The Watchman.

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

BELLEFONTE, May 1st, 1862.

The League to Destroy the Union.

Since the commencement of this war, we have repeatedly alluded to the fact, that secession and abolitionism were twin brothers, leagued together in the hellish work of destroying the freest and best human government in the world; and we have not yet been convinced that we have done either of them any injustice in classifying them together as the common enemy of the government.

While it is true that abolitionism has not taken up arms to overthrow the government by force, yet, nevertheless, it is equally true that every act, every word, uttered by them is an effort to undermine the very principles upon which the government is based. They do not, like the rebels, declare openly their purpose, that all men may see their designs, and the true friends and lovers of this free government be thereby put upon their guard, to arrest the stroke, but as hypocritical and insidious as the Devil, their master,

"who squat like a toad close by the ear of Eve," (led astray the sleeping mother of our race) they profess to be friends, and attempt by eloquent eulogies upon the sin of a long established and permanently fixed institution of our country and by appealing in the name of humanity to the sensibilities of the people, to gain the confidence of the people, only to get nearer the nation's heart, that when the final blow is struck it may fall with deadly effect upon its unsuspecting victim. Their object is yet the same that it was years ago, when they proclaimed the intention "to either destroy the institution of slavery, or if they failed in that to dissolve the Union," and they care not which. That Constitution, embalmed with the blood of the martyrs of the revolution, which our fathers handed down to us with the injunction that we keep it sacred, is the great obstacle to the accomplishment of their purpose.

This they have sought for years to disannull by placing thereon false constructions, but having become impatient of their slow progress, they now, in the very face of its sacred teaching, attempt with ruthless and violent hands, to tear it to atoms, that it may no longer retard their progress while marching to their negro paradise.

Secession is its counterpart, gotten up by a few Southern disunion fanatics, who, with the pretext furnished them by the abolitionists of the North, have inflamed the Southern mind by the false teachings of their incendiary doctrines to such an extent that at length it culminated in this rebellion.—The abolitionists now seek to discharge themselves from the responsibility of the past, and make the rebellion a pretext for the course they are pursuing.

They proclaim slavery to be the cause of the war, and that it must therefore be abolished, and to this end have occupied nearly the whole session of the present Congress with their confiscation and emancipation bills. The leaders of the rebellion in the South told the Southern people that when abolitionism once succeeded in electing a President, that they would be denied their rights under the Constitution, and have thus led them into rebellion, they now in vindication of their course, point them to the confiscation and emancipation bills and the inflammatory speeches made in Congress in favor of these revolutionary measures.

The secessionists and the abolitionists look upon each other however, as friends in a common cause, as the teachings and actions of each gives life and strength to each other. In the outset of the secession agitation, we find the rebel Ex-Governor Adams, of South Carolina, holding the following language: "The abolitionists are our best friends. Thank God for what they have already done; and for the inestimable blessings they were about to confer, they were entitled to our warmest gratitude. Their assaults have been unceasing, but all for our good. They have furnished us with a justification for dissolving our connexion with them." With equal unction and sincerity Wendall Phillips, in his speech delivered in Washington City, returned thanks to God that he had created General Beauregard, who fired on Fort Sumter that first gun, whose reverberations became the signal of our present civil war."

These sentiments show the feelings of the one toward the other. The secessionists delight in the fact that the Abolitionists who have control of the present Congress, are making every effort within their power to pass a general confiscation bill, so broad in its reading that it will reach the property of the loyal man as well as the rebel. They read the speeches of Sumner, Lovejoy, and of all the lesser lights with evident satisfaction to their deluded followers, and say, there, did we not tell you that the object of these men was to deprive us of our constitutional rights? By this means they justify their course in the eyes of the Southern people and convert all the Union sentiment that is left to their cause.

