

C. D. MURRAY, Editor. James S. Todd, Publisher. WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28, 1861.

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DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

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A new order of Things.

The following extraordinary "special dispatch" from Washington appeared in the Philadelphia Inquirer of last Friday. It contains a number of extraordinary statements, and will arrest the attention of all. According to it, the Administration has determined that after due notice, all newspapers which, among other things, will not yield a hearty support to the Government, and "to all measures of the Administration," shall be suppressed. So many sensation dispatches are constantly appearing in the city dailies, that we are disposed to doubt the correctness of the following. If it is false then the Inquirer has done the Administration great injustice by giving currency to it. It is true we have condemned several of the measures of Mr. Lincoln since his inauguration, yet we have never doubted his patriotism or assailed his motives. We then believed and still believe that he could justly plead ignorance in every case, and that it was his head and not his heart that erred! Not one of his predecessors escaped unscathed for certain measures, by a portion of the press and the people. Why should Mr. Lincoln complain if he is compelled to share the common lot? It is impossible, even in private life, for the most virtuous and upright man living to pass through the world unscathed by calumny and detraction. We do not believe there ever was a President of the United States, who did not err with regard to certain measures while in power, and we do not believe there ever will be. To err is human; why, then, should it be presumed that his excellency, Abraham Lincoln, cannot err, and that all his measures are so just, wise, and patriotic, that it is little less than treason to find fault with any of them. Who are what are Abraham Lincoln and his Cabinet? They are the servants of the people—nothing more. Their power is not an arbitrary power; they are the trustees of the people—not the owners of the estate. The fee simple is in the people; and neither the President or Congress possess the power to alienate or waste. Congress and not the President is the highest power known to the Constitution. The powers of both are distinctly defined by the Constitution, and beyond the powers thus confided to them they cannot go, for that instrument distinctly declares: "That the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."—(Constitution, Amend. Art. 10.) What man, then, who venerates the Constitution of his country, can admit that President Lincoln or any branch of the Government, possesses the power to disregard, annul, set aside, or go beyond any or all of the provisions of that sacred instrument.—The Constitution expressly declares that the freedom of speech and of the press shall not be abridged. Will the Inquirer inform us if it honestly believes, that President Lincoln would be right in setting aside and acting in open violation of the provisions of our great charter? He is sworn to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States. Would he be doing so, by trampling on its most important provisions; usurping powers not delegated to him, and endeavoring to crush out and destroy the highest and most holy rights it was intended to secure to the people? In what section or clause of the Constitution does the Inquirer find the power delegated to the President to fetter the press, gag the mouths of the people, and prevent the free expression of thought and opinions? So far from the President possessing this power, it is as we have proved, expressly withheld from him. We repeat, we do not believe the statements of the Inquirer. We believe that President Lincoln, with all his faults, is a pure patriot, and would not if he could assail the inalienable rights of the people; but even if willing to do so he cannot but know, that the liberty of the press, and the freedom of speech, could not be effectually crushed out without a struggle, such as the world has never yet beheld. No spasms like the spasms of expiring liberty, and no wallings such as her

convulsions extort. We do not believe he could succeed in accomplishing the unhallowed work. A few editors, printers and publishers might be proscribed and persecuted, and rendered outcasts upon the face of the earth for the time being.—But the liberty of the press would ride triumphant through the storm. In the words of orator Phillips—"it is not in the arrogance of power, it is not in the usurpation of Kings, it is not in the venality of Parliaments to crush this mighty, this majestic privilege. Reviled it will remonstrate; buried it will re-ascend, the very attempt to crush it will prove the truth of its immortality, and the atom that presumed to spurn will fade away before the trumpet of its retribution." It will bid farewell to the world only when freedom shall have expired, and the reign of anarchy becomes universal. If the "notice" spoken of in the Inquirer should be served, we think that paper and the N. Y. Tribune, Times, Herald &c. would be among the first compelled to "dry up" under the arrangement. They have since the commencement of the war, been engaged in almost constantly assailing the Administration. The Inquirer has been remarkably loud in denouncing the War Department for appointing ignorant civilians to important military offices, to the exclusion of West Point graduates. It has even hinted at corruption in that quarter. The New York papers forced the Government into an unfortunate military movement, by crying "forward to Richmond," and by assailing in bitter language that old veteran, Gen. Scott, the lachet of whose shoes they are not worthy to unlatch. They have assailed the Administration for its inefficiency, and called on all or a portion of the Cabinet to resign. Bad military appointments have been denounced, and fraudulent government contracts have been exposed. If the free press of our country is to be fettered, we presume it will be to the above named newspapers the manacles will be first applied. The important and influential position they occupy will naturally attract the attention of the censors to them.

