

The Watchman.



BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, MAY 9.

The Change.

The new proprietors thought best to reduce the size of the DEMOCRATIC WATCHMAN and for the success of the establishment. By this arrangement the paper will contain as much reading matter as before, the type being set solid. In consequence of the change no paper was issued from this office last week. When the new editor becomes duly installed, the readers of the WATCHMAN may expect it improved and regular in its publication.

Valedictory.

With our last issue, closed my career as Editor and Proprietor of the Democratic Watchman. When I purchased Col. Seely's interest in this establishment, it was with the intention to continue no longer in the publication of the paper, than I could favorably sell it. That my intentions have been to settle up the business of the Office after disposing of it in this manner, have long been known. Duty to myself, has been the main incentive, to induce me to sever the connection which I have so pleasantly enjoyed with the readers of this paper. Having aimed to conscientiously discharge the responsibility resting upon me as the editor of a public journal, I can retire from the position feeling that I have nothing to regret, save the receding sound of pleasant associations. Far be it from me to suppose that my course has been one of entire approval. I have met both personal and political opposers. Against these I have struggled for the right, and left nothing undone consistent with honor, for the successful triumph of principles. To my friends who have clustered around me, and so nobly sustained all my efforts, from the bottom of my heart I thank them. To those who have been actuated by that jealous, narrow-minded littleness of soul, whose aspirations never reach beyond confining others to their own degrading level, I would pity, but condemn. There is Divine virtue in learning to forgive, but there can be no benefit to society by encouraging with smiles, the errors, the passions, and the prejudices of men.

My party experience since becoming connected with the Democratic Watchman, has been somewhat varied. I have seen our party's principles triumphant. Again, the proudest hopes which have gladdened the hearts of the friends of civil and religious liberty, have sometimes well nigh expired. I counsel my fellow citizens, in this official capacity as was my duty, but my counsel was unheeded. I warned them but my admonitions were of no avail. Civil war and its consequences are upon us, as the result of the disobedience in departing from the wisdom of the policy laid down by the early founders of this Government.

But this is no time for criticism and re-orientation. I think that the duty of the Democratic party, and in fact of all parties in this crisis, is plain. When the constituted authorities of the country call to arms, we must arm. If the stripes and stars are in danger we must defend them. If the country is invaded, or its legitimate forces assaulted, we must resist the invasion, no matter from what source it may come. The fate of the country, in all human probability, is staked upon the dire consequences of a civil war. It is difficult to realize its magnitude. The whole fighting force of not less than twelve millions of people may be brought into the contest. Party differences for the present must be forgotten before the all absorbing question of our country and the people's rights. The Democratic party has never been wanting in loyalty to the Government, and we trust that duty may never dawn when it will. But it should be the object of every patriot to inquire, how in this war may be brought the soonest to an honorable termination. If we expect to subjugate the South, or if the Confederate States hope to reduce the North to their measures by the force of arms, a century may not be sufficient for the undertaking. Both parties are of a race which has never yielded to a foreign foe, but would shed the last drop of blood before they would be overcome or conquered. We believe that the Government by acting upon the defensive, with a determination to defend its property at all hazards, but at the same time encouraging peaceful negotiations of grievances, would be the only sure way of adjusting the difficulty. Any other course may result in rivers of blood, and oceans of treasure to the people of our once peaceful and happy country. War has too many horrors to admit of divided councils, or personal disobedience to the Government, and until change shall come, all good citizens will fight with the constituted authorities of the country, whether they approve the administration policy or not.

In taking leave of the readers of the Democratic Watchman, I would say that the new editor, who is now absent, will speak for himself in the next issue. I have sold this establishment to a company of gentlemen composed of unfinching and uncompromising Democrats. In them the Watch-

man will have a sure basis to work upon, and the Democracy much encouraged. Let my parting wish be recorded for the success of this establishment—a united and happy country—a united and happy people—united and happy homes—the speedy restoration of peace within our borders, and the ultimate triumph of the Democratic cause. J. S. BARNHART.

VOLUNTEERS FOR THREE YEARS.—The proclamation of the President calls for volunteers to the number of 42,034 to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged. He also directs that the regular army be increased by the addition of ten regiments; eight of infantry, one of cavalry and one of artillery. The whole additional force thus summoned to the field, exclusive of seamen, amounts to 64,748 men. It is true that the President has no power to accept of the services of volunteers for a longer period than three months, or to direct the increase of the army or navy; but as Congress is about to assemble, there can be no doubt that it will ratify the proceedings of the President, and take such other action for the vigorous prosecution of the war as may be necessary to suppress rebellion.

