The Centre Democrat.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 21 61.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

J. J. BRISBIN, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

W. W. BROWN, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

Now is the Time to Settle Up.

SEITLE UP OUR BOOKS AT ONCE There are many of our subscribers who owe us for the year 1860 and for the present year. We have ought along through the hard times and endeav-We had nothing to begin with and during the der the broad heavens whom we dread as much as we do a creditor. At times we became discouraged and resolved to give it up; but thus far we have carried it through, and now that Mr. Brown is raising a company we are about to suspend opus. Every man must see the necessity of our settling up our accounts. We hope that our subacribers all possess honor enough to do what is right-that is all we ask. We have labored hard and it is right that we should be paid.

After the November Court our books will be left in the bands of the proper officer, and collected will save costs by calling upon us on our before Court Week.

J. J. BRISBIN.

Settle Up.

As we have now commenced to recruit a company and will leave for the seat of war as soon as eighty men are enrolled, it becomes necessary for us to settle up our business as fast as we can. We and settle their accounts.

The November Court will be a good time to attend to this business. If you bave not the money we want your note. We have over seven thousand dollars on our books, and we owe debts which must be paid with this money. We hope, thereas soon as possible.

We will take Corn. Oats, Wheat, Rve and Buckwhoat. So bring it along and save trouble and W. W. BROWN.

God Save Our Country. A MILITARY MEETING WILL SE HELD

IN THE COURT HOUSE IN BELLEFONTE,

Tuesday Evening, November 26, FOR THE PURPOSE OF ENLISTING MEN FOR

CAPT. W. W. BROWN'S COMPANY OF SHARP-SHOOTERS.

TURN OUT! TURN OUT! TRUN OUT!

Our Company.

Ten days ago we received a Captain's Con mis-We have held a few meetings in different parts of the county and we have now half the requuisite number of men. Just as soon as eighty men are enrolled we will march to Camp Curtin where we will recieve our arms and uniforms and the pay of the men will commence. We are anxious to ranks. Our cheif aim in enlisting in the service of our Country should be to aid in defending that Constitution under which we have lived and prospered all our lives, this is a duty resting upon every able-bodied man in the Union. But the Government asks no man to fight for nothing. Every States, receives \$43 per month, his rations and elothes, and at the expiration of his term will get \$100 bounty and 160 acres of land, and during his absence his family is provided for by the relief board. This is more than many of us make at home. Let us rally in the defense of the stars

The news of our recent triumph bas been received with great rejoicing throughout the country. Many despondent people were complaining that we experienced nothing but reverses -that with our vast preparations on land and sea we had accomplished nothing. This unfounded notion is not driven out by the demonstration that we have done something, and are able to do much that Fremont has surrounded himself with more. The prowess of our pavy has always dishonest men. Had Gen. Phomas devoted been a subject of especial pride among himself to substantiating the truth of this Americans, and by this achievement its fame is more than ever endeared to their hearts. When this blow is followed up, as we are promised that it shall be, our soldiers and "intelligent gentlemen of St. Louis" that sailors will fight with the knowledge that the eyes of the nation are watching them, confident that victory will attend them wherever We have been assured on most respectable they may strike. We trust that Port Royal will prove to be but one of many points to be assailed and captured by our naval power, that the charge in question is altogether unand that ere long we shall see the emblems of our nation floating over every port of the that Gen. Thomas did not give us a few " Southern Confederacy," compelling rebeltion to take refuge where it must succumb to the resistless advances of life and liberty.

gade, has been abolished. The Huntingdon oats, and that these were forwarded in has been completed, to be forwarded imme- be had in a hurry, it will not do to haggle recover that region? Is it not possible that diately to Harrisburg .- Telegraph.

General Thomas' Report.

