

Capt. Thos. Francis Meagher on the War.

A few days since on a festive occasion at Jones' Woods, New York, got up for the benefit of the widows and orphans of those who fell in the ranks of the Sixty-ninth, at Ball run, Capt. Thomas Francis Meagher was called to the stand, and after speaking in terms of admiration of, and devotion to the Federal cause he continued:

Will the Irishmen of New York stand by this cause—[cries of "we will," "we will,"] resolutely, heartily, with inexorable fidelity, despite of all the sacrifices it may cost, despite of all the danger into which it may compel them, despite of all the bereavements and abiding gloom it may bring upon such homes as this day mis the industry and love of the dead soldiers of the Sixty-ninth, but in some respects to console and cheer which the festivities of this day have taken place. [Cries of "Yes, yes, yes."] For my part I ask no Irishman to do that which I myself am not prepared to do. [Cheers.] My heart my arm, my life, is pledged to the national cause, and to the last it will be my highest pride, as I conceive it to be my holiest duty and obligation to share its fortunes. [Applause.]

I care not to what party the Chief Magistrate of the Republic belonged. I care not upon what plank or platform he may have been elected. The platform disappears before the Constitution, under the injunction of the oath which the national flag, as the Capital of the day of his inauguration. [Cheers.] The party disappears in the presence of the nation, and as Chief Magistrate duly elected and duly sworn, is bound to protect and administer the national property for the benefit of the nation, so should every citizen concur with him in loyal and patriotic action, discarding the mean passions and maxims of the local politicians—[hear, hear]—and substituting the national interest, the national honor, for the selfishness the huxtering, or the vengeance of party. [Enthusiastic cheering.] To me at all events, the potency of the national government, the honor and glory of the national flag, are infinitely higher value than the Regency at Albany, the Tammany Wigwag, Mozart Hall, or the pewter Mug. [Cheering and laughter.] Nor shall I utter a word in behalf of the liberty of the press, or the liberties and immunities of the citizen, restrain me in the theoretic allegiance I owe the nation and its executive, now that the rights and authority of both are jeopardized. [Hear, hear.] The interests of the nation, the national honor, for the selfishness the huxtering, or the vengeance of party. [Enthusiastic cheering.] To me at all events, the potency of the national government, the honor and glory of the national flag, are infinitely higher value than the Regency at Albany, the Tammany Wigwag, Mozart Hall, or the pewter Mug. [Cheering and laughter.] Nor shall I utter a word in behalf of the liberty of the press, or the liberties and immunities of the citizen, restrain me in the theoretic allegiance I owe the nation and its executive, now that the rights and authority of both are jeopardized. [Hear, hear.]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

GRAND MARRIAGE FANDANGO.—We are not in the habit of giving editorial publicity to wedding festivals, but one has occurred recently which certainly deserves something more than a passing notice. The parties immediately concerned are of German extraction, and residents of Roopburg, and in accordance with their characteristic hospitality, had made arrangements to entertain all that, choose to come. The house was brilliantly illuminated, and at an early hour on Tuesday evening was overflowing with guests. The dancing, feasting and fun commenced early and was carried on with the greatest possible gusto "till broad day light in the morning." During the early part of evening a large body of male "guests," from Bellefonte, visited Roopburg for the purpose of paying their respects to the bride and groom, and were entertained in a most hospitable style. The entire affair is said to have passed off in a most harmonious and pleasant manner.

TRAMPASERS.—Farmers residing in the vicinity of town are making complaints of the trespassers, both old and young. The old depredators go with bags, at night, and levy contributions of the corn and potato fields, while the young brigands charge upon the apple orchards with a reckless and incredible. The law on the subject is stringent; any person entering upon the premises of another, with intent to steal fruit or vegetables, or destroy trees, fences or shrubbery, is liable to both fine and imprisonment. The farmers, out of respect to the parents of some of the boys who are guilty of these irreparable acts, have been lenient heretofore, but we hear that a number are determined in the future to punish all depredations on their premises to the full extent of the law.

ACCIDENT ON THE RAILROAD.—An accident occurred just below the depot, on the Susquehanna Railroad, on Wednesday morning last, by which the passenger car was thrown off the track and down an embankment into the creek. The car was slightly injured, but no personal casualty occurred.

