

# The Watchman.

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Editors.  
BELLEFONTE, FEB. 20th, 1862.

## The People's Union Party.

What party is that? We would like to know? We have heard the name of Know Nothing party—Republican party—American Republican party—American Republican People's party—People's Republican party—People's party, and the d—n party, and what all; but before this we have never heard of a party organization in this town called the People's Union Party.

We have to day seen hand bills posted upon every corner of the streets, calling a meeting of the People's Union party, to nominate a ticket to be voted for on to-morrow. The paternity of this new party seems to be the Central Press, that a year ago claimed to be the organ of the Republican party. Is it possible that the old loved one is dead, or has the editor of that organ become sick to his loved one, that he now courts a new mistress? We very much suspect that it is only the same old gal—Know Nothing Republican Wide Awake—with her name changed, and in a new dress fitted up expressly to deceive the people. The old gal got to be considerable of a prostitute, (her love for the negro being very strong) and her beauty has departed, and therefore, a new name—the People's Union party—(what a nice name!) must be given the old harlot, to stent away the affections and support of the people.

She has deceived them twice or thrice already, and we have misplaced our confidence if they are taken in again. Fix her up—paint and powder her old wrinkled face as you will—call her a saint if you please—yet she is the same old gal—the same old prostitute that has already so often deceived the people.

The sons of the Emerald Isle will recognize in her countenance the features of that same old Know Nothing wench, who sought to curtail their freedom in 1854, while all classes will easily discover that she is the same old wench who, to manifest her love for the negro, would destroy the Union. The hypocrite in Milton, she seeks only to steal the ivory of heaven to serve the devil in. Beware!

## The Spring Election.

To-morrow is the day for holding the various township elections. Although the offices to be filled at this election, are not lucrative ones, yet some of them are of great importance to the people, and it behooves them to look well to the character of the men whom they will to-morrow select to fill the offices for the coming year. The office of School Director, for instance, is one of the most important of any the people have to give, and the friends of education should know, before casting their votes for any man to fill this important post, the sentiments of the candidate as to the length of time that he will be willing to keep open the public schools. The Act of Assembly directs School Directors to keep open their schools at least four months in the year. This time has been found by experience to be entirely too short, and therefore the friends of education in most of the townships, have, by electing the right kind of men for Directors, succeeded in keeping open their schools from six to ten months in the year.

We have been led into these remarks by the fact that our friends of the Republican party in Spring township, have put out their ticket, and on it we find the names of at least two men who are known to be in favor of cutting down the time that schools have usually been kept open in that township, notwithstanding their school tax has only been three mills on the dollar. Our Republican friends will do well to look into this matter, and institute a little inquiry before casting their votes to-morrow.

## "Green Backs."

This is the name pretty generally given "on change" to the recent issue of Government Treasury notes. Hitherto they have met with a very shy reception from the Banks. A sensible change, however, has taken place, and disposition to circulate is manifested by the city banks; the several denominations are now taken on deposit and in payment of liabilities, from regular customers. This may be an indication that the war between the Banks and the Government is drawing to a close. The banks have stood out manfully in self defense against the proposed further issue of government paper, and give way, evidently, at the clear indication from Washington that the entire influence of the President and his Cabinet will be exerted to put the currency bill, legal tender and all, through the Senate, just as it passed the House, without the special clause for the payment of interest. If the time is passed for the further discussion of these two features of the bill, and Congress in its wisdom shall declare such a currency the wisest and best thing in the present emergency, it will become good citizens to give the measure welcome and as far as possible aid the Government, the banks, and the public, in giving the money authorized as free circulation as possible.—Ez.

The moon, when it is fullest of light is farthest from the sun; and men when most abundant in wealth are generally farthest from heaven.

## Gen. McClellan and His Enemies.

A host of brilliant victories have been heralded to us across the electric wires and through the daily press during the last week. The Union forces who are fighting for the preservation of the Union under the old Constitution, just as our fathers made it, and for the enforcement of the laws and the decisions of the Supreme Court, made in pursuance and in explanation of that sacred instrument, have triumphed gloriously upon more than one hard fought and bloody battle field.