The framers of the Constitution and the sages of the revolution, regarded the liberty of the press as a thing sacred, and held that error of opinion may be tolerated, when reason is left free to combat it. This is a doctrine which has been at least professedly held by every political party which has ever existed in our country. It is a right of inestimable value to the people, and of formidable to tyrants only." If it be really the intention of the President to fetter the press, and to persecute those who control it, all we have to say is, that "we trust in God, there is a redeeming spirit in the Constitution that will be seen to walk with the sufferers through the ordeal, and preserve them unhurt amid the flames."

The following is the extract alluded to. The Inquirer is an ultra Republican paper:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1861.—A new era has dawned. The recent order of the War Department, ordering to Washington all the regiments in the Northern States, and all parts of regiments, even if unarmcd and without uniforms, is but one step in the new order of things that has been inaugurated here since the adjournment of Congress. That step will result in the formation of a National army. The men as they arrive here, will be formed into companies and regiments irrespective of the State from which they come. They will be armed and uniformed alike; the new uniform being the army regulation dress of blue cloth. A new nomenclature will be adopted, discarding the names of States, and referring to the position which the respective regiments will occupy in the grand army of the United States.

The Administration decided to-day another step which will be quite as startling as first as the former, but which is equally founded on sound policy. The constitution provides for the freedom of speech and of the press. But it also provides for the privileges of the writ of habeas corpus. It has been found that the safety of the Republic required the suspension of that writ. The administration is now satisfied that the safety of the Republic requires that those papers in the North which do not yield a hearty support to the Government, and to all the measures of the Administration, and which, by their sympathy with the South, nourish at the North a hostile feeling against the Government, shall be suppressed. Attorney-General Bates, has been consulted on the subject, and says that the Government would be perfectly justified in doing so.

Keep Cool.

We hope none of our friends will allow themselves to be carried away by excitement at the present time. Be calm, and to use a common phrase, keep your wits about you. Remain calm, men, thinking men, and do not allow yourselves to become the creatures of passion and fanatical excitement. Do your duty, your whole duty, as good citizens—be true to your country, its Constitution and its Laws, and sustain yourselves with the hope of seeing our beloved Union happy and united once more. Noisy and tumultuous discussions can do no good, and may do much harm. There is no use in wasting time in talking and arguing with fanatical bigots—for they will not hear reason—and if your views happen to clash with theirs, they will at once set you down as a traitor and secessionist. We repeat, there is no use in wasting words, arguing or bandying with such fanatical blockheads. We are far from advising patriotic and common sense citizens to refrain from fearlessly expressing their sentiments with regard to the important questions now agitating the public mind. That is what every true freeman will and should continue to do. It is a sacred right, belonging to every American citizen. We have always exercised it, and we advise others to do so. But we do recommend to all, as we said at the beginning of this article, to keep cool, avoid excitement, and not to waste their breath by arguing with those whose minds have been rendered invulnerable to reason by ignorance and prejudice.

The Democracy of Somerset county have placed an excellent County ticket in the field.—So also have the Democracy of Fayette, Washington, Armstrong, Westmoreland and almost every other county in western Pennsylvania. All right and patriotic. Let us make a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether. Nothing but the triumph of Democratic principles can or will save the Union from dissolution. Our principles have always been right—they are right still.

