



Here shall the press, the people's rights maintain. Unbiased by party or unhindered by gain; Favored not to truth to liberty and law, No favor wings us and no fear shall awe.

U. T. ALEXANDER, } Editors and Publishers. P. G. MEEK, }

Col. Brown and the Traitors.

Some weeks ago, the Centre Democrat commenced a personal and ungentlemanly assault upon the editors of this paper, by calling us traitors and secessionists, and, in fact, all the hard names that the defamed machinations of the nonsensical associate editor could conjure up. We then, in order to refute the libels thus published to the citizens of Centre county, submitted some facts in connection with the political history of that personage, to which he failed to reply, but, like the meanest of all beasts—a dog that has been caught killing sheep—skulked off from the contest, occasionally looking backwards to see whether he was pursued. We then took pity on him and saved him the indignation of an outraged and cheated people, by stopping short in our exposition of facts. The Colonel thought that "facts were stubborn things" indeed, and feared to face them. We then thought him cured of his worse fault, (viz: lying backguardism,) but like the beast above alluded to, he has gone back to his old failing and has again assailed us with all the bitterness of his malignant disposition. He charges us with having written the letter over the signature of "Justice," for effecting gaining public sympathy. Availing ourselves of the measure, we have not yet sold our soul and body to the Devil, and would therefore scorn to stoop to such duplicity. We care not, however, for such speculations of the Colonel, and could pass that by in silent contempt, were it not that in the same article he calls us traitors, and attempts to raise a spirit of mobocracy among that small band of his followers (by those twenty who last fall in the Court House attempted to denounce Judge Hale) to acts of violence on persons and property. He would have had Judge Hale hung as a traitor if it had been in his power, but he and his disunion abolition co-workers had to back water under the storm of indignation raised about their heads upon the raising of the voice of that venerable old citizen of this county, EZRA BUSBURN. The people, the honest working people of this county, will make him back water again when they come to fully understand the deception practiced upon them by him. When they see that, under the disguise of friendship for their interest, he has led them astray, and while they have been feeding him on the fat of the land, their own hard earnings have footed the bills. Working men give ear, for in a little while you shall know all.

But, lest we tire our readers with our disagreeable subject (the Colonel), we cut our remarks short by the simple request that, if we have uttered, through the columns of our paper a single word or sentence savoring of treason, we be indicted before a jury of our county and tried for the offence. We have no apprehension of that mob violence that plagues in this community, like the Colonel, threaten us with, and have only to say to them that if they want a good warm, Democratic reception to come on. We have no desire to see the day that an attempt of that kind should be made, for, as persons who have the peace of this community at heart, we deprecate it from our very soul, but if it is forced upon us, we shall arrest the stroke by the best means within our reach. The law-abiding citizens of Centre county, irrespective of party, would denounce such a thing, as they are not ready yet, for party's sake, to destroy the liberty of the speech and of the press. They will denounce the Centre Democrat and all its abolition cohorts who counsel such a course, and visit upon them the retribution due their evil deeds. But, in order that the people fully understand who the traitors in this community are, we request of Col. Brown that he point out the particular sentences in which we have uttered treason.—Yea, more, we demand it! The people of Centre county demand it—the laws of our country demand it, and they also demand that the publisher of such malicious and malignant libels shall not go unpunished. The word "traitor," is of late indiscriminately hurled at the better thinking class of our people, by a set of fanatical fools in this community, who must think the laws punishing libels, were last winter wiped from the statute book along with the tonnage tax, and that they now have license to talk as they please. We would advise the editor of the Democrat, who makes some pretensions to be a lawyer, that he read the laws of treason, for evidently he does not know what constitutes that crime. If he has no work upon that subject, we will loan him some. He had better also look up the laws on libels. We can scarcely close this article, without an allusion to the position we have taken upon this war question, as it appears

