

The Watchman.

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

BELLEVILLE, April 24th, 1862.

Meeting of the Democratic Standing Committee of Centre county will be held in the Court House, in Belleville, on Tuesday evening, of the 4th of July next, to select delegates to attend the State Convention, at Harrisburg, on the 4th day of July next.

S. T. SHUGERT,
Chairman.

COMMITTEE:

S. T. Shugert, Belleville. Henry Noll, Spring. Alex. Sample, Egersburg. John Portman, Boggs. Joseph Roller, Beaver. 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 Copenhaven, Taylor. Ebenezer Records, Huston. Daniel Fleischer, Potter. Jacob Pottsgrrove, Halfmoon. I. Buffington, Milesburg. John Smith, Penn. Wm. Holt, Snowsaw. C. Munson Rush, John M. Holt, Burnside. S. B. Leathers, Howard.

To Our Subscribers.

This number of the Watchman completes one year since the change was made in its editorial department, from Seely & Barnhart, to that of Alexander & Heck. It has been an eventful year, pregnant with the most startling occurrences that have ever found a place upon the pages of history. Civil war has raged within our borders with the most relentless fury. Millions of lives have been expended, thousands of treasures have been freely given up in our efforts to maintain the government, and after all the rebellion is nearly as strong as it was one year ago. The prospect for the coming year is, if anything, more gloomy than was the last.

Through all the time that has passed since we assumed the control of this paper, we have endeavored to give the news of transpiring events as faithfully as we could. In the editorial department we have endeavored, as far as we understood them, to advocate the true principles upon which our government is founded, a close adherence to which by the rulers of this nation, affords the only prospect of salvation for this government. For doing this, we have been assailed by the press of this country, and denounced as traitors—sympathizers with the Southern rebellion, &c.

A pack of abolition blood hounds were put upon our trail to hunt us down. Yet, in the language of the illustrious Webster, we can say, "that we ain't dead yet," nor have we been convicted of treason, nor don't expect to be. On the contrary, our accusers have justly merited the contempt of all good and sensible men, who love their country far better than the negro, and we have been vindicated in our course by the votes of three thousand of the citizens of this country.

Now, after having passed through all this, and believing that the laborer is worthy of his hire, we would modestly suggest to all those who know themselves indebted to us on subscription, to pay up at once. We intend hereafter to give you a better and a much larger paper, and to this end we need money.

This week we only give you a half sheet, for the reason that we have not sufficient paper of the old size to give you a full sheet; and further because we are making some changes in our office preparatory to the enlargement of our paper. After this we will not be compelled to send you a half sheet.

WHITE VS. BLACK.—Abolitionists and sickly sentimentalists may pass by their own color, and reserve all their sympathies for the "suffering slave," and crack-brained philosophers may theorize and persuade themselves that the negro is capable of commingling and enjoying freedom with the white man, and intoxicated with this idea, they may endeavor to put it in practice, as they are attempting to do at present; but the silent workings of the law of races will scatter all their fine spun theories and upset their calculating philosophy. It is said that "necessity knows no law," and from present appearances, in view of the threatened heira of ignorant blacks from the South, coming in contact with the white working man of the North, crowding him from his hitherto undisputed field of labor, which will grow in intensity until the white man will feel the "necessity" of getting rid of the negro at whatever cost. And that feeling will never be allayed until he is either exterminated or driven beyond our borders. Ours is a Government of white men, made for the benefit of white men, and any Quixotic attempt of silly theorists to raise the negro to an equality with the white man, by seducing him from his natural field of labor in the South, will only have the effect to hasten the day of his destruction. Reader, ponder over this question, for it is one that will be more momentous in its consequences than any that has yet come before the American people.