Abolitionism again in its turn, makes the violation of the Constitution on the part of the rebels, the pretext for its violation on their part, and thus they progress toward the accomplishment of their common purpose, viz: the destruction of the Constitution of the best government in the world. Which then, is the worst traitor—the open rebel leader cheering on the host of his deluded followers in arms to destroy the government, or the abolitionist who gives him aid and comfort by giving him a plausible justification of his course, and who, in addition, assaults the Constitution at every turn, calling it "a covenant with death and a league with hell," so that their flagrant violations of it may be justified in the eyes of the world.—Who is the worst traitor? For our part, we can see no difference; both seek to destroy the government, and rejoice that each other lives.

Woe betide us unhappy people, should these two enemies succeed in their common purpose. A worse fate than that of dismembered Greece or Rome would be ours. Rally then, friends of your country, and while our Union army is dealing death blows at the point of the bayonet to secession, throttle its twin brother abolition before it grows too strong.

Capture of New Orleans.

Despatches received at Washington, yesterday, from Generals Wool and McDowell, convey the important and exhilarating information that the city of New Orleans has fallen into the possession of the Union troops, and is once again under the dominion of the United States Government. The Petersburg *Express*, of Saturday last, and the Richmond *Examiner*, of the same day, announce that at an early hour on Thursday morning our troops passed Fort Jackson *en route* for New Orleans. The advance created the most intense excitement and consternation, and business was entirely suspended. The torch of the incendiary was applied to all the cotton in the city and vicinity, and such of the steamboats as were not required for the transportation of ammunition and coin were also destroyed.

The information, although emanating from Rebel sources, and without detail, can doubtless be relied upon. Our latest authentic advices from Ship Island (April 6th) inform us that Gen. Butler was, at that time, busily at work preparing his forces for the advance upon New Orleans. As usual with such large expeditions, some mistakes had been made in regard to supplies, which were being rectified with all possible alacrity.

The force under Gen. Butler was about fifteen thousand strong. He was also accompained by the mortar fleet, under command of Commander David D. Porter, United States Navy, comprising thirty vessels and two thousand men.

One by one the cities of the South are being compelled to acknowledge the supremacy of the United States Government; and the capture of no locality in the Rebel realm could tend so much to demoralize their army and to show them the utter hopelessness of success as that of the "Crescent City."—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

Declines Being a Candidate

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1862.

Editors Patriot & Union:

GENTLEMEN:—Some of the newspapers of this State, among which was your journal were pleased to mention my name in connection with the Democratic nomination for Auditor General of Pennsylvania. Allow me to thank such for their kind attentions. But I must say, I am not a candidate for that office, and you are authorized so to state. In my judgment, there is no doubt of the success of the Democratic party at the next election, if prudent and popular nominations be made for the offices.

Very truly yours, &c.,
J. W. QUIGGLE.

By the above, says the *Patriot & Union* it will be seen that Mr. Quiggle, who has been named for the Democratic nomination for Auditor General, has at an early day in the campaign authorized us to say that he is not a candidate for this office. Mr Quiggle has located in the city of Philadelphia which place he intends to make his future residence, and we presume with a view to an entire business relation; and we doubt much whether he would bestow much attention to politics other than to be a warm and devoted friend and advocate of the Democratic party. We must say for Mr Q. that with all his success in political life, it grew out of a spontaneos friendship for the man—for his noble qualities of heart, his unimpeachable integrity, and a steadiness of the purpose of his mind. Few young men of his age have risen from humble life to the proud position he now occupies in his native State as a man of tact, business qualifications, and perseverance, and as a politician.

We have not a doubt but what his numerous personal and political friends in Philadelphia, as well as throughout the Commonwealth, will regret this determination.

NEGRO WORSHIP.—"Old Grimes—that good old soul"—Grimes Republican Senator from Iowa, wants the United States ports in the South garrisoned by negroes and commanded by white men.

The Republican Senators are also desirous of having our diplomatic corps at Washington adorned with the presence of a couple of buck darkeys—Ministers Plenipotentiary, respectively, from Hayti and Liberia.

What a magnificent sight it will be when we can see negroes luxuriating at Presidential levees and receptions! Oh! when will the people of this country arouse to the importance of preserving the distinction of races in this free Republican Government?—When will they condemn and subvert those fanatics who would destroy society and prostitute the institutions founded by our fathers?