Secession. A correspondent asks us to state our views at length, in regard to the secession doctrine, as upheld and maintained by the Jeff Davis and his deluded followers. We have done so, frequently as he must know, if he has been as he asserts, a constant reader of this paper, and we think it unnecessary to do so again. The secession doctrine is a fallacy—a humbug, so transparent, that it cannot possibly deceive any one except those who wilfully shut their eyes against the truth. The Constitution was adopted for the purpose of forming a more perfect union, and the States in resigning or delegating certain of their sovereign powers to the United States Government, did not reserve the right of resuming or taking them back at pleasure. The Government was clothed with the power of levying armies, quelling insurrections, and enforcing everywhere throughout the Union the execution of the laws. It is, therefore, repeat, ridiculous to maintain that a state can secede peaceably from the Union without violating the Constitution. The act is revolutionary, and the effort to maintain it, a treasonable rebellion. It is the duty of the President to use all lawful and constitutional means to put down rebellion wherever it exists. But in doing so, he has no right to step beyond the limits marked by the Constitution, for his guidance. If peace is to be concluded with the Southern Confederacy, (of which we can see no probability,) that will be for Congress, and not for the President. He has no more right to conclude peace with the rebels or acknowledge the independence of the Southern Confederacy, than he had to suspend the writ of habeas corpus. We hope you are answered Mr. Correspondent, so good bye. Call again, as the landlord said to the loafer when he kicked him out of his front door.

The President Judgeship.

In another column will be found the announcement of Hon. Geo. Taylor, as an independent candidate for the office of President Judge of this judicial district. It is now reduced to a certainty, that neither of the parties in the district will place in nomination a candidate for this office, and that in all probability Judge Taylor, will be the only candidate in the field. We have already on several occasions, stated our views with regard to this matter, and we deem it unnecessary to repeat them now. We believe Judge Taylor, to be one of the best, purest and most upright Judges in the State, and will therefore vote for him, with pleasure under the circumstances. In saying this, we speak as an individual not as an editor. We do not wish to dictate the course to be pursued by our Democratic readers, if the Democracy of this district had placed in nomination a candidate, we would have labored zealously to secure his election. But as they have not done so, we will vote for Judge Taylor. We believe there is no lawyer in the district better qualified for the office, both in point of integrity and ability, than he is.

Why don't They?

Why don't some of the Republican newspapers talk about suspending, or preventing the circulation of the N. Y. Tribune, Times, and other Republican sheets that have been abusing Lincoln and his Cabinet, and Gen. Scott. By their senseless cry of "forward to Richmond," they precipitated the disastrous battle of Bull Run.—They have injured and embarrassed the Government more than any Democratic or pretended Democratic paper in the Union. Then why do they go uncondemned, uncensured, and why are they considered as patriotic, union-loving journals? Will some of our Republican friends enlighten us on the subject?

Our Volunteers.

The call of the Secretary of War for all regiments, and fractions of regiments, to repair immediately to Washington, was promptly responded to by the citizen soldiery of Cambria—the three months volunteers just discharged, leading the van. Two Co's of Infantry started immediately from Johnston, and have been followed by others. Several hack loads left here on last Thursday, and on Monday a large number more. We will endeavor to procure for publication, a list of their names shortly. The efforts to raise a regiment of Infantry in this County are still continued, with every prospect of success.

Dirty Work.

We learn that certain active and unscrupulous Republicans, who are willing to stoop to anything however low and mean, in order to secure success, are actively engaged in circulating a report that John Buck, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, is a secessionist, in portions of the county where he is not well known. The charge is false. There is not a stauncher union man in the county than Mr. Buck. We hope Mr. Hamilton is not engaged in this dirty piece of business. People who live in glass houses, &c. A word to the wise is sufficient.

