

The Watchman.

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

BELLEFRONTE, April 10th, 1862.

Meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee of Centre county will be held at the Court House, in Bellefonte, on Tuesday evening, of the 4th day of July next.

S. T. SHUGERT, Chairman.

COMMITTEE:

S. T. Shugert, Bellefonte. Henry Noll, Spring. Alex. Sample, Erguson. John Poorman, Eggs. Joseph Koller, Benez. Joseph McCloskey, Curran. R. M. Foster, Miles. D. O. Cover, Haines. Dr. J. M. Bush, Patton. John Divens, Walker. Jared B. Fisher, Gregg. Geo. L. Peters, Union. W. W. White, Harris. John Garbisch, Marion. John Copenhagen, Taylor. Ebenezer Records, Huston. Daniel Fleisher, Potter. Jacob Pottsgrrove, Halfmoon. I. Buffington, Milesburg. John Smith, Penn. Wm. Holt, Snowshoe. C. Munson Rush. John M. Holt, Burnside. S. B. Leathers, Howard.

"Save Me from My Friends."

We have no doubt that Captain W. W. Brown can say, in all the sincerity of his heart, "save me from my friends!" We little expected, six months ago, when we were assailed by the *Centre Democrat*, and accused of being traitors and sympathizers with rebellion, and our incarceration in a sea-bound prison advocated, that so soon our principal accuser would find himself the inmate of an inland prison, charged with a flagrant violation of the laws of this land. Although his efforts were unceasing to arraign us before the tribunal of public opinion for a heinous offence, and our ultimate incarceration in Fort Warren or Lafayette, we do now, when *Durston* has overtaken him, and retributive justice is fast pursuing him to the wall, find, stowed away in our hearts, a volume of sympathy for this deluded follower of an Abolition God. While we do not pretend to prejudice his case, we do sincerely hope that when his alleged defalcation comes to be tested before the proper tribunal, that the Captain may be able to make a clear case and a clean record, and come out of prison with his reputation for honesty unimpaired.

We have reason to believe that the Captain has been imposed upon by his friends, and money borrowed from him, for political purposes, that has never been returned, and which, in part, makes up the amount of his defalcation. If such be the case, how infamous now for his party friends, after he has done their work, (and does it well), to turn their backs upon him and become his accusers because, in the discharge of his appointed duty, he has had occasion to use a little of the people's money. Why, he is not more than half paid yet for his services to the Republican and Abolition parties, and it is ungrateful in them now, after his work is done, to desert him in his hour of need. According to present accounts, the amount of the defalcation is too large for his bail to lose it all, and his other numerous party friends should willingly lend a hand to raise the amount and relieve him from his extremity. While we are no apologist for the immorality of the offence, yet we do think that his party friends should do this to show their appreciation of his services.

Mob Law.

Last week we published an account of the mobbing of Wendell Phillips, the infamous abolition disunionist, at Cincinnati, and this week we give another account of the mobbing of the Rev. Samuel Aaron, another abolition cur, at Burlington, New Jersey. Now, while we honestly believe that these conspirators against the peace of the country have only got what they most richly deserve, yet we feel bound to say that we totally disapprove of all such mobocratic demonstrations. As long as this is a free country, every man has a right to express his opinions, and any attempt to interfere with this right is in violation of the very spirit of our institutions.

Last Spring and Summer this mob spirit ran so high amongst the Republican party, that it was actually dangerous for Democrats, and especially for Democratic editors, to avow their principles. Indeed quite a number of Democratic newspaper offices were demolished during the prevalence of this infernal roudism, and their editors abused shamefully, or sent off, through the misrepresentations of our chivalrous opponents, to spend a lonely imprisonment within the gloomy walls of some dismal prison.

We, at that time, condemned this lawless feeling, and now, although the tables are turning, and our Republican friends see some of their idols getting into trouble, we still condemn it, and denounce all such proceedings, as disgraceful and unequalled. The better way to treat such men as Phillips and Aaron, is not to go to hear them lecture, and in this way, there will be less danger of their infamous doctrines being circulated. Keep away from such men—frown them down. Let them see that the people love the Constitution more than abolition, and be assured that they and their principles will soon sink beneath the weight of public contempt.

