The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Thursday Morning, Oct. 17 61.

J. J. BRISBIN, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

W. W. BROWN, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

The Treasonable Watchman's "Glorious Victory."

In the last campaign, both through our raper and on the stump in some sixteen meetings, in some of which R. G. Durham Esq., Hon. Jas. T. Hale and Hon. Henry Johnson the gloriously elected Senator of this District participated. we told the Republicans of this county that if we suffered the Democrats of this county to succeed, they would rejoice over it, as a glorious Democratic victory. That we were right the last number of the Watchman will bear us testi-" Glorious Victory :"

" One year ago the Democratic party in "this county was deteated by the combined "this county was deteated by the combined
"efforts of the Abolition and Republican
"parties. We have long been disposed to
"look upon these terms as idencial—fanati"cism run wild. (We say the man who
says so is an ignoramus or a liar) "Noth"ing served to stay the tide that threatened "to overwhelm us. Democrats who stood "up in the midst of the adverse circumstan-"ces, which surrounded us, and warned the people of the danger to be appreheaded dead hit at their own Breekinridge Demo-cratic party) "were reviled and contemned "by the very people who have been so much exercised of late for the welfare of the "Union." (The Treasonable-presented-Watchman for instance.) "Had these per-"sons (Tue Breckinridge Democracs) then honored and revered the Stars and Stripes, "bad they been regarding them as a rich "legacy, transmitted to them as a princeless "inheritance, by the early founders of this "Government, we should be rejicing to-day " in the choicest blessing of peace and pros-

Now fellow citizens we claim that the above quotation with our remarks in parenthasis added, exact and truthful gives the history of the Breckinridge wing of the Democratic party. But the Watchman did ships. not so intend is and therefore we shall not hold them to our version. We shall give them the benefit of their in terpetation and treat it accordingly. The writer of that article knew fully as well as we, that he was misrepresenting facts in every line he wrote. He knew that the only sectionalism that ever existed in this country was in the Breckinridge party and platform. The motto of the Republican party, "Freedom is National-slavery sectional," while the Breekinridge Democracy advocated the very reverse of this. Let the Editor of the Watchman look at the Breckinridge Platform and deny our assertion if he dare. The Republican party advocated the old Jefferson dectrine of 'equal and exact justice to all men' while the Breekinridge wing of the Democratic party in their platform, advocated that slavery was the natural condition of the working men without regard to color. We can cite quotations from Southern Democratic papers if

We have not ro m, however, to go into de tail this week. The Watchman may boast of its victory in the county ticket, but we can well as the most wishy-washy politician in the condition of eastern serfs; by a rejection this county Col. Wm. H. Blair. We fought of your own Government for that of traitor him hard, not because we had any thing per- squirm as you will you have done it, and t sonal against him, but because we knew him bitter fruit will be of your own raising who well. Let them crow. Is it a victory to you complain of taxation, want of market elect men like Amos Alexander, Dr. Stro. and general distress. One solid vote at the hecker, Proudfoot and Dr. Mitchell, all last election to sustain the Government wo standing upon a platform endorsing treason, have ended the war in three months; you because it endorsed the Democratic Watch- vote may lengthen it to three years-you man presented by a sworn Grand Jury of five gallant German townships.

the county?

But who enabled the Watchman to crow over the defeat of the Republican party?-Did they elect their men? Nay, verily! It was only because they were aided by some of the richest and most influencial members of the Republican party, and because about seven hundred Republicans in the county good and true, (but feeling too sauguine) did not go to the election at all. A comparison with the vote of last year and of this, will prove our assertion. Another cause of our defeat is, that this side the mountain including. Potter, Harris and Ferguson townshins have sent twelve hundred seldiers to the army. If these men had all voted in the army our victory would have been complete, and our humiliation spared, We lost not only most of their votes, but their influence in our community at home. We wish to be understood. We do not claim that the whole 1200 soldiers were Republicans, but we do claim that the Republican party has sent eight men for every three that have gone out of the Democratic party from this county.

The five German townships, in which the Berichter claims that BLAIR received 1000 votes, have not sent to war, to battle for the Constitution and the Union TWENTY soldiers, claiming to be Demograts.