From a private letter from Camp Geary, near Harper's Ferry, dated the 10th inst., we learn that David Mills, 1st Lieut. of Company F, Col. Geary's (28th) regiment, was presented by the ladies of Oxford, near Philadelphia, with a beautiful sword before leaving the Camp near that place—a well merited compliment to as brave and accomplished an officer, as ever left the Alleghenies to serve his country in the battle-field.

A man named Augustus H. Poorman, was killed in a fight with two men named William Hays and Edward Lipton, on Sun day evening of last week, at Horner's tavern, about six miles from Bellefonte, Centre county. The fatal blows were struck across the head by Lipton, with a heavy walking stick. Lipton and Hays have been arrested and lodged in jail.

Hereafter no one will be allowed to pass from a port of the United States, without a passport countersigned by Secretary Seward, and no person will be permitted to land without a proper passport from the Government of which he is a subject, or a U.S. Minister or Consul.

All the volunteers in Camp Wilkins, started for the seat of war, on Monday evening.—They are safe in Washington, we presume, ere this.

A brother of the wife of President Lincoln is a Colonel in Jeff Davis' army. He has charge of Harry McGraw, and a number of other prisoners from the loyal States.

WAR NEWS, AND OTHER ITEMS

HARRISBURG, Aug. 20.—In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of said Commonwealth, issue this proclamation to the freemen of Pennsylvania: Washington is again believed to be in danger. The President has made an earnest appeal for all the men that can be furnished to be sent forward without delay. Pennsylvania now puts forth her strength, the horde of hungry rebels may be swept down to the latitudes where they belong. If she falters, tumult, disorder and rapine may be transferred to her own soil. Let every man so act that he will not be ashamed to look at his father, mother, his wife or sisters. In this emergency it devolves upon me to call upon all commanders of companies to report immediately to the headquarters of the Commonwealth at Harrisburg, that means may be provided for their immediate transportation, with the men under their command. The three months volunteers whose discharge has so weakened the army, are urged by every consideration of feeling, duty and patriotism, to resume their arms at the call of their country, and aid the other men of Pennsylvania in quelling the traitors.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-first day of August, A. D. 1861, and of the Commonwealth the eighty sixth year. By order of the Governor.

ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of the Commonwealth. St. Louis, August 21.—Gen. Price's official report of the battle near Springfield, says, that the Missouri forces in that engagement numbered 5,221, of which 156 were killed and 517 wounded. Among the killed are Col. Wrightman, Brown, Adj. Bennett, Capt. Blackwell, Lieut. Col. Austin, Capt. Engart, Lieut. Hughes, Capt. Farris, Capt. Hallock, Lieut. Haskins, Capt. Coleman, Maj. Rodgers and Col. Allen.

Wounded—Brig. Gen. Clark, Col. Burbridge, Foster, Kelley, Armstrong, Mingo and M'Carthy. Many of the wounds of both officers and men are considered mortal. Price makes no mention of M'Callough's forces in the battle. The entire rebel army had been ordered to move forward on Lyon in four columns so as to surround Springfield and begin simultaneously the attack at day break, but the order was countermanded in consequence of the darkness of the night and threatened storm.

A ROLL OF INFANTRY.—The Harrisburgh Telegraph publishes by the order of the Governor of this State, the names and residences of a number of non-commissioned officers and privates, with one Lieutenant of the second Reg't. Infantry, Pa. R. C., who, after being kept for months in camp, at the expense of the State, refused to take the oath on being called into service. The Governor therefore dismisses them from the service of the State, and directs their names to be published, that Pennsylvania may know her delinquent sons, and may not again be defrauded by those who after partaking her bounty, in the moment of peril desert her. All mustering officers are directed to prevent their re-enlistment in any of the gallant and loyal regiments now forming for the defense of our country. We do not need their service, nor will we risk our cause in their hands.

Our Government is determined to place five hundred thousand men in the field, and to do it as soon as possible. It is all important that the recruiting of companies and regiments should be done as rapidly as possible, in order that the men may be made efficient by drill and discipline. No time should be lost in enlisting—and we appeal to all patriotic citizens to come forward at once, nor delay a moment when we know and feel that the sooner our force is sufficient and effective, the sooner the rebellion will be put down.—Come on at once. Our country friends are through their harvest work now—let them spring to the aid of our country. Posterity will thank us for all present sacrifices, and what so glorious as the cause of our beloved country.—Dispatch.