It is singular how rapidly some young gentlemen from the country lose their color when visiting large cities. They go there very green, and invariably come away done very brown.

Take Notice.

Last week we gave all our subscribers, who have not paid anything since the retirement of Mr. Barhart from this paper, notice that unless they pay up prior to No. 16 of the present volume, they will be held responsible for two dollars and a-half, according to our published terms. This week we have to say that after No. 16, we intend to enlarge the *Watchman* to its original size, and that, hereafter, we intend to do a strictly cash business. Our terms will hereafter be one dollar and fifty cents in advance, and all those who refuse to comply with these terms will at once be stricken from our list, even should such a course reduce it to only a hundred names. We have published the *Watchman* for four long enough; we now intend to see what can be done for money. We must either have what is due us or close up, and we choose to have the former.

We wish it to be also distinctly understood, that all job work must be paid for before leaving the office; and that all transient advertising, such as Auctioneer's, Administrator's, and Executor's notices, and notices of all kinds, must be paid in advance, unless a special agreement otherwise be made between ourselves and the parties advertising. On other terms will this kind of advertising be inserted in the *Watchman*. We have lost money long enough by the credit system, and for our part we intend to stop it. It is high time printers were beginning to have some common sense, and we are ready and willing to set the example.

Another Popular Revulsion.

It is easy to discern the beginning of renewed opposition to the introduction of negro labor at the North, in competition with that of white men. The antipathy to the black race, always irreconcilable, is more clearly manifest in prospect of fresh accessions from the Southern States. We may expect to hear of anti-negro associations, and of the exclusion of free blacks from different States, until this unfortunate class is driven to foreign shores for a refuge. Colonization is the inevitable accompaniment of emancipation. While all kinds of business is suppressed, pending the war, there is sure to be a plethora of labor in the North; and when the army is released from military pursuits, this evil will be still more aggravated. The negro will find no place here, except in the most menial pursuits. The prejudice already existing against color is an effectual bar to the ambition of almost every man of African descent; but if in the course of time, this feeling should gain strength, the condition of free blacks in the Northern States is likely to be more pitiable than ever before. To carry out with success any general scheme of emancipation, the country must be well reconciled to spend untold millions in remunerating Southern owners (under the Constitution is first torn to pieces) and additional millions for the purpose of colonizing in some distant land where white men can trouble no more, and the negro can be at rest.—*Journal of Commerce.*

A New Convert to the Union Cause.

Like an oasis in the desert to the weary traveler, is the occasional sign of repentance and reformation on the part of the Republican press to the Union cause. The *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, hitherto, a most rampant and mobocratic Republican print, and one of the most influential and widely circulated papers in Western New York, has finally waked up to a realizing sense of the evil of fanaticism, North and South, and talks out boldly and strongly for conservatism as evinced in the following extract from a leading article. It contains a great deal of sound common sense within a small compass, and is well worthy the attention of all:

"Northern Fanatics can now see that all our war has proceeded from their foolishness. Had it not been for their agitation, and the spirit of resistance which it engendered, the present border slave States would now have been free, and rebellion would never have dared to show its head. By conceding State Rights to the South, and declining to meddle with its purely domestic institutions, the North withdraws every plausible pretext for Southern complaint, and, at the same time, will ultimately accomplish all that its most violent philoprosists could desire.—Slavery cannot thrive without opposition.—Its doom is written upon the barriers which God has placed about it. When it shall have grown beyond the requirements of Southern life, it will become a burthen.—It will then begin to grow upon the vitals of Southern life, and it will be cast off as a means of self-preservation."