When the rebellion broke out there was hardly a nation in the world less prepared for war than we were. Armies had not only to be created, but the vast material necessary for their equipment as well. The quantity of cannon and firearms imported and manufactured since the fall of Sumter, by North and South, will leave in our hands at the close of the rebellion perhaps the largest stock of both that is found in the possession of any one nation. Of heavy ordnance alone we shall have as much as is required to fortify and render impregnable to a foreign enemy all the undefended points of our coasts. From being one of the weakest of the end of the war will leave us one of the most powerful military nations in the world. If the lesson that we lately received in Hampton Roads be not lost upon us, it will also raise us to an equality of naval strength with the Power that has so long dominated upon the seas. It was an unfortunate day for England when she first initiated the policy to which our present troubles are owing. In bounding on the abolitionists to invade the rights of the South, she expected by it to break up the republic. Instead of that she will have rendered it more powerful and invulnerable than ever, and more ready to acquit itself of the deep debt of vengeance which the selfishness and treachery of the English aristocracy and Exeter Hall fanatics have accumulated against her.

The National Tax Bill, as it stands, will require the appointment of about twenty thousand collectors. What an army of office holders! And what a large proportion of the tax will it take to feed them. Why not save the greatest part of this expense by giving the collection of the tax to the several States?

The Horrors of War.

The following in the New York World's correspondence from Winchester, makes one shudder. God forgive the Abolitionists and Secessionists, who plunged us into this war for man's nature has not enough in it of the exalted Christian for such forgiveness as that:

"The scene of the conflict is terrible. Civilians are generally prevented from visiting for the present. It is impossible to describe the scene so as to give a realization of its ghastliness and terror, which any one ought to blush not to perceive while walking amid the remnants of humanity which are scattered about. Bodies in all the frightful attitudes which a violent and unnatural death could produce, stained with blood, mangled and lacerated, perhaps, often be grimed and black, lay scattered here and there, sometimes almost in heaps!

"Some had crawled away when wounded to a comfortable place to die. Two men lay almost covered with straw into which they had scrambled, and lay until death released them. In the woods through which our troops had to pass to charge the rebels, lie the largest number of our dead, and beyond, on the outer side of the wall from behind which they poured their volleys of balls at our men, large numbers of the rebels lie, pierced in the forehead or face as they rose above their hiding place to shoot at the federals. There is a peculiar ghastliness in the appearance of the enemy's dead. Did not their dress distinguish them, their faces would enable any one instantly to tell which were the Federals and which not. One would think they were all Indians, so very dark had they become from their exposure, sleeping without tents as they did for a long time at the beginning of the war.

"In the Court-house are placed a large number of the wounded, our own and the enemy's without discrimination, and in several places in town hospitals have been established since the battle. It is difficult to compel one's self to dwell long enough upon the scenes witnessed there, of the dying and dead, to give them a faithful description. Surgeons and attendants have been constantly at labor, without rest, in attending to the unfortunate soldiers in the hospitals. Yet after all their efforts, it was long before many of the wounded could be properly cared for and their wounds properly dressed.

"The Court-room was filled with the sufferers, lying upon the floor, so many that it was difficult to pass about among them. Among them were the Confederate Captain Jones, who had both eyes shot out and whose face, covered thickly with clotted blood, presented the most repulsive and pitiable sight which one could well behold. Some from loss of blood were wan and pale and some, from the injuries to the face, were swollen, distorted and discolored. Some indeed, were cheerful, and rejoicing that, while their comrades were many of them so seriously injured, their slight wounds would soon heal and become honorable scars, testifying their patriotism and loyalty. But the majority which I saw here were dangerous wounds, and some where to suffer amputations and their fellow soldiers about them suffering from their own wounds, were obliged to listen to their cries and groans; and to hear the grating of the surgeon's saw a premonition of their own hard fate. I saw many in the agonies of death. One who was raised and seated half upright, haunts me now with his pale, sorrowful countenance. He was almost dead, and every moment would raise his head, open his eyes and stare vacantly around, as if he would assure himself that he had not lost all the sense of sight.

"Here, also, lay some who had just died, and as I passed through the hall a gray-haired guard, resting upon his musket, with a solemn, grave countenance, was standing beside a number of dead, in the attitude of a death struggle, each with a paper pinned to his clothing, stating the regiment, name, &c., of the deceased."

