

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Thursday Morning, Aug. 22d '61.

J. J. BRISBIN, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

W. W. BROWN, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

THE People's Party of Centre county, and those in favor of maintaining the National and State Administrations, the Constitution, the Union of the States and the enforcement of the laws. Those who desire to see rebellion punished and our nation in honor vindicated, are requested to meet on Saturday the 24th day of August, in their respective Townships and Boroughs, at the usual places of holding elections, to choose by ballot, three delegates from each Township, whose duty it shall be to meet in County Convention at the Arbitration Room, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Wednesday evening, the 28th, (Court week) at 7 o'clock, P. M., to nominate candidates for the several offices at the general election. The election for delegates to be opened at 4 o'clock, P. M. and to be kept open until 10 o'clock.

EDMUND BLANCHARD, Chairman of County Executive Committee.

Union Meeting.

A meeting of the citizens of Centre, will be held at the Court house in Bellefonte, on the evening of Monday of the August court, to discuss the importance of a hearty and unanimous effort on the part of the inhabitants of the several townships to present with becoming vigor and determination, the present war for the suppression of rebellion, the maintenance of the Union, and the maintenance of the Federal Constitution.

As this is a subject in which all persons are equally and deeply interested, all are earnestly invited to come and participate in the proceedings of the meeting. Let no one who values the liberties of this free republic, no one who does not desire the overthrow of our beloved and cherished national institutions, no one who seeks the continuance of our wise and beautiful system of government—no one who hopes that the blessings long enjoyed by a free people, of equal rights, and wise and wholesome laws, may descend upon future generations—no one who wishes to preserve and perpetuate the glorious Union of the States in one great federal compact—no one who is willing to forego party prejudice, and party interest, and party, that he may serve the higher and better interests of a whole nation, now engaged in a fearful and terrific struggle for national existence in short, let no patriotic citizen, but let all come and discuss freely and in a spirit of true patriotism and fraternal kindness and sympathy, the great purposes which the nation has resolved to accomplish.

MANY CITIZENS.

Every person paying his subscription, to this paper, during Court Week, will secure the advance terms. Tumble in, friends, and save half a dollar.

Good News for Freemen.

The U. S. Grand Jury have presented the Day Book, the Journal of Commerce, the Daily News, of New York city and the Brooklyn Eagle, as traitorous and disloyal publications, injurious to the cause of freedom.

Preparing for Emergencies.

With a view of meeting all contingencies which may arise, the Administration has issued orders, for the forwarding to Washington of all the troops in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Maine, and Michigan, whether such volunteers are armed, equipped, or unarmored or not.

Let There be No Mobs in the North.

Our readers will remember that we noticed last week, the destruction of two or three Tory papers in New Hampshire and in Maine, by the insulted and infuriated three months soldiers who had returned from the war. We are pleased to see that the N. Y. Tribune, the best and most reliable paper in the United States, truly argues that this policy is in the end injurious. "We had better bear even previous evils for which the law affords no remedy, than violate laws which in the long run are the safeguard of us all. It is true that no Union paper is tolerated where secession prevails; but it is our boast that error may be tolerated where there is like freedom left to combat it."

Delegate Elections.

Republicans of Centre, by reference to the call of Mr. Blanchard, chairman of the county Committee, you will see that next Saturday is the time appointed for electing Delegates to the Republican Convention on next Wednesday. Republicans, Union loving men of Centre, let us appeal to you, not to neglect the delegate elections. We hope every man of you will be found at your post, so soon as the polls are open. Elect none as delegates but good and true Republicans, men who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain them—men who are in favor of the war and pressing it on to a speedy and honorable conclusion—men who are unwilling to apologize in any way for voting for Abraham Lincoln, the constitutionally elected head of this Government, men whose motto is "Death to Traitors" wherever found.