"None but a physician knows how much a reliable alternative is needed by the people. On all sides of us, in all communities everywhere there are multitudes that suffer from complaint that nothing but an alternative cures. Hence a great many of them have been made and put abroad with the assurance of being effectual. But they fail to accomplish the cures they promise because they have not the intrinsic virtues they claim. In this state of the case, Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. of Lowell, have supplied us with a compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, which does prove to be the long desired remedy. Its peculiar difference from other kindred preparations in market is that it cures the disease for which it is recommended while they do not. We are assured of this fact by more than one of our intelligent Physicians in this neighborhood and have the further evidence of our own experience of its truth.—[Tennessee Farmer, Nashville, Tenn.]

The Rebel Line of Defence.

So far as the Western campaign is concerned, there is no doubt that the place where the rebels are to make their final stand has been reached. The national forces have reached the interior line of defence, upon which rests all the hopes of the rebellion west of the Alleghenies. The rebels have placed themselves upon a line where the great Memphis and Charleston railroad furnishes them with ready communication between their posts, and facilitates the concentration of troops at any threatened point, resting upon Memphis, Corinth, Florence, and Chattanooga, with their best generals hard at work, they are preparing for a desperate resistance, in a position of undoubted strength. Whatever power they can summon to their aid we may expect to meet now, since the loss of their present line leaves them with no place of retreat or reserved defence, and destroys their last hope in the Mississippi valley. Let the heroes of Donelson repeat the deeds done there, and the Northwest will see its great avenue to the Gulf once more open.

The *Boston Advertiser* remarks, that it is a matter of some interest to see that in this state of things, there are three events that may force the rebels to abandon so much of their scheme as includes the valley of the Mississippi. A defeat of that portion of their army near Corinth, would probably lead to the evacuation of Memphis and all points above that place; the reduction of Island No. 10—which, however, does not seem to be a great necessity, probably lead to the same result; while the success of the attack upon New Orleans, now supposed to be in progress, would probably place a Federal fleet below Memphis at a very early moment. And the operations seem to be so combined that while either event will produce the grand result, the failure of neither will alone prevent it.

We observe a good many suggestions thrown out, and this state of the case of rebels may transfer to their Southern line a part of their Virginia forces, and thus overwhelm the columns of Halleck—content to pursue success at one point by the risk of exposure at another. It is not easy to recognize the probability of this, however. Virginia is not a State to be abandoned so easily. Apart from the fact that it contains the rebel capital, and the great storehouses of stolen property, Norfolk, the political consequence of the State is such that it must be one of the last to be dropped. In abandoning Tennessee, it was possible to take a view of the world without the State as a comer, and not a very willing one. But Virginia, the mother of States and the nurse of treason, the leader of the confederacy and the most distinguished of its members—such a State is not abandoned while hope lives. Some provision has been made, however, even for the possibility of troops being withdrawn from Virginia. Had not Gen. Burnside been delayed for weeks by the elements and his difficulties at Hatteras, he would probably already have cut off one great line by which this transfer could be effected; while at the same time intimations reach us from time to time of the progress of our forces towards the eastern Tennessee lines.

That as this final position of defence is approached, however, there should be some apprehension is natural. It is impossible at the moment of any decisive struggle not to feel some anxiety for the result. And in the present case it is probable that the forces on each side will not be so unequal as to prevent much from being left to depend upon generalship, and much upon the constancy and courage of the troops. But what have our troops to meet that they have not already vanquished? It is called for, and they have not already exhibited, and what resource of strategy that has not already been found at our command? We may safely leave the result in the hands of our men as achieved the victory of Donelson, and such skill as that which months ago traced upon the map with sure prophecy the series of successes which has crowned our arms in the West thus far.—*Patriot of Union.*

Speech of Mr. Yancy at New Orleans.

We have heretofore alluded to Mr. Yancy's speech, made in New Orleans, on the evening of the 13th ult. There is a great deal of curiosity excited amongst our readers to know more about it. We, therefore give the following synopsis, which we find in the *Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate*, of the 19th ult.

Mr. Yancy is decidedly of the opinion that the South has no friends in Europe, and that the North is in a similar condition. He says there is a very strong prejudice in all of Europe against the South in consequence of the erroneous impression which prevails in reference to the institution of slavery.—There are many persons in Europe who consider the Southern people semi-civilized, and believe that they are ready to be called for that stock to be. There is no disposition to interfere in American affairs.

