

The Watchman.

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

BELLEVILLE, JAN. 23rd, 1862.

The Philadelphia Bulletin, of Tuesday evening, says that Ex President Tyler, who has been reported lying ill at Richmond, is dead.

PUBLIC LECTURE.—We have been requested to announce that the Rev. L. M. Gardner will deliver a lecture at the Court House on Tuesday evening, the 27th inst. Subject:—"Our National Troubles—Their Cause and Cure." Admittance—25 cents.

BATTLE IN KENTUCKY.—The latest advices from Kentucky state that a battle had been fought on Saturday, the 19th inst., near Somerset, in which the Confederate forces, under Gen. Zollicoffer, were defeated by the Federal troops under Gen. Schoepf. Gen. Zollicoffer was killed in the engagement, as was also Bailie Peyton, jr., son of Bailie Peyton, sr., who was formerly a member of the United States Congress, and Minister to Brazil, under President Fillmore.

Hon. HENRY D. MOORE, re-elected State Treasurer, on the third ballot. The Union Democrats voted for Dr. JONAS R. MCCLINTOCK, on the first and second ballots. On the third, sufficient went over to MOORE to elect him. Had the Union Democrats stuck to MCCLINTOCK, Mr. MOORE could not have been elected; but it was evidently as much their determination to prevent the election of Dr. MCCLINTOCK as that of the Democratic candidate, Wm. V. MAGRATH. The absence of one member on the Democratic side—Mr. Ross, of Millin—rendered it impossible to elect anybody over the Republican candidate by a union of all those who voted against him on the first and second ballots.

The Government Robbers.

We publish to day, on our first page, an extract from a speech recently made in Congress, by a Mr. Dawes, which is an exposure of a number of astounding swindling operations that have been perpetrated upon the government by a number of unprincipled political thieves and pets of the party in power, that, in Buchanan's day, would have consigned any Democrat to eternal infamy. Mr. Dawes states that on the 21st of April, there was organized, in New York, a corps of plunderers upon the Treasury, who have been hanging on the Treasury like leeches ever since, and have succeeded at last in drawing from it almost the last drop of blood.

Most of these robberies have been committed by particular favorites of the War Department, who have granted contracts for the furnishing of horses, supplies, &c., for the army. Simon has said "wiggie waggle," and his pet, fully understanding his system of wiggling money out of the Treasury into his own pocket, have succeeded amazingly well in enriching themselves out of the people's money. If Simon be honest himself—but nobody charges him with this—he has been exceedingly unfortunate in the selection of the friends upon whom he has showered his patronage.

Horse contracts, and beef contracts, pickled herring and linen pants contracts, (such as given Mr. Cummings) and contracts for the furnishing of arms, have been given to men whose patriotism has only displayed itself in their readiness to swindle the people and bankrupt the Government. Horse contracts have been given out to favorites, members of the ring at \$125 per head. The chief contractor would then sublet to other parties at \$110 per head; the sub-contractor would then sublet at \$95 per head to other favorites, and horse jockeys would go out through the country and buy up old broken down horses at from \$50 to \$80 per head, and thus the Government would be actually swindled, upon every horse it purchased, out of from \$40 to \$80. These horses would then be taken to Washington City, where a number were tied to posts and left to starve and die.

Thus, then, the Government in the first place, was actually swindled in the purchase of 60,000 horses, of not less than three and a half millions; and then a number of the horses being entirely worthless, were tied to posts and then starved to death, which would be a total loss of the price paid for as many as this died.

The cattle contracts; contracts for the equipment of cavalry; contracts for the purchase of arms—and hundreds of other furnishing contracts have been given out at such figures that the lucky pets have realized, in clear profit, 50 per cent. on every thing purchased for the Government; or, in other words, out of the three or four hundred millions of money spent in this way since the commencement of the war, the one half has been stolen by these robbers.