Our successes in Tennessee, have enabled us to almost reach the heart of the enemy's country, while our victories around the sea board have given us a foothold upon Southern soil that enables to almost surround the rebel States with a barricade of glittering bayonets, which, ere long, when our successes are followed up, will enable us to penetrate the heart of rebellion, and entirely annihilate this monster rebellion.

The plans of Gen. McClellan are being worked out grandly, and if the Abolitionist and demoted Republicans in Congress will only let him alone, it will not be long ere the rebellion will be settled, and the Union re-established upon the old Constitution, and peace—that ever blessed Goddess—reign supreme o'er all this land. But this they seem determined not to do, and, consequently we find the Wades, the Samners, the Garrisons, &c., backed by the New York Tribune, and the Republican press generally, constantly arraigning Gen. McClellan before the tribunal of public opinion, for his, to them, seeming incapacity and consequent inactivity in the movements of our grand army.

A number of these political dyspeptics are not even satisfied with President Lincoln—the President of their own choosing—because he does not displace Gen. McClellan, and put in his place that political abolition demagogue Gen. Fremont. The whole program of the war in their estimation, is wrong, because it is not intended by it to effect the abolition of slavery, and they have become arrogant in their demand that freedom must be declared throughout the land, and to all the inhabitants thereof—and because this demand of theirs is not complied with, they are striving to undermine the confidence of people in our noble young Democratic General. As in years not long gone by—and true to their ancient instincts, they are willing now as ever to tear the Union asunder, unless their peculiar notions respecting the black man are carried out.

They say the Union is not worth saving with slavery in it, and they, under the present programme of the war, as Wendell Phillips not long since said, "deplete a victory by Gen. McClellan, because the sure would be but salvaged over and it would only be a victory of a slave Union; and that he thanked Beauregard for marshalling his army before Washington, because it conferred upon Congress the power to abolish slavery."

This is the secret of their opposition to Gen. McClellan. He will not adopt their suicidal policy, which would, if attempted to be carried out, destroy every vestige of Republican liberty upon American soil. He is not willing to gratify their very singular love for the negro at the risk of the priceless love of white men's liberty—in short, he is not willing to destroy the government our fathers made for us—trample under foot our sacred Constitution, and issue a proclamation degrading the noble white manhood to the level of the serfs of Europe, by bringing him to a level and into the same impartial freedom that they seek to give the negro.— This is the sum of his offending, and the secret of their fault-finding.

Abolition fanaticism, which was first planted upon American soil by British Emigrants, and which has been proclaimed from the sacred desk by those pretending to be oracles of God, and the followers of the meek and lowly Nazarene, was the first cause that moved secession into life, is still the same enemy to our country and its institutions that it has ever been. It was the first to teach secession and advocated at one time the secession of the North from the South; but its croaking for a while was lulled into repose, in the vain hope that by abandoning its old idea of going out of the Union to get rid of slavery and getting its advocates into places of power, it could drive the government into its extreme measures, and thus secure the object nearest their hearts—"impartial freedom with negroes"—it finding itself disappointed in this, it now seeks to undermine the confidence that the people have reposed in Gen. McClellan—sow dissatisfaction among the people, and thus diminish the power of the Government to subdue rebellion—doubtless preferring the rebels to triumph and establish an independent Government, to relieve their consciences from participation in the "sum of all human villainies."

Such croaking and fault finding on the part of any Democrat, would have secured, ere this for him, a cell in some sea bound castle, where law and justice would never reach him. But their day is coming—the indignation of a free white people, and the scorn and contempt which they so justly deserve will soon be theirs. The Union will be restored—Constitution, slavery and all—despite their efforts to undermine both, and an innocent people who have been imposed upon by the holygarb assumed by these worse than traitors, will have learned to estimate them according their deserts.

A wag says he knows only one thing better than love, and that is, to be thrown into a pond of mush and milk, with the privilege of eating your way ashore.