It is said that the War Department has decided to send seventy five or eighty of the first regiments that are organized here to Fort Monroe, to reinforce General Wool with the ultimate design of marching on to Richmond from that point. I have the best reason for believing that such decision has been made by the War Department; but the idea is an excellent one, and will no doubt engage the attention of General Scott and McClellan. If 80,000 or a hundred thousand disciplined troops can be landed at Newport News, of whom a due proportion are cavalry there is nothing to impede their march to Richmond; while it will draw Magruder and his whole force from Aquia Creek, and to detract fully 40,000 men from Beauregard's column at Manassas. Thus Washington will be put out of dan ger at once.

DANBURY, CONN, Aug. 24.—At the raising of the peace flag at New Fairfax to-day, about four hundred persons were present.—An attempt to run up the Stars and Stripes were successfully resisted, and resulted in a fight. Two peace men were seriously wounded one it is thought fatally. Shovels, pick-axes, clubs and stones were freely used but no fire arms. There were about seventy unionists present. The peace flag is still flying. Great excitement prevails.

10 p. m.—Two men wounded in the disturbance are still alive. There were only about three hundred people at the meeting. The peace flag is still flying. No fighting was anticipated. The police have made no arrests.

GRAFTON, VA, Aug. 24.—Last evening whilst ex-Governor Thomas was addressing a crowd in front of the hotel at Cumberland, some secessionists raised a disturbance, which resulted in their being driven home, and the destruction of the Alleghanian office, a secession newspaper.

This morning when a train bound west which had Governor Thomas on board, was about eight miles this side of Cumberland, came suddenly on several cross ties thrown across the track, and at the same time a large number of armed men were seen descending the neighboring hill, the engineer increased the speed, and succeeded in throwing the ties off the track, with but little damage to the engine. Several shots were fired at the train but without effect. The design was evidently to take ex-Governor Thomas prisoner.

Thomas A. Scott, Esq., of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been appointed Assistant Secretary of War. An excellent appointment.

MONSTROUS ORDNANCE.—An order has just been received by the Fort Pitt Works for the construction of a number of immense thirteen inch mortars. The size of these monstrous affairs would hardly be understood from a simple mention of their calibre. The finished pieces measure forty-three inches exterior diameter, and fifty four inches extreme length. The bore is nearly three feet long, and thirteen inches in diameter, the metal being fifteen inches thick in the cylindrical portion and nineteen or twenty at the base. They are supported on immense cast iron bases, by trunnions three and a half inches long and fifteen inches in diameter. For the purpose of fixing the line of elevation they are furnished, one on side of the base, with a heavy rack, and on the cylindrical surface above with a lug six inches deep and four inches wide and four inches thick. The monster mortars will weigh eight and a half tons—17,000 pounds—each, and will throw a shell weighing about two hundred and twenty pounds. The order is for the immediate manufacture of thirty, and three thousand thirteen inch shells. The government is evidently bent on serious work. Dispatch.

ORDERS ISSUED.—The State Department to-day issued the following explanatory note: To those whom it may concern:—The regulation of this Department of the 19th inst., on the subject of passports, was principally intended to check the communication of disloyal persons with Europe. Consequently passports will not be required by ordinary travellers on the lines of railroads from the United States which enter the British possessions. If, in however any special case, the transit of a person should be objected to by the Agent of this Government on the border, the Agent will cause such person to be detained until communication can be had with this Department in regard to the case. (Signed) W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

By an order issued from the Adjutant General's Office, from this time till the 1st of January, 1863, recruiting officers are directed to make all their enlistment of men entering the regular army for the term of three years.—The minimum standard of height for recruits is fixed at 5 feet 3 inches.