Read, Abolitionists of the North! All this is, in good part, your horrible work. You began all this twenty years ago. You laid the trains for Davis, Toombs, &c., of the South to fire.—N. Y. Express.

When the rebellion broke out there was hardly a nation in the world less prepared for war than we were. Armies had not only to be created, but the vast material necessary for their equipment as well. The quantity of cannon and firearms imported and manufactured since the fall of Sumter, by North and South, will leave in our hands at the close of the rebellion perhaps the largest stock of both that is found in the possession of any one nation. Of heavy ordnance alone we shall have as much as is required to fortify and render impregnable to a foreign enemy all the undefended points of our coasts. From being one of the weakest of the end of the war will leave us one of the most powerful military nations in the world. If the lesson that we lately received in Hampton Roads be not lost upon us, it will also raise us to an equality of naval strength with the Power that has so long dominated upon the seas. It was an unfortunate day for England when she first initiated the policy to which our present troubles are owing. In bounding on the abolitionists to invade the rights of the South, she expected by it to break up the republic. Instead of that she will have rendered it more powerful and invulnerable than ever, and more ready to acquit itself of the deep debt of vengeance which the selfishness and treachery of the English aristocracy and Exeter Hall fanatics have accumulated against her.

Gov. Johnson and Parson Brownlow on Abolitionism.

Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, recently appointed Governor by President Lincoln, has issued an address to the citizens of that State. Of course it is severe upon the South and upon certain leaders. He was, he says, a Breckinridge Democrat, and takes license accordingly. The tone of his address however may be judged by his position. After an effort to prove that negroism is not the cause but the excuse for the war, Mr. Johnson says:

"There are two parties in existence who want dissolution. Slavery and a Southern Confederacy is the hobby. Summer wants to break up the government, and so do the Abolitionists generally. They hold that if slavery survives the Union cannot endure. Secessionists argue that if the Union continues slavery is lost. Abolitionists want no compromise; but they regard peaceable secession as a humbug. The two occupy the same ground. Why? Abolition is dissolution; dissolution is secession; one is the other. Both are striving to accomplish the same object. One thinks it will destroy the other slave system."

Parson Brownlow was lately waited on by a committee of the Ohio Legislature and invited to visit the State Capitol. At the close of an address made on the occasion, he paid his respects to the Abolition disunionists of the North, and the Southern fire eaters, in language more forcible than chaste. He said:

"But gentlemen of Ohio, I do not and cannot exonerate the North; and I say in brief to you that, fifty years ago, we had taken one hundred Southern fire-eaters and one hundred Northern Abolitionists, and hanged them up, and buried them in a common ditch, and sent their souls to hell, we should have had none of this war. (Immense applause.) I am speaking too long. (Cries of "No! no!" "Go on!") Don't let that kind of talk go on! But in looking around on this assembly, I notice that there has written his mark unmistakably on the countenances of a large proportion of this audience. Many are growing gray; I am getting old myself, and I know not how soon the span of our existence may be shortened, and the spirit take its flight to realms of eternal joy and happiness, or everlasting misery. It behooves us all, then, to see to it that we are prepared for this change, wherever or whenever it may come, and may God in His infinite mercy bless and keep us all!"

The reverend gentlemen then sat down amid long and continued cheers, and the meeting adjourned.

On another occasion he said:

"The South, as I have told them face to face, is more to blame than the North, and yet I have to say that, two years ago, I had been authorized to hunt up and collect them. I would have selected about one or two hundred anti-slavery fanatics, (for I know them all well), and about an equal number of God-forsaken, hell-d-serving disunionists—I would have marched them to the District of Columbia—I would then have dug a ditch—a common ditch—and dropped up their bodies in gymnasium weed and dog-fennel, and buried them there. Had this been done, I should not have been here to-night."

The Parson has been a great favorite with the Abolitionists, but they will probably soon begin to pelt him with abuse, the same as they did Mr. Carlisle, of Virginia, when he found they would not consent to be a tool for their purposes. Truth is the most unpalatable article that this class of persons can read.