THE LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5. Respected gentlemen, who have arrived from North Carolina by a circuitous route, say the Union prospects in that State are of the most encouraging character. The acting Governor is a reliable Union man. Secret "Leagues of Loyalty" exist in every county, and are rapidly increasing in strength, already numbering one half of the voting population. A Provisional State Government will be put in operation in a few months. Two full brigades of loyal men have been enrolled. The "League" have made extended arrangements for electing a member of Congress from every district. Four were known to have been elected on the 21st of August; and the latest news is that the entire eight are elected—each having received a large vote. They are among the best men in the State who will assist upon a vigorous prosecution of the war. Their certificates of election will bear the signature of the Governor, and the broad seal of the State. Since the engagement at Hatteras Inlet, the North Carolina troops have been withdrawn from Virginia. Many of them are dissatisfied with the war and those who entered the service for the term, refuse to continue in the Confederate employment. The pay-rolls of the Pennsylvania Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Twentieth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Thirty-second Regiments are in the hands of the Paymaster, and the men will be immediately paid up to August 31st. A soldier arrived to-day from Gen. BANK'S column, who had part of his blouse shot away by a stray cannon ball, fired across the Potomac by the Rebels.

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGES BY REBELS.

A RAILROAD TRAIN THROWN INTO THE RIVER. THE BAGGAGEMASTER ALONE ESCAPING UNINJURED. Hudson, Mo., Sept. 5.—Abe Hunger, the baggage master on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, furnishes to the correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat the following account of a diabolical outrage on that road on Tuesday last. The passenger express train, bound west, was thrown into the Plate river, by the tippers, on the east end of the bridge having been burned up as to give way when the train reached that portion. The entire train went down, the engine tearing over, and the baggage, freight, mail and two passenger cars falling, piled on the top. The passenger cars were completely crushed. I was the only one on the train that escaped unhurt. After getting out of the baggage car, I commenced taking the passengers that were not killed from the wreck. Conductor J. C. Coulter died in a few minutes. Frank Clark, engineer, had one leg completely twisted and fractured. He died in a few minutes after being discovered. Martin Field, mail agent; Chas. Moore, fireman; and F. Fox, a brakeman, were killed. Among the wounded were Mr. Medill, of Ohio, a son of Dr. Medill, and his wife; both badly wounded. I could not learn the names of all the passengers, but I got the names of a few. An engine, and with physicians and other necessities, returned to the scene of disaster at 3 o'clock A. M. The greatest excitement prevails in St. Joseph in regard to this inhuman outrage.

CAIRO, Sept. 5. Gen. Grant this morning telegraphed to the Kentucky Legislature that the rebel forces had invaded Kentucky, and were occupying and fortifying strong positions at Hickman and Clark Bluffs. This afternoon he received a reply that his message, with one from Gov. Magoffin of 7 o'clock, P. M. Magoffin, had been referred to a special committee. Gov. Harris, in his message, says that "the troops that landed at Hickman last night did so without my knowledge or consent, and I am confident, without the consent of the President. I have telegraphed to President Davis, requesting their immediate withdrawal. The accounts from the rebellion in South-east Missouri are conflicting. Their numbers have been variously estimated at from 9,000 to 30,000. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5.—Capt. Gortch, who yesterday headed an expedition for carrying off arms to Elizabethtown from the Confederates, has been arrested.

QUINT, Ill., Sept. 4. Gen. Pope arrived here last night. He will leave this evening to take the field in Missouri. The Rebels have torn up the railroad track and cut down the telegraph poles between Hunwell and Shelbina. Martin Green was between these places yesterday with a force of two thousand well armed troops, and he has been successful in driving the Rebels back. Gen. Halbur is represented to be west of Shelbina with twelve or fifteen thousand of Iowa and Illinois troops. The report that Gen. Fremont had disapproved of and countermanded Gen. Pope's orders regarding the policy adopted by him in Northern Missouri, and particularly with regard to levying contributions in Marion county and Painesville, are without foundation. The Susquehanna ran down to Otracoke Inlet and the fortifications there completely deserted. The Confederates had carried away the guns, and the white flag was every where exhibited.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.—Archbishop Kenrick of Baltimore, has issued a circular, directing the observance of the National Fast Day as appointed by the President, and also the state use of prayers for civil rulers, including the prayer for the President, composed by Bishop Carroll some years since. Bishop WITTINGHAM, of Maryland, some time since issued a pastoral letter, enjoining the observance of the day, and setting forth a special service. ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5. Prince Napoleon and suite arrived here at six o'clock this morning, from Chicago, and took rooms at the Planter's House. A military escort had been provided by General Fremont to attend the Prince from the depot to his quarters, on the arrival of the regular train; but after waiting on the levee until 9 o'clock, it was ascertained that the Prince had quietly entered the city three hours before. CLEVELAND, Sept. 5.—The Union State Convention was held at Columbus to-day. It was largely attended, and the union of the Democrats and Republicans enthusiastically greeted. DAVID TOB (Democrat) was nominated for Governor, and BENJ. STANWELL (Republican) for Lieutenant-Governor. The balance of the ticket was divided between the Democrats and Republicans. LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5. A report was widely circulated that Ex Mayor Barber had received a despatch, asserting positively the death of President DAVID.