☞Gen. Shields was wounded at the battle of Cerro Gordo, and was being raised up by his comrades, when he said: "Men, I am of no further use to my country you are. Lay me down and let me die; I might as well die here as to be be taken off to die. You are all strong, able bodied men, able to do your country some service. For God's sake lay me down and do your duty."

Kissing it is said, was an ancient expedient among kinsmen to discover who of the fair circle had been drinking, as it was considered a profanation of their beautiful lips to bathe them in wine.

Prentice on Greeley.

Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, says, that Horace Greeley's public letter to Garrett Davis is not distinguished by profoundness or compass of thought. Rather the contrary. To be entirely frank, the letter is a marvel of shallowness and narrowness. It is empiricism run to seed.

The letter is devoted to the establishment of two points, the first of which is that the Union cannot be restored as it was, and the second of which is that if the Union could be restored as it was, the loyal men of the South would rue the restoration. In other words, Mr. Greeley does Mr. Davis the justice to acknowledge that the latter is laboring to restore the Union as it was and writes the letter under notice for the benevolent purpose of showing Mr. Davis that he is laboring to achieve an impossibility, which, if he could achieve it, would prove destructive to him and to others like him. The object of the letter appears to be to scare Mr. Davis into abolitionism.

This object, exceedingly ridiculous in itself, is rendered supremely ridiculous by the argument of the letter which is, in the first place, that the Union cannot be restored as it was, because, as the rebellion is confined to the slave States and is there most formidable in the great slaveholding districts, slavery is the real and only cause of the rebellion, and, therefore, must be abolished in order to put an end to the rebellion, and, in the second place, that if the Union could be restored as it was, without the abolition of slavery, the loyal men of the South would rue the event, because the slaveholders under the restored Union would proscribe and mob and hunt down and drive out such men for helping the conservatives of the North to restore the Union with slavery instead of helping the abolitionists to make a Union without slavery! Surely the force of nonsense could no further go.

Mr. Greeley's notion that slavery is the cause of the rebellion because the rebellion is confined to the slave States is a very flagrant instance of the stupid and vulgar fallacy *cum hoc ergo propter hoc*. The rebellion is confined to the slave States because it springs from a belief that the free States meditate the abolition of slavery in the States; but this belief has been wrought simply by the joint action of the abolitionists and disunionists for the last quarter of a century and upwards. This criminal action in relation to slavery itself is the cause of the rebellion.

Slavery as a lawful institution is not responsible for the unwarrantable assaults of the abolitionists upon it or for the treasonable use to which the disunionists of the slave States have been able to put such assaults. Any other lawful institution of the like accidental relations might have been the subject of the like assaults and of the like artifices with the like result. This fact is illustrated clearly by the rebellious movement of New England on behalf of commerce in 1814, and still more clearly by the rebellious movement of a portion of the South on behalf of free trade in 1832 of which latter movement the present rebellion is on all sides acknowledged to be the legitimate development. Slavery is no more responsible now than free trade was responsible in 1832. Slavery is no more responsible for the Southern Confederacy than commerce was responsible for the Hartford Convention.

The idea of abolishing slavery in order to put down the rebellion is thus a stupendous absurdity as stupendous a one as would have been the idea of abolishing commerce for the purpose of crushing nullification in New England, or the idea of perpetually interdicting free trade for the purpose of crushing nullification in South Carolina. The principle is that every lawful institution on behalf of which demagogues and fanatics may contrive to erect the standard of rebellion ought to be abolished summarily or otherwise. A nation that should act on this principle would soon have no institutions left. One party after another would abolish institutions by way of suppressing rebellions, until at last the policy would culminate in the abolition of liberty itself.—Such a nation would be in the situation of the old lover with two mistresses, the younger of whom pulled out all his grey hairs, and the elder all his black ones, leaving him as bald as a pumpkin. The thing is really too absurd for sober confutation.