Elect good active, and if possible talking men, and to save trouble and hard feeling afterwards, we would suggest that you instruct those delegates to vote for your choice, who ever he may be. This is the best, and the only sure way, to prevent dissatisfaction after the nominations are made. We shall interfere in behalf of no particular man. This is your work. Take it into your own hands, and see to it that you do it well and are not cheated by political tricksters and convention runners.

We are willing to vote and work for any good man, who may be nominated, and who will not hold out a bribe for the people's votes, either before or after the nomination, in short we can vote for any honest man who can endorse the following Platform to wit:

- "We are for the Union as it is, and the enforcement of the laws as they are, until every Rebel lays down his arms, is killed in battle or hung—until this wicked rebellion is crushed out. We are for no compromise with armed traitors, no truce with rebels, no pardon for pirates, no complicity with thieves, and no parley with murderers." "We are for the party (and no man need be mistaken in it) which will stand by the

take up each case at once, and place the matter before the courts without delay. The people will sustain the action, however severe, provided it be legal; and the vast mass of our citizens will rejoice in it as another sign of determination and courage on the part of the Administration. The arrests of Muir, Serrel, and Faulkner have been loudly applauded; equal gladness would be manifested, were every disloyal paper in the North promptly and justly dealt with."

We copy the above opinions from these three reliable papers—and could increase the number—to show our readers, the good and loyal citizens of Centre, that we are not alone in our opinions. We have received letters from different parts of the county, from men of all parties, condemning the course of the Democratic Watchman and asking us what should be done with it. Our answer has invariably been, refrain from mob violence! And we now say to our correspondent, "A Union Democrat of Harris," resort not to force, this would please them too well. This thing carried out would accomplish for us to some extent, just what Jeff. Davis and his Southern-rebels want, a divided North.

If the Watchman is guilty of treason, it should be proceeded against in a legal way. If its doctrines are not treasonable, and are in no way aiding or abetting treason, then it is entitled to go on, entitled to all the freedom of speech and of the press. But this question should be determined soon. We would, therefore, call the attention of Judge Linn to this fact. Let him, in his charge to the Grand Jury, next week, define what treason is, and if it falls upon our neighbors of the Watchman, let them be reported to the proper authorities and let them be dealt with according to law. But let no mob violence be used!

In our humble opinion those who own a paper are as much responsible—in a moral point of view—as those who edit it. And those who take or support a treasonable sheet, no matter where it may be published are the aiders and abettors of and sympathizers with treason. Now we charge no treason against the Watchman, but that it has a queer way of showing its loyalty to the Government, all loyal men must admit.

Freedom of the Press.

Under this head the Watchman of last week notices the suppression of one Union and two rebel newspapers. It first speaks of the Democratic Standard, published in Concord, N. H., which was mobbed, carried into the street and burned. Of course it disapproves of the act and calls it the commencement of the reign of terror, and implores the help of God on those who "fall victims to the drunken mobs of abolitionism."

Next, it notices the suppression of Brownlow's Knoxville Whig in the following brief manner: "We learn that the secessionists have suppressed Brownlow's Knoxville Whig, a Union paper published in East Tennessee."

And that is the amount of the notice the Whig receives at the hands of the editor of the Watchman. Not one word in opposition to this act. No "terror" in that. It is all right as far as they are concerned. They have no word of objection to utter against the destruction of a Union paper, by the rebel mob; they must spend all their ire upon the Union men for destroying what they are pleased to term "Democratic anti-war journals." For this we do not blame them much.

It comes natural for them to defend their own kind. If they were to say that it was right to destroy these rebel offices, it would be a kind of a "dog eat dog" arrangement; and if they were to reprove the secessionists of East Tennessee, it would only be an instance of "satan reproving sin."

Then comes their notice of the Bangor, (Me.) Democrat, another "Democratic anti-war journal," and in this paragraph is an attempt to say hard things about the men who engaged in this "damnable outrage," perpetrated by the hired tools of mobocrats, upon the rights and liberties of American citizens," and says that "hell will be too cool and the devil too kind to these miserable minions of despotism."

