that he was crossing the Osage. Fremont's order to march was issued to an army of nearly 40,000, many of the regiments badly equipped, with inadequate supplies of ammunition, clothing and transportation. With what prospect, it must be inquired, can Gen. Fremont, under such circumstances, expect to overtake a retreating army, some one hundred miles ahead with a deep river between?

Gen. Hunter expressed to the Secretary of War his decided opinion that Gen. Fremont was incompetent and unfit for his extensive and important command. This opinion he gave reluctantly, for the reason that he held the position of second in command.

The opinion entertained by gentlemen of position and intelligence, who have approached and observed him, is, that he is more fond of pomp than of the stern realities of war—that his mind is incapable of fixed attention or strong concentration—that his mismanagement of affairs since his arrival in Missouri, the State has almost been lost, and that if he is continued in command, the worst results may be anticipated. This is the concurrent testimony of a large number of the most intelligent men in Missouri.

Leaving Tipton on the 13th, we arrived at St. Louis on the same day, and on the 14th the Secretary of War directed me to issue the following instructions to Gen. Fremont:

ST. LOUIS, Mo. Oct. 14, 1861.—GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs me to communicate the following as his instructions for your government:

"In view of the heavy sums due, especially in the Quarter Master's Department in this city, amounting to some $4,500,000 it is important that the money, which may now be in the hands of the disbursing officers, or be received by them, be applied to the current expenses of your army in Missouri, and these debts to remain unpaid until they can be properly examined and sent to Washington for settlement; the disbursing officers of the army to distribute the funds, and not transfer them to irresponsible agents—in other words, those who do not hold commissions from the President, and are not under bonds. All contracts to be made by the disbursing officers. The Senior Quarter master here has been verbally instructed by the Secretary as above.

It is deemed unnecessary to erect field-works around this city, and you will direct their discontinuance: also those, if any in course of construction at Jefferson City.—In this connection, it is seen that a number of commissions have been given by you.—No payments will be made to such officers, except to those whose appointments have been approved by the President. This of course, does not apply to officers with volunteer troops. Col. Andrews has been verbally so instructed by the Secretary; also, not to make transfers of funds, except for the purpose of paying the troops.

The erection of barracks near your quarters in this city to be at once discontinued.

"The Secretary has been informed that the troops of Gen. Lane's command are committing depredations on our friends in Western Missouri. Your attention is directed to this in the expectation that you will apply the corrective.

"Maj. Allen desires the service of Captain Turnly for a short time, and the Secretary hopes you may find it proper to accede there to,

"I have the honor to be very respectfully.
"Your obedient servant,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.
"Maj. Gen. J. C. Fremont, Commanding Department of the West, Tipton, Mo."

Instructions were previously given (Oct. 12) to the Hon. James Craig to raise a regiment at St. Joseph, Mo.

We left St. Louis Oct 14, and arrived at Indianapolis in the evning. Remained at Indianapolis Oct. 15, and conversed freely with Gov. Morton. We found that the State of Indiana had come nobly up to the work of suppressing rebellion. Fifty-five regiments, with several batteries of artillery, had been raised and equipped—a larger number of troops in proportion to population than any other State has sent into the field. The best spirit prevailed, and it was manifest that additional troops could readily be raised. The Governor had established an arsenal, and furnished all the Indiana troops with full supplies of ammunition for three batteries of artillery. This arsenal was visited, and found to be in full operation. It was under the charge of a competent phyrotechnist.—Quite a number of females were employed in making cartridges, and I venture to assert that the ammunition is equal to that which is manufactured anywhere else. Gov. Morton stated that his funds for this purpose were exhausted, but the Secretary desired him to continue his operations, and informed him that the Government would pay for what had been furnished to the troops in the field It is suggested that an officer of ordnance be sent to Indianapolis to inspect the arsenal, and ascertain the amount expended in the manufacture of ammunition, with a view to reimbursing the State

