

The Watchman.

C. T. ALEXANDER, Editor. JOE W. FUREY, Editor.

BELLEFONTE, DEC. 19th, 1861.

The Central Press Once More.

The heraldic scribble again makes his appearance in the editorial columns of the last issue of the Central Press...

The Junior, in making this assertion, only proclaimed a well known truth; admitted by all sensible men...

Now in order that the editor of the Press may not be induced hereafter to father such ignorant and despicable blunders as his own...

Ans. In Burlington, in a speech made in Philadelphia in 1856, uttered the following language:

"The times demand, and we must have an anti-slavery Constitution, an anti-slavery Bible, and an anti-slavery God."

No Republican newspaper has ever rebuked or disavowed this frightful blasphemy...

If the editor of that paper will refer back to the printed report of his speech to be found in newspapers published during the campaign of 1856...

Next, Mr. editor of the Press, take down that notorious newspaper from your files, known as the Boston Liberator...

"The Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death and an agreement with hell."

Are those the sentiments, secretly entertained by the editor of the Press. If not, why does he seek to exculpate the author from any complicity in the cause of this rebellion.

In a public speech made by this same old traitor at Boston in February, 1860, while speaking of the overthrow of slavery in the United States, he said:

"Whatever stands in the way of this sacred cause, put it down; if it is a party, let the party be abandoned; if it is the church, let the church be anathematized; if it is the Government, let the Government be repudiated."

Aye, yes, he was willing to destroy even the church of Christ and the best government in the world if thereby he could get rid of slavery.

Councils: better that Congress should break up in wild discord—may better that the Capitol itself should blaze by the torch of the incendiary...

Yes, willing to see the Government destroyed; willing to see the Capitol of the nation burned to the ground...

And better than that Puritan conscience awakes and flings a spear down into the centre of Virginia, in the revolt of John Brown...

Does the writer suppose that the infamous and treasonable teachings of "Helper's Impending Crisis" have escaped the memory of his readers...

"The great revolutionary movement set on foot in 1775, has not been terminated—nor will it be until every slave in the United States is freed from the tyranny of its master."

With him, the Constitution which recognizes slavery, is an inhuman oligarchy!

"In this extraordinary crisis of affairs, no man can be a true patriot without first becoming an abolitionist."

"Henceforth, sir, we are demandants, not supplicants. We demand our rights (meaning the abolition of slavery) nothing more, nothing less."

"Is not this enough by way of justification? No difference what may be the consequences, slavery must be abolished."

This book is the anti-slavery Bible, spoken of by Burlingame, and the general text from which the Press weekly preaches is the sentence quoted above.

The Boston Pilot utters a great truth in forcible language when it says: "The Seced States should lay down their arms to-morrow, it is lit less than certain that the Abolitionists of the North would immediately provoke them to a resumption of hostilities."

Showing the White Feather.—At the Republican Congressional caucus held on Wednesday night, Mr. Sherman, of New York, took the ground that we could never put down the rebellion with the bullet...

Mr. Charles F. Brown, the famous "African Ward," is about twenty-five years of age. He is a native of Oxford Co., Maine, and a distant relative of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President of the United States.

he snarls and snaps his teeth at us. Why does he do this? He himself says: "That he does not recollect ever having seen the name of any prominent Republican Statesman mentioned in the Watchman who was charged as having been instrumental in precipitating the country into its present lamentable condition..."

That is so. We have never blamed the honest Republicans, as there are many in this county, but we have blamed, and do still, those Abolitionists whom the Press defends, and by so doing proves himself no better than even the greatest villain of them all—Hinton Rowan Helper.

But after his labored defence of abolitionism (for such is really the gist of all his writings) we can not see really how he can still claim to be a Republican, unless he looks upon republicanism and abolitionism in the light of his pet God—Hinton Rowan Helper, who declared "that the only difference between the two was the same as that existing between the tadpole and the bull frog."

He looks upon himself as the tadpole, (Hinton Rowan Helper the full grown bull frog) and he, in his infancy, being compelled to keep the shallowest water around the banks; he sighs for the day when he, a full grown frog, shall have lost the tadpole's tail, when he can climb upon a floating log, and after a few chirps he can go "ker chunk" into the centre of the muddy pool of abolitionism.

Honest Republicans, however, take a very decided exception to their close affinity to Abolitionism, as shown by the teachings of the Central Press. They do not acknowledge the relationship, and therefore have ceased to acknowledge the Press, as the organ of their political faith.