We draw two conclusions from their notices of these three papers. First, that because of these three papers, First, that because of their disunion sentiments, they are terribly "riled"; the Union men of two different places became so disgusted with papers like the Watchman that they "stopped" them. And secondly, that they were greatly pleased with the manner in which Brownlow, a Union man was treated by the rebels. It would be their chief delight to see the office of every Union man in the country destroyed and their places filled with the advocates of Rebellion. The freedom of the press is a glorious thing, but no more does it sanction the publication of treason, than the law allows murder or theft, because the perpetrator is a free man. We do not consider it an infringement on the freedom of the press, to suppress rebel newspapers.

Rebels Don't Like Germans.

The following precious article appeared in a Kentucky Secession paper, a short time ago. Speaking of the Germans at Cairo, the Editor says: "When the bow-legged, wooden-shoed, sour-knot-stinking, lologe-sausage-eating, hen-roost-robbing, Dutch sons of— from Cairo had accomplished the brilliant feat of taking down the Secession flag on the river bank, they were pointed to another flag of the same sort, which was flying gloriously and defiantly about two squares distant (and which their guns did not cover), and defied, yea, double big, black dog dared (as we used to say at school) to take that flag down. The cowardly pups, the sheep-dogs, the sneaking skunks dare not do so, because those twelve pieces of artillery were not bearing upon it. And these are the people who are sent by Lincoln to 'crush out' the South!"

Attention! Attention!

A company formed in Pennsylvania of the Cameron Infantry and Scott Guards, we learn, have excellent prospects of filling up immediately, and we are compelled to say that we see no company whose prospects of success are better. The extraordinary good feeling and measure of success, which they enjoy during the three months service, argues well for this company. The company is to meet at Pine Grove on Saturday afternoon, August 24th. Capt. H. Stevens, who is at the head of this company, has served in the regular army, and during the Mexican war. Turn out!

Arrested for Treason.

Hon. Thomas A. H. Nelson, of East Tennessee, who has persistently opposed the action of his State, was arrested on the charge of treason in Lee Co., Va., on the 4th. He was on his way to Washington to claim a seat in Congress. He will probably be tried.

An Important Question.

—Shall three hundred thousand Shareholders in the rebellious States rule and ruin Thirty Millions of people for the benefit of slavery? Disguise it as you may, this is one important question now before the American people. Having failed to do it with ballots, they are now resorting to bullets. Shall they succeed? Every patriot will thunder NO!

country, sustain the Government, and not think of withholding men or means until the nation has asserted its independence of organized mobs, and its power to crush this great conspiracy. We are for the party which inscribes on its banner, 'No compromise—no delusive cry of peace; the nation shall be preserved. Whoever subscribes this doctrine is of our party, we care not what political name he has borne heretofore, or what one he proposes to bear.'

He who cannot support candidates upon such a platform is certainly not a Republican, is certainly not a loyal citizen. The man who would cry peace now is as much a Tory or traitor to his country as was the Peace party of the Revolution, or of the War of 1812. They were called Tories then, and we call the peace men of 1861 by the same name, and can have no affiliation with them.

Republicans of Centre to work then for our glorious principles, and the best Government the world ever saw. Be up and a doing, and let the convention on Wednesday evening next be a complete success. Let your war cry be as above the Union, the constitution as it is, and the enforcement of the laws.

"Let the people stop—let them pause and reflect! The present involves the future, and we should not rush madly, blindly on to utter destruction. WAR IS DANGER. WAR IS FINAL SEPARATION,—for every blow that is struck but adds new fuel to the blaze of bitter hatred. Stop, then, we entreat you, and think. The happiness of future generations depend upon your course, and as sure as there is a God in Heaven, a continuance of this war will destroy, forever, the Union of these States.—Watchman.