The blockade enables the British holders of the great staple (cotton) to realize an immense profit, and to acquire the means of the scarcity of the article. These holders are the wealthy few who have the ear of the Government. Another reason for not interfering with the blockade was the belief that the scarcity of the article and the remote prospect of obtaining a supply from this country would create such a demand for East India cotton as to increase its culture to a very considerable extent.

Another reason for Mr. Yancy's opinion, why European Powers will not interfere in American affairs is the hope and belief that a permanent dissolution of the United States will weaken a nation of whose prosperity and greatness they had become jealous.—They hope to see the war protracted until both divisions are involved in ruinous debt, to hang over them like an incubus for years to come.

He inclines to the opinions that England and France would sooner interfere to prevent a reconstruction of the Union than for any other purpose. And he believes that unless they weaken a nation of whose prosperity and greatness they had become jealous.—They hope to see the war protracted until both divisions are involved in ruinous debt, to hang over them like an incubus for years to come.

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PEN, PASTE AND SCISSORS.

The more a bad man sleeps, the better his sleep is the next best thing to death.

In the heart of every man eminently great, the lion and the lamb dwell together.

Patience is a virtue. When your wife wants a new shawl stuff her to wait for it.

Virtue forgives injury, even as the sandal tree perfumes the hatchet that fell it.

Permits or passes are no longer needed to cross the Potomac at Washington, after having been in force nearly a year.

The scarcity of salt at the South is terrible. The children are actually forced to cry with fresh water tears.

Encency of purpose is the indispensable condition of success in whatever you undertake. You must learn to hold on.

A married monster said that he lately dreamed that he had an angel by his side, and upon waking up found it was nobody but his wife.

Jonah Sandford, of the New York Ninety-second regiment, is more than seventy years old.

Senator Sumner is still at his favorite hobby, trying to ride the negro. He has introduced into the Senate a bill to make the negroes mail carriers.

The cattle disease is prevailing to an alarming extent in Burlington Co., N. J. A couple of farmers have already lost 26 cows by the disease.

A flax manufactory is to be erected at Chicago. Quite as good flax can be raised in Illinois and most of the western States as in Ireland.

Capt. Erickson has made a model for a sea-going Monitor, 340 feet in length, which seems to meet with favor among the naval men.

Several of the colored men, who some time since left Lewistown for Hayti, have returned with discouraging accounts of the land of promise.

Previous to the Rebellion there were 27 daily newspapers published in Virginia; there is now said to be but 7, and most of them very much curtailed in size.

The N. O. Delta says that Tennessee can never pocket the insults of the Federal Government. Prentice thinks she might. She had better to pocket for a good while.

General Bushrod Johnson, who was captured at Fort Donelson, and who afterwards made his escape, is treated with contempt in the South, and refused a command, because he broke his parole of honor.

Pillar damns Buckner, and Buckner damns Pillow, and the only thing in which they agree is in damning Floyd, while Floyd in his turn damns both, and the world in its turn damns all three.—*Louisville Journal.*

When you see a man on a moonlight night trying to convince his shadow that it is improper to follow gentlemen, you may be sure that it is high time for him to join a Temperance society.

What is the difference between an occupied and a rejected lover? The one kisses his Missus, and the other misses his kisses.

Carrying politeness to excess is said to be raising your hat to a young lady in the street, and allowing a couple of dirty collars and a pair of socks to fall out upon the sidewalk.

The Confeds laughed at us a good deal last summer, and called us a pack of Bull Runners. Since their late evacuation in Virginia, we don't see why they haven't shown themselves to be perfect Merasses.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Wheeling, April 3.—The vote in this city to day gives 640 majority for the new Constitution, and a majority of 558 in favor of gradual emancipation.

Milwaukee, April 3.—The municipal election held in this city resulted in the success of the Democratic candidate, Horace Case for mayor and nearly the entire Democratic ticket.