Contractors have been growing poor, while the Government has been growing rich.—According to Mr. Dawes's statement, it is high time a move has been made in the right direction, and Simon removed. Simon has had the giving of most of these contracts, and while he may not have made more than four or five millions himself, he certainly has been very unfortunate in the selection of his friends; while those friends, no doubt, feel rejoiced that they had such a friend as Simon, who taught them how to wiggle waggle.

Has moderated.—The weather.

Expelling Members of Congress.

Both Houses of Congress, during the extra session and at the present session, have been occupied a considerable time in expelling members for treason. Had these bodies, years ago, shown their patriotism and abhorrence of treason, by the expulsion of Senators Hale and Seward, in the Senate, and abolitionists in the House, who presented petitions asking Congress to dissolve the Union—had they expelled Banks when he declared that under certain circumstances he was willing to "let the Union slide," our Union to day might have been in a prosperous condition, and the present civil war averted. At those times the one idea principle governed the fanatics who are now so rampant for expelling members. Then if Senators presented petitions for a dissolution of the Union and supported them by speeches, it was all right, and no treason was contained in such acts, because the object of the petitioners was to get rid of slavery. But now when the South proposes the same thing—i. e. to go out of the Union and take slavery with them, these original disunionists vote for the expulsion of their members traitors. In our opinion both are equally guilty, and had a traitor doom been assigned to the first man in Congress, who presented a petition for the dissolution of the Union, and voted to have the matter of the petition considered, the example would have had a good effect, and the hydra heads of Abolition disunion and Secession-disunion, would never have raised their heads again, to bring trouble, civil war and blood-shed upon the nation.

The Change in the Cabinet.

The resignation of SIMON CAMERON and the appointment of EDWIN M. STANTON to succeed him in the office of Secretary of War, was probably not a very surprising piece of intelligence to those who have closely watched the current of events during the past few months. The developments of the Van Wyck Investigating Committee, the disposition manifested by Congress to dive to the bottom of the frauds upon the Government, and the disapproval by the President, of the Abolition portion of Mr. CAMERON'S report, were circumstances making his retreat from the Cabinet not only desirable, but absolutely necessary to the maintenance of public confidence in the Administration.—What precise cause brought matters to a crisis we will not undertake to indicate—but there is reason to believe that his withdrawal was not entirely voluntary, and the reasons why he could no longer act in harmony with the Administration, may be found in some of the causes we have indicated.

Mr. CAMERON'S special friends very ingeniously endeavor to break the force of his fall by alleging that he accepted the office of Secretary of War with great reluctance, and that he has always declared his intention to retire when the interests of the country would allow, and he could have a proper successor. This is all moonshine. Mr. CAMERON was anxious to obtain a seat in the Cabinet, used all his influence to secure some position, and would not have retired so precipitately had circumstances rendered it justly desirable or comfortable.

The retreat of Mr. CAMERON and the appointment of so able and conservative a successor as EDWIN M. STANTON, will impart hope to the country. We accept it as evidence that the President has determined not to listen to the suggestions of the ultra politicians who would destroy the Government and the Constitution, by perverting the war from its legitimate objects into a reckless abolition crusade; and also as evidence that an era of reform in public expenditure is about to commence.—Patriot & Union.

The Victories of Delay.

Already the complaints are daily coming up from the South, loud and deep, against that Government; the people begin to discover that those who are great in raising a whirlwind are not always great in conducting the affairs of a State. The people are disappointed in the brilliancy of their Government. Their Secretary of State saw the folly of attempting to carry out such a position as his in such a Confederacy as that of Secession, and resigned his position. This was a moral victory for the North. The Postmaster General, after doing all that mortals could do under his unfavorable circumstances, receives nothing but the condemnation and abuse of the people who cannot see that it is a pleasant and convenient thing to be without the assistance of the North in carrying the mails, and be thrown into a revolutionary mail carrying times. Jefferson Davis, the Dictator, President, Commander-in-Chief of the Confederate forces, though first he was the deliverer of the country, is now the head and front of all its calamities, and the people do not spare him in their maledictions. Mr. Memminger, the Secretary of the Treasury, is complained of as possessing little foresight, knowledge or capacity for his position, by those who gave him such honors at the beginning of the war.