On the same evening that Parson Brownlow spoke, another Tennessee patriot, Gen. Carey, was called upon to make a speech. He was not a particle less caustic in his treatment of the Abolitionists. We copy one paragraph of his remarks:

"Brother Brownlow mentioned in his remark the advantage which would have accrued to the country had 100 or 200 Abolitionists and an equal number of Southern secession agitators been hung together and buried in a common ditch; and I most cordially agree with him. I agree with the freedom of the press, and with free speech, and believe them to be two of the greatest blessings we enjoy; but I have no sympathy with Wendell Phillips, and I think that when any man stretches out his hand to endeavor shake the pillars of this sacred fabric, that he should be cut down where he stands. I believe him to be no patriot who would stand up and say he would be glad to see this glorious Republic crumble to pieces, provided the institution of slavery toppled over with it. There are better patriots amongst the leaders of the Southern army. There are fiends in hell who blanch with shame at what their compatriots are now doing in this glorious country."

There is a remarkable cordiality of sentiment among the Southern Union men on this subject that cannot fail to have been noticed by our readers. Prentice is down on the Abolitionists with all the pungent ability for which he is renowned. Andy Johnson classifies them with the secessionists and thinks them equally as bad. Parson Brownlow would have the two kinds buried in a common ditch. Carlisle, Segar, Carey, Polk, Guthrie, Etheridge, and Maynard all agree in their hatred of the wretched fanatics of the North who first kindled the flames of discord in this country. The voice of these men is worth listening to. They have been tried in the furnace of fire, and their heroism, firmness and fortitude entitle them to our warmest respect. Let us other their hearts by squelching out the monster of Abolitionism in the North, while they are battling with the rebel foe in the South.

So that taking counsel of the New York Tribune and other leading Republican and Fusion papers, the only safe and certain way to put down the present rebellion, and insure the Republic against the recurrence of a similar or a worse one, is to annihilate the Republican Abolition Fusion root and branch, and to take stringent and effective means to prevent the monster Uper tree from ever again showing a sprouting leaf or raising a poisoning sprout above ground, annihilate the cause, and you may be sure the effect will cease.—Statesman.

Re Appearance of the Dark Lantern.

EXTRA JUDICIAL OATHS, GRIPS, PASS-WORDS, ETC.

Dark Conspiracy to Defraud the People.

A NEW KING TO SECURE THE SPOILS OF THE LAST SHIFT OF REPUBLICANISM.

"SAM" SUPERSEDED BY "ABE."

WHERE ABELIVES AND TRAVELS

It will appear from the official documents we publish below, that a new party has been organized in strict imitation of the Know Nothing organization, under the auspices and high sounding appellation of the "Loyal Union League," who prefer the shadows of night and the screen of secrecy to hew and concoct their devilish purposes.

Mr. George Berger, the editor of the Telegraph, and Post Master at Harrisburg, appears to be the head and chief of these new minions of the shades of night. Our space this week does not permit us to publish the whole of the Constitution. We give such articles as are best calculated to present to the public the object of their organization:

By article 6 it will appear that it is intended to take a snap judgment upon the people by not revealing the ticket until the morning of the election.

Article 8 binds the members of the association, who are under oath, to support the ticket formed by the Committee whether they like it or not.

Article 9 is an ingenious way of putting up the office to the highest bidder, which will efficiently exclude the poor devils who have no money. A good chance for the shoddy and other contractors who have lined their purses.

Article 10 excludes from office all persons outside of the ring!

Article 17 teaches how to trap members into the league, and introduces "Abe."

Article 18, under the obligation of an oath, enjoins secrecy and even falsehood!

For further particulars as to the residence and travels of "ABE," enquire of David Mumma or George Berger, P. M., Harrisburg.

If there were any evidence wanting of the desperation of the Republican party, this effort of their leaders to revamp and assume all the abominations of Know Nothingism, long since repudiated by the sober second thought of the people, would prove the hope less straits to which they are reduced. We feel assured that the bare exposure of this covetous plot to deceive and defraud the people, will blow up the conspirators and their dark lanterns sky high!