For over thirty years the Democratic party has been in existence without a change of name, object, or class. During the same time the Opposition have arrayed under as many titles as there were years, and their platforms have been as various as the hues of the forest.

The Charleston *Courier* says that the planters in Mississippi are piling up their cotton ready for the fact the moment the enemy advances. They are also sending their servants up the river to work on the fortifications, and they say they are ready to make any sacrifice the Government may require.

The editor of the *Syracuse (N. Y.) Journal* says he saw a specimen of ripe strawberries last Friday from the green house of Hamilton White, Esq. of that city. The berry was ripe and fragrant, and Mr. White will have, in a week, an abundance for the supply of his table.

On Monday at Newtown, N. Y., a kerosene oil factory exploded, setting fire to the building and burning two men in a shocking manner. They survived their injuries but a few hours. The names of the deceased were John Quigley and Andrew Corcoran.

The amount of bulk meat confiscated and seized by the Government on the Cumberland river, mostly at Nashville, Tenn. was very large, amounting to 3,000,000 pounds, but a large portion of it is said to have soured.

A Sunday School meeting in Ohio, the subject of the slim attendance of pupils at the school being under consideration, a promising young lawyer offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That a committee of young ladies and gentlemen be appointed to raise children for the Sabbath School.

A writer in the *Easton Sentinel* recommends Hon. Heister Clymer, now State Senator from Berks county, as a suitable candidate for Governor. Mr. Clymer is one of the ablest Senators that now hold a seat in that body, and would make a capital Governor. His election would produce great consternation among the "shoddy patriots" and government plunderers.—*Clearfield Republican.*

Phillip's Friends.

What will the abolitionists in our Pennsylvania Legislature who granted the disunionist Phillips the use of the Hall, say to his being mobbed. If a title of what has been recently uttered by this itinerant mischief maker had been spoken by any champion of treason on the opposite side, the whole tribe who follow, applaud and idolize Phillips, would clamor for the immediate incarceration of his adversary in Fort Warren or Fort Lafayette. Yet we see a party majority in the Senate of our loyal and conservative Commonwealth patronizing this preacher of discord and disunion. What is the probable character of his proposed speech in the Senate, it is very well the public should know, and we design to devote some space to their enlightenment.

We have seen no full report of the recent harangue of Phillips in Philadelphia, but the Tribune of March 18th furnishes a six column report of the speech he made in Washington on the previous Friday, and from this we extract sufficient to show the people of this latitude what character of man and what quality of sentiment their Senators have taken under their encouragement, patronage and protection. What follows is quoted from Phillips in Philadelphia.

"Now, I love the Constitution, though my friend (Dr. Pierpont) who sits beside me has heard me curse it a hundred times, and I shall again if it does not mean justice. I men who framed the Constitution had no States out of this Union, and if I have spent any nineteen years to the satisfaction of my Puritan conscience, it was those nineteen years."

Unless within twelve months or twenty four, Maryland is a free State, Delaware and half Virginia, would to God that building (the Capitol), with this city of Washington had been shelled to ashes last July. I men who framed the origin of the rebellion, Phillips declares that "it was no body's fault," but that "it is the inevitable result of the seeds our fathers planted seventy years ago." In such a paper the noblest of this same subject, in his flippant and impious style of remark concerning the Deity and the venerated founders of the Republic, he says of the latter that they "dare not trust God."

Referring to William Lloyd Garrison, the inveterate disunionist—who kept standing, time out of mind, at the head of his paper, the infamous sentiment that the honorable men who framed the Constitution had made "an agreement with death and a covenant with hell"—this protegee of the Senators of Pennsylvania characterized him as "a man who had done more in the providence of God to shape the fate of this generation than any other one," and that he (Phillips) was "proud to sit at his (Garrison's) feet."