## Judge Hale has our thanks for a copy of the report of the Van Wyck Investigating Committee.

Of all the Committee Reports we ever saw, this one is the most voluminous—it filling nearly twelve hundred pages of printed matter—and containing the testimony of over one hundred witnesses, all of which testify to some magnificent fraud perpetrated by some of the attaches and appointees of the party in power. To give anything like a detailed idea of the tremendous frauds that had been committed upon the tax paying people by this "very virtuous and all honest Republican party" thro' its representatives, would take too much space, and to boil it down into a decent size, would make such a strong dejection that everybody would stand amazed and feel like taking summary vengeance upon a host of Republican political thieves.

We would, therefore, advise everybody who can, to obtain the whole unabridged Report. It will be more interesting to read these long winter nights, than even Shakespeare's plays. The most prominent character who figures largely upon the stage, is Simon Lochiel—probably the same that the Wizard addresses thus in Shakespeare: "Lochiel, Lochiel, beware of the day, When the Lowlands shall meet thee in battle array."

For a field of the dead rushes red on my sight, And the clans of Gallies are scattered in flight. This version of the ancient ballad (slightly changed) is appropriate to the "Lochiel" of to-day.

Simon Lochiel, beware of the day, When the Lowlands shall meet thee in battle array. For a mountain of fraud looms up grim in our sight, When the friends of rebellion shall be scattered in flight.

Old "honest Johnny Covode," with his report, is nowhere now—the feather has been knocked out of his hat, and the poor old fellow will soon be forgotten.

These magnificent swindles have capped the climax, and Mr. Van Wyck carries off the palm. What a howling mongrel or gans of Republicanism would have set up, had these been Democratic swindles. "Ten cent Jimmy," as they used to call him, is not responsible this time—but the Republican Simon Lochiel Cameron.

## Facts for Sobor Minded people to Think About.

Specie—gold—already brings a premium of four per cent in New York!

U. S. Treasury notes bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest per annum, are offered by Philadelphia brokers, at a liberal discount!

Over four millions of specie have been exported from the port of New York, since the 1st of January, while, during the same time in '61, the export was only one hundred and seventy thousand dollars!

The Banks are asking for legislative authority to increase the amount of their issues of small notes, and, in some places, private establishments are making arrangements to issue 50 cent, 25 cent, and 10 cent notes!

Such are only some of the effects of the financial policy of a Black Republican Congress; and there is great reason to fear that the worst and most ruinous are yet to be experienced.

## A Rebel Camp Broken Up.

CUMBERLAND Md., Feb. 14. Gen. Lander made a forced march on Thursday night, surprising and breaking up a rebel camp at Bloomery Gap, killing thirteen and capturing seven hundred and forty five men and officers and forty five horses and losing but two men and six horses. He led the attack in person at the head of the First Virginia regiment of cavalry. This opens the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Hancock again.

[OFFICIAL FROM GEN. LANDER.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The following official dispatch from Gen. Lander, has been received at Headquarters: "Paw Paw, Feb. 14, 8 o'clock, p. m. To Maj. Gen. G. B. McClellan.—The railroad was opened to Hancock this morning and also the telegraph. We had an important forced reconnaissance last night, which was completed to day. We broke up the rebel camp at Bloomery Gap; we ran down and captured seventeen commissioned officers, among them colonels, lieutenant colonels, captains, &c. We engaged them with four hundred cavalry—our infantry were not near enough to support the cavalry, and the enemy were retiring. We have in all seventy five prisoners, and killed thirteen of the enemy. We lost two men and six horses at their first fire. I led the charge in person. It was a complete surprise. Col. Carroll commanding the Fifth or Eighth Ohio regiment made a very daring and successful reconnaissance immediately afterwards, to Unger's Store. Major Frothingham is entitled to great credit for building under my direction in four hours in the dead of night, a complete bridge across the Great Cacoon at an infrequented mountain road. Two columns, two thousand men each, have marched thirty two miles, and one column forty-two miles, since 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, besides bringing a river. Papers that were taken from our prisoners, and my own reconnaissance to the south, prove that the country is clear, and that Jackson and Loring are in Winchester. We occupied the Bloomery Gap and Point Mills on the belief by information from deserters, that Gen. Casson's Brigade was there.