As to Mr. Greeley's other brilliant notion, that, if the Union is restored as it was, and not as he would have it, the Union men of the South will be proscribed and persecuted by the rebels who shall have returned to their allegiance and received the pardon of the nation, we need say nothing. It proclaims its own absurdity. If, after the Union shall be restored as it was, the Union men of the South with the glory of this restoration encircling their brows, could not hold their own against the vanquished and penitent rebels, in their crown of thorns, the Union men of the South would deserve to be proscribed and persecuted. Mr Greeley's suggestion is an insult to them as well as an outrage upon the fitness of things. The idea of the Union restored as it was with the misguided men who sought to destroy it hunting down the men who restored it in the very hour of their victory is self contradictory in a degree fairly ridiculous. The ascendancy of loyalty is the essential condition of the restoration which Mr Greeley so disloyally and so absurdly deprecates.—The consequence he predicts is impossible from the nature of the case he supposes.

But there is a case in which his prediction would hold good. It is the case which he is seeking to bring about. Let the Union be restored as he would have it, if such a mutilation could be called a restoration, and the Union men of the South, what there might then be left of them, would indeed be hunted down. Nothing short of a standing army could protect them or assert in other respects the authority of the government.—Overwhelming force alone could keep down the rebellion. This would not be restoration but subjugation and destruction. Mr Greeley, if he is honest, errs—errs strangely and fearfully. The Union, laying aside of course the material damages inseparable from this unhappy strife, must be restored as it was, or it cannot be restored at all. This is a great and solemn truth. We ask Mr. Greeley and his friends to weigh it as dispassionately as they can.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN ASS.—The Chicago *Times* says:

"A cotemporary makes a sensible suggestion. It is, that Dr. Hopkins, the hero of the Knights of the Golden Circle practical joke, shall proceed to the organization of a new 'circle,' to be called the Knights of the Golden Ass, and that Senator Chandler, of Michigan, be made the Grand High Priest of the Order. It was Chandler who in the Senate, gave credence to the existence of the Golden Circle Order in Michigan, and asserted that it had put a good many of its men into the army, 'to his certain knowledge.' As an ass he is unsurpassed."

The Dr. Hopkins above alluded to as the hero of the Knights of the Golden Circle "practical joke," got himself Fort Warren for his pains. Instead of being a practical joke it was a malicious invention, intended to destroy the characters of some of leading men in the country. Ex-President Pierce showed up this "practical joke" in its true light, and extorded an apology from Secretary Seward for giving a moment's credence to so improbable a story.—*Patriot & Union.*

Apportionment Bill.

The bill districting the State into Congressional districts, passed the House in the same shape as it had passed the Senate.—The Governor has approved the bill, and it is therefore the law of the land. It is a very unfair bill and was arranged for the express purpose of defeating the voice of the people in the selection of their Congressmen. But, such is Republicanism—such the means resorted to by a demoralized and shameless Abolition faction of disunionists to hold on to their ill gotten power. Here is the bill itself:

AN ACT to reorganize the Congressional districts of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the act of Congress approved March 4th, 1862.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.* That for the purpose of electing representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, to serve in the House of Representatives, in the Congress of the United States, this State shall be divided into twenty four districts, as follows, viz:

1. Second third, fourth, fifth, sixth and eleventh wards of the city of Philadelphia.
2. First seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth wards in the city of Philadelphia.
3. Twelfth, thirteenth, sixteenth, eighteenth and nineteenth wards in the city of Philadelphia.
4. Fourteenth, fifteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-fourth wards in the city of Philadelphia.
5. Twenty-second, twenty-third and twenty fifth wards in the city of Philadelphia and the county of Bucks.
6. Montgomery and Lehigh counties.
7. Chester and Delaware counties.
8. Berks county.
9. Lancaster county.
10. Schuylkill and Lebanon counties.
11. Northampton, Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne counties.
12. Luzerne and Susquehanna counties.
13. Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan, Columbia and Montour counties.
14. Northumberland, Union, Snyder, Juniata and Dauphin counties.
15. Cumberland, York and Perry counties.
16. Adams, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset counties.
17. Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon and Mifflin counties.
18. Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Tioga and Potter counties.
19. Erie, Warren, McKean, Forest, Elk, Cameron, Jefferson and Clearfield counties.
20. Crawford, Venango, Mercer and Clarion counties.
21. Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette counties.
22. Allegheny county south of the Ohio and Allegheny rivers, including Nevil Island.
23. Allegheny county north of the Ohio, and Allegheny rivers, and Butler and Armstrong counties.
24. Lawrence, Beaver, Washington and Green counties.