While Phillips was staying at Washington a correspondent of *Becker's* paper the *Independent*, writing from the Capitol, says: "Last Friday afternoon Wendell Phillips walked into the Senate Chamber upon the arm of Mr. Sumner. The Senate was in session, and by the rules Mr. Phillips was excluded, but the doors opened politely to receive him, as they occasionally do to let in distinguished men. No sooner in, than half the Senators rushed to greet him. Mr. Phillips was no longer the despised Abolitionist, the crazy disunionist, the 'nigger stealer,' but the distinguished anti-slavery orator from Massachusetts, Senators vied with each other to do him honor; even Cabinet members, during his stay here, have bestowed the most courteous attentions upon him, and no fashionable concert, opera, reading or theatrical performance ever so Washington upon its feet like the simple announcement of his lectures. He had for audience on Friday night the elite of the capital, in intellect and position."

It is a burning shame to the country that the American Senate should be thus disgraced.

PASSAGE OF THE EMANCIPATION RESOLUTION.—The Senate of the United States has passed the resolution proposed by the President, and previously adopted by the House, to extend National aid to such slave States as shall see fit to adopt the policy of gradual emancipation. The vote was 32 yeas, 32 nays. Three Senators representing slave States voted in the affirmative, namely, Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, Mr. Willey, of Virginia, and Mr. Henderson, of Missouri.

It is not surprising that three of the Senators should have voted for its passage, because in every aspect it is to their advantage. It recognizes—

First. The absolute control which each State possesses over its domestic concerns and institutions.

Second. That the Federal Government has no power to interfere with slavery in any State without the consent of such State; and

Third. That in case any State wishes to dispose of its negroes, the Government will purchase them.

We do not affirm that it would be just to the non-slaveholding States to compel them to pay for a parcel of (to them) worthless negroes; nor do we anticipate that they will ever be called upon to do so. In this particular the resolution will probably remain a dead letter—at least so long as the Border States remain of their present mind; but in compelling the extremists in Congress to subscribe to principles they have been attempting to overthrow, the President has constrained them to make a record which must stand them in the future, from pushing their unconstitutional projects for unconditional emancipation. So far no harm is done.—*Patriot & Union.*

AN ABOLITIONIST MOBBED.—BURLINGTON, N. J., March 23.—The Rev. Samuel Aaron, a Baptist preacher of Mount Holly, N. J., attempted to deliver an abolition lecture at the city hall last evening. He commenced by denouncing the administration, and avowing himself opposed to the manner in which the war was conducted, whereupon the crowd commenced hissing and storming him with eggs. This produced much excitement, especially among the ladies in the audience. Several of them jumped out of the windows. In the meanwhile the crowd was crying, "Kill him, tar and feather him!" The mayor of the city was present, and endeavored to stop the confusion, but did not succeed. Finally Mr. Aaron withdrew, and was taken away by his friends. No one is hurt so far as is known.

RE-ELECTED.—Governor Sprague has been re-elected Governor of Rhode Island, without opposition. All the present incumbents of the State offices were also re-elected. In the General Assembly, the Democrats and Constitutional Union men have a majority of 36.

Preparations for a Great Battle.

A correspondent of the Louisville (Ky.) *Journal*, of the 24th ult., says:

"No close observer of the movements and counter movements of the armies of the two belligerents for the past few weeks can doubt that a battle is soon to be fought, which, in magnitude and destruction of life, has as yet no parallel in the whole course of this sanguinary strife. The Confederates are marshalling their hosts from the Potomac to the Indian Territory, and from Island No. 10 to the Southern Gulf. Braxton Bragg comes from his loose prison at Pensacola and Mobile Bay, bringing his well-drilled if not well-disciplined army of artilleryists to the number of thirty thousand. Erans, the Georgian, comes from Manassas with the flower of that army, who fought us last July, in numbers about forty thousand."

Johnston, the renowned Albert Sydney, of Mormon and Bowling Green notoriety, with his army, which a short time since fled in such a panic through this quiet city, has restored order to his command and now comes to wipe out the dishonor of the flight with about 20,000 men. Then comes the Rev. Gen. Polk, marshalling his host from the Potomac and the river batteries, in all about 30,000. Then they have numerous other Generals with numerous other hosts from the various States of the South-west, till the rebels have concentrated a force, whose right wing rests at Decatur, Ala., and left at Island No. 10, in the Mississippi River, the whole forming a semicircle of about 200,000 men, under the best Rebel General, Pierre Tautan Beauregard.