How easy then to gain a victory, when at east seven hundred Republicans from this county are in the war, and almost, if not altegether as many more were too sanguine, and did not go to the Polls. Last fall we polled 5,989 votes, this fall including the vote of the soldiers who voted, will not exceed 4600 votes. Almost every vote in the German townships were cut. This proves our assertion to be correct. What humiliates us is, to know, that the Walchman crows over us, and the state and national Adminise La .. Dus simply because Republicans aided them in achieving that victory.

But, honest Republicans of Centre, this is no time for complaints and heartburnings .-No time to talk about " rainy days" or dry days. It is a time to feel our humiliation. our disgrace. But above all, the time to forget the past and go to work for the future .finally be punished, the rebellion put down, and the Union restored. Let us both forget and the Union restored. Let us both forget thing can be depended upon, that Gen. Mc-end forgive, and in so doing "heap coals of Clellan is determined that there shall be no fire on the heads" of those failed to do their retreat or backward movement.

duty, in our humble opinion in this election. Let us unite as heretofore and make another long and strong pull altogether, and by next fall we will be able to crush out all there is left of treason and secession in our glorious old county. Remember, ye Republicans, good and true, that

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again, The eternal years of God are hers, While error wounded wriths in pain And dies amid her worshippers."

Look at the glorious result of the lection in the five gallant German townships-Haines, Penn, Gregg, Miles, and Potter-where the people are honest and en-lightened, and when the BERICHTER is read in almost every family. Blair's majority in those townships is nearly ONE THOU-SAND! It is a glorious result in favor of the UNION, and a rebuke to Disunion Republicanism. What did we tell you before the election? Hurrah for our side and the Union .- Berichter.

Yes, men of Centre couty, look, and weep as you look! The five gallant German townships that read the Berichter in every family have cast their votes almost as a unit against mony. Hear the Watchman in its boast and the State and National Administration, and Bragadocia. It says, over the heading of a their hearty and honest endeavors to bring peace and prosperity to the country by crushing out one of the most wicked rebellions ever got up in any country to enable the aristocracy to enslave the working classes and shut them out from a participation in all the affairs of the nation

But could anything better have been expected from men so lost to all sense of patriotism, that while 1206 men, from this side of the mountains, have shouldered their muskets and bidding farewell to all they held "from the triumph of sectionalism (this is a dear at home, have gone to risk their lives for that liberty bequeathed to them by their fathers-not even a corporals guard have gone from tue five gallant townships except Republicans? Truly these five gallant townships must be the decendants of the gallan Hessians that so nobly fought in the battles of the revolution against liberty.

Who were their candidates? Samuel Stro hecker, John Proudfoot and Amos Alexander were their chosen exponents, and who will dare say that either of them was a Union man? It is true that they bad Blair and Mitchell on their ticket, but not from choice -oh no! it was forced upon them by the no litical managers of the five gallant town

But we need not wonder that the Demo cratic editor points with enthusiasm to hi five gallant townships when we see by the vote of our army that the gallant Union sen timents of the Democratic party have kep them all at home, using at least a negative influence in favor of the Southern traitors

and against the Government of our fathers. The five gallant townships are true exponents of the gallant Democracy all over the State, and they have by their votes repudiated their own Government, and virtually said that they would rather be under the traitors flag and be governed by the traitors Constitution-one article of which declares that neither Dutch nor Irish, nor any other foreigner, skall ever have the right of citizen ship in the Southern Confederacy-than the Government of Washington.

How proud the Bericter must feel of l five gallant townships who were all eith afraid to go to war, or staid at home becau they were enemies, like the majority of De ocrats, to their country, its Constitution an its laws.

Five gallant townships, you have show your galantry by a vote that debases you

Yes, look at the five gallant German tow ships, not one of them has sent even a corpo rals guard to protect the capital of the na tion or drive back the hordes of traitors no seeking to destroy the Government of o fathers ; aye, look at them ; their candidat were Samuel Strohecker, John Proudfoot an Amos Alexander. Look at the gallant candidates of the five gallant townships and asl in what their gallantry consists? Has it no been in opposing their own Government t

favor that of traitors. This side of the mountains has sent 12.0 men to assist in driving back traitors and in protecting our Constitution and from being overthrown, and yet the Berichter knows of nothing gallant in doing so; but the fiv German townships staid at home and refuse to lift an arm in defence of their country, and lo, this Democratic organ vaunts their galan try to the skies.