Yes, Stop, think, reflect! Hot-headed, black-hearted traitors have been concocting plans for the last half century, for the destruction of our Union. These plans have been completed and are now being carried out. Our Union has been dissolved by the secession of Southern States; these States have formed a Confederacy and the people of this so-called Confederacy are up in arms against the Government. They have stolen our property and murdered our citizens;—they have broken the laws and defied the authorities who endeavored to enforce them. They desire to be 'let alone' in their raciality, and why should the men of the North or the Government object to it—certainly it is nothing but the enjoyment of their 'Southern Rights.' Why should we not compromise quiet, and acknowledge at once that the Republican form of Government is a bad form and of no avail to the country in any of our peril, that the people are not capable of governing themselves. Stop, pause, reflect! Let the rebels go on in their hellish work. Stop, pause, reflect! Let the rebels take Washington; let them gain the ascendancy in the North as well as in the South. 'War is disunion. War is final— Eternal separation.' And to let these rebels go unpunished is disunion, separation, destitution, dishonor, disgrace, defeat, and death to the greatest government on earth.

Abraham Lincoln, stop, pause, reflect! Gen. Scott, pause and think! Congress, do not permit this thing to go any further!—Call an extra session, for thinking! Don't carry on this "unholy war," against the wishes of the Watchman! Oh! Mr. Lincoln, call the soldiers together and tell them to bury home, that it has been decided that "War is Disunion. War is final—Eternal separation." Northern men for the sake of humanity, don't stand up against rebellion any longer; get right down, on your knees and lick the dust off the feet of traitors. Let them keep what they have and give them all they want. Compromise on any terms. Let them have anything they want—if your principles, let them slide; if your rights, do not dare to maintain them—if you do the war will continue, and the Watchman says "as sure as there is a God in Heaven a continuance of the war will destroy, forever the Union of these States." Let the people stop—let them pause and reflect!"

We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the card of Chauncey Hulbert, in another column. Mr. Hulbert was formerly a resident of this place, and was noted for integrity and business tact, and we feel confident, that in the business he is now engaged, he will give entire satisfaction to those that may patronize him. From his long connection with the wholesale trade of Philadelphia, he possesses all the knowledge requisite for successful competition with others, and understanding the wants of country merchants, they will undoubtedly find it to their advantage to call upon him. Possessing great energy, with every facility for the transaction of business, he will succeed.

"Surely there can be no one so ridiculously insane, as to think that a Government pinned together with bayonets and cemented with blood, will be a type of that requested us by our forefathers.—Watchman.

Our fathers resorted to the bayonet and poured out their blood to establish this government, during the period of the Revolution. In 1812 they resorted to the bayonet and poured out their blood to maintain it. Shall we, their sons, not take the same weapon in our hands and pour out our blood in its defence, when necessary? This Union must be preserved, peaceably if possible, forcibly if most.

For the Democrat. BELLEFONTE, August, 1861.

Mr. EDITORS: You will favor the people of Halfmoon and the Townships in the upper end of county by announcing the name of Samuel Osman Esq. as a candidate for Associate Judge.—Mr. Osman is one of our best citizens, a hard working, intelligent man, speaks both German and the English fluently, and if elected, would honor not only his office, but the great republicanism party. Please announce his name subject to the decision of the Republican Convention to be held in Bellefonte on Wednesday Evening of the August Court.

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Mr. EDITORS:— Since my return from the seat of war I hear so many and widely different accounts of the capture, by the enemy, of a part of the company which I had the honor to command, that I deem it an act of simple justice to myself and friends, and the friends of those who still remain in the hands of the enemy, to ask permission to be allowed through the columns of your paper, a brief account of the unfortunate transaction.

On the second of July the 5th Brigade, commanded by Gen. Negley, crossed the Potomac and took up the line of march for Winchester, Va. After proceeding about a mile from the river we were first regimental honor—of acting as the advance guard of the moving column—was given to my company. I marched my company to the position assigned it at the head of the column and moved forward, the column following, on the pike leading from Williamsport, Md., to Martinsburg, until we arrived at the road—a circuitous one—leading to Martinsburg by way of Hanseville.

