

The Watchman.

BELLEVILLE, THURSDAY, AUG. 29.



Here shall the press the people's rights maintain. Unswayed by party or unbiassed by gain. Fidelity to truth to liberty and law. No favor sought and no fear shall own.

C. T. ALEXANDER, Editor and Publisher. P. O. MEEK.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

- FOR SENATOR.
WILLIAM H. BLAIR,
OF BELLEVILLE.
- ASSEMBLY.
ROBERT F. BARRON,
OF FERGUSON.
- ASSOCIATE JUDGES.
SAMUEL STROHECKER,
JOHN S. PROUDFOOT,
OF MILES AND MILESBERG.
- TREASURER.
JOHN B. MITCHELL,
OF BELLEVILLE.
- COMMISSIONER.
AMOS ALEXANDER,
OF PENN.
- AUDITOR.
GEORGE BUCHANAN,
OF FERGUSON.

That which was intended for a Union Meeting.

We had published the call for the meeting that assembled in the Court House on Monday evening last, with the expectation that it might result in some good, by healing the bitter animosities that exist in the minds of some men from circumstances growing out of this war. We always believed, and believe yet, that many honest Republicans, when they spoke of these being men in Centre county who believed in and adhered to the doctrine of secession, did not make such charges through any party animosity but were led to sincerely believe, through the influence of some mobocrat, that such men really live and breathe in Centre county. These delusions we hoped would be dispelled so that both parties could meet in one general meeting and freely discuss and lay before the public their views upon the manner in which this war can best be terminated with honor to the nation. The meeting has been held, and has resulted very differently from what we expected. We had every reason to believe that the sentiment of the people in general was near the same in favor of prosecuting this war until secession was crushed and peace then restored by settlement of the dispute in reference to the negro in such a way that it could never revive to agitate this nation. This we know is the almost universal sentiment of the people, and, if they could have had a fair expression of opinion in a union meeting, the present and all have united in one great party. We are sorry to say that the meeting has not favored this much desired object. And why? Judge Hale made a patriotic and telling speech that acted like a charm. Many things he said were endorsed by every Democrat present, and the meeting just felt like laying aside party lines and running but one ticket this fall. The resolutions which were then offered were just in time, and just in the proper language to be heartily endorsed by every one present. At that very moment, when all was harmony who should thrust himself forward on the notice of the meeting but blood and thunder McAllister. No person called upon him—no one wanted to hear him speak. But potentate like, he steps forward with all his self-important dignity, into the midst of the audience and commenced his speech. He first deprecated the terrible state of affairs which he imagined to exist in our very midst; he was troubled to know that traitors lived in and breathed the pure air of Centre county. From this assumed stand point he went off into a tirade of abuse and bitter slang, such as none but a malicious heart could give utterance to, towards the editors and supporters of the Democratic Watchman. They were traitors in his loyal estimation. Then he pulled and tugged at his suspenders, and writhed and twisted himself into as many shapes as a jackknife walking a warren fence. He evidently was in the greatest imaginable misery, from some unknown cause, (probably his conscience told him that he lied.) A jumpy thought for him, however, at this juncture came to his relief. He was a subscriber to, or at least was the possessor of a secession newspaper, printed in Kentucky. He would read from that, apparently forgetting that, according to his theory of treason, he was giving publication to treasonable sentiments. He then referred to an article in the Watchman which was copied from a Union paper in Baltimore, which did not laud Breckinridge half as highly as did the piece he read to prove the editors of this paper secessionists. If it be treason in one instance to publish what an-