THE DEMOCRATIC WATCHMAN.

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Northern Traitors.

We have a class of traitors in the North, who are doing more to embarrass the Government and misrepresent the feeling of our people, than the same number of men South can possibly do. The war in which we are engaged is for the maintenance of the Government, the Constitution and the Laws.—Congress has said so; President Lincoln has said so. Such being the fact, how comes it that we find men who are office holders and hirelings under the Administration, deny this, and declare that the object of war is the abolition of slavery in all the Southern States? We notice that many of the prominent Republican papers insist that this is the object of the war, and at a late meeting of the Republican State Committee of New York, a resolution was adopted proclaiming that "the extinction of slavery must be achieved before hostilities would cease." From a late number of the Harrisburg Telegraph, the special organ of the Secretary of War, and which is published by the Postmaster of that city, we clip the following sentiments: "There cannot and there will never be peace again so long as slavery exists in the United States, as long as slavery exists in the South. This is the decree of God himself, who has declared an eternal antagonism between right and wrong!" "To talk of peace, therefore as long as slavery exists on this continent, in conjunction with freedom, is both foolish and impracticable!" "If we intend to be free, the sooner we go to work to exterminate and banish the institution of slavery, the longer our Freedom will last and the nobler it will become."

Now, we insist that the Government owes it to itself to have the author of the above sentences arrested and tried for treason.—The President has assured the people, North and South, that the war is not to be waged for the overthrow of slavery. If he is sincere, why does he continue men in power who deny this, and insist that the extinction of slavery is the object of the war? Why does Mr. Lincoln permit his hirelings to misrepresent him and the objects of his Government? These declarations of his office holders are not only calculated to agitate and stagger Union men in the South, nearly every man of them slaveowners, but, if persisted in, create mutinies in our own army—nine-tenths of the men of which will not agree that the object of the war is for anything else than the preservation of the Union and the Constitution. We contend that the men who utter language like the sentences above quoted, misrepresent the Government, and should be arrested at once and punished as traitors. They are creating a distrust in the country and in the minds of the people, and we repeat that the President owes it to himself and to the cause in which all loyal citizens are engaged, to disabuse the minds of Union men, North and South, by not only turning the men out of office who misrepresent the objects of the Government, but to punish them for their treason. This the President will do, if he regards his own pledged word.

CERTAIN hungry Republicans in this State who have not been gorged to the neck with public plunder and the spoils, are exceedingly anxious that the Democrats should drop their party organization and hang on the skirts of Republicans. So far as we are concerned, we are obliged to these disinterested gentlemen, but must beg leave to decline the unbecoming connection. Doves and hawks do not mate, neither can Democracy mix with the murky stream of Republicanism. No, gentlemen, we contend for principle, and not for plunder, and would rather remain forever in the minority than gain power by such an improper alliance. From the downfall of the Democratic party dates the ruin of the country; and although matters are bad enough now, yet we believe there is vitality enough in the old Democratic organization to restore the country to its former power and prosperity. We exhort our Democratic friends to remain faithful, honest and true to their principles. A brighter day will soon dawn.—Fulton Democrat.

BURIAL OF A SOLDIER.—On Tuesday last, the Bellefonte Femibiles, assisted by the Eagle Guards, escorted to their last resting place the remains of their late comrade-in-arms, Joseph Fulton, who died at the Miesburg Iron Works on Monday last, of camp fever, by which he had been confined to his room ever since the company returned home in the latter part of July last. The Brass Band headed the procession, playing a solemn funeral march, and although the cortege was comparatively small, the slowly moving lines and solemn music created a profound impression upon all that witnessed it. The body was interred by the soldiers without the usual martial ceremonies, there being no drums with which to perform the customary firing ceremony. SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. John Brackbill, of this place, narrowly escaped being killed a few days ago, by his horse running away, while on a business tour through Pennsylvania. It appears that, the traces becoming detached from the swing tree, the horse became frightened and started off at full speed and had proceeded but a short distance when the wagon upset, precipitating Mr. Brackbill under it, and severely injuring him in several places. The horse broke away from the wagon as soon it upset, and this fact alone, probably, saved Mr. Brackbill from being killed.