Before arriving at this point I had asked the Colonel commanding our regiment for a guide, and a Lieut. Smith of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, being highly recommended as I afterwards learned, to Colonel Oakford, as a gentleman of some military experience, he was sent along with the guide, and by special order was made my superior in command for the day. The column and the advance guard being at a halt, while the artillery and cavalry were being placed in their positions in the brigade, I asked permission of Lieut. Smith, to deploy the company as skirmishers, at short intervals, on the right and left of the road, and in that manner moved forward when all was again ready to move. Lieut. Smith, however, was not in favor of this disposition of the men, but threw out flankers, twelve in number, on each side of the road, instructing them to march in pairs at a distance of one hundred yards in rear of each other and two hundred yards from the road on either side. We had proceeded in this form about two miles when I observed two mounted men who seemed to

be reconnoitering our position from a point distant about three-fourths of a mile. One of them was armed with a sword and seemed to be using a glass. While the men marched slowly forward, I ran ahead and reported what I had seen, and suggested to Smith the propriety of returning and making a reconnaissance of the supposed enemy through his glass. This he refused to do and ordered us on, assigning that the persons we saw were scouts thrown out from Gen. Keim's division which he supposed was, at that time, advancing on the other road.

We marched on, perhaps half a mile farther, and halted the reserve corps in the rear. The lead flankers at this moment were out of sight, having penetrated a deep wood. I never saw them afterward. They were not by at least twenty times their number, and resistance would have been worse than madness. A braver set of men than they were do not live, nor was there a more promising officer of his age in our brigade, than the one who commanded that day, viz: 2nd Lieut John B. Hutchinson. Just as we halted, and were going forth to rally the ranks of the Union army, while every loyal man is doing all in his power to save the country from destruction all in rear of the North, and even in our very midst, who are willing to sacrifice their country, for the supposed interests of men who have proven themselves traitors to the best government on the face of the earth—men who sympathize with them in their ungodly work and who aid as far as they may in furthering their nefarious designs. How long shall this be so? In the name of high Heaven, shall these traitors in disguise, be permitted longer to wear the Union cloak to hide their black hearts?—Shall they longer prate about the rights of the South and enumerate the wrongs they have endured? Shall they be permitted to libel the Administration, and charge honest loyal men of the North with bringing civil war with all its horrors upon us, when they know in their very hearts that it was caused by their friends of the South?

I have been led to these thoughts by reading the Democratic Watchman, every number of which is filled with articles better suited to a more Southern community. Such a publication would be no curiosity in South Carolina, the hot bed of Secession. Its sentiments would be more readily endorsed by the cohorts of Jeff. Davis than by the citizens of Centre county. Its course since the commencement of this war is condemned by every honest Union man in the country. Every week this paper is filled with long articles and short articles, written articles and stolen articles, all of which contain sentiments more or less treasonable, and every one of which express the sentiments of its editors. It makes it a special duty to express its indignation at the manner in which the Administration is dealing with the traitors of the South; to denigrate the continuance of this war, which they declare was brought upon the country by the "Black Republicans," and to cry for "compromises" with traitors.

Now, Mr. Editor, as well you know, I have always been a Democrat; but if this Watchman is a democratic paper—if to be a Democrat is to be a sympathizer with and a defender of traitors, then I am a Democrat no longer. But this is not so; for many of us are good Union men as well as Democrats, and I do hope that the people of Pennsylvania do not judge of the Democratic party of Centre county by what claims to be its organ. It is true that many honest Democrats of our county have been misguided and led astray in these matters by the Watchman, the Day Book and other kindred sheets. It is also true that prejudice has much to do in this matter—there are many who are so prejudiced against every thing in the shape of opposition to Democracy, that they will condemn at the South, they condemn before they give it a trial. I am not one of that kind. I think it right to 'prove all things,' I think that the South should have given Abraham Lincoln a trial as President of the whole Union, before they seceded. If they had done this I believe their would have been no secession and of course no war. Yet many of us are loyal, and are willing to go again if necessary; and it is rather hard that our friends must leave their homes and endure the privations of a soldier's life, while there are men in our own country who are in favor of the rebellion, which we are trying to crush out, men who would, were they in the South, be just as against us, I think, as the editors should not be allowed to go down and demolish the printing office of the Watchman, if its editors do not change their course. I am in favor of a free press, but I am not in favor of allowing men to publish treason, and I hope that the Union men in the county will take this matter in hand, earnestly, and inform these editors that such conduct will not be allowed any longer.