The proclamation does not state what proportion of the three years' volunteers will be taken from the three months' volunteers or whether the three months' volunteers now in camp will be offered the first opportunity of tendering their services for three years. In view of the fact that Washington is considered safe from assault, we think it probable that the Government will not take any more three months' volunteers to the Capital or assign them the active duties of a campaign.

THE DEMOCRAT AND THE WAR.—Here is the explanation says the New York Herald of the present warlike attitude of the Northern Democracy. Alienating and insultingly rejecting the friendly offices of their Northern allies in the Union, the revolted States have thrown down the gauntlet of war, and first, from the united North, our patriotic Democracy spring to take it up. All compromises having failed, they are prompt to make good the cause of the Government and the Union by the sword. They furnish the bulk of the fighting element of the North. General Butler, late the Breckinridge candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, has won scant praise in opening the Government route to Washington by way of Annapolis. We dare say, too, that three-fourths of the volunteers now on hand for the defence of Washington are from the parties who opposed Mr. Lincoln's election. They are thus arrayed on the side of his administration in behalf of the integrity of the Government and the Union, and for nothing more.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE assembled in extra session on Tuesday last in obedience to the Governor's proclamation. There was a full attendance of members. The various subjects touched upon in the Governor's Message, were referred to the proper committees, and a joint resolution was adopted, to confine the business of the session exclusively to these matters. On Thursday a bill was reported, authorizing a loan of \$3,000,000 for arming and supporting the military forces of the State, and authorizing the Governor to call immediately into service fifteen regiments of cavalry and infantry and such number of artillery and rifle companies as the exigencies of the country may require. Also, a bill for the better organization of the State Militia; and one, in the nature of a "stay law," to prevent the sacrifice of property by forced sales in the collection of debts. None of these bills have yet been considered. A bill authorizing the several counties of the State to appropriate moneys for the families of volunteers, passed the Senate yesterday. The Senate has adjourned over till Monday.

THE SECESSION FORCES.—It is reported that there are 6,000 volunteers in Richmond ready for service, 4,000 at Harper's Ferry, and 3,500 at Norfolk; and it is said that by the week there will be 25,000 troops at Richmond. In all Virginia, it is said that there are now 15,000 men in arms. These figures must be taken with considerable grains of allowance. The official report of the arms in possession of Virginia last year stated that she had enough only for 5,000 men; and, though some seem to have been seized at Harper's Ferry, she has not at present the means to equip such a force.

Capt. Oakes, one of the officers of the United States Army in Texas, has arrived at Washington, after traversing the Southern States. He says that the greatest military activity prevails throughout the South. The men look well, drill well, and are enthusiastic for the rebel cause, and insane with the lust of conquest, determined on taking Washington, and on whipping the North. We shall see!

WILLIAM RAPINE, a volunteer in the Norris City Rifles, was brought home dead last Tuesday. He was killed while on duty as sentinel, at Perryville, in an affray with Col. Dare, whom he fired upon without effect, and afterwards assaulted him with the bayonet, as he was going outside the lines, although he had given the countersign when challenged. The affair doubtless occurred through the intoxication of the unfortunate sentinel.

The Baltimore Patriot gives currency to a report that General Scott has notified Mr. Thos. Winans not to manufacture any more war missiles, to be placed in the hands of the enemies of the Government, and that he has ceased their manufacture. We hope the report is true, for Mr. Winans was an uncommonly active rebel.

Gen. Harney's Account of His Capture.

A reporter of the Herald, at Washington, writes as follows:

I have just returned from an interview with Gen. Harney, who makes the following statement:—On Thursday morning I was apprised by the railroad conductor that we were at Harper's Ferry, and that there were indications of an intention to arrest me. I did not believe this was intended; but a party of soldiers presently ordered the cars, and apologizing for disturbing me, said I must consider myself their prisoner. I asked, but was not allowed to telegraph to the Secretary of War. I was taken to Gen. Carson's quarters and informed that I should be required to go to Richmond. Accordingly I left, before daylight, in a carriage, attended by five officers of the Staff. They had proposed to send a large force as an escort, but I assured them that it was above my dignity to attempt an escape;—that the matter was between them and my government, and that I did not wish to receive an unnecessary amount of attention from the public on the way. We were three days on the journey, which was made partly on wheels and partly by rail. I was treated on the route, as well as at Harper's Ferry, with the greatest respect. Regret was expressed that orders were such as to compel my detention, and disagreeable subjects were introduced, and no effort was made to obtain my confidence. On Sunday evening we reached Richmond, and went at once to the Governor's house. The Governor was dining out, but was sent for immediately. He released me stating that his orders had been misunderstood.