And so, by the delay of the North, the South has had a taste of its ability to sustain a Confederacy, and the fruits are beginning to taste bitter. It is daily a weakening to their cause, because it convinces them of their complete incapability to sustain a government independent of the fostering and kind care of the Union. The winter of their discontent shows itself in grim gray upon the horizon, and those little flurries of snow and cloud will soon be followed by the fierce tempest that shall shiver their miserable temple to atoms about their heads.—Boston Post.

A Warning Voice from the Tomb at Marshfield.

None of the statesmen of the past generation was more earnest in teaching respect for and obedience to the Constitution, as the duty, superior to all others of the American people, than Daniel Webster. This was the one great theme of all his speeches and writings. As an example, here is an extract from one of his speeches, delivered in 1851, which is so remarkably applicable to the present time, that it becomes invested with all the solemnity of prophetic warning: "If I have attempted to expound the Constitution, I have attempted to expound that which I have studied with diligence and veneration from my early manhood to the present day. It has endeavored to defend and uphold the Union of the States, it is because my fixed judgment and my unalterable affections have impelled me, and still impel me, to regard that Union as the only security for general prosperity and national glory; Yes, gentlemen, the Constitution and the Union! I place them together.—If they stand they must stand together; if they fall, they must fall together!"

Were Daniel Webster now alive, how would his great intellect, rising superior to all the sectional prejudices which dwarf the minds of the would-be statesmen of our day, confute and put to shame the miserable subtleties of the disguised Abolitionists, who, under the plea of military and political necessity, would teach the American people to believe that the Union can only be saved by destroying the Constitution! While the Government is engaged in a righteous war for the maintenance of the Constitution against the deadly assaults of traitors who seek to overthrow it, our negro worshippers party leaders are endeavoring to rob the Government of the moral power which attaches to the justice of its cause, by forcing it into measures that the Constitution nowhere warrants, and so making it equally guilty with the Southern Secessionists, of the high crime of rebellion. At such a time, how full of meaning are the warning words of Webster, that the Constitution and the Union must stand or fall together!—West Chester Jeffersonian.

Mr. Ely's Views of the War.

Mr. Ely, a member of Congress, recently released from prison in Richmond, in exchange for Mr. Faulkner, made a speech on his return in New York, which he concludes as follows: "Gentlemen, I am persuaded that the vast army committed to the trusty hands of Gen. McClellan has much to do. If I have learned anything in the South, it is we fight a people terribly in earnest. The cry of Palatux at Saratoga, 'War even unto the knife,' is still their cry. Firm in the belief that we seek their subjugation, they have waxed desperate, and neither life nor treasure will be spared to prevent the advance of our army. A rebellion so extensive and zealous as that which now reigns throughout the South can only be overcome by the best and strongest efforts of a united North. We must as one man, shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, forget all party of prejudice, of all but our country, join with the Government in its exertions for the preservation of the Republic. So may we, by God's good help, restore the national banner whence it has been indignity torn, and by conquest win enduring peace and establish our power to cope with traitors at home as successfully as we have with foes from abroad."

AN ATTACK ON JEFFERSON DAVIS.—The Richmond Whig, of the 4th inst., in the course of an article on the Davis Administration says: "If they have not subjugated us, they will impinge upon our soil, and they hold military possession of a part of Virginia and of the three slave holding States. This, we confess, has always been to us an unmixt bitter. And what renders it still more disagreeable, we cannot divest ourselves of the conviction, that it has been owing to the fault of our own Administration. Our army composed of the best material that ever shouldered a musket, went to the field to fight, and nothing else and has been paying for an advance from the moment of enlistment to the present hour. Doomed to inaction, and rotting on straw, we have lost more by disease than a dozen victories have cost, and we have lost the national reputation we enjoyed for days and ages. Unless there is a promise and one to be relied on, of a total change in this policy of the great Conductor of the war, we shall have no more volunteers after the expiration of the present term. This is a vital matter, to which all our authorities should at once direct their attention. Congress, as well as the Executive, is entrusted with the public weal. All should exert themselves to the utmost for the common safety and the common glory, for the fortunes of us all are at stake."

