

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Largest, Cheapest and Best Paper
PUBLISHED IN CENTRE COUNTY.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT is published every Thursday morning, at Bellefonte, Centre county, Pa.

TERMS—Cash in advance, \$1.50
If not paid in advance, \$2.00

A LIVE PAPER—devoted to the interests of the whole people.

Payments made within three months will be considered in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid, except at option of publishers.

Papers going out of the country must be paid for in advance.

Any person procuring us ten-cent subscribers will be sent a copy free of charge.

Our extensive circulation makes this paper an unusual vehicle for advertising, the medium for advertising.

We have the most ample facilities for JOB WORK and are prepared to print all kinds of Books, Tracts, Programmes, Posters, Commercial printing, &c., in the finest style and at the lowest possible rates.

All advertisements are to run for three months.

20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents a line for each additional insertion. Special notices one-half more.

Editorial notices 15 cents per line.

A liberal discount is made to persons advertising by the quarter, half year, or year, as follows:

SPACE OCCUPIED.	1 Year	3 Years
One inch (or 12 lines this type)	\$5.00	\$12.00
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Three inches	10.00	20.00
Quarter column (or 5 inches)	12.00	30.00
Half column (or 10 inches)	18.00	45.00
One column (or 20 inches)	35.00	100.00

Foreign advertisements must be paid for before insertion, except on yearly contracts, when half-yearly payment is made.

POLITICAL NOTICES, 15 cents per line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than 50 cents.

BUSINESS NOTICES, in the editorial columns, 15 cents per line, each insertion.

LOCAL NOTICES, in local columns, 10 cents per line.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1861.

During the past week there have been efforts to connect Secretary Blaine with the Star route scandals, and ex-Secretary Sherman with certain Treasury steals. It seems, however, to be plainly established that speculations of Blaine did not take this direction of wickedness. There are sins enough, big and little, on his head to render the bearing of false witness against him unnecessary. In the Sherman matter there was certainly a failure to discharge official duty, and the charge is that he failed to act while knowing that frauds were being committed. That he personally profited by the stealings no one alleges. The booty was small and the confederates were numerous. As a result of this treasury investigation however, it is believed several quite prominent officials will suffer.

Hardly a Senator or Representative is left here. The weather did not suit them, and they were not getting favors from the President as they desired.

Between the illness of his wife and the vexations of politics the President has lost something of the patient and complying humor with which he used to greet his visitors. Now that Mrs. Garfield is out of danger, and the quarrelling Senate is out of the city, the better qualities will resume sway with the Executive.

We Washingtonians are probably better informed as to affairs at Albany, than are the politicians themselves in that city. Intelligent and experienced men send us the whole truth as far as they know it, and also the more reliable rumors, discarding the canards which gain short currency among excited participants in the struggle. And this is preliminary to a statement telegraphed here this morning that beyond doubt, more than half the Republicans would unite in a call for a caucus, and that Messrs. Conkling and Platt would be the caucus nominees. I am inclined to accept this as most likely to be true. What number of legislators will balk a caucus nomination remains to be seen.

The post-office authorities are likely to get themselves into trouble for causing the arrest of Mr. Carmichael, of Virginia, for writing strong words against Gen. Mahone on a postal card addressed to Senator Vance. The language used, it is true, was far from being choice or elegant, but, as already suggested by Mr. Carmichael's counsel and by others, it is extremely doubtful whether it comes within the inhibition of the law. But there seems to be little if any doubt amongst the highest legal authorities that Bell, the official in the city postoffice here, who first read and then detained the postal card, exceeded his authority and is liable to prosecution and punishment therefore. This matter will be thoroughly examined into, and if the law is found to justify it, proceedings will be taken. It is asserted that it has become too much the habit of the postoffice officials to inspect postal cards simply to gratify their curiosity. Many persons are in the habit of writing about private matters on postal cards under the belief that they were safe from prying eyes, as the law certainly contemplated they should be.

The rumor that the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia had found indictments against ex-Assistant Postmaster General Brady, ex-Senator Dorsey and others prominent in the Star route swindle, was officially denied to-day. The report, nevertheless, developed that the parties named expect to be indicted, as their attorneys this

morning gave notice to the United States District Attorney that they were prepared to furnish bail whenever it was proposed to hold them for prosecution.

DOX.
Grant at Fort Donelson.

Adam Badeau has devoted himself for the last twenty years to writing a history of which General Grant is the hero. To make out his claim he has liberally falsified public documents, and where a point was to be gained ignored others. Gen. Boynton has fastened upon him one aggravated case which illustrates many. After the capture of Fort Donelson, General Grant gave himself up to unbridled excesses to such an extent that his commander, Halleck, was seriously alarmed for the army. Badeau claims in his so-called history that no evidence of this could be found in Washington, but General Boynton produces from the War Department files the whole correspondence, which is worth presenting. Halleck telegraphed March 2, 1862, to McClellan:

I have had no communication with General Grant for more than a week. He left his command without my authority and went to Nashville. His army seems to be much demoralized by the victory of Fort Donelson as was that of the Potowmack by the defeat of Bull Run. It is hard to ensure a successful general after victory, but I think he richly deserves it. I can get no returns, no reports, no information of any kind from him. Satisfied with his victory, he sits down and enjoys it without any regard to the future. I am worn out and tired by this neglect and inefficiency. C. F. Smith is almost the only officer equal to the emergency.

A few days later Halleck, worn out with Grant's conduct, sent him this dispatch, which those who bear in mind Grant's dispatches to Thomas two years later will be apt to relish:

General McClellan directs that you report to me daily the number and position of the forces under your command.

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