other says of Breckinridge, why is not Mr. McAllister just as culpable as we are? Is he better than any other man, that he can take upon himself privileges which another dare not? He then reads an article in our news column, which was copied from the Philadelphia Inquirer, as telegraphic news, which simply asked who had ordered the burning of Hampton. Upon this discovery he flew into a terrible passion, at least from the flashing of his green eyes, we thought him mad. That was certainly proof positive that the Democratic Watchman, and, as a matter of course, its owners and supporters all sympathized with rebellion. From these facts he drew the conclusion, all-satisfactory to himself, that the editors of the Watchman, and other Democrats, were committing misdemeanor in the law by persuading men from enlisting in the army, probably, in the hope that he might be pleading a case of treason or misdemeanor against somebody to urge upon the grand jury present the necessity of finding an indictment. Oh, "chivalrous" McAllister, did you not see the portrait of the Goddess of Justice on the wall behind you. She seemed to weep that one who, for almost a lifetime, had made her precepts a study should so far forget her teachings and his own manhood as to strive to convict a man of a heinous crime without a hearing, merely to gratify his own personal malignity. Oh, "chivalrous" man, did you not know that you were in the halls of justice, pleading for injustice? Either an indictment or a mob. Did you not see the Goddess of Liberty blush to know that a son of her's should plead against the liberty of the press. You garble extracts from an editorial, quote, as the sentiments of men, what they publish as news, and in this way strive to convey the impression that the editors of the Watchman were striving to dissuade men from enlisting in defence of our country. We appeal to every candid man if this was fair. Instead of persuading from enlisting we venture to bet that we can give proof positive that we have induced more men to enlist than he has or ever will. His speech on Monday night has done more injury to this county than any thing that has happened since the commencement of this war. Instead of healing divisions, he has sown dissension. Instead of furthering a Union between the Democrats and Republicans, he has defeated it. Let him be responsible and wear the blame.

A New Order of Things.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22, 1861.—A new era has dawned. The recent order of the War Department, ordering to Washington all the regiments now organized in the Northern States, and all parts of regiments, even if untrained and without uniforms, is but one step in the new order of things that has been inaugurated 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 States from which they come. They will be armed and uniformed alike; the uniform being of the army regulation dress of blue cloth. A new nomenclature will be adopted, discarding the names of States, and referring only to the position which the respective regiments will occupy in the grand army of the United States.

The Administration decided to-day to take another step, which will be quite as startling as that of 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 these 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 warned to desist, and if they persist, shall be suspended. Attorney General Bates has been consulted on the subject, and says that the Government would be perfectly justified in doing so.

Thus the fiat has gone forth: "All newspapers that do not give a cordial, hearty support to all the measures of the Administration must be suppressed. Alas! the liberty of the press is ended; it has followed in the wake of the writ of Habeas Corpus." "The Constitution of Pennsylvania provides, in Art. 10, Section 7, The printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legislature, or any branch of the Government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof. The free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of man, and every citizen may freely speak, write, and print, on any subject being responsible for the abuse of that liberty." Article 1st, of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States, ratified and confirmed March 4th, 1791, provides, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Congress for a redress of grievances."

Such is the language of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, and of the United States, which guarantees to every citizen of this State and of the United States the free exercise of those most invaluable rights—freedom of opinion, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press. It is to the free exercise of this sacred bond, that we are indebted for the preservation of our Government through eighty-five years of its existence, for through the press do the acts of our public servants become known to the people, who can call them to account for their misdeeds at the ballot box. It is not an uncommon occurrence for the people to be deceived in the

character of the men whom they elect to represent them in the councils of the nation, yet even the worst characters are restrained in their action, through the fear of exposure and the consequent condemnation by their constituents. This power has kept the bad men often unfortunately get to represent us restrained or has so exposed their conduct, as to cause their recall and prevent forever their re-election. But this right is now suspended, and how shall the people know what their representatives do. How shall they know when their constitutional rights are infringed, until the iron chain that is already being forged is welded around their necks, and the last vestige of liberty has forever flown.

We have given, and will continue to give, unshrinking and cordial support to every CONSTITUTIONAL act of the Administration in its efforts to put down rebellion, to maintain the Union, the Government, and the Constitution, and to restore us once more to peace and harmony. But when we are asked to support EVERY act of that Administration, whether right or wrong, it is more than we, as freemen, WILL promise. As long as it supports the Constitution of our country we are with it, but when it violates that constitution we are opposed to it. We have been taught in the school of Democracy to revere that instrument, as the palladium of our rights, and when it is violated by this or any other Administration, we have a right, for which our fathers fought and bled, to raise our warning voice, however feeble, and denounce the scraggled hand that tampers with that sacred instrument. But this right, it seems, is now denied us under the color of military necessity, and we surrender with a prayer and a trust, that the Almighty ruler of heaven and earth may interfere in behalf of our beloved country, and save us from that destruction which is brooding over us.