But why need we wonder? The vote of our soldiers show where we stand, while the sen timents of the Berichler, the votes of the whole Democratic party in Pennsylvania have all said the reverse, and that is simply that they would take no part against th traitors and in fovor of their own Government; in other words they will be silent train ors because they dare not be active ones.

The result of this election has shown the facts to the world and it is futile to deny them, and even now the leaders of the Den ocratic party are saying let us go with th Southern States, let Pennsylvania be one of Worth, them, and let the Government recognize their independence. Will the gallant townships let their aristocratic leaders sell them thus? Perhaps they will-we shall see.

Sterring Events at Hand.

Washington, Oct. 14.
The excitement and anxiety which pre-ailed yesterday and the day before has vailed yesterday and the day before bas gradually passed away, and the city to day buts.de of the movement of the soldiery, presents a quiet appearance. Everthing, however, betokens stirring events at hand. Beforeto-morrow night it is expected that our forces will be strongly entrenched at Fairfax and Centreville. A strong reconnoissance was made this morning from the neighbor-hood of Lewinsville. It is not believed that the Rebels will make a stand at either place, The victory must, in the end, he ours, for Gold is with the right, and the wicked will Munson's Hill. It is more than probable that the next great blow will be struck on the old battle ground at Bull Run.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF THE COUNTY OF CENTRE.

Senator and Assembly.

8	The state of the s				
	Bellefonte,	133	108	115	128
	Milesburg,	34	56	32	58
9	Unionville,	30	30	26	35
d	Benner,	131	67	125	72
ş	Boggs.	101	172	97	177
	Burnside,	13	24	13	24
9	Curtin,	26	15	25	16
	Ferguson,	196	142	198	135
9	Gregg,	264	51	265	50
9	Haines,	209	82	205	85
ĕ	Halfmoon,	37	90	. 37	90
	Harris,	152	222	149	222
	Howard,	66	97	65	99
	Huston,	19	61	18	62
	Liberty,	34	74	34	73
	Marion,	71	41	69	42
à	Miles,	237	33	233	36
	Patton,	50	71	50	71
8	Penn,	264	27	260	31
ij	Potter,	306	120	307	123
	Rush,	43	54	40	58
	Snowshoe,	33	40	29	44
	Spring,	107	139	97	149
8	Taylor,	12	37	13	-36
	Union,	37	58	33	62
i	Walker,	131	128	131	130
	Worth,	43	37	43	37
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	ASS	sociate	Judge	es.	
t		STROHECKER,	PROUDFOOT,	Wilson,	Baker,
t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t t	Billefonte, Milesburg, Unionville, Benner, Boggs. Burnside, Curtin, Ferguson, Gregg, Haines, Haltmoon, Harris, Howard, Huston, Liberty, Marion, Miles, Patton, Penn, Potter, Rush, Snowshoe, Spring, Taylor, Union, Walker, Worth,	109 30 36 121 98 13 21 179 36 61 28 63 17 34 47 218 47 255 304 40 29 94 12 32 13 14	111 45 25 127 99 24 23 184 261 205 37 134 51 16 63 222 47 256 304 41 29 95 10 33 129	129 57 35 73 176 24 18 161 58 87 91 243 100 62 71 41 45 74 40 125 57 44 150 37 63 132 38	129 57 34 73 173 173 24 20 149 90 235 111 62 61 37 43 73 35 57 44 151 36 62 22 22 22 23 23 24 24 25 25 25 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27
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his	Bellefonte,	139	104	118	12
er.	Milesburg,	32	55	32	5
ise	Unionville,	27	33	26	3
m-	Benner,	140	53	126	6
nd	Boggs,	106	167	97	170
na	Burnside,	13	24	13	2
	Curtin,	25	17	25	10
WB	Ferguson,	193	139	191	139
to	Gregg,	264	50	264	4
on	Haines,	205	84	214	76
rs,	Halfmoon,	37	90	37	90
200	Harris.	171	200	145	230
he	Howard,	66	95	65	91
en	Huston,	18 34	61	17 35	65
ets	Liberty,	72	71 .	67	70
he	Marion, Miles,	234	36	238	19
b'd	Patton,	49	71	51	69
77 200	Penn,	262	29	273	19
ur	Potter,	308	119	305	124
ur	Rush,	43	55	41	55
	Snowshoe,	32	41	29	44
na	Spring,	127	115	104	142
00-	Taylor,	12	36	12	37
22.50	Union,	32	62	32	63
a-	Walker,	141	109	132	128
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201	Milesburg,		31	58			
5	Unionville,		26	34			
f	Benner,		124	72			
e	Boggs,		95	179			
1	Burnside,		12	24			
1	Curtin,		25	16			
20	Ferguson,		191	147			
	Gregg,		266	48			
	Haines,		205	84			
r	Halfmoon,		37	90			
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8	Howard,		64	99			
-	Huston,		18	62			
	Liberty.		34	70			
y	Marion,		70	41			
e	Miles,		226	35			
100	Patton,		48	74			
	Penn,		260	32			
	Potter,		304	120			
	Rush,		42	55			
9	Snowshoe,		28	44			
y	Spring,		98	146			
	Taylor,		12	37			
	Union,		32	63			
e	Walker,		131	128			
f	Worth,		43	37			