We left Indianapolis, Oct. 16, for Louisville, Ky., where we arrived at 12½ o'clock, p. m., and had an interview with Gen. Sherman, commanding the Department at Cumberland. He gave a gloomy picture of affairs in Kentucky, stating that the young men were generally secessionists, and had joined the Confederates, while the Union men, the aged and conservatives, would not enrol themselves to engage in conflict with their relation on the other side. But few regiments could be raised. He said that Buckner was in advance of the Green River with a heavy force on the road to Louisville, and an attack might be daily expected, which with the force he had he would not be able to resist; but nevertheless he would fight them. He, as well as citizens of the State of Kentucky must furnish the troops to drive the rebels from the State.

His force then consisted of 10,000 troops in advance of Louisville, in camp at Nolin river, and on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at various points; at Camp Dick Robinson, or acting in conjunction with Gen. Thomas, 9,000; and two regiments at Henderson, on the Ohio, at the mouth of the Green river. On being asked the question what force he deemed necessary, he promptly replied 200,000 men. This conversation occured in the presence of ex-Secretary Guthrie and General Woods. The Secretary of War replied that he supposed that the Kentuckians would not in any number take up arms to operate against the rebels.

But he thought Gen. Sherman over-estimated the number and power of the rebel forces; that the Government would furnish troops to Kentucky to accomplish the work; but that he (the Secretary) was tired of defensive war, and that the troops must assume the offensive and carry the war to the firesides of the enemy, that the season for operations in Western Virginia was about over, and that he would take the troops from there and send them to Kentucky, but he begged of Gen. Sherman to assume the offensive and keep the rebels hereafter on the defensive.—The Secretary desired that the Cumberland Ford and Gap should be seized, and the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad taken possession of, and the artery that supplied the rebellion cut straight off.

Complaint was made of the want of arms, and on the question being asked, what became of the arms we sent to Kentucky? we were informed by Gen. Sherman that they had passed them into the hands of the Home Guards and could not be recovered; that many were already in the hands of the rebels; and others refused to surrender those in their possession, alleging the desire to use them in defence of their individual homes if invaded. In the hands of individuals, and scattered over the State, these arms are lost to the army in Kentucky.

Having ascertained that 6 200 arms had arrived from Europe at Philadelphia, 3,000 of them were ordered to Gov. Morton, who promised to place them immediately in the hands of troops to be sent to Kentucky. The remaining 3,200 of them were sent to Gen. Sherman at Louisville. Negley's Brigade at Pittsburg, 2,800 strong, two companies of the Nineteenth Infantry from Indianapolis, the Eighth Wisconsin regiment at St. Louis, the Second Minnessota Volunteers at Pittsburg, and two regiments in Wisconsin, were then ordered to Kentucky—making in all a reinforcement for that State of about 10,000 men.

We left Louisville at 3 P. M. for Lexington, accompanied Gen. Sherman and Mr. Guthrie; remained there a few hours, and then went to Cincinnati. At Lexinton, also, we found that the opinion existed that the young men of Kentucky had joined the rebels, that no large bodies of troops could be raised in Kentucky, and that the defence of the State must necessarily devolve upon the Free States of the West and the Northwest.

Respectfully submitted,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.
Hon. SIMON CAMERON Sect'y of War.

The Watchman.

ELLEFONTE, THURSDAY, NOV. 14.

"Here shall the press the people's rights maintain,
Unawed by party or unbribed by gain;
Pledged but to truth to liberty and law,
No favor sways us and no fear shall awe."

DEMOCRACY—*"A sentiment not to be appaled, corrupted or compromised. It knows no baseness; it cowers to no danger; it oppresses no weakness. Destructive only of despotism, it is the sole conservator of liberty, labor and prosperty It is the sentiment of Freedom, of equal rights, of equal obligations—the law of nature pervading the law of the land."*

C. T. ALEXANDER, Editor and Publisher.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

If there is anything in this world we dislike to do more than another, it is to dun our patrons for subscription. We have now sent you our paper weekly for better than six months, which has cost us about six hundred dollars. Not more than one hundred of our one thousand subscribers have paid us, leaving us this day four hundred and fifty dollars out of pocket. This is a great big pile of money these hard times.—We need it badly, and we will be much obliged to our friends if they will now pay up.