Their forces are well arranged to take advantage of a victory which they expect will surely crown their endeavors; and indeed they have an army more formidable in all respects than any we have yet encountered. Beauregard, since he came West, has been very laboriously and successfully engaged in bringing order out of disorder and courage out of dismay, and generally reorganizing the whole army by displacing the old and cowardly and those who had been tried and found wanting. Pillow and Floyd are entirely without commands, and Breckinridge, the child of flattery, has only a small brigade. Gen. Polk, too, has been almost stripped of his command, and many others of the like stamp I might mention.

He has arranged all his numerous cavalry so that he avails himself of their utmost capacities, where generally they were so worse than useless. Some of them, as Morgan (of whom I can find adventures enough to write a full letter) and Forrest, keep constantly harassing our pickets and getting in our rear and acting as spies, and such guerrilla style as that, while the main force has near Fort Pillow, drilling continually that may be expert in following up our retreating forces, and he confidently thinks to use them in that manner. Then, a large fleet which has recently been bro't up from New Orleans, with which he hopes to overcome Commodore Foote. Such is the disposition of our foes. Truly a formidable host."

Negro Legislation at Harrisburg.

The irrepressible negro has "turned up" in a new character at Harrisburg. Two bills were introduced into the House to prevent colored persons from entering the State under penalty of imprisonment. These bills have been supported by numbers of letters from mechanics and workmen of every grade in Philadelphia, who appear to have taken alarm at the recent influx of negroes.

Mr. Lichtenwallner introduced the following: An act to protect the white laborers of this State from the encroachment of negroes coming from other States.

Whereas, The present unhappy civil war will in all probability compel a large number of negroes and mulattoes from the Southern States to flee into the Northern States to their friends for protection, and great injury of the white citizens, particularly the laboring classes; therefore

Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any negro or mulatto of either sex to come into this State, either for the purpose of making it his or her temporary or permanent home, or for any purpose whatever, unless he or she have previously been a resident of this State, which fact must be proven by at least three white citizens of the township, borough or ward in which he or she claims to have been a resident, to the satisfaction of a magistrate of such township, borough or ward.

Section 2. It is hereby made the duty of the Sheriff of any county in this State, every constable and police officer of any township, city or borough, to arrest all such negroes or mulattoes coming into this State who are non-residents, and convey them to the nearest magistrate or judge, who shall give them a fair and impartial hearing; and if they appear upon such examination that he or they are non-residents of this State, the judge or magistrate hearing the case shall direct the constable in attendance to return such negro or negroes to the State from whence they last hailed or claimed a place of residence—the expense of such arrest, hearing and return to be paid by the State.

Section 3. If any steamboat captain, railroad conductor, or any other person shall entice or persuade any negro or mulatto to come into this State, or bring them in violation of this act, or shall conceal or attempt to conceal such negroes or mulattoes, or they so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of such offence before any Court of this Commonwealth, having competent jurisdiction, shall be fined in a sum not less than fifty nor more than \$500; and for the second and for any future offence his fine shall be doubled, and in addition undergo an imprisonment of not less than six months nor more than twelve months at the discretion of the Court; one fourth of the fine to be paid to the person making the arrest; the balance to be paid to the State.

GETTING UNBAST.—A feeling of uneasiness seems to pervade the black Republican papers in New York in view of the late Democratic victories in that State. The *Palmira Courier*, (Republican) in contemplating the defeat of its party at home, makes the following confession:

"Disguise the fact as we may, it is becoming clear to every unprejudiced eye, that the Democratic party is rapidly gaining the large ground in this town. It is true the vast Irish vote helps to swell their ranks but in all candor we argue that broader and wiser counsels must prevail, or the Republican party, not only in this town, but all over the district, will have to stand aside for the slow but surely increasing tread of our opponents. This is a sad and humiliating confession, but it is nevertheless true."