I learned that the Harper's Ferry force had been directed to stop all passing bodies, and that the telegraph had announced means coming at the head of fourteen hundred troops. I was treated with great attention at Richmond by Gov. Letcher, Col. Lee, Col. Johnson and others. From 1 number of other prominent citizens. There seemed to be some curiosity to see me, and some believe that I intended to resign my commission in the United States Army. On this latter point they were accused.

"At half past five on Monday morning, left for Alexandria, where I arrived in the afternoon. Governor Letcher offered escort, which I refused. The people along the route seemed to have heard that I was coming, and at some of the stations gathered in considerable numbers. At one point there was a great crowd, who stared and called me to come out and show myself; but except some boys, no disgraceful remarks were made. I did not see more than a dozen soldiers in all, and no fortifications and no batteries at Alexandria, which seemed like a deserted village. At Richmond and Harper's Ferry, it being dark, I saw a few troops. At the former place, I noticed, came away, three large secession flags in the main street; but the display of banners was as nothing compared with what I observed in Cincinnati and other Northern cities.

"Throughout my journey, as at its commencement, I was treated with great courtesy, even delicacy of attention. So far as some boys, no disgraceful remarks were made, but with officers and civilians, the tone of Virginia is calm but resolved. She has no intentions of attacking Washington, but means to act on the defensive, claiming to change the habits and ideas of the community to leave the Union at pleasure, and believing the North and South are two distinct people, which ought to have separate governments.

"I heard much regret expressed at the present conditions of affairs; but saw no indications of the existence of an unkind feeling toward the North. I was assured by Gov. Letcher and others, high in authority, that Virginia entertained no idea of attacking Washington. This of course cannot cover Jeff Davis' movements; but I cannot believe he, though stubborn, has so little shrewdness as to undertake suddenly to attack Washington. I think that although since the affair of Fort Sumter, the feeling in favor of secession has strengthened in Missouri, she will not attempt to go out of the Union."

Awakening of the Military Spirit.

This country has now enjoyed almost profound peace for nearly fifty years, and in all that time the genius of chivalry which animates and accompanies the military in a people has been in abeyance. Commerce, money-making, cant, hypocrisy, cheating, swindling, pilfering and pocket-picking have all the while made rapid progress, have had, in fact, a perfect carnival. But now that war has been declared in defense of the Union, and the Constitution, and the Fathers of the Revolution, and in behalf of the very life of the republic as a nation, the military spirit of the people, with its fine and glorious attributes, is suddenly awakened, and, if properly applied, will stir up sentiments of patriotism in the breasts of the people, will appeal to the more generous instincts of humanity, and do much, perhaps, to change the habits and ideas of the community in the future. But since we are to have war it is not necessary that bad passions should be aroused by the use of violent language. Armed hostility between brothers is in calamity enough, and we hope that the Northern press will assume a moderate tone throughout this sad business, and avoid all exasperating and defiant comments. When they speak of the Southern revolutionists, let them treat them as honest men, who have taken a wrong view of things. The military spirit which is now so thoroughly aroused will infuse a wholesome and generous feeling, a more thorough conception of patriotism, and a more chivalrous impulse, throughout the whole people, if it is only applied and recognized in the right way, and is not permitted to degenerate into lawlessness, mob violence or barbarism.—*N. Y. Herald.*

VIRGINIA HANDED OVER TO THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—An ordinance of the Virginia Convention, adopts the Provisional Government of the Confederacy. It is provided that said ordinance shall cease to have operation and effect if the people, at the vote to be taken on the Secession Ordinance, shall reject the same. By this adoption of the Government of the Confederacy, the whole military forces and operations of Virginia, offensive and defensive, in the impending conflict with the United States, is placed under the control of the President of the Confederate States. It is a regular alliance, offensive and defensive, and a precipitation of Virginia into the Gulf so as to place her recovery entirely beyond the reach of her people—even if they should wish.