to be that which gives the Colonel so much trouble. Then to state it succinctly, we are in favor of putting down rebellion. As to the means best calculated to effect this with as little injury to our country as possible, we beg leave to express our opinion. We have done this heretofore, by declaring ourselves in favor of an honorable settlement.— We repeat it now: if there is treason in this, indict us. We have said heretofore, that we believe it would take years of blood and carnage to subdue the "rebellious" States, and bring them back to their allegiance, and that ten to one, if this had to be done, we would, before through with the task, have destroyed the most vital principles of the Government we are striving to maintain. We repeat this now—if there is treason here, indict us. We have said, and say now, that we believe it to be the desire of many of the men now in high places, to make this "rebellion" the pretext for the abolition of slavery. The resolutions and speeches of many of the members of Congress, show that we were right. The tone of the leading Republican newspapers, such as the Tribune, the Pine and the Palm, &c., still further show that we are right—if there be treason here, indict us. We have said that we are in favor of maintaining the Union just as it is, just as our fathers gave it to us with all its institutions, slavery and all, and therefore opposed a war for the destruction of the constitutional institutions of our Government. If this be treason, indict us. We have said, that, judging from the avowed principles of three-fourths of the Republican members of Congress, that they would not be willing that we should have our national difficulties settled upon any terms save war, to the extermination of slavery. We oppose men for this purpose, and the whole Northern people are opposed to it, except those who follow in the lead of the Tribune, and are willing to let the "Union slide," to get rid of slavery. If there be treason here, indict us. We have opposed the unconstitutional acts of the present Administration, because we believe that in times like these, we should be on the alert, and expose the first step towards the destruction of the rights of the people. Napoleon the 1st, under the plea of military necessity, usurped the rights of the people and made himself dictator. We have no reason to know that President Lincoln is less ambitious. We have, therefore, striven only to put the people on their guard against all and every inroad upon their rights. Is this treason? Has it given the enemy aid and comfort, to know we are in favor of destroying it? Does not the Democrat and Press give them comfort at least, by continually telling them that the whole Democratic party in the North are their allies and an enemies to the Government. We think that a plausible case of constructive treason might be made out in a competent court from this very fact. The people of the Northern States, are not traitors, as the two Republican newspapers in this County would lead them to suppose, thus giving them encouragement. But men who appreciate the blessings of civil and religious liberty that we enjoy under our system of Government, and who are ready to defend this Government against all assailants. The Northern people do not believe in the right of secession, or any other political heresy of that kind, but on the contrary believe that the right of secession, along with others, were surrendered to the general government and not merely delegated. If the powers granted by the States to the Federal Government, had only been delegated to it, there might be some shadow of truth in the argument, that they have the right to resume those powers delegated. But instead of this being the case, they unconditionally surrendered those rights to the Federal Government, and have no color of right to resume them under any circumstance. It is true that when a Government fails to give that protection to life and property for which it was created, the people injured can resort to revolution, yet this revolution, even if successful, cannot make right that which was wrong in the beginning. The Democrat of Centre county look upon this question just in this light, and think that the seceding States have committed a wrong upon the Government, by resorting to revolution without a sufficient cause, and that their leaders are deserving of punishment, and it is only as to the method by which we are to punish them that there is any difference in the minds of the Northern people.

The Republican leaders are in favor of doing it, by one grand blow from the military arm of the Government, regardless of the consequences that may follow from it, while the Democrat are cautious as to how that blow be applied in order that it may not rebound and leave as smarting under the stroke. While the Democrat are willing (and have showed that willingness by unmistakable action in their ready and hearty response to the call of troops when our cherished capital was in danger) to render this blow in the proper direction, they are not willing that their lives and property shall be made the instrument in the hands of Northern Abolitionists to emancipate and destroy all negroes. They look forward even in the ranks, and while they see the bristling bayonets of the enemy's army, to a day in the future, when they shall again be, if not brothers at least friends, and are not willing to do anything that will so far alienate the affections of the people of the two sections of this country, as to render it impossible for us ever to live in peace again.

No, they wish to preserve the Union—not destroy it. The Democracy set with cool deliberation in this matter, looking forward to the establishment of peace. What a contrast between the action of Democracy, and those fanatical fools who set themselves up as the leaders of the Republican party in this town, who do not hesitate to call even Democratic soldiers "traitors." Not a man of this rabid sect, although last fall they denounced Judge Hale for his peaceable proclivities, has shouldered the musket and gone to make himself useful. Even that big bodied man, who, in a speech, said, "I won't say go, boys, but come, boys," and whom we have always heretofore entitled the Colonel, is still among us, employing his time in attempting to make a Baltimore out of Bellefonte—a very laughable enterprise for two Republican sheets claiming to be respectable. "Wait, says the Press, until the soldiers come home." We too, say, wait until the soldiers come home. We shall meet them, and give them a hearty good shake of the hand, and welcome them to their homes as brave men, while the editors of the Press and Democrat should hide their faces in shame, for having upheld and attempted to screen the abominable swindlers who were the cause of much of their suffering, for want of food and insufficient clothing.