According to our terms, each subscriber would owe us two dollars; we, however, in consideration of the hard times, will agree to receive one dollar and seventy five cents from all who pay us between this and the 1st of December, and give them a receipt in full for one year's subscription. Now is your time, friends, to save money. We will have two weeks of Court between this and that time, when many of you will be in town.—We shall be glad to have you call either at the Printing Office in Reynolds' Iron Front, where one of the hands will wait upon you, or at my Law Office in Reynolds' Arcade, where you will be greeted with our most polite and improved bow——provided you bring one dollar and seventy five cents along.

Those who have no business in town at Court, can send the amount to us by letter, and receive a receipt by return mail. Now friends, come along with your "spondulics"—the amount is small for you, and you will not miss it: but if you all pay up it will be a great deal to us. We can then pay our debts and will promise you a bigger and a more genteel paper after Court than even heretofore.

Your Ox, or My Bull.

The fable writer was wise. A few weeks ago it was laid down as law, by some ardent newspapers, that no man who disapproved of any of the acts of the Administration in suppressing the rebellion, could be regarded as a sincere patriot. On the contrary, if any one expressed a disapprobation of the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, or of the arrest of citizens on telegraphic dispatches, or of any other act of the Administration or of any of its members, the disapprover was pronounced a sympathizer with traitors, and in fact no better than a secessionist. It was a very comfortable doctrine so long as the Administration precisely agreed with these ardent gentlemen in their views of the war. It never occurred to them as a possible thing that the Government could do anything for the suppression of the rebellion which "all good citizens" would not heartily approve, and, in their ardor, it did not appear possible that the Administration could ever disagree with them. They, in fact, imagined that they carried the Government in their own pockets, to be used about as they pleased.

But times have changed. The Administration has a mind of its own, and occasionally pursues a course which those very gentlemen do not like. Here is an excellent opportunity for the application of their standard of loyalty. "If you don't stand by the Administration you are a traitor."—But the Administration refuse to emancipate the slaves, the Administration modify Fremont's proclamation, the Administration occasionally order a slave to be returned to his master. These very editors, who, three months ago, pronounced every man a traitor who did not back the Administration under all circumstances, "through thick and thin," cannot bring up their own patriotism to the point, and therefore refuse to support, claiming their right to disapprove, and to abuse the Administration. No rank secessionist has used more violent language, or struck more severe and cowardly blows at the President and his Cabinet than the very men who, three months ago, pronounced a disagreement with these officers rank treason.

The same remarks apply to private individuals as to public newspapers. The most furious denouncers of the President to-day are those who, a few weeks since, proposed to hang every one who disagreed with them as to the mode of prosecuting the war. An illustration of this occurred on Change in New York a day or two since. One of those men who damaged the Administration by their professions of adherence to it, an attache of one of the sensational dailies which was equally noted for this doctrine of treason, and himself a former noisy declaimer against every one who would have advised the administration to vary its course, loudly declared "The Administration has sold out the North to the Breckinridge secessionists of Kentucky," adding with an oath, "and now I don't care which whips." The calm indignation of the New York merchants who heard this fulmmination, was its fitting rebuke. But such a remark, on a public exchange, indicates the arrogance of these men.

The question constantly arrises, how shall we treat them?

We receive numerous communications proposing that the Secretary of State should visit certain notorious enemies of the President on the slavery question with summary incarceration. But we suggest to our correspondents that they are wrong. We have recently had from Judge Nelson, a very clear and intelligible definition of the crime of treason. These men are not traitors under that difinition. They themselves invented the name of traitors for those who differed, even in a moderate degree from the Administration. But because they taught falsehood, there is no reason why their doctrine should be adopted for the sake of convicting and punishing them. Rather let them feel the loss of confidence and the ridicule, which their two-faced principles necessarily bring on them. We do not approve of the arrest and imprisonment of any man, in a loyal State, without due process of law. Because these gentlemen have encouraged the Secretary of State in adopting that course, we do not, by any means desire to have them suffer the wrong they have approved.