The Mountain Echo, printed at Johnstown has been discontinued until after the war. The editor is in for the campaign.

Proclamation by the President.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The following proclamation has just been issued:

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the existing exigencies demand immediate and adequate measures for the protection of the National Constitution and the preservation of the National Union by the suppression of the insurrectionary combinations now existing in several States for opposing the laws of the Union and obstructing the execution thereof, to which end a military force, in addition to that called forth by my proclamation of the 15th day of April, in the present year, appears to be indispensably necessary:

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do hereby call into the service of the United States, forty-two thousand and thirty-four volunteers, to serve for the period of three years, unless sooner discharged, and to be mustered into service as Infantry and Cavalry through the Department of the Navy.

And I also direct that the regular army of the United States be increased by the addition of eight Regiments of Infantry, one Regiment of Cavalry, and one Regiment of Artillery, making altogether a maximum aggregate increase of twenty-two thousand seven hundred and fourteen officers and enlisted men, the details of which increase will also be made known through the Department of War.

And I further direct the enlistment, for not less than one or more than three years, of eighteen thousand seamen, in addition to the present force, for the naval service of the United States. The details of the enlistment and organization will be made known through the Department of the Navy.

The call for volunteers hereby made, and the direction for the increase of the regular army, and for the enlistment of seamen hereby given, with the plan of organization adopted for the volunteers, and the regular forces hereby authorized, will be submitted to Congress as soon as that body assembles.

In the meantime, I earnestly invoke the co-operation of all good citizens in the measures hereby adopted, for the effectual suppression of insurrectionary violence, for the impartial enforcement of Constitutional laws, and for the speediest possible restoration of peace and order, and, with these, of happiness and prosperity throughout the country.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

BLOCKADE OF SOUTHERN PORTS.—The President on Saturday last issued the following proclamation, relative to the blockade of the ports of Virginia and North Carolina:

By the President of the United States of America:

Whereas, for the reasons assigned in my proclamation of the 19th instant, a blockade of the ports of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, was ordered to be established; and

Whereas, since that date public property of the United States has been seized, the collection of the duties of the United States duly commissioned officers of the United States hereby engaged in executing the orders of their superiors, have been arrested and held in custody as prisoners, or have been prevented in the discharge of their official duties, without legal process, by persons claiming to act under the authorities of the States of Virginia and North Carolina, an efficient blockade of the ports of those States will also be established.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

By the President of the United States.
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

JOHN BROWN'S SON ENLISTING NEGROES FOR THE WAR.—A letter in the Cleveland Herald, from Youngstown, Ohio, dated April 28, says: "I have just learned from a canal boat captain, who reached this place this evening, that John Brown, Jr., is encamped on Beaver river, about midway between New Castle, Pa., and the Ohio river, with four hundred negroes, principally from Canada, whom he is practicing in military drill. The captain of whom I speak brought a large amount of flour and provisions from Pittsburg for the camp. He did not learn the particular object of the gathering, but presumes it has some relation to a visit to Virginia—probably Harper's Ferry—when the proper time arrives. The camp is not more than a day's march from the Virginia line. The captain further states that 1,500 additional negroes are expected to reach the camp in a few days. They are well provisioned and supplied generally.

"Another canal boat has since arrived, whose captain confirms the report of seeing a large body of negroes encamped on the 'seven mile slack-water.'"

The Tablet, a leading organ of the Catholic population of New York, says:

"The secessionists have now begun the war, not only do they talk of resisting the United States Government, but of making an aggressive war upon it. Walker, the Secretary of War of the so-called Confederate Government, in a speech delivered at Montgomery, lately, uttered the threat that before the first of May next, the secessionist ensign shall take the place of the Union flag over the American Republic over the Capital at Washington. The United States must now be prepared to defend themselves. The President has called for seventy-five thousand men and summoned a special session of Congress. New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio have already spoken out. The United States Government must put forth all its energy to put down the rebellion, and every true man must stand up for the Stars and Stripes. God save the Union!"

IMPORTANT SOUTHERN NEWS.

Message of Jeff. Davis.—Programme of the Treaty.

MONTGOMERY, via NEW ORLEANS, }
TUESDAY, April 30, 1861.

Congress met at noon. President Davis' message, announced the ratification of the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, and that it only remains for an election to be held for the designation of officers to administer the Government.