A beginning has been made in Ohio towards breaking up the organizations of the Knights of the golden Circle, which are known to exist in various parts of the state. Steps were taken to expose the oaths of the order, which are of the most treasonable and infamous kind, and Mr. Frederick Court, a leading member, was arrested at Marion, Ohio, on the 7th inst. An unsuccessful attempt was made by a party of three hundred led by Prosecuting Attorney of the county, who is supposed to be a member of the Order the prisoner. Warrants are now out for other prominent members of the gang of scoundrels. It is said that persons obnoxous to them, and who is leared would expose zing the terrible realities of their position, their oaths and plans, have been put cut of the way mysteriously—perhaps murdered.

Drafting.

We notice that some of the newspapers of this and other states, still continue to discuss the prospect of a draft to fill ub the requisition for troops made by the last Proclamation of President Lincoln Many of these journals do not fully understand this subject, while others have not taken the trouble to inform themselves as the legal forms and regulations of a draft. Now, as to drafting, strange as it may seem, we feel confident in the matter, that there is no power in the laws of the United States, or of any state of the Union, which enables the authorities to draft, or to force any man to bear arms against his will beyond the limits of his own state. Much as this is, perhaps, to be regretted, we may as well state the truth as we understand it. Laws have been enacted de-manding the enrollment of the malitia, deter-mining that all white male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years shall bear arms in defense of this state, but these are merely state ordinances, and can force no man into the army to do duty beyond the limits of the immediate severeignty in which

he resides.
In regard to this power to draft, we repeat that there is not now within the law books of the United States, or of the State of Pennsylvania a single provision by which men can be forced to bear arms. The President may for the term of three months, call for any number of troops; he may arrange the quota of his demand on the states according to porulation and militia resources; but there is interference with the sovereignty of the states is at an end, so far as the demands of the army are concerned. In complying with this requisition, the Governor of our state may call for volunteers for active service, in such sections as the President may think it proper to demand it. Any further province on the part of the Governor is controlled by the constitution of the state, which only enables the Executive to enroll the militia of one of these purposes-to suppress an insurrec tion, or to repel an invasion or threaten invasion, of the state. In the latter named proposition only can the militia be carried beyond the limits of the state, and then only to repel or crush out any force which may endanger the safety of the Commonwealth. Drafting, a policy which is nearly akin to the conscription act of England and France, has been resorted to on but two occasions in this country, and then only it accordance with the above rule and by especial acts of the Legislature of the respective states. In the Revolution the President male a requisi-tion upon the states of Massachusetts and were supplied Without a recourse to any method than to order the enrolled militia in to service. In the war of 1812, a demand was made upon the authorities of this state, and the refusal of one of the militia ordered fourth by the Governor brought the case before the courts for a final decision, and then it was shown that the only manner in which the militia could be reached was by an act of legislation of that state to which they be-

longed.
So far as drafting is concerned, we opine So far as drafting is concerned, we opine that each state will, as a matter of justice, be expected to make up its quota before the conscription would be levied. Many of the states have not filled their quotas by several thousand, and so that if drafting is resorted to, it would of course commence in the states thus deficient and not in those like Pennsylvania which have more then filled. Pennsylvania, which have more than filled their quotas. And even then, the fact that drafted recruits could not be relained in the service more than three months, would be of no avail in a requisition calling for men to serve for three years. The limit of three months is the extent of time for a draft.— This is the legal exposition of the drafting system—but we are convinced that the spirit of devotion which prevails in the Old Keystone state would scorn the system of drafting, and if it were necessary, fill up the army wherever there was a deficiency, if it requir ed every fighting man in the commonwealth.