The reflection will hardly fail to occur to every reader, after laying down the report of Adjt.-Gen. Thomas on the affairs of the Western Department, how entirely in the dark we all are as to the manner in which these serious charges against Gen. Fremont will be met. It is several weeks now since incapacity and neglect of duty were declared to characterize his command in Missouri, and a public clamor raised against him, which held him alone responsible for the accumu-As we are making ready to enter the army it lated disasters which had overwhelmed the State, and which demanded that he should atone for it by some brilliant action that should restore that region to the Union and to peace. All this, moreover, had come oring to serve our subscribers as best we could .- upon us like a thunder-storm in a Summer sky. The latter part of July, the whole of two years that we have been publishing this pa- August, and a portion of September, had per we have struggled with all our might and passed away; Lyon had been dead for main to keep out of debt-for there is no man un- weeks; Price with his reinforcements had traversed a considerable portion of the State on his march Northward: the rebels everywhere had grown bolder and bolder with the advances of the insurgent forces rations and go with him. Notwithstanding our from Tennessee and Arkansas, and Fredread of creditors we have contracted some debts. mont might still have been pointed out as These must be paid. No man need "tremble in the most popular General in the country, his boots," for fear that he will lose anything by and one in whose diligence, skill and integrity there was the most unbounded confidence, notwithstanding the difficulties by which he was surrounded. But there came a remarkable change-a change which, whether there belongs to it the relation of cause and effect, or only that of a noticeable just as fast as "the law allows." Our subscribers | coincidence, was immediately preceded by the President's modification of Fremont's proclamation. But to all the charges and all the clamor; to Col. Blair's letter, which was the indictment, and Col. Blair's specifieations, relying for their strength, in some measure, upon acts committed subsequent to the date of his original charges; to the mighty enginery of telegraphic despatches, therefore call upon all persons knowing them- to the artillery of special correspondents, to selves indebted to the Centre Democrat from 1854 the fresh hostility of all the old enemies of the Ohio, where a ferry-boat would have to the 1st day of January, 1860, to call at once the Republican candidate in 1856, Gen. Fremont, under every provocation and with | it, after all, better to have such means of six weeks for reflection has answered-nothing. The fact should tell something in his an excess of caution, rather than to suffer favor, that, as to the answer that may be such consequences as being without them, made to these charges in Gen. Thomas's re- as we did the other day on the Potomac? fore, that all will heed this notice and settle up port, many of which have been so long be- But a heavier charge still is that which imfore the public, the public has received not the slightest ray of light from Fremont, or heard from him the first murmur of complaint, except in a single private letter, tive? A gentleman recently arrived from published by some injudicious friend. For another gentleman in that city has lately reof his own reputation while he has work be- in Europe, whose assertion is that he made fore him for his country-of which, at least, a large sum of money as his share of the due credit, even though we applaud next arms. In this transmission of hearsay evishall lead him out to be shot by tap of on so important a point, where men are

In saying thus much, we think we do Gen. Frement no more than the simplest and barest justice, and in so doing we do not impuga the entire fairness of the Secretary of War, the Adjutant-General, or any other of the distinguished gentlemen who are firmly persuaded of his incompetency, and perhaps of want of integrity. For they doubtless know whereof they affirm, have the most minute evidence of the truth of all their almust be that can be offered, and are quite these guns are in use elsewhere. Have sure that when all the facts shall be made they proved equally bad everywhere else? cruit a company. Some of our friends feared that | public the verdict of the people will sustain inasmuch as so many of Centre county's noble and justify them. But we are in a different sons had already gone, we would not be able to position. We have heard the indictment, raise one hundred men who are still ready and and something of the argument of the coun willing to take up arms in defense of our old flag. sel for the prosecution ; but as an impartial public we may hold our opinion in abeyance till we know whether the accused has nothing to urge in his own behalf.