The Tax Bill in Congress

A special Washington despatch in the *North American* states that the prospects for the passage of the tax bill are remote as ever, and there are not a few who predict that it will be finally turned over, as will the bankrupt bill until the next session. The Senate committee has so dissected the House bill that a long discussion must follow ere it is put to a vote; and even should it go through that body, it is exceeding doubtful whether the House would agree to sanction the change that had been made.

Congress has been in session over five months: we are spending money at the rate of three millions a day, every dollar of which is borrowed; our national debt cannot be far from a thousand millions of dollars and yet no measures have been adopted to raise money enough to pay the interest of the accumulating debt and defray the ordinary expenses of Government. While Congress has betrayed culpable negligence in augmenting the revenue, it has been wastefully ex ravagant in expenditure. It has refused to adopt the sweeping measure of retrencement so imperatively demanded by the condition of the public finances, and has appropriated a million of dollars for the purchase of slaves in the district of Columbia.

The five months during which Congress has been in session have been worse than wasted in agitating the negro question in some one of its phases—emancipation confiscation, colonization, &c. while the real business of the session is put off from time to time for the accommodation of windy abstractionists, until at last we are told that it is doubtful whether the tax bill, which should have been passed three months ago, will be agreed upon this session.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

The following message was received by the House of Representatives, to-day, from the President:

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

The act entitled "An act for the release of certain persons held to service or labor in the District of Columbia" has this day been approved and signed. I have never doubted the Constitutional authority of Congress to abolish slavery in this District, and I have every desire to see the National Capital freed from the institution in some satisfactory way. Hence there has never been, in my mind, any question upon the subject, except the one of expediency, arising in view of all the circumstances.

If there be matters within and about this act which might have taken a course or shape more satisfactory to my judgment, I do not attempt to specify them. I am gratified that the two principles of compensation and colonization are both regarded, and practically applied in the act. In the matter of compensation it is provided that claims may be presented ninety days from the passage of the act, but not thereafter, and there is no saving for minors, feme covert, insane, or absent persons. I presume that this is an omission by mere oversight, and I recommend that it be supplied by an amendatory or supplemental act.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

April 16 1862.

Said Henry Clay of the Abolitionists, twenty years ago:

"With them the rights of property are nothing; the deficiency of the powers of the General is nothing: the acknowledged and incontestible powers of the States are nothing: civil war, a dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of a government in which are concentrated the fondest hopes of the civilized world are nothing. A single idea has taken possession of their minds, and onward they pursue it, overlooking all barriers, reckless and regardless of all consequences."

☞Viscount S. once met M. de V. and said to him: Is it true sir, that in a house where I am thought to be witty you said that I had no wit at all?

M. de V. answered: "My lord there is not a word of truth in all the matter. I never was in a house where you were thought witty, and I never had occasion to tell anybody you had no wit at all."

Extract from the Minutes of the City Democratic Executive Committee.

HARRISBURG, April 23 1862

On motion of Wm. F. Osler, seconded by Wm. Hamilton, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, This Committee is in possession of indubitable proofs of the existence of secret political societies in various parts of this Commonwealth, to wit: One in Luzerne county of which Hosea Carpenter is President; one composed of Republican members and officers of the Legislature, of which E. W. Capron is President, and H. V. Hall, Secretary; one in Dauphin county, of which David Mumma is President and Geo. Bergner, Secretary; and

Whereas, The aforesaid Hosea Carpenter is authorized by the "Luzerne County Loyal Union League," to organize a County Council of the League in every county of the State of Pennsylvania; and

Whereas, The said Hosea Carpenter did, in the month of March last, arrive in the city of Harrisburg, and there organized the Legislative Loyal Union organization and Dauphin County Loyal Union League; and