The course of the debate in the Senate is significant, and requires some comment. It is unfortunate for the country, that the fanatical Lovejoy in the House, is seconded by Abolitionists in the Senate, as ultra and radical as himself. Lane and Pomeroy, of Kansas, and Sumner, of Massachusetts, appear to be determined, if possible, to commit the Administration to an endorsement of their peculiar views, and in every measure tending to the establishment of the most ultra dogmas of Abolitionism as the corner stones of the National Republic, they have the cordial support and cooperation of Trumbull and Browning, of Illinois. Let the country be warned in time. If the conservative element in Congress does not interpose, the Government will become metrically entangled in the meshes of this abominable delusion.

The motion of Mr. Powell "that the army or navy shall not be used to subjugate or hold as conquered provinces any of the States, or to interfere with African slavery," was voted down, twenty nine Senators out of the thirty eight voting against it; implying that, in the judgment of the Senate, the army is to be used to hold the States in rebellion as conquered provinces; and to liberate the slaves, (for the word "liberate" was substituted before the vote was taken.) Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, strenuously denied that the policy of the Administration was the extermination of slavery, but the vote showed that the Senate held a different view. Mr. Carlile, of Virginia, denounced the policy of waging war against the domestic institutions of the South; and rebuked in fitting terms, the radical sentiments that had been uttered by Mr. Lane, of Kansas; yet, when the vote was taken, he formed one of the twenty nine!

An Imminent Danger. If the Union is to be restored to its original integrity, the general government must proceed with a scrupulous regard for the vested rights of masses of the Southern people. We have assumed that the secessionists are only a faction, and that the people whom they profess to represent have been deluded or coerced into a ruinous position. If, then, our Government goes on to give coloring of truth to the allegations of the conspirators—if we begin a war on property by the wholesale emancipation of the slaves and the burning and plundering of towns, we may win victories, but the restoration of the Union will become an impossibility. We desire to see a war upon our hands that will last for years, and one half of the country will have to be reduced to the condition of Poland. We have been forced into this position by the violent declarations of the abolitionists in the Senate of the United States. The radicals appear to be gaining the ascendancy among the Republican majority, and they insist upon continuing the struggle into a movement for the total abolition of slavery. In the meantime, Gen. McDowell is forced to complain of the shocking outrages committed by a drunken and desperate soldiery, and loyal citizens of the Union look to it, that the abolitionists will be swept out of existence. The voice of the people must be raised in indignant protest against this fearful perversion of the Constitution, essentially conservative, into a storm of blood and brutal anarchy. Whether slavery be right or wrong—whether the rebellion is the natural outgrowth of that institution, or the fruit of another tree, the conspirators ought not to influence the Government to do that which would destroy the Constitution maintained as it is, and the Union given back to us, as it was eight months ago—with the whole people secure in the enjoyment of their vested rights.— Let the Government look to it, that the abolitionists of the Jim Lane school do not prevail in the national councils!

The above two extracts we copy, the first from the Philadelphia Inquirer, the second from the Sunday Mercury, because they in themselves show and vindicate precisely what the WATCHMAN has for weeks been trying to inculcate into the minds of the people of Centre County. There is an attempt being made to make the Southern Rebellion the pretext for the abolition of Slavery and thus instead of there being a war to maintain the Government under which we live in its entirety and integrity, it is fast assuming an anti slavery complexion.— We have said that we are opposed to the present war being carried to this extent, for so speaking we have been denominated as traitors by a set of fanatic raving incoherent fools, who by the course they have taken, and the policy they advocate show a desire either to overthrow the Constitution of our country, or else they have been so far led astray by their fanaticism as to fail to see and comprehend the intention and design of it not all at least a majority of the party now in power, are the Northern people prepared for such an issue? We trust the coming election will rebuke these men for their infamous designs by electing men who will be willing to settle this war short of the attainment of such a purpose.

The news of the defeat of the Federal forces at Manassas Junction, has cast a gloom over our community that will not soon be dispelled, although none of the troops from this vicinity were engaged, yet our people can feel for those whose friends are among the lost. It is terrible to think of the frightful scenes that are being enacted upon our own loved soil, and when we know that this is but the beginning of a war that may last year after year, makes one shrink with horror to contemplate the future, and ask, "if all men are not brethren? If so, why delight in human sacrifice? Why burst the ties of nature—that should knit souls together in one soft bond of family and love?"

After reading the following extract, taken from the Philadelphia Inquirer, (a Republican journal) our readers can have some idea how long the five hundred millions that Congress appropriated to carry on the war will last an administration whose chief acts, thus far, have been to commit frauds upon the volunteer soldiers, and fill the pockets of infamous contractors with public money.

A few days ago the steamer Cataline, engaged as a Government transport, was burned near Fortress Monroe, and this accidental, or probably providential circumstance, is bringing to light the fact that there are abuses in the Navy Department to be investigated, as well as at the War Department.