And unquestionably there are points in

this report of Gen. Thomas to which Gen. fill up this company at once, and we hope that the Fremont will have some reply to make, and young men of Centre county who are able and on which the public will ask for light. willing to serve their country will come up to the The visit of the Adjutant General and the work and evince their patriotism by filling up the | Secretary of War to the West was necessarily a hurried one, and for want of time some mistakes may have been unavoidably committed. Thus, in Gen. Thomas's letter to Gen. Fremont of Oct. 14, the discontinuof field-works around the City of St. Louis man is well paid. Each man who shoulders his is ordered. Now, it so happens that those musket under the Government of the United field-works were finished some time ago, and the order was therefore altogether supererogatory. The mistake, of course, is of no consequence, but while it may provoke a good-natured smile, it may suggest the possibility of other errors. It is evident, moreover, that much had to be taken upon hearsay-a species of evidence not admissible in the most trivial cause before a country justice of the peace, but which it might be quite proper to lay before the Cabinet at Washington, whose clear insight would enable them at once to discern the difference between truth and error. One of the most serious charges, for instance, and which has had much influence upon the public mind, is accusation, it would have gone far toward settling public opinion on that point. But he says "it is the expressed belief of many such is the fact. Is it not well that even here we should suspend our judgment? "many intelligent gentlemen in St. Louis," founded. It is, therefore, to be regretted more facts to justify the belief of the genthe resistless advances of life and literty.

A Camp Abolished.

Camp Crossman near Huntington, the leaf quarters of Gen. James' Mountain Brigged quarters of Gen. James' Mountain State at Harrisburg and the undercurrent that, is Keystone and head quarters of Gen. James' Mountain Bris a high price was paid for hay, corn and fournal says that last week an order was re- haste, where it was to be presumed—but to attempt to cover his error by insisting ceived from the Secretary of War, by Col. presumed only, not known-they were to be that the position was of no consequence, ra-

more per bushel is paid than would be nesessary under ordinary circumstances. In moments of great exigencies it will not do to stop army supplies on questions of prices. There is a complaint here also about mules, by which it seemed that somebody wished to hurry these animals forward very rapidly. It may have been an instance of fraudulent dealing and forcing of contract; but when we turn to another part of the report, and read Gen. Hunter's bitter complaint that he could not obey orders for want of mules, there seems to be an irreconcilability about the two charges that might lead to a satisfactory explanation. In providing beasts of burden for our army, it sometimes happens, as it has elsewhere in this war, that animals have been bought which were fit only for carrion. But it does not always happen that such cases are ca-

So Capt. Davis, it seems, has supplied war blankets, and he too an aid of Gen. Fremonts. But we cannot help remembering that so scarce are blankets the Government has been compelled to appeal to private charity to supply our Eastern soldiers: we remember also that all cheap blankets are partly cotton, and it occurs to us whether it is not just possible that Gen. Fremont ordered Mr. Davis, who has been all his life a merchant, and is Assisiant Quartermaster, to send or go to the East and get the best blankets he could to meet an emergency. And we all know very well that the best would be bad enough, for the article is a very scarce one, and the Government did not think it worth while, when urged to do so, three months ago, by farseeing and thoughtful merchants, to enter into contracts for the supply of the blankets which patriotic citizens are now stripping from their own beds for the use of the army. Even bad blankets, it must be confessed, are better than none at all.

That a pontoon bridge was erected across done as well, is another charge. But isn't transportation sometimes provided, even by putes to Gen. Fremont peculation or carelessness in the purchase of arms in Europe. Is not the evidence, however, a little defecwritten, we suppose, by a secretary, and San Francisco tells Gen. Thomas that dignified reticence and a manly disregard | ceived a letter from still another gentleman he thinks he is eapeble-let us give him plunder in the purchase of the Fremont week the sentence of a Court Martial that | dence, through three or four channels, even least likely to forget, a mistake is not impossible. Then also the guns themselves are defective, and the men are set "to file down the nipples." If that will remedy them, we may not have made a very bad bargain after all, as guns go in these times; and even if we had, it is quite possible that the fault may not be Gen. Fremont's, who bought the guns in Europe when arms of any sort that could be fired at all were very welcome to us-welcome if only for a "grand legations, know how futile any defense parade." But we believe that many of this purchase was, that it was sanctioned by Mr. Adams, our Minister to England, and Mr. Dayton, our Minister to France ; and while the price for them was considered exceedingly low, the arms themselves were supposed to be of unusual value. Is it not possible, not only that there may be some mistake about this story from Europe by the way of San Francisco, but that Gen. Thomas, in his hurried visit, may have mistaken some of the poor arms with which Fremont has been supplied for those imported from France? We hope so for the credit of all the parties concerned in that