THE TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR TAX.—The following schedule will show the increase of duty on these articles since the passage of the tariff of March last: Tariff of March, 61 July, 61. Dec. 23, 61. Tea Free. 15 cents. 20 cents. Coffee Free. 34 cents 5 cents. Sugar (clayed) 2 cent. 2 cents. 3 cents. Sugar (brown) 2 cent. 2 cents. 2 1/2 cents. This addition, it is presumed, will yield seven or eight millions to the revenue of the Government for the present year. This will defray the expenses of the Government four days, according to the latest calculation, as our expenses are two million dollars a day.

WHAT AN ENGLISH ABOLITIONIST SAYS.—The Earl of Shaftsbury, who makes great pretensions to Abolitionism and Evangelical Christianity, is reported by the Albany Evening Journal to have said: "I, in common with almost every English statesman, sincerely desire the rupture of the American Union. It has been the policy of England to brook no rivalry, especially in the direction of her own greatness.—We justly fear the commercial and political rivalry of the United States. With a population of 30,000,000 now, they will soon, if not checked, overshadow Great Britain.—We cannot look upon such a monstrous growth without apprehension."

The Southern Press on the Surrender of Slidell.

[From the Richmond Dispatch.] All Hell shall gape for this.—Shakespeare. Among the many striking portraits which the great dramatic has drawn, there is none truer to nature than that of Ancient Pistol.—His swagger, his bluster, his bold front, his cowardly heart, his rant, his fustian, his strange outas, have in them something inimitably ludicrous. His bragadoocio and big talk impose for some time even on the men such an army as that which Henry V. led into France, and which won for him the ever memorable field of Agincourt. At last, grown bold by long impunity, he ventures too far, and his exposure is complete. A Welch gentleman of dauntless courage, but old and meaner, becomes the subject of his insolence. He laughs at his broken English and derides his nation. The national plant—the leek—becomes the subject of his scurrilous impertinence. He finds that he has, to use an American phrase, waked up the wrong passenger.

The gentleman is a man who does not understand the art of bargaining. Notwithstanding, he is put up with the affront when first received, because they are on the eve of a great battle; but the victory once won, his first step is to seek the aggressor, and to call him to account. He finds Pistol, presents him with a leek (the national emblem which he has derided) and tells him he must swallow it. The bully swears and swaggers. The Welchman does neither. He is perfectly calm, but still presents the leek, and tells Pistol he must swallow it.—Upon further refusal, he proceeds to beat him without mercy. This was more than the ancient bargainer could stand. Nevertheless, he at last gulped it down, protesting with thundering oaths that hereafter his persecutor should be made to pay the penalty. He is treated with contempt, sneaks off, and we hear of him no more.

If the Yankee Government have not enacted the part of the "Ancient Pistol" to the very life, in their embroilment with the English Government, then there is no such thing as imitation, and parallel exist in nature. When the practical onslaught was first made upon the British vessel, the yell of exultation which arose in Yankeeedom resounded throughout the world. Vast meetings assembled to testify their admiration of the deed. City councils voted it unrivalled in daring and sagacity since the days of Bayard. The press rang with applause.—The Secretary of the Navy was not slow in approving the deed. Congress hailed the rising glory of the new hero, and test-fied their approbation of his exploit without a dissenting voice.