And when these fail, we have old men with nerve sufficient to repel an enemy or resist a traitor, while there are thousands of brave woman in the state who could fight a rebel and pull a trigger that would remind him of his loyalty or bring him to his grave .-

Harrisbury Telegraph. The North and the South. Those who immagine that in the present

contest of the traitors have been more suc-cessful than our own troops, and that they

have exhibited greater capacity for a protrac-ted war than the friends of the Union, great-ly misapprehend the true position of affairs. It is true that we have encountered some sad reverses, and that we have not accomplished all that we desired to perform. But there is a disposition to magnify the extent of our reverces and mistakes, and to undervalue the effect of our offensive operations, and the magnitude of our preparations for defence, which should be corrected. It should not be forgotten that our enemies will never risk an important battle unless it is offered under such conditions as render their success almost certain. On all ordinary occasions their policy is to make retreat after retreat. until the patience of our troops is exhausted, or they are enticed into extremely unfavora-bly positions. They have captured Fort mpter, won the battle of Manssas, and compelled Col. Mulligan to surrender, but on all these occasions their armies so vasily outnumbered our own that their triumph was alwost inevitable. On the other hand we can point to the triumph of Lyon at Booneville, the brilliant successes in Western Virginia, our triumphs in many minor skirmishes, our capture of the forts at Hat-teras Inlet, our destruction of a number of their privateers, including the recent dashing exploit at Pensacola, our complete defence of the capital despite their vainglorious threats of captureing it, our efficient blockade, our well-maintained line of forces along the Potomac, in Western Virginia, in Kentucky, and in Missouri. It is evident, too, that every new day increases our strength and weakens our enemies. We are adding to the number and improving the condition of our men, and constantly obtain proud of their connection and identifications ing new munitions and powerful means of aggression, by land and by sea. Their pow-er has already culminated, and every hour diminishes it. Few new recruits can be obtained for their armies, and the means of supporting and equipping them are consumed much more ripidl duced or replaced. idly than they can be prowhich hides the real state of affiairs in the South from our view is partially withdrawn, a frightful picture of destitution and misery is disclosed to us. The people of their seaoard cities are living in daily dread of attacks from powerful combined naval and land expeditions against which they have no efficient protection, and with their trade alcircu mscribed. most entirely destroyed, and every man com-pelled to perform military duty, their condition is inconceivably deplorable. The peo-ple of their rural districts, having no market for their products, and no means of supply-ing most of their numerous wants, are reduced to a semi-barbarous state, and the dread of servile insurrections constantly thrills

them with horror. They are rapidly reali-

and it would not be surprising if a fearful rebellion against the rebellion should break

Kentucky in Arms.

The sword of Kentucky has been flung into the scale. The bugle-call of Holt, of Prentice and their friends, has been responded to by a roused people. Volunteers, by thousands are pouring into Louisville, Frankfort, Camp Dick Robinson, Gen. Sherman's Camp. New Haven and Henderson. General Anderson, on the part of the United States, and Gen. T. L. Crittendon, as the State Commander, are enthusiastically at work, and from every quarter their arms sre strengthened. Thrilling war cries ring through the columns of the loyal press, until the perusal of the Louisville Journal and its allies, is like standing on the battle field and hearing the clarion voice of the hero of Fort Sumter. Traitors are fleeing to their rebel friends, and the armies approach each other hourly. Every one ieels that the war on "the dark and bloody ground" will be desperate and sanquinary to a degree not yet realized ezcept in Missouri.