CONSTITUTION

OF

THE LOYAL UNION,

OF THE

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

INSTITUTED 1862.

Article 6. It is the duty of the seven committee, to have a separate meeting as a committee, to nominate a ticket to be supported at the borough and township elections, and to reveal the ticket until the morning of the election; the committee shall designate one from among their number to represent their borough, ward or township in County Convention for the nomination of a county ticket to be supported at the general election.

Article 8. It shall be the duty of every member to support the ticket nominated by the Committee or their representatives; no President, Secretary or Committee, is to be nominated in the Order.

Article 9. Every subordinate Council shall make returns to the County Council on the first Saturday in each month stating the number of members and the amount of contribution by each brother, with the name of the contributor. On the first Saturday of August of each year a full list shall be prepared by the County Council of all brothers who have contributed during the year, their names and the amount contributed, and the list thus prepared shall be sent to each subordinate council in the county.

Article 10. On the first Monday in August of each year a list of brothers who are candidates for the county offices, shall be sent to the Corresponding Secretary of the county, to be certified by the President, Council or the Secretary, stating that they are true and loyal brothers, and that they are worthy to hold the office which they desire to fill; and the Corresponding Secretary shall send a copy of said list to the President and the subordinate Council in the county.

Article 17. In approaching a person who is known to be of the right stamp, the brother will first show him the declaration card and ask him how that suits him. If he replies that he endorses the sentiments, then present to him the second card. If he is willing to pledge himself to that, ask him if he will keep confidentially and sacredly the secret of any names to the pledge or roll you may present to him for his signature. If he should not be willing to sign it, if he replies in the affirmative, the declaration may be presented for his signature; but he must not be informed where Abe lives and travels before his name is signed to the declaration roll.

Article 18. No brother shall reveal the name of any member of the Council, nor its place of meeting; nor shall he reveal the fact that any such organization exists in any township, unless to a known brother; and no brother shall be allowed to communicate the pass word, unless it be the President of a Council or in his absence, the Vice President; and if any brother shall reveal any private matters, concerning the existence, working or doings of any Council, his name shall forthwith be stricken from the roll of members, and notice of his treachery sent throughout all the Councils of the Order.

Issue of a writ Against Simon Cameron

Suit of Pierce Butler for False Imprisonment.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—A writ from the Supreme Court was served, yesterday afternoon at the Continental Hotel, by Deputy Sheriff Hembold, upon the Hon. Simon Cameron, at the suit of Mr. Pierce Butler, of this city, for trespass vi et armis, assault and battery, and false imprisonment on the 19th of August, Mr. Cameron at the time being Secretary of War.

Emancipation in the District.

If Mr. Lincoln has not already approved the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, we have little doubt that he will. Having received the vote of nearly every Republican member of Congress, the President could not veto it without separating himself from his party association and incurring liability to the punishment of political outlawry. Firm as Mr. Lincoln has shown himself in resisting the pressure brought to bear upon him by the radical Republicans, we doubt whether he possesses the courage to defeat the abolition of slavery in the District, far as that measure may be from meeting with his entire approval.

Mr. Lincoln was a member of the Illinois Legislature in 1837, and the following passage was contained in a protest entered upon the journal, and signed by himself and one other member, against the passage of certain resolutions of an alleged pro slavery character:

"The Congress of the United States has power under the Constitution, to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; but the power ought not to be exercised unless at the request of the people of said district."

On the 16th of January 1849, Mr. Lincoln introduced into the House a bill providing for the abolition of slavery in the district, in which the principle of full compensation was reserved; and the right of the inhabitants to vote upon the measure was asserted in the following section:

"SECTION 6. That the elective officers, within said District of Columbia, are empowered and required to open polls at all the usual places of holding elections, on the first Monday of April next, and receive the vote of every free white male citizen above the age of twenty one years, having resided within said district for the period of one year or more next preceding the time of such voting for or against this act, to proceed in taking said votes in all respects hereinafter specified, as at elections under the laws of the United States, and with as little delay as possible, to transmit correct statements of the votes so cast to the President of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the President to canvass said votes immediately, and if a majority of them be found to be in favor of this act, to forthwith issue his proclamation, giving notice of the fact and this act shall only be in force and effect on and after the day of such proclamation."