INFORMATION CONCERNING A SOLDIER WANTED.—J. J. Seibeneck, Esq., on Saturday, received a letter from Towanda, Bradford county, requesting him to inquire concerning one Edgar C. Brown, who left his home in that place some months since to join the army. The last heard from him, was through a letter written by him from Pittsburgh, dated April 23d, in which he stated that he had enlisted and was going to the seat of war. His father is very desirous to ascertain the company or regiment to which he was attached. What renders the uncertainty of his whereabouts peculiarly painful to his father is the fact that the body of another son, who fell in defence of his country, at Bull Run, was brought home a few days since. Any officer or soldier who can give any information whatever concerning Edgar C. Brown should lose no time in calling at this office, or at the office of Mr. Seibeneck, on Grant Street.

FROM CAMP SCOTT, STATES ISLAND.—We have been shown a letter from a member of Capt. John P. Glass' company (A) of the fifth regiment of the Sickle's brigade, dated August 20th. The writer states that camp Scott presents the appearance of a deserted village. The fifth regiment of the Brigade left on Tuesday night, and the fourth on Wednesday. The officers of the Brigade remained behind, and also squads from each regiment—the latter for the purpose of taking care of the property. The Brigade officers are awaiting the settling of the question of the appointment of Gen. Sickles. The writer suggests to friends of Pittsburghers in the Brigade to direct their letters to Washington city.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 24.—Detective King, of New York, assisted by U. S. Deputy Marshal Archer, of Ohio, arrested Daniel L. Lowber, of New Orleans, at Crestline Ohio last night. Lowber acknowledges himself to be bearer of dispatches from England to Jeff Davis, but professes entire ignorance to their contents. The dispatches are in his trunks, which were seized in New York some days since. The officers with their prisoner leave immediately for Washington via New York.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 24.—Mayor Barrett, of Washington passed through as a prisoner this afternoon, destined for Fort Lafayette, in New York Harbor. The Baltimore county Court House, at Towson town, was fired this morning by an incendiary. The record office was destroyed, but the rest of the building escaped.

WILMINGTON, Del. Aug. 24.—There is much excitement in the city, owing to the office of the Gazette, a secession journal, being threatened with destruction, owing to its frequent and long continued strictures on the First Delaware Regiment, in opposition to the course pursued by the Government in the maintenance of the Union. The mayor and police are on the ground. The Mayor harangued the crowd with but little effect.

Before letting our patriotic zeal for the Union run away with discretion, and with our cherished safeguards of Constitution and law, through espousal of mob law, we should pause and think calmly. For our own part we do not feel that the gain would be worth the sacrifice, if we but escape the military military despotism at the South to fall under mob despotism at home. The Toronto (Canada) Globe, speaking of the recent mob demonstration in the East, against certain newspapers, correctly says—

"This is not only an exceedingly foolish way of proceeding—it not only insures its own punishment by encouraging a race of journalists who will never speak the truth except when likely to please, but it does more than almost anything else to lower the American people in the estimation of all civilized nations. We care not what the destroyed journals published. If reasonable matter then the writers ought to be punished in due course of law, and not by mob. But if the matter was not reasonable, but only false or vexatious, then its undisturbed publication ought to have been permitted. Its suppression by violence is a proof that in Concord and Bangor, at least, freedom of opinion does not exist; and the complacency with which that act appears to be generally regarded, would perhaps justify us in believing that other more widely extended localities are equally unfortunate. Those who have anything to lose in the United States can not remember too soon that when the mob's

idea respecting the rights of men and women get confused, mistakes are likely to be made with property more valuable than that usually contained in newspaper offices. At the present time, especially, the assumption of power by illegally constituted tribunals ought to be sternly checked, or the great Republic will be resolved into chaos from which there is no return, except by the purchase of order at the expense of liberty.

There is a classic neatness and an impressive sweetness in the following, which commends it to the interest and admiration of the reader. It furnishes a text for a page in our future history:—

"At the President's dinner to Prince Napoleon, Gen. Scott entered the reception room, leaning on the arm of Gen. M'Clellan. It was six feet four, leaning on five feet eight. Twenty-five, upon thirty-five! History waiting upon prophecy—memory on hope!"