But, Democrats, there is one blessed hope remains. Thank God, our people are intelligent. They understand our government, and know when their rights are assailed, and this knowledge has set in argument at work silently, that is accomplishing more for the cause of the Democracy, than all the newspapers in the world.

This paper announces the ticket of our party. It is a ticket that knows no defeat. Be true, therefore, Democrats, as you have always been, to the Constitution, the Union and the laws, the ticket and the resolutions; the cause is just and it will, it must, it cannot fail to triumph.

The Duties and Rights of Citizens.

The Government owes every citizen protection—protection for life, property and liberty. In return for this protection every citizen owes the Government obedience,—he may question the wisdom of laws, but he has no right to refuse obedience to them. His personal services, his possessions, even his life, constitute part of the resources of Government, upon which it may draw in cases of necessity. In despotic governments not only is this power over persons and property unlimited, but rulers assume to exercise supervision over the thoughts and opinions of their subjects. Men neither say what they think or think what they say. A word uttered in opposition to the conduct of the powers that be, subjects the unlucky individual to imprisonment and punishment. He may faithfully perform all his duties as a subject, but if he ventures to express an opinion against the conduct of those in power, he is treated as a criminal. Arbitrary authority and freedom of speech cannot exist in the same government. Either the one or the other must give way—and arbitrary power always suppresses free opinion.

In our Government, which is based upon popular will, freedom of speech and of the press is necessary to its existence. The moment this is destroyed the whole nature of our Government is changed. When it becomes dangerous for men to say what they think, our boasted liberties cease to be, and we are within the gloom of an overshadowing despotism.

But this freedom of opinion does not include the right to violate laws or oppose violence to the constitutional measures of Government. Law is as imperative in a Republic as in a Monarchy. If the Government taxes a man's property, the owner may grumble, but he must pay. If it demands his services in the army, he may object but he must go; no man has the right to set his private opinions above law, or to interpose obstacles to the execution of distasteful enactments. Neither has he the right to seek shelter under some fancied "Higher Law," and refuse to perform his constitutional obligations because disagreeable to his moral sense. This rule, if put in practice, would be destructive of all law, because removing the duty of implicit obedience. If laws are distasteful the remedy is in the hands of the people, who may require their repeal or modification by proper and lawful means.

The relations of citizens to the Government are, therefore, First—Duty to render implicit obedience to the laws and the government administering them. Second—Right to examine with perfect freedom the nature of our laws and the conduct of our rulers, approving or condemning as the case may be. There is no conflict between duty and right. They co-exist in perfect harmony; and as soon as they cease to harmonize the whole nature of our institutions must undergo a total and radical change.

Some of the intemperate partisans of the present National Administration say that it is not enough for a citizen to perform his whole duty to the Government, but he

must also cordially approve all its acts, and express the most unlimited confidence of men in power, whether they deserve it or not. And this despotic rule is sought to be enforced upon the plea that freedom of opinion and of the press tend to weaken the Government in this extraordinary crisis of its existence. But how can the Government be thus weakened? If the abuses complained of do not exist, then assaults upon imaginary evils must be harmless. If they do exist, they should be removed—and the only way to compel their removal is by directing against them the power of public opinion.

Look at the consequences that would follow the suppression of free discussion! Instead of the people dictating to the Administration, the Administration would dictate to the people. Applaud every act of the men in power, and they would be free to exercise unlimited authority without the slightest check imposed by the restraining power of public opinion. The Administration would no longer belong to the people, but the people to the Administration. Are we prepared to resign our boasted liberties to the keeping of the few men who happen for the time being to occupy stations of authority.—*Patrol and Union.*

Democratic County Convention.

The Democratic Delegates of Centre County met in pursuance of previous notice, at the Court House in the Borough of Belleville on Tuesday evening, the 27th inst., for the purpose of placing in nomination suitable candidates for the support of the party at the ensuing election. The Convention was organized by the election of Gen. George Buchanan of Gregg township as President, and J. G. Moyer of Hains and S. T. Shugert of Belleville, Secretaries.