Mr. Lincoln having thus, on several occasions, placed himself on record against abolishing slavery in the District; cannot give the sanction of his judgement to the bill passed by Congress, while he permits it to become a law.

It may be contended that circumstances have changed since Mr. Lincoln was a member of Congress, and that measures not justified then are entirely proper now. But we apprehend that the reasons existing ten or twenty years ago against emancipation in the District without the consent of the people immediately affected, derive additional force from the peculiar circumstances of peril, in which the country is now placed.

The cardinal doctrine underlying the whole fabric of our political institutions, that the people shall have the right to determine and enjoy such domestic institutions as seems to them best adapted to secure peace and prosperity, is utterly disregarded in the forcible abolition of slavery in the District. In the next place the Government could afford, when the Treasury was overflowing, to appropriate a million of dollars for emancipation in the District, what it cannot afford now when her national debt amounts to over a thousand million of dollars, and we are accumulating debt at the rate of three millions a day. This million of dollars diverted from the Treasury for abolition purposes, might as well be cast into the sea for all the good it would accomplish. We are simply spending that much money for an article that we do not want—for a parcel of negroes who will be an expense and incumbrance to us when we get them.

A correspondent, says the Patriot & Union, sends us the following imaginary letter which is supposed to have been picked up somewhere near the Post office. He offers to return the original to the owner if he can be found.

UPPER SODEN,
April 15th, 1861
MR. GEORGE PERKINS

Dear Master Harrisburg, Sir, I see by Mr. Hosea Carbonders circular, that inquiry is to be made to you for information concerning that secret society that is to fiddle all der offices among der fellers dat do most money for dem. I want to no how much Township Supervisor will cost Kase I want to be Supervisor. I never cout git an office from der people and I want to by one I dinks der notion not to de wulge der Ticket till der morning of der election, a ferry good idea; but I dinks it vould be better if it was key secret till der day after der election. 'Tas you tinkt vats dem Nites ob de colten zircle you sould so much about? Halfday co much gold? I vould say you tinkt it and say noing about it. Dats de rite way you no. I sint got no tark landern, put I've got a stable landern, I kin put my handkercher over it, von't dat soot?

Ven you rite you mast be ferry secret.—Kase mine frow is antiamoon and ishler tiffel agood segret societies, where she says der men gossip agood der vime.

Yours Resbegravly,
HANS SPITSBOONEN
P.S. where toes "Abe"? Hi. I wants to shake der old velle by de hand!
P. P. S. Dont forget apout der bribe of ber Saberswiser.

P. P. S. S. Did your forefathers fite in to refolution and was tey Hessians as te Patriot & Union says? If tey was, petter say noing apout in as tey fout on der rone side.

H. S.
Beautiful—The Weather.

Signs of Repentance.

We have read some of the most radical war spirit in the New York Christian Advocate that we have seen anywhere. The following, from a late number of that paper, would seem to indicate something of repentance and conversion:

THE DIRT WE ARE PILING UP.—The New York Christian Advocate comments on the national debt, which this rebellion is creating, as follows:

They tell us of an expense of nearly seven hundred millions in a year. Can we appreciate such a sum? How little do we know of the distances to the sun. Ninety-five millions of miles! Start a railroad train for such a journey. Let it stop at no planet for wood and water, or passengers. Place on it a little infant. The infant becomes a man—reaches the allotted age of man—but earth is not reached. Let another take his place—live his three score years and ten; and another, and another, and still with no pause for repairs, or to cool its burning axle, the journey's end is not attained. The fifth man's dying eyes are looking forward millions of miles for those journeys end. But we are here talking of seven hundred millions, not of ninety-five.