Mrs Harriet Beecher Stowe is out in the Independent with hits at England for her treacherous policy. She exclaims—

"Oh, England, England. What would ye not watch with us one hour? Mrs S's exclamation may be natural but John Bull or any other man," must be hard pushed to watch an hour with this female Beecher.—Boston Post

Blackberries are remarkably abundant on the Mountain this year, and our young men and maidens have been busy during the last week, gathering them. There is still a large supply of the article left, and all who are lovers of this delicious and wholesome berry, should turn out forthwith.

The September number of Godey's Lady's Book, has been received. It is an excellent book, and the ladies will find it highly interesting. This is certainly the Paragon of all the monthlies.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch says that there are now six cavalry companies, pretty well equipped, and quartered in Camp Wilkins. There are also five hundred infantry in Camp.

Both branches of the Maryland Legislature will again meet on the 17th of next month, under Abraham, who rutch at Washington, should entertain serious objections to their doing so.

Rheumatism can be cured by "Dr. Le Landy anti Rheumatic Band." See advertisement of "Great Cure" in another column.

All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Almost every body has heard of "Wood's Hair Restorative."

The word "Restorative," in this case, is no misnomer, we have the testimony of individuals whose elevated position in the country, as well as their acknowledged and honorable character as gentlemen, render who ever they publicly assert in the last degree reliable. Several of these have "tested," personally, the hair preparation we are now speaking of and certify to its amazing efficacy in the most public manner possible. Their certificates can be seen at the proprietor's depot, 312 Broadway, New York, and are seen and properly appreciated. We have no hesitation in saying they will impress conviction on the most skeptical mind. Wood's Hair Restorative is, doubtless, the best article of its kind ever yet produced.

It does not dye, but gives life, health and beauty to the decaying, falling and dead, restoring, as if by magic, that which was supposed to be irrecoverably lost. Heads become bald, and others nearly white, are daily being changed to their pristine beauty, and faces covered with pimples are rendered as smooth as an infant's, and as blushing as a rose. All by the use of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. For sale at 114 Market Street, and by all Druggists.—Chicago Times. Sold by all Druggists

EVERY THOSE who are in the enjoyment of perfect health frequently have need to have recourse to tonics as preventatives to disease. We are never too well armored against the assaults of "theills that flesh is heir to." Such an invigorator they may find in HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—a medicine that cannot be taken regularly without giving vitality and elasticity to the system. At this season, particularly, the strongest man is not proof against the malaria, in certain sections of the country. In all cases of fever and ague, the BITTERS is more potent than any amount of quinine, while the most dangerous cases of bilious fever yield to its wonderful properties. Those who have tried the medicine will never use another, for any of the ailments which the HOSTETTER BITTERS profess to subdue. To those who have not made the experiment, we cordially recommend an early application to the Bitters, whenever they are stricken by diseases of the digestive organs. Sold by druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

WANTED.—Places for four BOYS, ages varying from 5 to 10 years. Apply at the Poor House or to any of the Directors of the Poor. Aug. 7-18

LICENSE NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the following persons have filed petitions for Tavern Licenses in this office and that they will be laid before the Court on the first day of September Term. Geo. R. Sick, J. M'Ronald, Clerk Quarter Sessions. Aug. 14, 1861.

DENTISTRY.

THE undersigned Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg. He has spared no means to qualify himself to acquire himself with every improvement in his art. To many years of personal experience he has sought to add the imparted experience of the highest authorities in Dental Science. He simply asks that an opportunity may be given to his work to speak its own praise. SAMUEL BELFORD, D. D. S. Office over the store of Davis, Jones & Co. REFERENCERS. Prof. C. A. Harris; T. E. Bond, Jr.; W. E. Haudy; A. A. Blandy; P. H. Austin, of the Baltimore College.