"It may be that the Senior editor cherishes the motto so long at the head of that paper, 'Equal and exact justice to all men,' and pursuing this principle vigorously, he found his sheet arraigned on the charges specified in the presentation, because perjury, Phillips, Garrison, Beecher and others, have advocated their peculiar measures of Abolitionism with equally as much freedom."

Aye, they have advocated Abolitionism with a great deal more freedom and reverence, and the Central Press having echoed their abolition treason succeeded in convincing thirteen men that anything and everything was treason, and, therefore, was presented. Presented, because we maintained the principle of "equal and exact justice to all men," in opposition to the wrong and perjury of abolitionism.

We can not close this article without begging pardon of our readers for devoting so much space to such a small subject as the editor of the Press, and we hope they will excuse us. We do not desire to go into a discussion of the causes of this war, until it is over; but it has been forced upon us by the libels of the Press. Excuse us for this time.

The worst fear of the Union men appeared to be that Cameron's policy, or the action of Congress in the matter, would split the Union party of Kentucky. Already they said, some of their members were restless, and resolutions had been offered which no man would have dared last season to present.

This inimitable and renowned jester is at Erie, Penn., where he intends to winter. At the close of the last entertainment of the traveling season at Erie, Dan was called on for a speech; he complied, and gratified his admirers in the following patriotic strain:

Let me tell you, my friends that the man who utters abolition sentiments now is as dangerous an enemy as the most hot headed secessionist. It is the people of the North who know as much of the South as I and many of my leading employers do. They would at once see the absolute necessity of crushing out such secessionists. Why, permit me to say to you and assure you that the direful words of those negro sympathizers fed that monster secession, and that he fattens upon the wild ravings of political fanatics. Had we no hollow-headed philanthropists like Wendell Phillips, Gerrit Smith, Joshua R. Giddings, and others of smaller calibre who are supported by a corrupt press, such as the N. Y. Tribune, &c., &c., why the secessionists would have no tools to work with.

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Gen. Hallack has published an order which gives general satisfaction in Missouri. Hereafter nothing shall be taken from an individual except what is necessary for the transport and subsistence of the troops, and except he actually bears arms against the Government, and such property must in all cases be taken by intelligent and responsible officers specially detailed for the purpose who will give the owner a receipt.

MOVING for a new trial—Courtling a second wife.

How the Union Men of Kentucky Feel About the Confiscation of Slaves

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

FRANKFORT, KY., Dec. 7. A striking letter yesterday evening on the same train with the Cincinnati papers which brought to the Legislators of Kentucky their first information of the Secretary of War's impetuous with the President. I have had an excellent opportunity of observing the profound feeling with which the subject was regarded. Of its intensity there can be no doubt. The President's modification was the theme of conversation in every group last night and the voices were wonderfully unanimous. On every hand I heard congratulations over the "good news," mingled only with fears that it might "be too good to be true."

We are as good Union men as you of the North." Such was the substance of the conversation on all sides. "We have done far more than you to prove our devotion to the Union and Government of our fathers. You raise your soldiers and make your efforts to suppress the rebellion in peace and quiet at home; we are bearing up and holding our faith amid the very whirlwind of civil war at our own doors. All we ask is that the pledges you have made shall be held sacred. We have told our voters that those men slandered by Northern Administration, who said you were going to wage an Abolition war. We have assured them that slavery was not involved in this war, that it was only a question of loyalty or treason to a benighted Government and not one of selling them for the good those pledges, on which you have so current at the North that those who attempted to overthrow the Constitution could lay claim to Constitutional privileges. "Certainly not," was the reply, "but we demand that in punishing them you shall not disgrace and ruin us."

"Confiscation is right," they said: "a man who rebels against this Government has no right to own anything. But you can only confiscate property. If you confiscate slaves, as property, (which is perfectly right), we demand that you shall continue to treat them as property, and use them to assist in suppressing the rebellion of the seceded States. If you confiscate them, they are property, while the moment afterward they cease to be property? Suppose you were to confiscate all lands owned by rebels in Kentucky and instead of selling them for the benefit of the Government at the fair market value, should throw them open to pre-emption, and thus bring down the value of all the land in Kentucky to a dollar, and a quarter an acre, would you be selling us as well as the rebels, cutting our throats with the same knife you used on them?"

"Do you propose to inundate us with free negroes?" "I would as lief be in hell at once." And the bystanders note very heavily in the somewhat emphatic expression.

Exciting News from England—War like Attitude of the British Press. The foreign news by the Europa and City of Washington, telegraphed from Halifax and Cape Race, certainly secures a very warlike aspect, so far as the opinions and menaces of the English newspapers are concerned. From the 28th ultimo, the date of the issue of the 5th inst., the Trent affair is reported to have monopolized the attention of the press, a portion of which led off by the Times seem to be most indignantly engaged in an attempt to fan the excitement into a blaze of war against the United States.