The course of events in Kentucky has been most singular. One would have thought that if there was a spot from the St. Lawerence to the Gulf of Mexico, where white-winged Peace might rest, it would have been Kentucky. The grave of Clay should have been holy ground. The home of Crittendon should have been sacred. The memory of the hosts of fraternal peace-makers should have shed around influences serene and strife-dispelling. In Kentucky, too, slavery presents its most patriarchal aspect. Nowhere is life on the plantation so easy, contented, happy. The chivalry of Kentucky has ever been real; the magnanimity, generosity, and honor of her soms have been held as stainless. Some of the warmest champions of free labor have been proud to be natives of her borders, and there has always been a latitute of opinion on that question conceded by Kentucky, whith exists in no other Southern Sfate, save Delaware. Yet all this could not avert the stroke from Kentucky! Sullen Maryland with the blood of loyal soldiers crim-oning the streets of her metropolis; with ev ery brand of treachery upon her forehead, escapes the schock of arms, the torch of the incendiary, the ravages of "cow boys," the desolated fiields and the ruined homes which are the inevitable accompaniaments of civil war: while old Kentucky, with her kindly feelings, her love for the old ffag, and her longing for peace, is on the verge of desolation. The hours may almost be numbered which yet remain without terrible strife .-There will not be time to gather the crops which are uncut to day. With the realization of her duty to herself and to the Government, the pursuits of civil life are thrown aside, and the entire force of the State is concentrating to drive back the invader -No thought of peace now fills a singles Kentucky breast, and it is only such appeals as this from Prentice that have any power to enter the ear and the heart of the roused

"Kentuckians, it is Kentucsy that addresses you! It is her voice not ours that summons you to her defence in this hour of sorrow and of peril. You could not if you would resist the call of that magic voice; and you would not if you could. By the renown you have inherited from your fath ers, by the shining fame you have yourselves won, by the liberty and independance which constitutes the breath of your proud exist-ence, by the kindling traditions of the past, and the bright realities of the present, and the thrilling hopes of the future, by what you are and what you aspire to be, by all that is sacred and binding in obligation, and all that is touching in sympathy and exciting in ambition, you are bound to answer the call with the whole might and ardor of your fearless hearts. And you will do it. As well might sea or forest resist the wild spell of the tempest as Kentuckians resist the call of Kentucky when her life and honor

are at stake." In this crises of her fate old Kentucky possesses a claim on her sisters on the other bank of the Ohio, which it gladdens us to see they fully recognize. The volunterrs of Indianna and Ohio crowd to her cities and her camps, and join their bright bayonets to the arms now grasped in the stalwart hands of the sons of Kentucky. We await the triumph of their united forces with anxiety, though inspired by confidence. May that victory soon crown their standards, and Peace and Union strike hands in Kentucky over the grave of rebellion, into which no sound shall ever pierce of the trump of res

Pennsylvania and the War. Gen. M'Clellan has now the uncontrolled command of the army on the Potomac. This has been conceded to him by the Cabinet, so that henceforth he is to be charged with all defeats and credited with all success in that vicinity of our operations. The young soldier feels the responsibility thus resting upon him, and is ever willing to listen to the suggestions or advice of veterans like Scott, and yet, like the first Napoleon, after listening to the counsels of his aids and associates, he generally forms his own opinions, matures proud of their connection and identifications with this struggle. Her force is now the largest in the field and in the camp. One of her youngest men is at the head of the larg. est federal force in the field, and one of her most practical, energetic and able statesmen is at the War Department. All these connections and facts must be gratifying to the people of the Keystone State, who in their admiration of this young hero and more mature men of council, do not forget that men such as these belong to the whole nation, and that their labors and their fame cannot be

The Patriot and Union claims this morning that on the popular vote in the State, the Democracy are largely in the majority. A few weeks since this same sage organ of the Breckinridge Democracy, asserted that the army of Pennsylvania, now participating in the struggle for the Union, was mainly composed of Democrats. Which of the two assertions contains the falsehood?— Will Deacon Barrett of the Patriot answer?

Foreign Sympathy. Our readers have all read in their youth,

the celebrated fable of the Lark and her Young, who had made their nest in a wheat field. As long as the owner relied on neighbors or friends or relatives to reap the grain, the lark felt safe, but so soon as he told his boys that they would rise at daybreak the next morning and cut the crop themselves. the lark made arrangements for mov ng. We have been altogether too much con cerned about foreign sympathy, and we are

beginning to learn the lesson-everything is

in the Bible and Æsop's Fables-"put not

your trust in princes." "Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence," says that which is next to the Bible, Washington's Farewell Address, ("I conjure you to believe me, fellow citizens) the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake." We have let down our watch, since these words of Washington were uttered. So clear was our course to us, so full of kindness toward all mankind were our own feelings, that we could not believe that the right, the truth, liberty, government itself would all be as nothing to the old aristocracies and despotisms of Europe in presence of their self interest. Their travelers, their literature, their society had laughed at our jealousy of Europe, our simple attachment to republican institutions, and our inherited feeling as to the corruption and selfishness of foreign courts. We had come at last almost to feel that these opinions in which we were reared were mere prejudices, and that Western Euorpe would judge of us in accordance with the truth and righteousness of the case; that if we deserved sympathy, we should have it, and that in a great war in which every right principle is on one side, and every wrong one on the other, we should at least be cheered by warm words of en-