For a hundred years and more, churches have been gathering property in the United States. Subscriptions have been nobly headed, dying men left their accumulations to their loved churches, and in all this time the evangelical churches have got together about fifty millions of property. Not enough to pay the price of victory for a month.

We have a missionary society. It gathers each year from nearly a million of people. It throws its beneficent influences into nearly every part of the world. But its whole yearly revenue would endure the draft of the United States Treasury only one hour of the ten in the day.

Seven hundred thousand men are drawn from the pursuits of industry. It is far more impoverishing than if a million of paupers were thrown on us to support, as laborers and producers would remain at work. Now they are far worse than idle. Their weapons are costly, equipments the standard of imperishability, harvests perish, and cities are ruined by their presence.

England is contributing fearful amounts of wants and starvation to swell the price of victory. France loses the sales of twenty five millions of its wares. Interior Europe and parts of Asia are paying portions of this stupendous cost of victory.

Emancipation—The Cost.

Abolitionists, in congress and out of it, talk very flippantly of emancipating all the Southern slaves, and paying the slaveholders for them. Let us look at the figures of such a proposition. There are four million of slaves.

The bill now in Congress which proposes to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, fixes the price to be paid by the General Government at three hundred dollars per head. At that rate the emancipation of all the Southern slaves would cost twelve hundred million dollars without including the cost of carrying out the plan, or of disposing of the free negroes after emancipation. This sum according to the Constitution would have to be apportioned among the States according to the population. As the white population of the United States, according to the census of 1860, was about twenty-seven millions, and the population of Michigan three-fourths of a million, the share for the citizens of Michigan to pay on this speculation would be about \$33,333.333.

—Detroit Free Press.

Pennsylvania's proportion of this "nigger trade," would be near three times the sum to be paid by Michigan or over ninety-two millions of dollars for every man, woman and child in the State! If, when they are purchased, the slaves are to be colonized or sent to some distant country, they would have to be maintained, in part at least, by us; and this would involve an enormous annual expense. But if they are to be colonized, they must be distributed over the Northern States, wherever the people of those States will permit. It is well known that they would not be tolerated in the West and most of them would therefore be thrown upon the Middle and Eastern States. But supposing they are distributed over the North in proportion to population, Pennsylvania's share of the four million negroes would be over three hundred thousand. Do the people of this State want to pay ninety-two millions of dollars to free the slaves of the South, and then take three hundred thousand of them home to be supported mainly as paupers? If so, let them support Republicanism, and they will probably be gratified in this.

Hon. John J. Crittenden and Secretary Seward.

The correspondent of the Syracuse N. Y. Union says:

"Speaking of Secessionists, leads me to remember Ex-Governor Morehead of Kentucky, who was recently liberated from Fort Warren, on condition of his not returning home, but remaining in the 'Free States' during the war. An anecdote is current as to how the Governor got his release, which I am assured is well founded. It seems that Ex-Senator Crittenden demanded it, and was assured by President Lincoln that Morehead should be let out. A week went by, and nothing more was done. A second visit, to the White House gave the information, that Mr. Crittenden that Seward had been previously ordered by the President to release the prisoner, but, for some reason of his own, had declined to obey; and a second written request was then and there made out, and signed by the Presidential hand, and dispatched to the State Department. Mr. Seward, however, remained in the State Department quietly consigned it to the flames, however, and Mr. Morehead remained in the State Department a fortnight or three weeks longer. Again the indefatigable Kentucky loyalist called on the President and a third and equally effectual message was the result, the prisoner still lingered in Boston Harbor. At last Crittenden called on Seward himself, and said, 'Six weeks had elapsed since his first interference. He demanded to know why his old friend was not discharged. Seward faltered and equivocated: Crittenden lost his temper—the old lion was aroused, and in a plainest possible Anglo Saxon, he vented his opinion of the 'first officer under the Government.' 'I always knew,' he roared, 'that you were a liar and a dirty dog, and you have proved it clearer than ever.' Mr. Seward in the most Christian manner meekly declined a retort; but handed Mr. Crittenden the order for the release of Mr. Morehead, and so the Ex-Governor got his liberty."