There are a few men in Harris township, who are not exactly sound, but then, you know, ignorance must be pled in behalf of a great many men. We sent a company of us brave men to aid the Government as ever pulled a trigger; they did their duty and returned when their term of enlistment expired. There are but few of us who are not willing to die for the old flag.

If this is acceptable, I may write again. A UNION DEMOCRAT OF HARRIS.

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Mr. EDITOR:— Since my return from the seat of war I hear so many and widely different accounts of the capture, by the enemy, of a part of the company which I had the honor to command, that I deem it an act of simple justice to myself and friends, and the friends of those who still remain in the hands of the enemy, to ask permission to be allowed through the columns of your paper, a brief account of the unfortunate transaction.

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Before arriving at this point I had asked the Colonel commanding our regiment for a guide, and a Lieut. Smith of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, being highly recommended as I afterwards learned, to Colonel Oakford, as a gentleman of some military experience, he was sent along with the guide, and by special order was made my superior in command for the day. The column and the advance guard being at a halt, while the artillery and cavalry were being placed in their positions in the brigade, I asked permission of Lieut. Smith, to deploy the company as skirmishers, at short intervals, on the right and left of the road, and in that manner moved forward when all was again ready to move. Lieut. Smith, however, was not in favor of this disposition of the men, but threw out flankers, twelve in number, on each side of the road, instructing them to march in pairs at a distance of one hundred yards in rear of each other and two hundred yards from the road on either side. We had proceeded in this form about two miles when I observed two mounted men who seemed to

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reconnoitering our position from a point distant about three-fourths of a mile. One of them was armed with a sword and seemed to be using a glass. While the men marched slowly forward, I ran ahead and reported what I had seen, and suggested to Smith the propriety of returning and making a reconnaissance of the supposed enemy through his glass. This he refused to do and ordered us on, assigning that the persons we saw were scouts thrown out from Gen. Keim's division which he supposed was, at that time, advancing on the other road.

We marched on, perhaps half a mile farther, and halted the reserve corps in the rear. The lead flankers at this moment were out of sight, having penetrated a deep wood. I never saw them afterward. They were not by at least twenty times their number, and resistance would have been worse than madness. A braver set of men than they were do not live, nor was there a more promising officer of his age in our brigade, than the one who commanded that day, viz: 2nd Lieut John B. Hutchinson. Just as we halted, and were going forth to rally the ranks of the Union army, while every loyal man is doing all in his power to save the country from destruction all in rear of the North, and even in our very midst, who are willing to sacrifice their country, for the supposed interests of men who have proven themselves traitors to the best government on the face of the earth—men who sympathize with them in their ungodly work and who aid as far as they may in furthering their nefarious designs. How long shall this be so? In the name of high Heaven, shall these traitors in disguise, be permitted longer to wear the Union cloak to hide their black hearts?—Shall they longer prate about the rights of the South and enumerate the wrongs they have endured? Shall they be permitted to libel the Administration, and charge honest loyal men of the North with bringing civil war with all its horrors upon us, when they know in their very hearts that it was caused by their friends of the South?