couragement from all civilized nations. That it is far otherwise is now but too apparent. The words of England have struck cold to the very heart of America, and never has there been, at any moment in this country, so deep a sense of her invetert ate dislike and fear of us. We were taughas school boys that the British were our natural enemies. We have all been trying to unlearn it. We have persuaded ourselves that our early prejudices were unworthy of us, and that England was the home of everything elevated and excellent. We shall have to make a second change, and come back where we stacd when we read Weem's Life of Washington, and the Exploits of Marion. England is not to be trusted .-Washington says again-"Constantly keep in view, that it is folly in one nation to look for disinterested favors from another; that it must pay with a portion of its independence for whatever it may accept under that

We have read with pain the letters writthey come to the question as between the enemies.

The enmity of Spain can scarcely be kept and happy. within civil bounds. Less cunning than England and France, they show their proclivities so plainly that the Secretary of viewing instrume

The truth is this, and our fellow citizens wish of them all is our weakness. They conquest, and that they may by intrigue

not fear our strength, for that strength

well, of Camden, Ohio, has made a contract oy which he is to furnish one hundred and fifty thousand cords of wood for the Ohio ne two assertions contains the falsehood?—
Vill Deacon Barrett of the Patriot answer?

Gentral Railroad company. The magnitude of this contract can be understood only when we take into consideration the fact that it The impression is from recent advices received from Richmond, that it is the intention of the Rebels to winter the bulk of their army in that city.

The impression is from recent advices received from Richmond, that it is the intention of the Rebels to winter the bulk of the Manassas Railroad.

The Rebels are taking up the railing of the received from Richmond, that it is the intention of the Rebels to winter the bulk of the Manassas Railroad.

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Grent Flood in the West Branch of the

IMMENSE LOSS OF PROPERTY. The storm on Friday, says the Williams-

port Gazette, of the 2d inst., caused the

West Branch of the Susquehanna to rise

with an unparalelled rapidity and to an un-

usua! height. The rising commenced on Saturday morning and cogtinued until about midnight on Saturday night. For a time during Saturday forenoon the water rose at the rate of three feet in an hour. The greatest he.ght attained was twenty-one feet and a few inches, (by marks, two and a quarter inches less than the noteable flood of February, 1853, and twenty inches less than the memorable flood of October, 1847-the greatest ever known in this river.) The loss of property by this flood is enormous. From early Saturday morning until night about one half of the surface of the river was covered with lumber, mingled with farm produce. The lumber was in round logs, square logs, boards, shingles and lath-in rafts. piles and single pieces. Various estimates have been made by lumberman of the amount (including all descriptions) that passed this place, and from all these we judge that fifty million feet would be a fair amount to name. Although some of the Williamrport lumbermen suffer severely by this calamity, the loss does not entirely fall upon them, but rather the largest proportion of it upon those operating above this point. All the booms along the river were more or less damaged. The Lock Haven boom was emptied and crippled, and the Susquehanna boom partially cleared. From fifteen to twenty million feet remain in the Susquehanna boom, and considerable in its adjunct, leading behind the islands at the lower end of Williamsport. The value of the lumber that passed this place must exceed twenty million of dollars, but of

course it is not a total loss to the owners. All along the river the water made sad havoc with farms by inundating them and carrying away fences, outstanding crops, &c. The West Branch Canal was also damaged at several points. Lock Haven was inundated ane communication with it cut off until Monday. In Williamsport the water surrounded a few houses in the southwest corner and some others on the southeast corner of town, but did no great damage within the borough further than that caused by filling cellars, overflowing gardens, floating plankwalks, and in a few instances coming in contact with steam machinery.