Whereas, The aforesaid societies are secret organizations, the members of which are bound by extra judicial oaths, whose object is to elect candidates by means unrecognized by the Constitution and the laws of Pennsylvania; and

Whereas, The article in the constitutions of the secret societies aforesaid, which provides that the ticket, agreed upon by a committee of seven, *shall not be revealed until the morning of the election*; and the article which, under oath, *restrains a brother from revealing the name if any member of the Council, or the existence of any such organization except to a known brother*, are ample evidence that the objects of the secret organizations aforesaid are illegal and aim a deadly blow at the elective franchise and the liberties of the people; and

Whereas, The name and title of the secret societies aforesaid, however specious and high sounding, are but a cloak to hide the sinister proceedings of midnight conspirators; therefore

Resolved, That the City Democratic Executive Committee of the city of Harrisburg hereby denounce to the people of Pennsylvania the attempt now being made, by certain Republicans, to organize in every county of this Commonwealth, secret political societies, in close imitation of the *dark lantern* organizations of the past the purpose of which is to control township, ward, county and State nominations for the especial behoof and benefit of the members thereof; to take a snap judgment upon the people at the pools, and to screen from the light of day, the dark machinations against the liberties of the people, which may be described in secret conclave by men whose oaths of secresy place them, as they imagine, beyond the reach of the law.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Democratic newspapers of this Commonwealth, the publication of the above preamble and resolutions, to the end that the people in their respective counties may be put upon their guard against the secret operations of the organizations aforesaid

A. E RUMFORT, Pres't.
LEVI WOLFINGER, Sec'y.

GEN. SCOTT.—This veteran patriot and hero last week paid a visit to his home residence at Elizabethtown, N. J., where he was received with every demonstration of love and gratitude by the people of Jersey. The assemblies of the Presbyterian churches were in session, and a very interesting scene was witnessed in the introduction of the members to the old chief. One of the reporters of a New York journal obtained an interview with the old patriot, in the course of which he remarked that he was now fast bearing down under the scenes and trials of 76 years.

"Although," said General Scott, "my bodily ailments press severely upon me, yet I thank God that I enjoy excellent health. My limbs are fast giving way, and this frame must soon yield to the call of nature. Yet I trust that the Almighty will spare me to see our country once more restored to its former greatness and its political grandeur. I can read and write as well as when in my younger years, and my faculties are no way impaired."

The word of God lies nearest to him upon the library table, and he takes great satisfaction in perusing it. In speaking of Generals McClellan and Halleck the General said:

"There are two men who can be depended upon under all circumstances and in every emergency—I mean General McClellan and General Halleck. There is no doubt they must take things as they meet them—and they have great opposition to contend with; but McClellan is, at this moment, at the very work his heart loves, which will call forth all the abilities of his powerful mind—that of trenching, engineering and besieging. And in regard to General Halleck he will do his work like a soldier. There can be no fear of these two able soldiers doing any base or disloyal act. They are honest to the core, and will never betray their country."

OUTCRY AGAINST THE NEGRO INVASION FROM THE SOUTH.—Our Albany correspondent, says the N. Y. *Herald* states that on Monday last, Mr Fisher of Chenango county, presented a petition to the Legislature asking that the laws in force in some of the Western States against the immigration of negroes be adopted in this State; and there are several other petitions of the same kind from the interior of the State awaiting an opportunity to be presented. There is evidently in the rural districts a vast amount of anxiety lest the State should be overrun with the emancipated blacks, and the feeling is particularly strong among the laboring classes. Such are the practical results of the agitation of the abolitionists. They have sown the wind, and now they are reaping the whirlwind. They little knew what would be the effect of their morbid philanthropby for the nigger. It is now coming home to themselves and deep and bitter will be the curses heaped upon their heads for disturbing the white man's free labor by an inundation of blacks, who, if they work at all, will be willing to work for next to nothing. The people have also a natural antipathy to amalgamation, and do not feel at ease at the prospect of having their pure Caucasian blood tainted by admixture with that of the negro. Such are the complicated ills with which the country as threatened in consequence of the temporary success of the fanatics—a success however, which will cost them dear for the rest of their lives.