It says the declaration of war made against this Confederation by Abraham Lincoln rendered it necessary to convene Congress, to devise means to replenish the treasury, and for the defense of the country.

The President incidentally refers to the prudent caution observed by the fleet off Charleston during the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and pays a high compliment to the Carolinians for their forbearance before, and heretofore, and magnanimity after the bombardment.

Commissioners have been sent to England, France, Prussia and Belgium to ask our recognition as a member of the family of nations, and to make treaties of amity and commerce.

He recommends the appointment of other diplomatic agents. He says the Confederacy, through Mr. Stephens, has concluded a convention with Virginia, by which Virginia has united her powers and fortunes with us. He has satisfactory assurances that other Southern States will soon take their fortunes with ours.

He says the most of the Executive Departments are in successful operation. The Post Master General can soon be ready to assume the direction of postal affairs.

In conclusion he congratulates the Confederacy on the patriotic devotion exhibited by the people of the Confederacy.

He says a people thus united and resolved cannot fail of final success. Our cause is just and holy, and we protest solemnly in the name of God, that we desire peace as equally untrue as the reports circulated in other quarters that the Secretary of the Treasury differs in the same manner from the President or other members of the Cabinet. The fact that such erroneous ideas obtain currency is regarded as the best evidence that the consultations of the Cabinet are, as they ought to be, confidentially kept. The above is predicted on information from the highest authority.

The reports of General Harney being disaffected to the General Government are altogether groundless. He has addressed a letter to his friend Col. Olan, of St. Louis, declaring that he will never serve under any banner than the one he has followed for forty years; that he will continue in the service of the Government which has bestowed its honors upon him, and as long as he has breath will be its faithful and ardent soldier. He denies the right of secession, and says that it will lead to universal anarchy; that the secessionists design to establish a military dictatorship; that they have made a wily and crafty game of disunion; that that secession would be a bitter pill to Missouri. He implores his fellow-citizens of that State not to be seduced by designing men to become the instruments of their own ruin, and plunges the State into revolution. He declares that, whether governed by the feelings inspired by the flag he has served under, or by his judgment of his duty as a soldier and citizen, or by his sense of honor, he will never serve under any banner but the Stars and Stripes, and will continue to stand by the Union, and, remaining in its service, will devote his efforts to the maintenance of the Federal Government and the perpetuation of its blessings to posterity.

MISSOURI NOT LIKELY TO SECEDE.—A private correspondent from St. Louis, under date of 27th ult., says: "The Missouri Governor is now in the city, and expresses the opinion that it will be madness for the State to attempt secession. This morning there is a decidedly strong feeling here, and it is thought that the real cause of the sudden change is the enrolling of about 5,000 men, who have enlisted from among our citizens and have been accepted by the United States Government. They are to be equipped and equipped with United States arms and cannon, and occupy the heights near the city which they are fortifying under United States engineers. They have all been sworn into the service of the Government, and are enlisting. Others are offering themselves daily. Our Congressman, F. P. Blair, is Colonel of one of the regiments. Besides this, we have about 1,000 United States troops in and around the arsenal. I do not see how, under such circumstances, Missouri can get well out of the Union. With Kansas on the west, ready to avenge old wrongs, Iowa on the north, ready with her regulars, ready for the fight, Illinois on the east, determined that no arms or munitions of war shall cross that State for Missouri, Cairo occupied by United States troops, permitting no war material to pass up or down the river, and a majority of the people of the State disposed to stand by the 'Stars and Stripes,' you see we are bound to keep the peace."

IMPORTANT FROM ANNAPOLIS.—Advice of the 4th inst., stated that half a million in specie had just arrived under convoy from Perryville and had been dispatched to Washington in charge of one hundred picked men, selected by Col. Smith, the Commandant during the absence of General Butler, who is now in Washington.

The Secretary of Governor Hicks says that the appointment of the Committee of Public Safety, now pending before the Legislature, must precipitate the State into civil war, as the majority of the proposed laws are sworn friends of secession, and men who depreciate the political fortunes of Governor Hicks, who may soon have to resort to Washington or the Pennsylvania line for protection.

The great seal of the State is now in Annapolis, and it will be thrown into the Chesapeake sooner than be placed on an ordinance of secession.

The absence of the seal is an effectual veto; a power not possessed by the Governor of Maryland.