When any man, in a State where there is no war, commits the crime of treason, let him be indicted by the grand jury and convicted and punished in the regular way.—When men show their enmity to the Union by insidious attacks upon it, by expressing greater attachment to the interests of a class than to the interests of the whole, or in any other way that is not indictable as a crime, let them be punished by public contempt. not by mobs or by any other illegal process. But when men, Abolitionists or others, sincerely desiring the preservation of the Union, express, in proper terms, their disapproval of the course of the Administration, and in the ordinary and deacent ways of gentleman and citizens, seek to inculcate their views of the proper course to be pursued, for the great end we all desire to attain, they should be tried as American freemen, and their arguments met and refuted, or adopted.—We decidedly disapprove of every proposition to send Abolitionists to Fort Lafayette, and every hint towards the encouragement of mobs.—*Journal of Commerce.*

A Mission to Europe.

We have a rumor from Albany that Thurlow Weed and Arcbishop Hughes are about to start for Europe to endeavor to counteract the operations of the Southern emissaries and prevent any recognition of the Southern confederacy by either France or England.—They go of course in an official capacity.—There is some significance in the selection of Thurlow Weed for so important a mission. He is the antagonist of Greely and the whole school of Abolitionized Republicans, and evidently has the confidence of the President. Speaking of the causes which led to the present war, he uses this language in the Albany *Evening Journal:* "Congress adjourned having done and said nothing to strengthen and encourage the Union men of the border States. The great and powerful States of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee were lost to the Union, while three other States, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, are struggling to maintain their positions in it because the Republican press and the Republican representatives were beguiled into the popular idea that they discharged their first and highest duty in standing on the Chicago Platform." And later still, when the people had rallied, without distinction of party, to the defence of the Union, the same predominant influence in the Republican party, by dictating political battles to be fought, has, according to the same authority, "added another year to the war, $100,000,000 to its cost, and opened graves for 15,000 or 30,000 more soldiers."

[For the Watchman.

"The Civil War in America."

There is, perhaps, scarcely a person in America, who has at all interested himself in the news of the day—the most important news, in all probability, Americans of this generation will ever be called upon to read, who has not read some of the slanders and misrepresentations of our nation under the above title, penned by an Englishman, who has been treated as Americans only know how to treat strangers—with the greatest kindness and courtesy—but which, as in the case of Dickens, has been entirely thrown away upon L. L. D. Russel.

I do not think he sympathizes with either portion of our nation, only so far as our unhappy condition serves as a theme on which to vent his British malice; and traveling from one to the other he has abused indiscriminately the leaders and the led of both North and South. He, with many exaggerations, descants upon every operation, exposes every weakness, where there are any, and where none exist, supplying them from his own fertile imagination, until one, who had never been acquainted with America, on reading one of his articles would think we were the merest fraction in the scale of nations; that England was our guardian, and that we only existed by her suffrance. Yet, is it not indelibly engraved upon the tablets of Clio, that we, even *we*, in our infancy, twice on land, and lake, and ocean, whipped this mighty meddler in-other mens' matters, with her six hundred years of experience, and sent her smarting to the shelter of her own shores?

Perhaps this has escaped the memory of Mr. Russel, or, judging from his letters, we might easily conclude that it had never occupied a place there. If this is the case, some Briton who has the honor of his nation at heart, should inform this Doctor of Laws of the fact, that, as he lessens the magnitude of our star, the brilliancy of England fades out in a tenfold proportion.

Nor is it Mr. Russel alone who thus seeks to injure our reputation among European nations. The English press, from the organ of Lord Palmerston down, has united in the abuse of our government, and of the principles on which it is founded. "The bubble of Domocracy has burst," they tell us and the world, with the gravity which characterizes an individual in his dotage, and a nation tottering to its fall.