NO HEART IN IT.—The correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* writes of the surrender of Pulaski:

The guns of the fort were poorly worked; both in accuracy and quickness and the reason therefor has been made apparent since the occupation of it by our troops.—Upon delivering up the fort and the garrison as prisoners of war several of the Rebel officers remarked that we had got the fort, but should have to fight before getting Savannah. The Rebels acknowledge that a large majority of the garrison were impressed into the service and had no heart to fight most of them finally refusing to work the guns in its defence. They were mostly Irish and German citizens of Savannah.

Death of Theodore Frelinghuysen.

Hon Theodore Frelinghuysen died, at two o'clock P. M., on the 12th at his residence in New Brunswick, N. J., at the advanced age of seventy five. As he has occupied a peculiar position among the leading political men of the age, his death will naturally call forth more lenghty articles than would be justified by the simple fact that he has occupied important offices.

He was born in Millstown, Somerset co., New Jersey, March 28, 1787; graduated at Princeton College, Nassau Hall, in 1805; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1808: was Attorney General of New Jersey from 1818 to 1829, and a Senator in Congress, from New Jersey, from 1829 to 1835. He was Chancellor of the University of New York, from 1835 to 1850, and while in that position was the candidate of the Whig party for Vice President upon the ticket with Henry Clay. In 1850, he was elected President of Rutgers College, where he officiated till near the time of his death, devoting much of his leisure to the benevolent and educational interests of his native State and of the Union.

For many years this excellent old man has been the model held up to public men by religious people. He has probably been president of more religious and benevolent institutions than any other man in the country. A favorite sketch in religious papers has been that of the noble old man acting as United States Senator through the week, and teaching Sabbath School on Sunday.

The influence of this unique character on college students was very great. Vast numbers of our prominent men can trace the final fixing of their noblest principles to the time when his low, earnest, pleading, almost mournful tones fell on their ears in words of admonition, as they sat in the chapels and grand halls of the New York University. On Saturdays he used to gather such as chose to come for a prayer meeting. He was exceedingly beloved by the young men under his care. His death will produce a more thoughtful sorrow among many classes of our countrymen than that of any other public man who has died since the great Henry Clay himself.—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

THE DEATH OF ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSON.—There is evidently a misapprehension in the public mind in reference to the circumstances connected with the death of Albert Sidney Johnson. The writer of this paragraph was on the battle field of Shiloh, on Sunday, the 13th instant, and was so highly favored as to form one of a party who were conducted over the battle field by Generals McCook and Crittenden on that day. Gen. McCook was very communicative on the occasion, and pointed out many interesting localities as the party rode over the ground.—On the route General McCook halted us at the precise point at which Governor George W. Johnston, of Kentucky, was mortally wounded. General McCook was the first Federal officer who met the rebel Provisional Governor after he had fallen. He approached Mr. Johnston, and taking him up in his arms as he lay upon the ground, asked him his name. Mr. Johnston told him that he was George W. Johnson, of Kentucky, and asked of General McCook his name. He then asked General McCook if he was a Mason, the General replying in the affirmative. Mr. Johnston then asked to be permitted to have a private interview with the General, which was granted. Subsequently an ambulance containing the body of Albert Sidney Johnson was driven by, the vehicle having been abandoned by the Rebels, and Governor Johnston after the inspection, informed General McCook that the body was that of Albert Sidney Johnston. General Johnston received but a single wound, which was from a musket ball and near the right eye. General McCook did not state whether the body was buried on the battle field or restored to the rebel army under a flag of truce. The above, however, is a correct report of the statement made by General McCook in the presence of several gentlemen. General Johnston may have been wounded early in the fight on Sunday; he may have died in Col. Preston's arms; and his body may have been sent South for interment; but his remains were in the hands of the Federal troops on Monday, the 7th inst., and it is the writer's opinion that they were buried upon the field of Shiloh by the Federal troops.—*Louisville Journal* 14*st.*

Death of Major-Gen. Smith.