I have been led to these thoughts by reading the Democratic Watchman, every number of which is filled with articles better suited to a more Southern community. Such a publication would be no curiosity in South Carolina, the hot bed of Secession. Its sentiments would be more readily endorsed by the cohorts of Jeff. Davis than by the citizens of Centre county. Its course since the commencement of this war is condemned by every honest Union man in the country. Every week this paper is filled with long articles and short articles, written articles and stolen articles, all of which contain sentiments more or less treasonable, and every one of which express the sentiments of its editors. It makes it a special duty to express its indignation at the manner in which the Administration is dealing with the traitors of the South; to denigrate the continuance of this war, which they declare was brought upon the country by the "Black Republicans," and to cry for "compromises" with traitors.

Now, Mr. Editor, as well you know, I have always been a Democrat; but if this Watchman is a democratic paper—if to be a Democrat is to be a sympathizer with and a defender of traitors, then I am a Democrat no longer. But this is not so; for many of us are good Union men as well as Democrats, and I do hope that the people of Pennsylvania do not judge of the Democratic party of Centre county by what claims to be its organ. It is true that many honest Democrats of our county have been misguided and led astray in these matters by the Watchman, the Day Book and other kindred sheets. It is also true that prejudice has much to do in this matter—there are many who are so prejudiced against every thing in the shape of opposition to Democracy, that they will condemn at the South, they condemn before they give it a trial. I am not one of that kind. I think it right to 'prove all things,' I think that the South should have given Abraham Lincoln a trial as President of the whole Union, before they seceded. If they had done this I believe their would have been no secession and of course no war. Yet many of us are loyal, and are willing to go again if necessary; and it is rather hard that our friends must leave their homes and endure the privations of a soldier's life, while there are men in our own country who are in favor of the rebellion, which we are trying to crush out, men who would, were they in the South, be just as against us, I think, as the editors should not be allowed to go down and demolish the printing office of the Watchman, if its editors do not change their course. I am in favor of a free press, but I am not in favor of allowing men to publish treason, and I hope that the Union men in the county will take this matter in hand, earnestly, and inform these editors that such conduct will not be allowed any longer.

There are a few men in Harris township, who are not exactly sound, but then, you know, ignorance must be pled in behalf of a great many men. We sent a company of us brave men to aid the Government as ever pulled a trigger; they did their duty and returned when their term of enlistment expired. There are but few of us who are not willing to die for the old flag.

If this is acceptable, I may write again. A UNION DEMOCRAT OF HARRIS.

For the Democrat. BELLEFONTE, August, 1861.

Mr. EDITOR:— Since my return from the seat of war I hear so many and widely different accounts of the capture, by the enemy, of a part of the company which I had the honor to command, that I deem it an act of simple justice to myself and friends, and the friends of those who still remain in the hands of the enemy, to ask permission to be allowed through the columns of your paper, a brief account of the unfortunate transaction.

On the second of July the 5th Brigade, commanded by Gen. Negley, crossed the Potomac and took up the line of march for Winchester, Va. After proceeding about a mile from the river we were first regimental honor—of acting as the advance guard of the moving column—was given to my company. I marched my company to the position assigned it at the head of the column and moved forward, the column following, on the pike leading from Williamsport, Md., to Martinsburg, until we arrived at the road—a circuitous one—leading to Martinsburg by way of Hanseville.

Before arriving at this point I had asked the Colonel commanding our regiment for a guide, and a Lieut. Smith of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, being highly recommended as I afterwards learned, to Colonel Oakford, as a gentleman of some military experience, he was sent along with the guide, and by special order was made my superior in command for the day. The column and the advance guard being at a halt, while the artillery and cavalry were being placed in their positions in the brigade, I asked permission of Lieut. Smith, to deploy the company as skirmishers, at short intervals, on the right and left of the road, and in that manner moved forward when all was again ready to move. Lieut. Smith, however, was not in favor of this disposition of the men, but threw out flankers, twelve in number, on each side of the road, instructing them to march in pairs at a distance of one hundred yards in rear of each other and two hundred yards from the road on either side. We had proceeded in this form about two miles when I observed two mounted men who seemed to

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