The hero of Boston died him, and winded him, and listened to his narrative, and made the welkin ring with its applause. The newspapers vowed that they would see every American ship bound, and every Yankee town and city approved from the very foundation, before they would shrink from the side of Wilkes. They were determined to back him at all hazards and to the last extremity. Not was there such delirium as they hurled at England. Never was there as much insolence uttered upon any occasion. Never were such threats heard before, since the creation of the world. The Herald led the way in these demonstrations. It was going to raise a million of men to overrun and devour Canada. It was going to fit out six thousand privateers to cruise against English merchantmen. It was going to confiscate nine hundred millions of English property. It would not let England have a pound of cotton. It would get salt-petre from the Mammoth Cave. If England dares to demand redress, it was determined to raise an insurrection in Ireland.

Never was there anything like the ribaldry, gasconade, bully, bluster and defiance in the whole Yankee race—people, press, public meetings, correspondence, and all—all—indulged. They have been compared to the Chinese, and we think with wonderful aptitude. But the Chinese never swaggers in this style. And after all what has been the result? The Yankee fire eaters have drawn back from the first piece of live coal presented them. The Yankee swaggers have been the first to eat their own words as soon as it was ordered them, and the Yankee Congress, who unanimously approved Wilkes, abandoned him upon the very first intimation that it might cost them something to hold on to him. And Bennett, instead of entering up Canada, instead of exciting an insurrection in Ireland, instead of fitting out six thousand ships to cruise against British property, coolly advises the Yankee Government to knock under, and in the very spirit of Ancient Pistol, cries, "At what price will you surrender for this?" hereafter. Wonderful press! wonderful Congress! wonderful Secretaries! wonderful Yankeeism! Certain is the world never saw your like before. Even Egypt, "the basest of kingdoms," is respectable when compared to you.

THE STARS AND STRIPES AND HAIL COLLEGE.—An esteemed correspondent and gallant officer desires to know if the South intends to give up the Yankee—not only the old flag, but Hail Columbia and every thing good, to which we have as much a right as they. As to the flag, we have already given reasons why anything that resembles it is likely to produce collisions in action between our own soldiers; apart from the odium that belongs to what is now an emblem of an inhuman despotism. It is no longer the flag of the free; it is the flag of tyrant and oppressor, and is stained with the blood of our sons and brothers. Let it be henceforth the winding sheet of the defunct Union. As the body without the spirit is dead, so is the United States flag, when it ceases to be the emblem of a free Government, is dead also.

We have no partiality, however, for the Confederate flag. Our objections to it are that it resembles closely the old and now hideous ensign of despotism. We want none of its unnecessary stars and sickly stripes. The two flags of the two nations ought to be as distinct and different as the character and instincts of the two peoples. As to "Hail Columbia," we are willing to say "Hail farewell." We think the theme is played out. "Columbia" is no longer a happy land. Columbia, we begin to suspect, is a hump. We want to have a new country, in his songs as well as his laws. At the same time, we would give up nothing to the Yankees that is worth keeping. They are by no means satisfied with any national anthems, for they have offered a prize for a new one; but even their money cannot produce the music. Of what value will "Hail Columbia" be to a people who prostrate "Columbia" at the faint roar of the British Lion? Of what value any national anthem to a nation which has neither national spirit nor national honor.—Richmond Dispatch.

Not very good.—The sleighing.

Written for the Watchman.] Soldier, Where Wilt Thou Die?