Including the value of logs gone adrift, the damage done the valley will probably not fall much short of a million of dollars.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN. - The Philadelphia Press thus kindly and justly speaks of Mr. Lincoln:

No man stands higher in the affections of the American people than President Lincoln.
Amidst all the derraction and criticism which ten probably by a member of the suite of have been visited upon his counsellors and Prince Jerome Bonaparte, but no doubt with his approbation. They lean strongly to the South, or rather against the power and unity of the nation. As long as they speak of traits common to our whole people, they are acute and somewhat philosophic. But when gle eye to the glory, the greatness and the they come to the question as between the periodity of this republic. And, after all, North and South the object becomes appar-honesty is the soul of public service—the ent, it is to weaken the Union by lauding its source of the public welfare - for with purity at the head of the nation, the body is healthy

THE WONDERS OF THE MICROSCOPE. - We ender-State has been obliged to inquire into the matter, that we may see whether the case of the matter, that we may see whether the case section have aunbdant evidence in the Faven and does not require something more than words.

Meanwhile we have an allied European fleet—English, French and Spanish—taking advantage of our circumstances to bully Mexico and effect some kind of advantage for themselves in that quarter. It reminds us with painful vividness that Washington us with painful vividness that Washington and Monroe were far seeing men, looking into the future from the watchtower of the other fermentative poisons, or such as the virus of rables of a dead body, &c., all of which are known The truth is this, and our fellow citizens of America must learn to lay it to heart:—
The wish which lies at the heart of England, France and Spain, is the division of our Repeblic. It is the old principle: Divide and conquer. They care nothing about the South, per se. The Secessionis are valuable to them only as tools, but they fear the greatness of this nation, and the secret wish of them will is our weakness. There wish of them all is our weakness. There were the greatness of the secret wish of them will is our weakness. There were the greatness of the secret wish of them will is our weakness. There were the greatness of the secret wish of them will is our weakness. There were the greatness of the secret wish of them will is our weakness. There were the greatness of the secret wish of them will is our weakness. There were the greatness of the secret with the secret was the substance and the secret was the substance of an interest where the slightest durantity impregnates, the whole mass. Yeast through a powerful magnifier is seen to be a for-story or sent in moistened four, so teat the slightest durantity impregnates, the whole mass. Yeast through a powerful magnifier is seen to be a for-story or sent in moistened four, so teat the slightest durantity impregnates, the whole mass. Yeast through a powerful magnifier is seen to be a for-story or sent in moistened four, so teat the slightest durantity impregnates, the whole mass. Yeast through a powerful magnifier is seen to be a for-story or sent or s

would, if they could, break us up into petty sovereignties like those of Germany, that they may be undisturbed in their career of conquest, and that they may by intrigue conquest, and that they may by intrigue dictate such tariffs and laws of commercial intercourse as would work to their own profit. They cannot for a moment be trusted.

The letter of the Emperor of Russia, has far more significance than has yet been attributed to it. Russia is the natural ally of America. It does not seek empire in the Western Hemisphere. Its field is Europe and Asia. Moreover, it desires to hold in check the western powers of Europe, and for this, America is the fitting ally. It does not fear our strength, for that strength

not fear our strength, for that strength weakens not Russia, but its enemies.

We must prepare ourselves to fight out this fight single handed, and to allow no interference. No! not by a hair's breadth must foreigners be allowed to dictate or interfere. We cannot be too jealous of them. Let them say what they please, and let us mind it far less than we have ever done; but the slightest overt act of interference ought to be condignly visited. Let us stand together as one man against every onemy,

The courier, Princeton, Ky.

Blood Renovalor, for the cure of genera Dobility, or Weakless arising from any cause; also, Dyspepsia, Norvousness, Night Sweats, Incipient Consumption, Diver Complaints, Biliousness, Loss of Appetite, Female Weakness in all stages; also to prevent the contraction of disease, is certainly the best and most agreeable cordial tonic and Renovator ever offered to the afflicted, and so chemically combined as to be the most powerful tonic ever known to medical science. Reader try vit. It will do you good. We have no hostiation in recommending it, since we know it to be a safe, pleasant, and sure remedy for the diseases enumerated. See advertisement.

together as one man against every onemy, as many as choose to come, but asking no favors and allowing no meddling.

A Large Contract.—Mr. Stephen Cromwell, of Camden, Ohio, has made a contract reccommend its use to those who are afflicted with this disease. Be sure and read the advertisement most carefully.

100 Hoofland's Balsamic Cordial hos acquired a reputation that places it at the head of all rem-dies for pulmonary diseases. An advertisement in another column.

Render, have you seen Prof. Wood's ad-ertisement in our paper. Read it; It will inter-