Throwing aside the fact, of which the English have often reminded us, that "blood is thicker than water," and leaving out our claims for sympathy upon them on the plea that our language, manners and customs, are identical, it must mortify John Bull considerably, to think that a fragment of a nation as weak as the American corresponndent of the *Times* represents the Southern Confederacy to be, will succeed in bursting a "bubble" so long and so persistently pursued by himself in vain.

John Bull is also terribly "worked up" by the magnitude of our loan; we have authorized a loan of five hundred millions of dollars! He sees no brighter prospect ahead of us than taxation, destitution and national bankruptcy. Loaded down and groaning under a burden of a thousand millions of *pound sterling* himself, a debt which he contracted by indulging in his failing of prying into matters which did not concern him, he yet dares to blame us for giving our support to a Government which has so long supported us, and under which have grown and flourished as no people ever did on his boasted ilse.

Yes, John, although at the close of our first conflict with your majesty, we owed but forty millions, and at the termination of the second but one hundred and thirty millions, though, we at an expense of one hundred and seventy millions of dollars twice flogged you to a stand still, we deem five hundred times that amount scarcely sufficient to administer the same lesson to a mere fragment of our nation. Remember that we have no *white slaves* here, we have no men laboring for 25 cents a day; we are *all* wealthy, and so far from not giving our Government every support needful, we will grumble not at an expense of millions, nor billions of dollars, if we but succeed in preserving our institutions.

But to return to Mr. Russel. He looks upon the "Civil war in America" as the end of our institutions, and the death struggle of our nation and writes constantly in that strain, quite forgetting the innumerable civil wars which have agitated and convulsed his own "fast anchored ilse" since the conquest of William the Norman. Let us, for a moment, look at Old England as reprsented by her own historians. It is scarcely necessary to mention the continual outbreaks between the Kings and their Barons, or the murder of Edward the Second, the bitter feuds which have always existed between members of the same family, parents and children, the wars of the Roses, or the murder of Richard the Second; although such things never *can* occur in our nation, we need not refer to them for proofs that England has suffered from civil wars a thousand times more than a Democratic Government possibly can, although the English people tell us that their constitution is freeer now than during the reigns of the Plantagenets and Tudor, she also boasts that she has had the same form of government since the time of William the Conqueor.

We need not look to the hundred and sixty years prior to the union of the Roses, of which Macauley says, "nine kings reigned in England. Six of these nine were deposed: five lost their lives as well as their crowns." But in later times the Revolutions of 1646 and 1688, show us in a striking manner, the sufferings of Great Britain by internal strife, and the yawning gulf over which all monarchial governments are suspended.

During the first of these, Charles the First, was beheaded, his son driven into exile, and hundreds of the best men of England were brought to the block. Then comes a short season of peace, while the second Charles holds the throne, during which time the political elements were preparing for the grand explosion which took place on the accession of James Second, and which resulted in his dethronement and the usurpation of the throne by his son-in-law and daughter—William and Mary—the former a leader of a Republican Government. At that time England was a much older nation than is ours, and had certainly been engaged in enough wars to have had her foundations firmly fixed.

Does Mr. Russel forget, when he speaks of the retreat from Bull Run with such bitter taunts, or did he ever read that in 1745, Charles Edward landed on the coast of Scotland with a handfull of adventurers, and will nigh succeeded in overturning the British throne? What kind of opinion would we form of English warriors, if we judged them by the panic which seized them when met by the Pretender at Preston, with his Scotch peasantry armed with scythes and bludgeons?

But enough of this. "People who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones," is a maxim Russel would do well to remember. He should remember that England, nor any other nation ever enjoyed so long a season from civil strife as we have.