But, after all, the more serious charges are those of mismanagement in the command of the army. The loss of Lyon was a grievous loss, and we do not at all know what reply Gen. Fremont will make to the accusation that he might have reinforced him and did not. Our own impression is that he could not defend all points for want of troops, and as he supposed the enemy were approaching Cairo as well as Springfield, and meant to take Bird's Point, which commands both Cairo and the month of the Ohio, he had to choose between them. He chose Cairo and Bird's Point, not hecause he underrated the strategic position of Gen. Lyon at Springfield, but because they were of more importance than Springfield, and because Lyon could retreat and Cairo couldn't. It seems from Gen. Thomas's report that the largest force Fremont had to draw upon at that time was Gen. Pope's nine regiments in Northern Missouri. He called for four of them, and sent them to the mouth of the Ohio. He may have thought that the two regiments at Rolla had better remain there for Lyon to fall back upon, and that he was therefore "as strong as any other officer on the line." We may mistake altogether the line of defense Gen. Fremont may take to account for authority, "that it is the expressed belief of his conduct at that critical moment when he had just taken command, when the time of the three months men had just expired, when the enemy was advancing from the South in greater force than ever, and the rebels all over the State were ready to rise Murray, ordering bim to fill out his regiment had in abundance. Now, armies cannot ther than condemn his former conduct, if he from the troops remaining after his regiment go upon presumption, and when forage must had held a wrong opinion, by an effort to upon the price, even though several cents he failed to re-enforce Lyon because he had

no alternative, and that he afterwards attempted to regain the position because he was stronger, and because he had matured a plan of getting in the rear of the enemy and cutting off his retreat?

If our memory serves us right Gen. Thomas is in error in asserting that Price besieged Mulligan nine days before he surrendered. But there is another difficulty here, on this point, which we find it hard to reconcile. If Fremont was so much to blame a month ago for not collecting from various quarters an army sufficient to defeat Price. how is it that he is to blame to-day for having collected that army and for being in hot pursuit of that rebel? The order to march now is complained of in very strong terms, as many of the regiments of the 40.000 men, are "badly equipped, with in-"adequate supplies of ammunition, clothing "and transportation." But to have compelled Price to raise the siege of Lexington would have required this same army to be gathered together and moved forward in this incomplete condition. If he is imprudent now, wouldn't he have been even more so then? Or if he ought to have acted then is he to blame for acting now, with a month for preparation, against the same man and the same force? We confess here that 'we don't see it."

The reference to the body-guard of Gen Fremont would no doubt have come with more force a week ago, if this report had then been given to the public. Perhaps we are all to apt to measure the necessity or wisdom of an act by its results. The recent brilliant action of that splendid body of cavalry will go far to justify the character of its organization in the popular estimation, and the fact that Gen. Thomas underrated its merits and misconceived its purpose may suggest the supposition that, from mere want of time, he may, in other particulars, have misunderstood the end Gen. Fremont had in view, and the measures by which he aimed to attain it.

However, we only mean to be understood as making a few suggestions. We shall acquiesce in the removal of Gen. Fremont, when the President shall give the order. In the meantime, as the question comes up in the way of discussion in a report, evidently meant for the public, we think it not improper, and in no degree disrespectful to the Government, to point out an item, here and there, on which it is not unlikely Gen. Fremont may have a word to say, when he makes his defense .- New York Tribune, of

Gov. Curtin Among the Soldiers. The appearance of Governor Curtin among the soldiers of Camp Wayne, on Tuesday last and the enchusiasm and respect with which he was greeted by the citizens and soldiers, brings up a few reminiscences of the present rebellion which may not be generally noted

in the history of the great struggle. But a few months have elapsed since we neard bitter denunciations of Gov. Curtin coming up from every quarter. So malignant were his accusers that they did not stop at his public acts, but even attacked his private character as a man and a citizen. We recieved, we remember, several "right smart" rebuffs for demanding simple justice for the Chief magistrate of this great Staco. We believe we were about the first who so far braved able demand, and some of those whose minds are too meanly constituted too see anything Governor. We disdained reply to such insinuations. None but a man ready to be bribed and 'fit for treason stratagems and spoils" would harbor the suspicion,