The steamer Cataline, it seems, was an old and nearly used up hulk, lying at New York, a burden on the hands of her owners, when the Southern outbreak occurred. She had been up a long time for sale, but could find no purchaser at the price asked, ranging from ten to fifteen thousand dollars. Competent judges of such stock say she would have been dear at any figure above \$7500. Some of our Philadelphia steamboat men, were invited to take shares in her valuation of fifteen thousand, refused to have anything at such a price.

Since her destruction it turns out that through some dextrous manipulation by the political adventurers and speculators with which New York City abounds, this poor apology of a steam transport was chartered by the Navy Department for ten thousand dollars a month, with a clause in the contract that if she should be lost, destroyed or captured by the enemy, her owners were to receive fifty thousand dollars indemnity. Of course, when so much was to be gained by her loss, her destruction was certain. Underwriters who are sometimes deceived into taking risks on such craft, will understand very well how such a blind or corrupt contract was sure to work.

That the Cataline would meet just some such fate as has overtaken her was surmised by some who were advised of the particulars of the charter. Accordingly, she has been burned. It appears that in addition to the pay of ten thousand dollars, amounting now to about seventy-five thousand dollars, and the fifty thousand dollars indemnity, the Cataline has been insured for twenty-five thousand dollars, thus realizing to her owners and Messrs. Orasmus B. Matteson & Co., the political managers, about one hundred thousand dollars for an unseaworthy hulk, not worth ten thousand dollars!

For the WATCHMAN. MESSRS. EDITORS.—Allow me to thank you with all my heart, for your Editorial on the peace policy as expressed in your last week's Watchman, they are noble sentiments, expressed in noble words, and if you live a hundred years, you can never do or say anything that will do your heart or head more honor: the words, an honorable peace; ought to be written in letters of gold, and hung up in every house in the Union. If we would only talk peace, an honorable peace; it would destroy the mighty engines of war, and bring those to reflect, that are laboring they no not for what. I read some few days past one of the letters written by Mr. Russel the English Correspondent, of the London Times. The words "The great Republic is gone;" But in God's name let not such be the case, but let the people rise and say, we will be but one nation; and one Government, and that there will be the same Republic and the same Constitutional Union, that has already survived, a dozen of nation all changes in almost every other country.— May our stand hereafter as they now are, objects of human wonder and human affection. "Should it be that our glorious old Ship of freedom which has sailed so long upon the waters of Independence, floundered and sunk amid the waves of anarchy it will be glory enough for us as patriots to go down with the wreck."

Our National Government is undergoing a great struggle now, for its own existence and if it be sustained as I believe it will be, it will come out of the conflict the admiration of the world, and the noblest object of human affection, and all those that have contributed to restore peace to our much injured country will entitle themselves to the thanks of civilized men for ages to come. But on the other hand should war continue for a number of years, and the olive branch of peace not extended to our misguided brethren, it will involve the future of our liberties and mortality—the substance of our Constitution—yes, our very civilization. It will devastate one section of our country, and impoverish and demoralize the whole of it.

In the face of these tremendous consequences which now threaten, let all constitutional and patriotic expedients be exhausted. Let us roll back the tide of secessionism, to incline the South to the North, as in the once happy days that are past and gone. The master mind who can deliver us from our present perils, will deserve a reward which no amount of mere material wealth can measure. W. W.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—County officers must be selected and I would suggest the name of P. B. GRAY Esq., of Patton township for Commissioner Mr. GRAY is a good Democrat and a thorough business man.— He served as Commissioner some seventeen years since with credit to himself, and honor to the party he represented. Give us such men as P. B. GRAY on our ticket, and the opposition "may trot out" their best man with the expectation of being sadly defeated. PATTON.

WHAT WE WANT.—The Democracy want our difficulties compromised and the war brought to a close. They are not particular as to the exact terms of the compromise, but it must end the war, restore the country to peace, secure friendly relations between all the States, exact obedience to the Constitution and submission to the laws on the part of the whole people, North as well as South. This is what the Democracy of Centre County want and for this they are called disunionists and traitors by the John Brown Republicans.

The telegraph reports to this place, state that the papers say Gen. Patterson has been arrested on the charge of treason, and they go on to prove him guilty by a conversation that should have taken place between him and some private of the 2d Penna. Regiment. It will be remembered that when Major Anderson failed to hold Fort Sumter with seventy five men against thousands of South Carolina troops, the Republican party branded him as a traitor, and said he was "playing into the hands of the rebels," and now that Gen. Patterson did not succeed in cutting off Gen. Johnson's retreat, and thus prevent him reinforcing Beauregard, this whole patriotic (?) band who had the bravery to stay at home, sets up an awful howl and cry of traitor. If Gen. Patterson has committed treason he should be punished for it, but until there is something more reliable than telegraphic despatches, we think the people should be sparing in their censures.