Statements are made that the British Cabinet have decided that the arrest of Seward and Mason, upon the Trent is a violation of international law—that a message has been despatched to Washington to demand an apology and restitution of the prisoners, and if satisfaction is not obtained, our Lord Lyons is to withdraw his legation. There are exciting and excited rumors of activity in the British dockyards, rapid naval preparations, the shipment of arms to Canada, and of a serious fall in Canadian prices. It will ultimately turn out to be the most serious result of the whole imbroglio. It will be observed that although the tone of most of the British newspapers is positive in regard to the arrest—particularly as to the manner in which it was made—it is not in all they say a particle of authentic intelligence or official authority to justify either the positions they assume or the statements they make.

Notwithstanding all this bluster of the newspapers, we do not believe there is any more purpose in the part of the English Government to rush headlong into a war with the United States, than there is on our part to provoke a war with England. A conflict between two such Powers is no ordinary diversion to be engaged in without reflection, and the sending of a fleet and an army to the coast of the Atlantic is not an achievement to be performed before breakfast.

After carefully scrutinizing the several statements of the London journals, we are not disposed to believe that the following is about the substance of what has been done by the British Government:—The Law officers of the Crown, upon the *ex parte* evidence of the officers of the Trent, have given it as their opinion that the arrest—particularly as to the manner in which it was made—is not warranted by the law of nations; that if there was any reasonable belief that the Trent was carrying contraband, she should have been seized as a prize, and taken into port for adjudication of the question; and that if the statements upon which these views are based shall prove to be correct, then reparation must be made. All this looks as if we have heretofore remarked and will be liable to a settlement of the subject by diplomacy and not by cannon. The offence on our side—if there is any offence in the matter at all—does not approach the aggravated case of the Caroline, in which Great Britain was the aggressor against us; and the threatnings of the British press and the alleged position of the British Government, are not in any degree more positive and belligerent in the Trent case, than were those of our own press and Government against England in 1758. Yet all that was settled with our war, as we have not the slightest doubt this difficulty will be, whether with or without the mediation of the Emperor of the French.

Gen. Hallack has published an order which gives general satisfaction in Missouri. Hereafter nothing shall be taken from an individual except what is necessary for the transport and subsistence of the troops, and except he actually bears arms against the Government, and such property must in all cases be taken by intelligent and responsible officers specially detailed for the purpose who will give the owner a receipt.

MOVING for a new trial—Courtling a second wife.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BELLEFONTE, Dec. 17, 1861.

The following dispatch has been received by the operator at this place: Person Brownlow is in the Knoxville jail on charge of treason. The Federal forces occupy Portsmouth, Va. The news from Kentucky and Louisiana states that the rebel troops and gun-boats have been sent from Columbus to New Orleans, and a great panic prevailed in that city. Citizens have fled and report says that the demolition of the city is threatened.

The confederation at Charleston is supposed to have destroyed from five to seven million dollars worth of property. Five hundred and sixty-two buildings were burned, among which were five churches. The rebels have evacuated Fort Pulaski, which has been occupied by the Federal troops.

GREAT FIRE AT CHARLESTON!

A Large Portion of the City in Ashes.

Fortress Monroe, Dec. 13, 1861. The great conflagration at Charleston is attributed to the breaking out of a fire insurance office. It is said that soon after the disturbance commenced the spark was kindled, and at last advanced nearly one-half of the city was in ruins. From Norfolk we have intelligence of a most disastrous fire at Charleston, S. C. A despatch to the Norfolk Day-Book of to-day from Charleston, states that a fire broke out in that city on Wednesday night, which was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. At the date of the last despatch, five o'clock on Thursday afternoon, the fire had burned the Round Church, the Theatre, the Institute, and other public buildings are stated to have been destroyed. The fire swept across Broad street. Assistance had been sent for from Augusta.

There has been no flag of truce sent out to-day, and consequently no news from Norfolk has been received, and there is no further particulars of the conflagration at Charleston. Baltimore, Dec. 13.—I learn from the captain of the Old Point boat, that he was informed by the captain of the U. S. transport Illinois, arrived at Fortress Monroe from Port Royal, that he passed within six miles of Charleston harbor at ten o'clock on Thursday night, and that a tremendous conflagration was visible from its height in that city. The reflection on the clouds exceeded anything he ever saw and the whole bay, with the dark outlines of Fort Sumpter, was brilliantly illuminated. It did not appear like the reflection of smaller sized ruins, but of a raging, unquenchable conflagration. This is five hours later than the date of the Norfolk Day Book despatch.