Many of our countrymen, I fear, think that the war now agitating our nation, will be the end of free governments. In nations, that which seems to be the greatest evil, is nearly always the greatest blessing. It is a historical fact, that John, the meanest king who ever disgraced the British throne, was the greatest blessing England ever enjoyed. Who could say the Puritans were not cursed, when driven into the wilderness of the New World? Yet, behold the great results which have flown from that seeming curse!

Did our forefathers not think the French and Indian War a curse? Yet, it was the school in which they learned to conquer the British Tyrant.

Hundreds of such instances could be cited from the history of the past, but we prefer to let the present speak for itself, which it soon will, in proving the dark cloud which now hangs so threatningly over our nation, to be our greatest blessing, and the future historian will record the transactions of this "civil war in America," as the causes which led to the perfection of the greatest government on earth.

J. P. M.

HOWARD, PENNA.

Questions for the Abolitionists.

In his well known pamphlet, entitled 'Conscience and the Constitution," with remarks of the speech of Hon. Daniel Webster in the U. S. Senate, on the subject of Slavery, the late Prof. Stuart, of Andover, asked the Abolitionists some hard questions which it is high time they were prepared to answer. He said:

What shall we do? It is a fair question, and I would God I could answer it, to my own or to your satisfaction. It is immeasurably the most difficult problem ever before this great nation. Universal and immediate emancipation would be little short of insanity. The blacks themselves would be the first and most miserable victims. Stealing, robbery, rapine, and other evils, would inevitably follow in the train of liberation, and thousands of ignorant and starving men would seek their sustenance in preying upon their former masters and upon the community. They could not all be hired at the prices which they would demand.

I am, I think, pretty fully aware of the great difficulties that lie in the way. Suppose the black population are made free;—then what is to be done with them after this, especially in those States or parts of States where they are more numerous than the whites; how are they to live and prosper? They have no money to buy land; and if they could buy it, or have it given to them, most of them are too ignorant and shiftless, and averse to labor, to manage land with any success. Few of them are artificers;—and but few such could find employment.—What, then, I ask the Abolitionists, (and I insist on some plain and direct answer) what is to be done with such a population? If you say: "Let their masters pay them for past labor, and furnish them with the means of living;" I ask again: How long would these wages (more or less) last them? As a body, they would never do any more work until this sum was expended. Then what next? Their masters have been, in the case supposed, already impoverished by dividing among them their property. These cannot, with their habits, carry on plantations at the expense of hired labor. It would reduce them speedily to absolute poverty. And then, what is the next step, either for them or for the blacks? I insist upon it, now, that the Abolitionists shall give a sober, rational, *practical* answer to these questions. This would be worth ten thousand times more than all their outcries about the sin of bondage, and their demands of immediate and universal emancipation.

In such a great movement, where the very frame work of the Government and the State is to be taken to pieces and receive a new shape, there must be foresight and caution, and prudence. One would be apt to think, when he hears the clamor for the negroes on all sides, that the rights and interests of the white population are matters of little or no consideration of importance. But this must not be so. At all events, if this movement should be successful, and the blacks be all liberated at once, it will not be long before the fair provinces of the South would be a desolate waste; and the blacks would be by far the greatest sufferers. *Gradual freedom* is the only possible practical measure.—Three millions of people cannot be disposed of and provided for by an Abolition edict and decree on paper. In a Northern circle, we can sit down and coolly legislate for the South in matters that must tear in pieces the very framework of their society. We are not affected by any of the proposed measures, and then we coolly wonder why they are so concerned about them. Is this prudence, is it justice, is it kindness, is it loving our neighbors as ourselves?

Liberty and Union.