Gen. Dunning has just arrived at New Creek from Mohrfield, thirty miles south of Romney. He has captured 225 beef cattle and broken up the guerrilla lair there.— Two of his men were badly wounded, and we killed several of the rebels. The enemy has thus been driven out of this department. (Signed) F. W. LANDER, Brig. Gen. Commanding.

## A Voice From "Old Hickory."

"The Constitution of the United States unquestionably intended to secure to the people a circulating medium of gold and silver. A national paper currency is a great curio to the laborer of the country, for its depreciation always falls upon the laborer." ANDREW JACKSON.

## GREAT VICTORY!

### Surrender of Fort Donelson!

Capture of Gens. Sidney Johnston, Buckner and Pillow.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND MEN TAKEN PRISONERS.

### Flight of Gen. Floyd.

The Rebels Accuse Him of Treachery and Cowardice.

### Terrible Slaughter in the Battle.

REJOICINGS IN CONGRESS.

### REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE SURRENDER.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 16th, via Baltimore, Feb. 17.—By a flag of truce, to-day, we hear that Fort Donelson surrendered to General Grant yesterday (Saturday).

Gens. Pillow, Floyd, Buckner and Johnston were taken, together with 15,000 other prisoners.

We are also informed that fighting has been going on near Savannah, and that that city has probably been captured.

### FEDERAL ACCOUNTS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—Fort Donelson was captured yesterday. Generals Buckner and Johnston, with 15,000 rebels, are prisoners.

### THE OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

St. Louis, Feb. 17.—Dispatches received from General Grant to General Halleck announce the surrender of Fort Donelson with fifteen thousand prisoners, including Gens. Johnston, Buckner and Pillow.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Gen. McClellan has received a dispatch fully confirming the news of the capture of Fort Donelson.

### LATER OFFICIAL ADVICES.

St. Louis, Feb. 17.—Further official advices from Fort Donelson say that General Floyd made his escape during the night, and the rebels in the fort denounce him as a black-hearted traitor and coward.

The enemy were known to have had 30,000 troops, 15,000 of whom are our prisoners, 5,000 escaped, and the rest are reported to be killed or otherwise disabled.

Our loss is not stated, but the slaughter in our ranks is mentioned as being terribly severe.

### Scene in the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—On the opening of the Hall, Mr. Colfax, of Indiana, asked and readily obtained permission to make a statement relative to the capture of Fort Donelson.

He stated that a dispatch had arrived at that place this morning bringing the news of the capture of Fort Donelson, yesterday by the land forces of the United States Army, with 15,000 prisoners, including Gens. A. Sidney Johnston and Buckner.

Floyd ran away and succeeded in making his escape.

The news on both sides is very heavy. The news was received with great applause, and laughter at the announcement of Floyd's cowardice.

And a profound silence he then announced that Gen. McClellan had authorized him to inform the House, that he had just received a dispatch from Cairo informing him of the arrival of the gun boat Cavendish.

Mr. Colfax was surrounded by members to hear further news.

Mr. Washburn (Ill.)—I want the gentleman from Indiana to know that Gen. Ives and I really obtained permission to make a statement relative to the capture of Fort Donelson.

Mr. Mallory (Ky.) in view of this gratifying fact, moved, but the House refused to adopt it.

Mr. Colfax said that he had further news from Donelson, from Rebel sources. [Cries, less hear it! Go to the desk and read it.—Read it loud! Intense excitement prevail ed.]

The Speaker called the House to order, and deep silence prevailed.

Mr. Colfax then read the dispatch as bro't from Norfolk by the flag of truce. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

Mr. Wright (Pa.) moved an adjournment which was disagreed to.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The announcement of the great victory at Fort Donelson to Congress by Gen. McClellan, has caused the most intense excitement.

In the Senate the galleries were crowded, and the mass of spectators rose and made one tremendous cheer, which was followed by other shouts of applause.