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News from the South.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 13.

The Gazette's Frankfort dispatch says that when the stage left Somerset at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, there had been no fighting. The Postmaster wrote: "We are expecting a fight hourly. The enemy is close upon us in force, estimated at from 8,000 to 13,000 men. Our effective force is about 5,000."

Both soldiers and citizens complain of Gen. Schofield for not having sent reinforcements to Gen. Schofield before this; but as it cannot now interfere with the plans, it is not improper to state that Gen. Buell's plan was, that Gen. Thomas should get in the rear of Zollicoffer.

Letters to-night express apprehensions of the result, should Zollicoffer force General Schofield to an engagement before General Thomas arrives. An officer arrived in London this evening, says that it was rumored that after the picket fighting Zollicoffer was again retreating. If this be true, Gen. Thomas will not be in time to intercept him.

Troops continue to pour into Louisville. Four regiments passed through yesterday. The Commercial's dispatch from Frankfort says that the Paymaster from London reports Crittenden at Cumberland Gap, with 1,500 rebel troops, and a large force in the vicinity. A letter to the Representative from Wayne county says that Major Heivelt and three others captured William were killed by the Rebels after their capture. All the leading men have been driven from Owensville, Bath county, and the towns in possession of 400 Rebels, who are committing great excesses.

A letter from Somerset, Ky., dated the 7th, confirms the capture, by the rebels, of Major Heivelt and Captain Prince. J. R. Richardson, formerly an Quartermaster, Ky., writes, under date of the 10th, that Zollicoffer has crossed the Cumberland river 20 miles below Wishboro, on a bridge formed of coal barges, with from 9,000 to 16,000 troops. We expect a fight to-morrow. The Federal forces under Gen. Schofield are six regiments and two batteries.

The Democrat credits the above, failing to get a confirmation from its correspondent. The Commercial's view we had yesterday a very interesting review with two Union refugees from Louisiana, who had succeeded in making their way from New Orleans to Nashville and through the rebels to the Ohio. They could report of the utter stagnation of business in New Orleans, the constant approach of attack and the scarcity of necessities, and the necessities of life. All the men between 18 and 45 are being impressed or served.

Memphis is strongly fortified on the river side. There were 10 gunboats at the landing; a regiment of Infantry, and a few companies of artillery impressed all the troops at that point. The refugees arrived at Nashville on the 6th. The city was in a high state of excitement on that day, as the following attempt was made to draft the citizens into the army. The first intimation of the war was intense. It broke out in the Fourth Ward, four miles from Nashville, and spread to the rest of the city. The mob rushed to the city's attack Gov. Harris, who fled to Memphis. The papers the next day announced that he had gone thither on business.

Last Saturday, 200 men from Louisiana, passed through the city for Bowling Green, carrying black flags, and belabored with a skull and cross bones. They were mostly sick and dying with shot wounds. The people's attitude are constantly expecting a late Bowling Green. The forces at that point are estimated by the rebels at 10,000 men, and are constantly going forward.

The hospitals at Nashville are filled with the sick, the number being estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000. They are mostly sick with the rank fever, and that they were suffering for want of food. The prevailing diseases were pneumonia and small pox. The troops from Texas, Louisiana, and all other States, are mostly sick and dying with shot wounds. The people's attitude are constantly expecting a late Bowling Green. The forces at that point are estimated by the rebels at 10,000 men, and are constantly going forward.

On Saturday, 11 of six cars, filled with sick, came from Bowling Green. This is the first of the families in the war is striking illness in the case of two of the most distinguished families in Kentucky. Henry Clay, the son of the Statesman, is suffering with general ulceration of the bowels. James B. Clark, Brigadier-General of the Army, is suffering with general ulceration of the bowels. Another uncle—Thomas, the 1st of States service—is responsible for the escape of the trial of Jas. B. Clark, a brother of the late Thomas Clay, Jr., is the husband of whom young Clay resides in Louisville. He has lately entered the United States service as another example: John J. Hittner, who was mostly sick with the rebel service, and had been honored by the State of Ohio for several years. Another son of the States service is in the army of the Union, holding a commission from the State of Ohio. Another holds the rank of Captain in the Federal army. John J. Crittenden, the 1st of States service, is a Brigadier-General in the Home Guards of the State. Another example is found in the family of the late General Drayton, who is a Brigadier-General in the Federal army, and holds the rank of Captain in the age of seventy.

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