Wha tever results the present unfortunate civil war may work out, it will doubtless deeply impress upon the American people, from one extremity of our country to the other, the well known sentiment of Daniel Webster, "Liberty and Union, one and inseperable." Let us picture to ourselves, for a moment, this country devided into two Confederacies, the line of division stretching across it in the most natural boundary that the topography affords. From Maryland, on the east, we follow the Ohio river to its junction with the Mississippi, thence up to the mouth of the Missouri, dividing that State nearly through its centre. This line has been suggested in some of the southern papers. Now rivers are the very worst possible boundaries of a nation, the only natural divissions being mountain ranges or high table lands which divide the waters of a country and usually mark important differences in natural productions, soil and climate Yet if we look at our country, we find there is absolutely no such dividing line. The result of a division, therefor, would be constant irritations, border wars and civil strifes and contentions. Should a seperation take place, one of two things would inevitably occur. If the South should in a spirit of patriotism, offer to unite again with the North upon fair and honerable terms, a speedy restoration of the Union might be worked out; but should they refuse to do this, the bitterness engendered by the refusal, together with the questions of boundary, tariff exactions, navigation of the Mississippi, &c., would, doubtless, provoke another war doubly more sanguinary than this one. And in the event of two permanent powers side by side on this Continent, what of the future?

It needs no profit to see that neither of these powers could be a *Republic.* They might be called by that name, but the spirit of republican liberty would have fled. Military necessities would be the measure of the people's liberty. Under the plea of "military necessity" freedom would fail, for if the good of the nation, its preservation, actually demanded the sacrifice of individual liberty, no good reason could be offered against striking it down. Then, too, both sections must have large standing armies to watch one another, one must have as great a navy as the other, and the people must be taxed to keep up these immense establishments, and the United States and the Confederate States would play over on this continent the *role* of France and England in Europe. The simplicity, cheapness and economy of a republican system would be gone forever, and the people—the great masses, would have before them a dismal spectacle of taxation, degredation and poverty. The few would become the oppressors of the many, and no matter what name our institutions were called by, they would in every essential respect be monarchical if not despotic.

No true patriot therefor, North or South can look forward to the building up of two seperate powers on this continent, unless he fails to comprehend the inevitable consequences of such an event. The large majority of the people of the South doubtless prefer disunion rather than be deprived of what they beliieve to be their constitutional rights—rights, too, which they hold are essential to their very social safety and existence, but we do not see for a moment how any sane man, in any section of the country, can be a disunionist *per se.* A disunionist must be at heart a monarchist, for disunion would inevitably lead to monarchy. Two things appear perfectly clear to us: *The American Union must be preserved and so called slavery must be preserved,* for both are essential to the future of American civilization and the permanence of Democratic institutions, and we have an abiding confidence that these two results will be eventually worked out. How, or in what way, it is, under existing circumstances, very difficult to conjecture, but worked out in some way they *must* be, or the brightest hopes of patriots will perish, for "Liberty and Union are one and inseparable."—*New York Caucassian.*

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

PENNSYLVANIA SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Governor of said Commonwealth.*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, Every good gift is from above and comes down to us from the Almighty, to whom it is meet, right and the bounden duty of every people to render thanks for His mercies; Therefore, I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend to the people of this Commonwealth, that they set apart THURSDAY, 28TH OF NOVEMBER NEXT, as a day of solemn Thanksgiving to God, for having prepared our corn and watered our furrows, and blessed the labor of the husbandman, and crowned the year with his goodness, in the increase of the ground, and the gathering in of the fruits thereof, so that our barns are filled with plenty; and for having looked favorably on this Commonwealth, and strengthened the bars of her gates and blessed the children within her, and made men to be of one mind, and preserved peace in her borders; Beseeching Him also on behalf of these United States, that our beloved country may have deliverance from those great and apparent dangers wherewith she is compassed, and that the loyal men now battling in the field for her life may have their arms made strong and their blows heavy, and may be shielded by His Divine power, and that He will mercifully still the outrages of perverse, violent, unruly and rebellious people, and make them clean hearts, and renew a right spirit within them, and give them grace that may see the error of their ways and bring forth fruits meet for repentence, and hereafter, in all godliness and honesty, obediently walk in His holy coumandments, and in submission to the just and manifest authority of the republic, so that we, leading a quiet and peaceful life, may continually offer unto Him our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.

SEAL. Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Commonwealth, the eighty-sixth.

A. G CURTIN.

BY THE GOVERNOR:

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.