The Vice President said that such demonstrations ought not to interfere with business.

Great laughter was caused by the fact that the thief Floyd was stated to have stolen a march on the occasion of the battle, and escaped from the fort.

The news has reached the Departments and has become known in the streets creating an unparalleled excitement and joy.

### Particulars of the Fight at Roanoke Island.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 18. The gunboat Stars and Stripes arrived at noon from Burnside's with bearers of dispatches for the Government. She reports the rout of the rebels complete—three thousand prisoners captured, all their gunboats burnt or captured except two, which escaped in the canal. The Federal loss killed was 42 and wounded about 140. The rebel loss killed about 30, and their wounded less than 100.

The advance from Hatteras took place on Wednesday morning, the expedition consisting of about six vessels. The fleet was anchored off Stumpy Point that night, and next day proceeded to the entrance to Croatan Sound. After a reconnaissance, the attack was commenced on Friday morning.

## Stones and Patterson.

The old fashioned method of first establishing your theory and then trying to make your facts agree with it, was supposed to have been permanently overturned by the Baconian method of first collecting your facts and then deducing your conclusions from them. It is, however, frequently resorted to at the present day, when convenient to serve a turn. Gen. Patterson's accusers, in their criticisms on his military operations, always adduced his not having followed the advice of Colonel Stone, the "gallant and loyal son of Massachusetts," as "the highest evidence of his disloyalty. The Washington correspondents, on the 25th of July, 1861, telegraphed through the country—"Colonel Stone, one of the most gallant and experienced officers of the service, is open in his expressions of sorrow at the course pursued by Gen. Patterson." When, therefore, Gen. Stone was arrested as a traitor, we suppose that the assertion that Gen. Patterson had not followed his advice would have induced the reflection that he probably acted judiciously in not doing so. Not so, however, for the dispatches from Washington of yesterday, tell us that "Gen. Stone was foremost in leading Patterson into the retreat from Charleston." So that while Stone was an object of eulogy, Patterson was condemned for not being led by him; now that he is denounced, Patterson is condemned for following his lead. What the facts in the case may be—whether Stone's advice was asked, followed or refused—seems quite immaterial. The theory that General Patterson did wrong must be sustained, and the assumptions necessary to support it adopted.

The above exposure of the course pursued by certain maligners of Gen. Patterson, we take from the Philadelphia North American, a paper which, unlike some other Pennsylvania journals, has never joined in the hue and cry against a Pennsylvanian General.—The assaults upon Gen. Patterson have proceeded from New York papers like the Tribune and Evening Post, which habitually look with an evil eye upon every prominent general from this State, and are now engaged in despicable business of impairing public confidence in Gen. McClellan by insinuating that he is no longer in fact Commander-in-Chief of the army.

Gen. Patterson some time since delivered a short speech in Philadelphia, in which he took occasion to disclose enough of the history of the three months' campaign to satisfy most unprejudiced minds that his movements were dictated from head quarters and that he acted in strict conformity to orders. Having had an opportunity of examining these orders, we know that Gen. Patterson, from considerations highly honorable to himself, withheld much from the public tending to his own defence. He has been blamed for not advancing upon Winchester, and yet he was the only man who, in the council of war, convened for the purpose of determining upon the practicability of a forward movement, voted in favor of an advance.—The experienced officers in his division, in whose judgment he placed great reliance, protested against a movement upon Winchester as certain destruction to his army, and he did not feel justified in acting against the advice of men who had made military science the study of their lives. John Sherman, who was a member of Gen. Patterson's staff, fully approved of all his movements, and when on a recent occasion he called upon the War Department, by a resolution of the Senate, for the correspondence between Gen. Scott and Gen. Patterson for the purpose of disclosing facts of which he was fully cognizant, the Secretary of War refused to comply with the request, on the ground that it was incompatible with the public interest. Why incompatible with the public interest? Not because it would disclose matters prejudicial to the reputation of Gen. Patterson, but because it would show that accumulated years spent in the service of his country had impaired the judgment of the Commander-in-chief.—Patriot and Union.

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