The following named Delegates presented their credentials and took their seats as members of the Convention, viz:

- Bellefonte—S. T. Shugert and James Reading.
Boggs—Wm. Marks and John Poorman, Jr.
Benner—John A. S. Mallory and Joseph Keller.
Curtin—Joseph McCloskey.
Miles—Adam Shaffer, Sr., Geo. Shaffer and R. H. Foster.
Spring—Wm. Furey and W. H. Noll.
Hains—D. O. Bower, J. G. Moyer and Thomas Yearick.
Patten—Reuben H. Meek.
Walker—A. C. Geary and Henry Beck.
Gregg—John R. Schell, John Goodheart and Gen. George Buchanan.
Union—Joseph Alexander.
Harris—W. W. White and Samuel Gilliland.
Potter—Sam'l L. Foster, Daniel Fleisher, George Hofer and John Heckendorn.
Penn—L. P. Gehearty, D. A. Musser and Henry Krummrich.
Rush—A. Jackson and Dr. Hoops.
Halfmoon—Wm. Cross.
Howard—Wm. Randall.
Worth—Terrence McAlmarney.
Ferguson—Geo. W. Meek, Alex. Sample and John B. Mitchell.
Unionville—Thomas J. Geary.
Milesburg—James Furry.
Snowshoe—Austin Hinton, Burnside—R. C. Mulholland.
Marion—John Ziegler and Geo. Hoy, Sr.
Taylor—John Fink.
Liberty—Eldge.

A communication was here received and read from a Committee appointed at a meeting of citizens of Centre County held at the Court House on Monday evening 7th inst. to confer with the Delegates to the Democrat and Republican Conventions, to secure the nomination of a Union ticket, worthy the support of every unconditional Union man.

On motion of Mr. Yearick, the Convention unanimously declined to concur in the above recommendation and appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Yearick, Shugert and Geary, to communicate their non-concurrence to the committee.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of candidates for the respective offices, which resulted in the choice of the following as the Democratic Ticket for Centre County, viz:

- Senator—Wm. H. Blair, of Belleville.
Assembly—Robert F. Barron, of Ferguson.
Associate Judges—Sam'l S. Roebker of Miles, and John S. Proudfoot, of Milesburg.
Treasurer—Dr. John B. Mitchell, of Belleville.

Commissioner—Amos Alexander, of Penn. Auditor—Gen. George Buchanan, of Gregg, by acclamation.

The ballots were as follows:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
T. M. Hall,	17	16	16	18
Wm. H. Blair,	17	18	19	29
John T. Hoover,	13	12	11	

FOR ASSEMBLY.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Robert F. Barron,	15	21	29	
F. Kurtz,	3	(withdrawn)		

on 1st ballot.)

	7	5	4	17
Dr. Koerr,	9	14	17	
J. B. Shaffer,	16	7	1	
John A. Hunter,	3			
Wm. J. Kealsky,	3			

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Nath. J. Mitchell,	13	16	21	2
John S. Proudfoot,	15	13	18	29
Jno. L. Gray,	6	7	(withdrawn)	
S. Strohecker,	18	17	24	(elect'd)
Sam'l Gilliland,	6	8	(withdrawn)	
Samuel Mackee,	8	8	7	(withdrawn)

H. A. Mingle, 3 (withdrawn).
Henry Wimmer, 11 13 15 13
John Keff, 11 9 10 (withdrawn).
Wm. Allison, 3 3 (withdrawn).

FOR TREASURER.

	1st.
Dr. J. B. Mitchell,	30
Christian Derr,	14
Joseph Wilson,	3

FOR COMMISSIONER.

	1st.
Amos Alexander,	31
Sac. Foreman,	11
P. B. Gray,	3
Robert Thompson,	6
John Howe,	2
A. C. Witherrite,	4

FOR AUDITOR.

Gen. George Buchanan was nominated by acclamation a Standing Committee composed of one from each district was selected as follows:

- S. T. Shugert, Belleville. Henry Noll, Spring. Alex. Sample, Ferguson. John Poorman, Boggs. Jos. Roller, Benner. Jos. McCloskey, Curtin. R. H. Foster, Miles. D. O. Bower, Hains. Dr. J. M. Beck, Patten. John Divens, Walker. Jared B. Fisher, Gregg. Geo. L. Peters, Union. W. W. White Hains, John Garbich, Marion. John Copenhagen, Taylor. Ebenezer Records, Huston. Dan'l Fleisher, Custer. Jacob Pottsgraw, Halfmoon. L. Bullington, Milesburg. John Smith, Penn. Wm. Holt, Snowshoe. C. Munson, Rush. John H. Holt, Burnside. S. B. Leathers, Howard.