BY M. J. M. Tell me, kind friend, where wilt it be, Where will death's shadows fall o'er thee? Wilt thou die in thy home, In the land of thy birth, Where a few gentle loved ones Still cling round the hearth? Or the hand of the stranger, Will it turn down the sod, When the silver cord's loosed, And thy soul's with its God? But if to this battle-field, Thou art hasted away, From the loved ones at home, From a bright, sunny day— If there thou must stop, And there meet thy doom, May the flag of our freedom Be waved o'er thy tomb. In the red tide of battle, Where might marks the right, If there—let it be In the front of the fight. If, in freedom's cause, Thou findest thy grave, O'er its green, grassy sod, Let her proud banners wave; Let her eagles look down, From their eyries on high, When the soul of the stranger Shall goe to the sky. If thy body must lie Where the enemy stood, 'Midst the groans of the dying, In a river of blood, May thy slumbers be sweet, And thy soul with the blast; May thy spirit be anchored In that Haven of rest; And o'er thy cold frame, In the midst of the dead, May the flag of our freedom Be waved o'er thy head. If thy death slumber be Where no friends gather near, Where no loved ones can meet To weep o'er thy bier, If thy body lies mouldering In the heat of the sun, Oh! may it ne'er be Till the victory's won. When the conflict is ended, If thou hast been kept From a death in the field, By Him who ne'er slept, Then await the last war-sound, Then turn to the dead, And plant ye a banner That will wave o'er their head. Alas! then, how changed, When the conflict is o'er, When those who the banner Of freedom hath bore, And the voice that commanded, In silence must lie, How changed! How changed! Each body will sigh, Our heroes, brave heroes, In silence must lie! Then turn thee away From the battle of dread, When thy heart beats with sorrow, To gaze on the dead. Then may you "neath the shade Of the Red, White and Blue, Return to the friends To whom thou hadst adieu."

The Louisville Journal makes comments justly upon the various propositions for new confederation laws, and concludes as follows: "Our own conviction is opposed to any new confederation law whatever; but if a new law must be passed, justice and policy alike demand that it shall be prospective and conditional in place of retrospective and absolute and that the confiscation of slaves be so defined as to exclude the alleged effect of emancipation. The sweeping confiscation of the property of the rebels, if they return to their allegiance or not, sacrifices one of the most potent agencies of the Government in bringing the rebels back. It gives the rebels no chance. It shuts them up between the rebellion and the present, and leaves them further away from their allegiance in lieu of inviting them to return. It is stupid as well as cruel. A well guarded confiscation law, however, taking effect a suitable time after the rebellion shall be put down and the authority of the Government reasserted, and depending not on the departure of the citizen from his allegiance but on his refusal to return thereto, might exert a very wholesome influence. Still we question if the time has yet come when such a law can be either drawn with highest fitness or enacted with the best effect. Our decided conviction is that for the present, as we have legislative enough on the subject. We think that Congress, for the time, may with great propriety resign the war to the army. And we trust it will."

COST OF THE ARMY.—The estimates to be submitted to Congress for the fiscal year, give the military expenses thus: Cost of army proper \$343,600,275 Military academy 199,611 Fortifications, ordnance, &c. 16,160,100 Army militia 200,000 Total \$360,159,986 That is upon the supposition that the army is not to be increased on its present basis.

MR. RAREY IN SPAIN.—Mr. Rarey the horse tamer has arrived at Madrid. A letter from the Spanish capital says: "Mr. Rarey, strange to say, does not appear to have roused the curiosity of the Caballeros, who possibly consider their knowledge of horse flesh already superior to that of all others. However, he did perform before her Majesty Isabella and her Royal Consort, if report speaks truly, in white kid gloves and a dress coat, and having successfully calmed the fiery temperaments of two half wild Andalusian colts, received a donation of \$200, which must have sent him on his way with full purse and a light heart. Moreover 'tis said he has challenged the lovers of the bull to subdue, without the aid of matador weapon or Toledo blade, the wildest bull they can produce."

A Bill has been introduced into the City Council of Nashville to convert all citizens between the ages of 17 and 45 into policemen, for the purpose of watching the city by night, all of whom shall take an oath to support the Southern Confederacy. Passed first reading and referred to the Police Committee.

GREAT BATTLE AT SOMERSET, KY.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—A battle was fought at Somerset, Ky., on Saturday, between the Federal troops under General Schoepf, and the Rebels under General Zollicoffer. The engagement was commenced in the morning and lasted till nightfall. General Zollicoffer was killed and his army entirely defeated. The loss is heavy on both sides.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—Gen. Thomas telegraphs to head-quarters that on Friday night Gen. Zollicoffer came up to his encampment and attacked him at six o'clock on Saturday morning, near Webber's cross roads, in the vicinity of Somerset.