A SECESSIONIST NEARLY HUNG.—It would seem, says the Lancaster Express of the 20th inst., as if some men were born to be fools, and such we take any man to be who expresses any sympathy with secession within the limits of Lancaster county. We learn that a citizen near the Maryland line, in this county, made a narrow escape from hanging, a day or two ago, for "talking secession." The rope was actually around his neck, and signs of evidently sincere repentance alone saved him from a hasty exit into eternity. We advise our county friends to send all such scoundrels to the Lancaster county prison for safe keeping, if guilty, or to the gallows for execution, if not.

SLAUGHTER IN FORT MOUTRIE.—Our exchanges make some new and startling developments in regard to the number killed and wounded in Fort Moutrie and on Morris Island during the late bombardment of Sumter. The statements are made upon the authority of a soldier who was in the service of the rebels, and worked at the guns of Fort Moutrie; but who has since been discharged and is now in New York. His reliability, says our exchanges, is vouched for, and the statements entitled to belief.

He states that the firing from Sumpter was very accurate, and that at times the scene in Moutrie was terrible. That during the siege between three and four hundred men were killed, and a large number wounded. The killed were collected in a large mass, and, at night, placed in boxes and taken to Potter's Field and buried. Some were scarcely dead and others horribly mangled when thrown into the boxes. In order that the truth might not be known as to the number killed, the injunction of secrecy was enjoined on the soldiers. It is also stated that there were one hundred and fifty killed and wounded on Morris Island during the

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 4.

It is ascertained that the Committee of the Maryland Legislature, in their interview with the President this morning, admitted both the power of the Government to bring troops through Baltimore or the State, and to take any measures for the public safety which in the discretion of the President might be demanded, either by actual or reasonably apprehended exigencies.

They expressed their belief that no immediate effort at secession or resistance of Federal authority would be attempted by the Legislature or State authorities, and asked that in this view the State should, as long as possible, be spared the evils of a military occupation or a mere revengful chastisement for former transgressions.

The President replied that their suggestions and representations should be duly considered, but that he should now say no more than that the public interest and not any spirit of revenge would actuate his measures.

The Government has been officially advised that at the latest dates no Commissioners from the Confederate States had presented themselves at the French Court.

The State Department has instructed the new Minister, Judge Dayton, to explicitly make known to the French Government that there is not now, nor has there been, nor will there be, any or the least existing in this Government of suffering a dissolution of the Union to take place in any way whatever.

It is not considered for the public advantage that the erroneous statements of the proceedings in the councils of the Administration should go abroad. The assertions that the Secretaries of State and of Navy have differed from their colleagues and from the President, wavering when others were firm and energetic, are without foundation—equally untrue as the reports circulated in other quarters that the Secretary of the Treasury differs in the same manner from the President or other members of the Cabinet. The fact that such erroneous ideas obtain currency is regarded as the best evidence that the consultations of the Cabinet are, as they ought to be, confidentially kept. The above is predicted on information from the highest authority.

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A SECESSIONIST NEARLY HUNG.—It would seem, says the Lancaster Express of the 20th inst., as if some men were born to be fools, and such we take any man to be who expresses any sympathy with secession within the limits of Lancaster county. We learn that a citizen near the Maryland line, in this county, made a narrow escape from hanging, a day or two ago, for "talking secession." The rope was actually around his neck, and signs of evidently sincere repentance alone saved him from a hasty exit into eternity. We advise our county friends to send all such scoundrels to the Lancaster county prison for safe keeping, if guilty, or to the gallows for execution, if not.

SLAUGHTER IN FORT MOUTRIE.—Our exchanges make some new and startling developments in regard to the number killed and wounded in Fort Moutrie and on Morris Island during the late bombardment of Sumter. The statements are made upon the authority of a soldier who was in the service of the rebels, and worked at the guns of Fort Moutrie; but who has since been discharged and is now in New York. His reliability, says our exchanges, is vouched for, and the statements entitled to belief.

He states that the firing from Sumpter was very accurate, and that at times the scene in Moutrie was terrible. That during the siege between three and four hundred men were killed, and a large number wounded. The killed were collected in a large mass, and, at night, placed in boxes and taken to Potter's Field and buried. Some were scarcely dead and others horribly mangled when thrown into the boxes. In order that the truth might not be known as to the number killed, the injunction of secrecy was enjoined on the soldiers. It is also stated that there were one hundred and fifty killed and wounded on Morris Island during the