We did not defend Gov. Curtin. Although we know from our daily experience at the triously, for the good of the nation; although we know the most dastardly attempts were was a telegram from Jeff Davis to the com heing made to it jure and emberase him and his administration by those high in authority out of the State : although we know all his, we only asked that Gov. Curtin should not be condemned before the proof of his guilt had been presented. We asked for im, what we ask for every man, a fair

-That hearing has taken place. Has a particle of proof implicated the Governor?-No. Has it even shown that he has made more mistakes in his appointments of agents ven than Gov. Morgan of New York or Gov. Andrews of Massachusetts? Not at all .-Has anything been shown to justify a systematic opposition and attack upon the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. and his administration, from those around the national Capital? Nothing. So far from there being any proof of evil intent on his part, or justification on the part of high officials setting evil reports on toot, their pretented testimony has failed, he comes out of the investigations clear of all suspicion and triumphs ever his enemies. Although we heard a distinguished member of Congress declare that " the life of Gov. Curtin would not be worth a pin in a Camp of Pennsylvania soldier," we have seen this same Governor go to the very camps alluded to, where the soldiers have received him with open arms as their benefactor and friend; all this after his enemies had raised of dispatches and Lieut, P. II Wyman, cema mad dog cry through the camp to poison the minds of the soldiers.

Now we do not claim perfection for Gov. Curtin. That condition has not been attainby earthly Governors; but we claim to know something of the Cheif magistrate of the old ers was the first man on shore.

from Agusta, Georgia, dated the 11th says: The report has been current here for the past at Savannah Charleston, and other places en the coast, which indicates that ', no quarters will be given to invaders, and no quarters

NEWS FROM THE FLEET CHEERING INTELLIGENCE. CAPTURE OF FORTS CONFIRMED.

Full Particulars from Our Own Vessels.

COMPLETE ROUT OF THE REBELS. GREAT LOSS IN KILLED AND WOUNDED FORTY-TWO CANNONS CAPTURED. Swords, Commissons and Correspondence Seized among the

Papers of the Officers. The Destination of the Fleet known to be Port Royal by the Rebels.

The Whole Country Seised with a Panic. THE TOWN OF BEAUFORT DESERVED ONLY INHABITANT DRUNK.

The Plantations Occupied by No One but Slaves. POST OFFICE AT BEAUFORT SEIZED. THEARMY SAFELY LANDED

THE FORTS BUT LITTLE INJURED. THE VICTORY COMPLETE. INNUMERABLE TROPHIES TAKEN

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 12.

Old point from the great expedition. She left Port Royal on Sunday and brings cheering it telligence. She proceeds at once to New York where she will be due to-mor-

Capt. Steedman, however, left her at this place, and proceeds direct to Washington with dispatches and trophies - two brass cannon and sreession flags.

He reports the gale encountered by the fleet to have been very severe. The Union and Osceola went ashere and were lost as previously reported.

The Governor foundered at sea, but the Isaac T. Smith succeeded in saving all her crew with the exception of a few marines .-The fleet arrived at Port Royal on Monday, the 4th inst.

On Tuesday the smaller gun boats rounded your own. Your Liberties are at stake. and bouyed out the channel under a fire from the forts which did no namage.

On Wednesday the weather prevented ac tive oporations, but on Thursday morning the 7th the men of-war and gun-boats advanced to the attack.

The action commenced at 10 a. m. and was hotly carried on both sides and lasted about four hours. At the end of which time the rebels were comtelled by the shower of shells to abandon their works and teat a hasty retreat.

Our loss was eight men and an officer, The Chief Engineer of the Mohigan we killed, and about twenty wounded.

