000, which is now saved to the Government by their suspension in those States.

The Doylestown Democrat gives President Lincoln's war message an unqualified endorsement, and cordially approves of the policy recommended therein. It declares that after the President's clear and honest statement of his policy in regard to Fort Sumter, the man who calls this a "Lincoln war," ought either to be set down as a traitor or a fool.

Pennsylvania.

Whatever may be said of the position of Pennsylvania, her attitude to-day is noble and characteristic. She came into the Revolution in an hour of gloom, and dispelled the shadows which fell across the path of our infant Confederacy.

While we thus indulge in a natural feeling of felicitation on the position of our noble State, we are pleased to be able to announce that the news from Washington is of the most encouraging character. While all danger of an assault upon it cannot be said to have passed away, we think there is no probability of any such attack being made.

The people of the North appreciate the energy of the government and the danger of the country. That danger can only be averted by the unanimous voice of the North in sustaining the bands of our rulers.

Savage Conduct of the Rebels.

The atrocities of the rebels have never had an equal. Their conduct at the late battle exceeds anything recorded on the pages of history. We have the first instance of a refusal of permission to bury the enemy's dead. They pay no respect to the flag of truce; they imprison the men who were sent to recover the dead body of an officer. They killed the wounded and kicked their heads over the field like footballs.

Congress.

The American Congress has set the world an example, which we hope they will persevere in, until the rule is applied to every man in the service of the Government. This good example is contained in the order making it fineable for any liquor dealer in the city of Washington, to supply his poison to soldiers.

REBEL EXAGGERATIONS.—Rebel newspapers come to us with exaggerated accounts of the amount of property captured by Beauregard's forces at Bull Run. One despatch from Richmond states that its estimated value was \$9,000,000. They claim that they seized 60 pieces of artillery, 100 wagons, 22,000 mules, a vast quantity of ammunition, and enough provisions to feed 50,000 men for one year, and 32,000 mules. They really only captured 17 guns, about a thousand muskets, 20 wagons and ambulances, a small quantity of powder, a very small supply of provisions.

Colonel James Cameron.

This gallant officer, who died at the head of his regiment, the New York Seventy-ninth, better known as the Caledonian or Cameron regiment, on the 21st ult., was born in Maytown, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and at the time of his death was about 60 years of age.

James Cameron was married to the daughter of Mr. Lehman, of Lancaster, more than twenty years ago. Always identified with the politics of Pennsylvania from the year 1832, he was, like his brother Simon, the editor of several leading newspapers. Col. Cameron was married to the daughter of Mr. Lehman, of Lancaster, more than twenty years ago.

Gen. McClellan to his Troops.

Headquarters Army of Occupation, Western Virginia, Beverly, July 19th. Soldiers of the Army of the West:—I am more than satisfied with you, you have acquitted yourselves bravely, and you have shown the highest courage and endurance.

Contemplated Attack Upon Cairo.

During my recent absence from Washington, I learned from a source entitled to credit, that an early attack on Cairo forms part of the plan of the Rebel leaders, and will be actually attempted. The details of the expedition were arranged by Gen. Polk, and have been approved of by Jeff. Davis. A force of sixty thousand men, professedly supplied with artillery of heavy calibre has been organized, and is already on the march for a point near Cairo.

The Disaster.

ITS SLIGHT CASUALTIES.

Every day since the Bull's Run fight, has reduced the reports of the disaster. The Telegraph befuddled itself and created an immense amount of unnecessary anxiety.

The defeat of our troops in this engagement was not unexpected to the Rebel chiefs. But when, by the Wednesday following, they became aware of the full results of the battle, they were surprised, that, having only had 20,000 troops engaged, we had 60,000 more behind our entrenchments in Washington; and that the reason why these troops were not drawn out to over the retreat of the columns engaged was, that they were being kept fresh and vigorous, in order that the Rebel troops after being wearied by a hot pursuit of ten or twelve miles, might be surrounded by them and cut to pieces.

Plans of the Rebels.

By exercising a little care, and I may also say, deceit, I have come into possession of the outlines of some of the designs of the Rebels, and the means of their command with which they hope to execute them. It will now, of course, be expected that I should designate even remotely the sources of this information. It is enough to say that it is direct and authentic.

West Point Graduates.

An official register of graduates from the United States Military Academy furnishes the following particulars concerning individuals who have become conspicuous in the course of the Rebellion. Joseph K. F. Mansfield of Conn., graduated in 1822, second in rank in a class of 40.

For the Democrat.

Mr. Editor:—While our country is in a state of excitement and the mind of a patriot is all anxiety as to how he may promote the interest of that country, we must look first at home and take care that everything is kept right here. We must take care that designing politicians and men whose sympathies are with the enemy, do not creep into official positions, and we must see that men of the right kind are elected to fill those positions.

For the Democrat.

Mr. Editor:—I see several good men named as suitable candidates for the office of associate Judge, but done of them sufficiently near to Bellefonte to be at all convenient to the members of the bar when judicial signatures are needed.

News From Washington.

Appropriations By Congress.

A MURDERER EXECUTED.

Our Army on the Potomac.

SECRETARY OF WAR IN THE CITY.

WASHINGTON, August 21, 1861.—It has been reliably learned that a man, who was employed by the press as courier to carry messages to the Telegraph office from the battle field, on a report being circulated in the rear of our army that the Rebel cavalry and artillery were cutting off the railroads towards Centerville, telling the trainmen to fly for their lives, that the army was lost. He passed along the whole line, and succeeded in getting up a panic that cost us thousands of dollars.

Further From Washington.

COL CAMERON'S BODY TO BE RECOVERED.

WHAT A GENTLEMAN SAW AT HARPER'S FERRY.

THE DEFENCES OF WASHINGTON CITY.

MORE ARTILLERY COMING.

MAJOR-GENERAL BUTLER.

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