On motion Thomas Yearick and Capt. Israel Shaffer, were appointed Conferees to meet the Conferees from other portions of the District, to select a candidate for the Senate.

S. T. Shugert, then presented the following Resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democratic party is, and always has been, true to the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and that whilst we adhere with unwavering devotion to its organization as a conservator of right, meeting to all classes, whether North or South, equal and exact justice, we wage no war upon the present legally constituted authorities but on the contrary recognize and commend to them the great fundamental duty of seeing "the laws faithfully executed," whether in the suppression of Southern rebellion, or infractions of the Constitution and laws elsewhere.

Resolved, That our union of States being formed in peace and compromise, and here tofore maintained upon that basis as the spirit of the Government, should be so held, and that whilst we would counsel no relaxation in a determined purpose to crush the rebellion now existing in one portion of our one happy Union, at any cost and at any sacrifice, it is no disloyalty to the Government, it is no violation of our duty as American citizens—it is no sympathy with treason, to prefer, and express the preference for an honorable compromise of existing difficulties at any period that may be necessary.

Resolved, That the country being in a state of war and the Government struggling for National existence, it is no time to discuss the causes which produced the difficulties, or to countenance or encourage private, sectional or political animosities. We therefore proclaim ourselves loyal to the whole Union, as our fathers made it, with an unflinching purpose to sustain and support the Government, should he so held, to avert rebellion and establish the supremacy of the laws. To this end we recommend to our fellow citizens of all parties, forbearance in a patriotic devotion and a single purpose to aid, by all the means in our power, a vigorous prosecution of the war to a successful termination.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the ability and patriotism of the gentlemen named by this Convention for the respective offices, and take pleasure in commending the Ticket formed by the unanimous and vigilant support of the Democracy of Centre county.

Resolved, That we cordially endorse the course that has been pursued by our two Democratic papers—the Watchman and Reporter—in boldly and fearlessly speaking the truth, and hurling back, with indignity, charges of treason and disloyalty that have been cast at the Democratic party by the opposition press, and at the same time they supported the military arm of the Government, in maintaining the Union they favored a peaceful settlement of the difficulties in which our nation is involved.

Freedom of the Press.

Resolved, That it is true, as a general principle and is also expressly declared by one of the amendments to the Constitution, 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;" and that no power over the freedom of religion, freedom of speech, or freedom of the press shall be granted to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, all lawful powers respecting the same are reserved to the States respectively or to the people.—*Kentucky Resolution.*

CONGRESS SHALL MAKE NO LAWS, RESPECTING AN ESTABLISHMENT OF RELIGION, OR PROHIBITING THE FREE EXERCISE THEREOF, OR ABRIDGING THE FREEDOM OF SPEECH, OR OF THE PRESS.—*Constitution of the U. S.*

The rail comes up from an agonizing party just sinking beneath the waves of popular indignation. "Help me, Cassius, or I sink!" "Suppress all the Democratic newspapers, or we shall lose the fall elections." These are not the words used by the War-Division press, but no one who reads the signs of the times can doubt that this is their meaning. The chagrins the Republican party feels because the Democrats would not unite with it, knows no bounds, and seeing no other way to wreak their vengeance, they call such journals as our "secession sheets," in order to excite popular indignation against them. They will not place before their readers what we say for ourselves, nor do they cite a single line to prove their charges. It is simply assertion, and false assertion at that, as they will know. We will give you a thousand dollars a line for every one that can be furnished from our columns showing that we have advocated secession. Let the slanderers bring on their proof, or stop their infamous lying. We know very well, however, that they will do neither, but repeat, and re-repeat their falsehoods, day after day, without a twinge of conscience or a blush of shame.