At half-past three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, Zollicoffer and Bailie Peyton, Jr., had been killed, and the rebels were in full retreat to their entrenchments at Mill Springs.

The Federal troops were in hot pursuit. Two hundred and seventy-five (275) rebels were killed and wounded, including Zollicoffer and Peyton. The dead were found on the field.

The Tenth Indiana Regiment lost seventy-five killed and wounded. No further particulars of the Federal loss has yet reached here.

Indiana Democratic State Convention.

The proceedings of the Indiana Democratic State Convention have already been briefly stated by telegraph. The details present many features of interest. There was a gratifying evidence in the Convention of a willingness to forget former divisions, and to unite for the sake of the Union, upon the conservative and patriotic principles of true Democracy. Among the resolutions adopted are the following: "Resolved: That we are unalterably attached to the Constitution by which the Union of the States was formed and established, and that a faithful observance of its principles can alone continue the existence of the Union and the permanent happiness of the people.

That the present civil war has mainly resulted from the long continued, unwise and fanatical agitation in the North of the question of domestic slavery; the consequent organization of a geographical party, guided by the sectional platforms endorsed at Buffalo, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, and Chicago, and the development thereby of sectional jealousy and jealousy; producing (as had long been foreseen and predicted by us) its counterpart in the South, of secession, disunion and armed resistance to the General Government, and terminating in a bloody strife between those who should have been forever bound together by fraternal bonds, thus bringing upon the whole country a calamity which we are now to meet as loyal citizens striving for the adoption of that mode of settlement best calculated to again restore Union and harmony.

That in rejecting all propositions likely to result in a satisfactory adjustment of the matters in dispute between the North and South, and especially those measures which have secured the border slave States to the Union, and a hearty co-operation on their part in all constitutional and legal measures to procure a return of the more Southern States to their allegiance, the Republican party assumed a fearful responsibility, and acted in total disregard of the best interests of the whole country.

That if the party in power had shown the same desire to settle by amicable adjustments our internal dissensions before hostilities had actually commenced, that the Administration has recently exhibited to avoid a war with our ancient enemy, Great Britain, we confidently believe that peace and harmony would now reign throughout all our borders.

That the maintenance of the Union upon the principles of the Federal Constitution, should be the controlling object of all who profess loyalty to the Government, and in our judgment, this purpose can only be accomplished by the ascendency of a Union party in the Southern States, which shall, by a counter revolution, displace those who control and direct the present Government. That no effort to create or sustain such a party can be successful which is not based upon a definite settlement of the questions at issue between the two sections; and we, therefore, demand that such settlement be mainly additional Constitutional guarantees, either initiated by act of Congress or through the medium of a National Convention.

That the total disregard of the writ of habeas corpus, by those in authority over us; and the seizure and imprisonment of citizens of loyal States, where the judiciary is in full operation, without warrant of law, and without assigning any cause, or giving the press and free discussion, are exercises of despotic power against which freedom revolts, and which cannot be tolerated without converting freemen into slaves.

Other resolutions, equally outspoken and mainly, were adopted, denouncing the corruption and incompetency of the Republican Administration and pledging the Democracy to an earnest and vigorous prosecution of the war for the preservation, and not for the separation of the Union. The convention had in it the true ring of the Democracy and will awaken an echo in every Democratic heart in the Union.

The Kentucky House of Representatives, has adopted unanimously the following resolution, offered some days ago: "Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, that all statements in the public prints, that Kentucky contemplated the emancipation of her slaves are without truth. Kentucky is attached to the institution of slavery, and can and will maintain it."

The Cincinnati Gazette expresses its belief that there is not an emancipationist in the present Kentucky Legislature.