Rebel loss not known. Fifty bodies we found by our men and were buried. All their wounded except two were sarried

Two forts were cartured-Fort Walker on Hilton Head, mounting twenty-three gans and Fort Beauregard on Say Point, mounts the highest style of military science and proo know "what we were paid for defecting the nounced by our Engineers as impregnible against any assault by land forces.

The final retreat of the rebels was a perfect route. They left everything, arms, equipments of all kinds, even to the officers swords and commissions

All the letters and papers, both public defend the Old Flag. time, that much we heard him acused of, was and private, order books and documents of entirely false; although we knew he was all kinds, were left in their flight and fell working night and day, faithfully and indus- into our bands, affording our officers much valuable information. Among the papers mander of the post, informing him of the sailing of the fleet and that he knew their destination to be Por: Royal. (Query ? who was the traitor?

The whole surrounding country was seized with a perfect ranic. The day after the fight the Seneca and two other gunbouts under the command of Lieut Amman, proceeded up the Beaufort, and found but one white man in the town, and he was drunk.

All the plantations up the river seemed to be deserted except by the negroes who were seen in great numbers and who as the boats passed came down to the shore with bundles in their hands as if expecting to be taken off They seized all the let ers in the post office

at Beaufort. After the capture of the forts the whole army about fifteen thousand men, were safely landed and established on shore.

The forts were but little injured, but the rebels could not stand the explosion of our big shells.

The force of the enamy, as ascertained from their papers was from three to four thousand men under Gen. drayton, of South

Cur victory is complete the enemy leaving everything but their lives, which they saved J S. Bradford of the Coast Survey, bearer

manding the Pawnee, also arrived in the Beinville and take the boat to-night for Bale The boats from the Wabash were the first

to land after the fight, and Capt. John Rog-The boats returned loaded with valuable

were wounded. All hands connected with the expidition are represented as acting in the most gallant manner.

The reporters who accompanied the expedition return to New York in the Beinville

U. S. Volunteer Army.



TO THE YOUNG MEN of Centrae Co.

Having been authorized by the the Governor of Pennsylvania to organize a Company of Volunteers for the three years service we call

Friends of Freedom.

in Old Centre, to enlist, at once. The intention is to make this a

CRACK COMPANY OF

SHARP-SHOOTERS.

to be attached to a Rifle Regiment of Picked Companies. The company will be armed with the best Rifles in the world and thoroughly uniformed and equipped. Each member will receive, monthly,

THIRTEEN DOLLARS IN GOLD.

and besides this each member will receive, when discharged, The steamer Beinville has just arrived at ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS BOUNTY

AND Acres of Land.

All the Pension Laws in force apply to all men in the Volunteer service and every sick or disabled soldier will be comfortably previded for, and those dependent upon them will be entitled to

The County Relief Fund.

As soon as eighty men are enrolled, they will be taken to camp where their pay will commence and their uniforms be received.

PENNSYLVANIANS TO THE RESCUE.

Farmers, Mechanics, Workingmen of Old Centre, the cause is

Now, now, the dangerous storm is rolling, Which treacherous men confederate raised, The dogs of war let loose are howling, And lo! our fields and cities blaze; And shall we basely view the ruins, While ruffian force with guilty strides, Spreads desolation far and wide, With crime and blood their hands imbruing.

The traitors who are now in arms against the country which they have plundered and betrayed, insult you as a degraded race: declare that you have not the courage to defend your firesides, and are unfit for freedom. Give them to understand that this is an infamous slander; show them that you are not only freemen, but patriots, who rally to their country's call, to triumph in her victories or perish in her fall.

REMEMBER YOUR REVOLUTIONARY SIRES!

the universal clamor, as to make that reason. ing nineteen guns. The guns were of heavy Remember Bunker Hill, Yorktown, and New Orleans! People of calibre. They were both new and splendid | Centre County, shall it be said of us that we are unable to preserve earthworks of great strength, constructed in and maintain the Liberties which a handful of Patriots wrested from Old England-that we are not capable of Free Government? Rally then -Rally now. Join the defenders of the

STARS AND STRIPES.