But it would seem that these men were determined to drive the people of the North into rebellion. Their fears lend a thousand rumors to their imaginations. They imag-

ine "traitors" among us, and one paper even speculates on "a rising" in this city! Well, God knows how soon the Republicans may drive the people mad, but one thing we are sure of, there never will be any trouble in this city, unless the Republicans provoke it. It is a fixed rule in all governments that as you bind down the people you provoke insurrections and disorders, and as you give latitude and freedom, you have peace and safety. Austria has an insurrection every six weeks; Italy, before Garibaldi gave the people freedom, was a volcano constantly belching forth fire and smoke, and so it is the world over. It is human nature.

All that the opponents of the Administration ask, is the simple right to differ with it as to its policy. If their arguments against Mr. Lincoln's plan of restoring the Union, are to be met by mobs or martial law, the people will not be slow to conclude that it must be a very bad case that cannot vindicate itself in the arena of discussion. If editors—having nearly all the leading papers with a great proportion of the talent of the press on their side—cannot successfully vindicate the policy of the administration, then indeed, must it be sadly deficient in statesmanship. If these papers break the laws, or if their editors commit overt acts of treason, why deal with them accordingly, but if their offence simply be for opinion's sake, don't add hypocrisy to persecution.

The freedom of the press is something over which Congress nor the President has any control. No power, upon this subject, was delegated in the Constitution of the United States, to any Departments of the Federal Government. Mr. Jefferson, in the Kentucky resolutions which we quote, shows this. The Constitution is also just as explicit as language can make it. Mr. Lincoln might, with just as much right, dictate to ministers of the Gospel what sentiments they should preach, as to us what we shall write. If certain opinions are treasonable, they are treasonable anywhere, and the clergyman who preaches the glorious Gospel of peace, may, ere long, find his calling gone.

It is evident, however, these attacks upon the press proceed from the basest and most selfish motives. The present affords few dissipated people an opportunity to gratify some long cherished revenge—to wreak their cowardly spite, which, under other circumstances, they would be compelled to smother. These men hang like fiends round all social convulsions of this kind, and take a malicious pleasure in producing all the disorder they can. The more the merrier for them. Nothing is too "Satanic" for their delight—nothing too hellish for their pleasure. Let the freedom of the press be interfered with, however, and no one can answer for the consequences. New York is a smothering earthquake. Already the masterings of an angry storm have been heard. The great social problem that has met mankind at every turn—the eternal hostility between capital and labor—is yet unsolved. It is never wise to turn a simple opponent into a deadly enemy. But attack the freedom of the press, and thousands will cry for revenge sooner or later, who would never have thought of it before. It is an easy matter to start a revolution, but a difficult one to stop it.—*Ed.*

Billy Brown Again.

This celebrity has again had one of his semi-monthly fits, and we hope he feels much better since the copious discharge of extraneous gassy matter which settles in his head, and is, as the doctors say, caused by an over-charged stomach. The poor fellow, they say, is afflicted with a duple-pelvous appetite which he cannot refrain from gratifying, and when he does so, it invariably brings on those periodical spasms of which the last Centre Democrat is the fruit. But we are glad to know he feels somewhat better now, and hope for his sake, that he may not soon be afflicted with the like again.

Our fathers resorted to the bayonet and poured out their blood to establish this government, during the period of the Revolution in 1812 they resorted to the bayonet and poured out their blood to maintain it.— Shall we, their sons, not take the same weapon in our hands and pour out our blood in its defence, when necessary? This Union must be preserved, peaceably, if possible, forcibly, if must.—*Democrat.*

Why, yes, of course, Colonel Brown, you said more than three months ago, that you would fight and pour out "our blood" in its defence, and it surprises all who heard you make that remark, to know that you have not, ere this, done what you said you would do.

"I won't say, go, boys, but come, boys."— Now do, Colonel, make those words good.— Be a man for once in your life. Enlist in one of the companies now forming, and go fight for the Union and the Constitution. It will be better employment, we assure you, than striving to excite mobs to violate that Constitution, which, if effected by you, will recoil with terrible weight upon your own head.

"NATIONAL ZETTING."—This is the name of a new German weekly paper just started in New York, at the rate of \$2 per annum, or fifty cents for three months. It is a party paper, and strongly advocates a termination of the civil war now in progress.— What its particular plan is for bringing about so desirable an end and a restoration of our once happy Union is not yet announced, but we presume will be in due time.

The paper is a large one, ably edited and neatly printed in quarto form, and will doubtless secure an extended circulation.