This Committee of Means has reported a bill providing for the assessment of a direct tax upon real and personal property amounting to \$30,000,000. This tax will be distributed among the States in equal proportions, the quota of Pennsylvania being \$2,920,000, or about one dollar for each inhabitant. The necessary assessors and collectors are provided for. The bill also proposes to tax stills, boilers and other utensils used in distilling spirituous liquors, 15 cents on every gallon of capacity. Fermented and malt liquors are to be taxed 5 cents on every gallon, and spirituous liquors 10 cents on a gallon. Vehicles used exclusively for the transportation of merchandise are to be free, but carriages are to be taxed; those valued at \$50 are to be taxed \$1; those over \$1,000 will be taxed \$50, with intermediate rates in proportion to the value of the vehicle.

MORE TROUBLE IN MEXICO.—Advices from Mexico to the 2d inst., indicate that affairs in that country are in anything but a settled condition. The reactionary forces were hard at work, and had even gone so far as to threaten the capital. The Government forces under General Valle, had suffered a defeat at the hands of Galvez. Valle marched from the capital by the road to Toluca, at the head of a thousand men, and was reinforced by five hundred more, when he was met by a considerable reactionary force by which he was surrounded and captured. Valle was himself taken prisoner, and subsequently shot. A conspiracy had also been discovered in the city, which had for its object the assassination of various high personages. Marquez, in the interest of Zoluca, was at the head of about 4,700 men, and the latter, it was said, fully expected soon to enter the capital with very little opposition. Marquez had however attempted an entrance, and had suffered a repulse by the government forces, and had been forced to retreat to Cuantlan. Congress subsequently declared the city under martial law.

GRAY RUNS FOR OFFICE.—WITH AWAKE PATRIOTISM.—There are five thousand applicants for forty-four positions in the New York Custom House. Upon this the Express remarks that it seems to be forgotten by the Republican, especially by the Wide Awake cape and torch men, that in their preliminary drills last October and November they have already qualified themselves for places in the rank and file of the army, and that under these drills they are already prepared for office; there than the democracy can possibly be. And it should be remembered, too, that never before in the history of this Government, was there a place for every man that wanted a place—an office—a salary. General Scott would welcome whole regiments of the Wide Awake battalions with open arms. All they have to do is to change the Trench for the Musket, and they can have place and position at Fairfax, Arlington, Fort Pickens, Cairo, anywhere.

WHO DID IT?—Who voted down the Big Game? The South voted for it and the Republicans voted it down. Who voted down the Douglas Compromise? The South voted for it and the Republicans voted it down. Who voted down the Border State Compromise? The South proposed it and voted for it, and the Republicans voted it down. Who voted down the Crittenden Compromise? The South proposed it and voted for it, and the Republicans voted it down. Lincoln says the difficulty must be finally settled by compromise. The Republicans prefer war and then compromise, to compromise and peace.—Homes County (O.) Farmer.

WHO ADVOCATES THE WAR?—The loudest advocates of the existing deplorable war, in which the country has been involved by the Black Republican Party, are the political demagogues, the partisan priests, and the infamous speculators who are coining fortunes out of the calamities of their country. The first want office; the priests are for setting the siggers free; and the speculators are for the accumulation of pelf. The poor unfortunate People—the farmers, mechanics, and workmen—are to be taxed to death, and then enslaved, as a consequence of all this infamous business.

A BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS.—The American people see that they are on the verge of covering the land with rivers of blood, destroying to man's ruin, crippling every branch of industry, weighing the people down debt and spreading ruin with a lavish hand all over the country. To attempt to avert the horrors by concession and compromise is denominated treason, by the office holders who are preying upon the substance of the people.—Homes County (O.) Farmer.

NO COMPROMISE.—This is the class of men who oppose compromise. Mark them! A New York contractor says "he'll be damned if he wants to see or hear of any peace with the cursed secessionists for ten years." A man who makes \$1,000 a month out of the war would have a nice thing, if it could last ten years—120,000 a year, and \$1,200,000 in ten years. It is estimated that over 150,000 Republican politicians are directly interested in the war contracts.—They will fight hard against peace.

GODBY FOR AUGUST, has been received, and detracts nothing from its former enviable reputation.

HARPER FOR AUGUST, laden with its rich stores of historical, scientific and literary productions has been received.