In the name of Liberty-in the name of God and humanity, let us

God of our Fathers! in thy name We nail our Standard to the mast-To conquer or to die. We claim No greater honor. While the blast Of civil strife sweeps o'er the land, We'll strike the foe who dares to mar Our lovely ensign, and we'll stand A wall of fire to guard each star.

Meetings will be held at the following time and places, and will be addressed by W. W. Brown, Jas. H. Rankin and others.

Rock Forge, Saturday Evening, Nov. 23rd. Bellefonte, Tuesday Evening, November 26th Nov. 7th 1861. W. W. BROWN.

Day of Thanksgiving and Praise. PENNSYLVANIA. SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Common-wealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Currin, Governor of said Commonwealth. PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, every good gift is from above and comes down to us from the Almighty, to whom it is meet, right and the bounden duty of every people to render thanks for His mereies; Therefore I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Jovernor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania do recommend to the people of this Commonwealth, they set apart Thursday, 28th of November next,

as a day of solemn thanksgiving to God, for having prepared our corn and watered our furrows, and blessed the labor of the husbandman, and crowned the year with His goodness, in the increase of the ground and the gathering in of the fruits thereof, so that our barns are filled with plenty: and for having looked favorably on this Commonwealth, and strengthened the bars of hereats and blessed the children within her, and Commonwealth, and strengtuened the basis of her gates, and blessed the children within her, and made men to be sfore mind; and preserved peace in her borders; Beseaching Him, also, on behalf of these Unite States, that our beloved country may have deliverance from these great and apparent dangers wherewith she is compassed. and that the brave and loyal men now battling in the that the brave and loyal men now battling in the fleid for her life may have their arms made strong and their blows neavy, and may be shielded by His Divine power, and that He will mercifully still the outrages of perverse, violent, unruly and rebellious people, and make them clean hearts, and give them grace that they may see the error of their ways, and bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and hereafter, in all godliness and honesty, obediently walk in His holy commandments and in submission to the just and manifest

onwealth the eighty-sixth.

By the Governor: A. G. CURTIN. ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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

THE ECONOMY OF HEALTH.—Thi busy nation of Americans have 12,000,000 working people, whose service may be estimated at \$2 a day, and thir annual loss by sickness at an average of ten days each in the year. This is a total loss of

days each in the year. This is a total loss of \$240,000,000 a sum three times as large as the whole cost of General Government including the Army, Navy. Post Offices, Legislators, Foreign Ministers and all. The amount over six hundred tons in pure gold.

A large portion of this costly suffering might be averted by the attention to diet cleanliness, and obove all, by the proper use of the right remedy in season. When a 25 cent box of Ayer's Pills will avert an attack of illness which it would take several days to recover from, or a dellar bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, will expel a lurking disorder that would bring the sufferer to his back for weeks or months, does it take any figures to show the good sconomy of the investment? When Favor and Ague is ranking in your veins and shaking your life out of you, it is worth the dollar it costs for his AGUE CUER to have the villainous disorder expelled, which it does surely and quickly? When you take a cold it is prudent to wait ustil it has settled on the lungs, when days or weeks or months be spent in trying to cure it, even if it can be cured at all, or it is cheaper to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, costing a few shillings, and remove the trouble before it is serious? It takes no wisdom to decide.

A pure healthy tonic, and free from the de-leterious and injurious effects to follow those in or-dinary use, has long been felt to be a desiteratum in the medical world. Such a tonic, and one so skilfully combined from the vegetable kingdom as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and thus sooth the weakest stomack, and at the same time allay nervous and other irritations, and tene up all the organs of which the hum in body is composek, is offered in Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator. Hence it is perfectly adapted to old and young. Reader, try it. Thousands have already done so, and the testimony is universal in its favor. Do not fail to read the advertisement in our paper.

Call at your Driggist's, and get one of "Everybody's Almanacs,"—no charge. You will find in it much useful matter, and more evidences in favor of Hoofland's Balsamic Cordial than can be produced by any other remedy for Lung dis-

Dr. Leland's Antic Rheumatic Band." See aq-verticement of "Great Cure" in another column.