PITTSBURG LANDING via LOUISVILLE, April 26.—Major General C. F. Smith died at Savannah, Tenn., on the 26th, at 4. P. M.

He was taken sick with dysentery shortly after the occupation of Savannah by the forces under him, and it will be remembered was prevented from actively participating in the battle of Shiloh. He had been suffering and sinking slowly for some weeks, though his condition was not thought dangerous until last week.

His family had been notified and are on their way to Savannah.

OFFICIAL ANFOUNCEMENT

PITTSBURG LANDING, April 27.—To the Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:—Major General C. F. Smith died at 4 a'clock P. M. on the 25th. His remains have been sent to St Louis, where they will be buried with military honors. He is a great loss to this army.

I have not directed military honors to be paid to his memory here, but will wait your orders.

The enemy has been strongly reinforced since the last battle.

(Signed.) H. W. HALLECK, Major General.

ORDER DIRECTING MILITARY HONORS TO BE PAID TO HIS MEMORY

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 27, 1862.—This Department has learned with deep regret that the gallant Major General C. F Smith, whose patriotic valor and military skill was signally exhibited at the capture of Fort Denelson, died at Savannah, in Tennessee, at the hour of 4 o'clock, on the 25th of this month, and it is ordered that the customary military honors be paid to his memory.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

FREE NEGROES IN NEW YORK. A New York letter dated April 21, says:

The town is in a broad grin to day over the petitions the Syracuse people are deluging the State Legislature with asking that a law be passed prohibiting negro emigration into this State. Syracuse, you know, is the great abolition headquarters of the Empire State. It is there where the Bloomer woman most do congregate, and where young Africa always uttered the loudest shrieks. For Syracuse to be protesting now against a possible irruption of contrabands then is not the handsome thing. It Savors of base hypocrisy, if not something even worse.

NO GO.—An Allentown correspondent says the proposition of old Abe to tax people to buy niggers will never go down with the people of Lehigh. He adds: "The idea of appropiriating millions of the people's money, to buy niggers and set them free! He might as well recommend the purchase of muskrats. It would be no more a violation of the Constitution. If this won't give the death blow to the old, spavined abolition party, I don't know what will."

New Orleans Captured!

FORTRESS MONROE, April 27.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

A fugitive black just arrived from Portsmouth brings the Petersburg *Express* of yesterday, which contains the following dispatch:

MOBILE, April 25.—The enemy passed Fort Jackson at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. When the news reached New Orleans the excitement was boundless, martial law was put in full force, and business was completely suspended. All the cotton and steam boats, excepting such as were necessary to transport corn, ammunition, &c., were destroyed.

At one o'clock to day the operators bade us good bye, saying that the enemy had appeared before the city. This is all we know regarding the fall. We will send the particulars as soon as they can be had.

The negro bringing the above, reports that the rebels have two iron-clad steamers nearly completed, and that it is believed that the Merrimac will be out to morrow.

(Signed) JOHN E. WOOL, Headquarters.

[ANOTHER ACCOUNT.]

DEPARTMENT OF RAPPAHANNOCK, April 27. 1862

To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have just returned from the camp opposite Fredericksburg. I was told the Richmond *Examiner*, of the 26th, had been received in town, announcing as follows:—"New Orleans taken. Great destruction of property—Cotton and steamboats. Not enough boats saved to take away the ammunition. Great consternation of the inhabitants."

IRVIN M'DOWELL,
Major General.

The Laborer's Prospects.

A Philadelphia paper says that 300 negroes in a drove have come to that city, and that 300 more are expected. They brought their children and their grandmothers with them to become a burthen upon a people that have no use for them. The abolitionists are trying to secure them employment in the arsenals and Navy yards! Pleasant prospects for the Irish, German and American laborer! Sambo to get all the work; poor white men to be thrown out of employ to make room for niggers, and to be well taxed to make up Sambo's pay. Glorious prospects, ahead.

What do our mechanics and laboring men particularly those who voted to put the Republican party in power, think of this state of affairs? Does not this prove the Democrats were right, when they contended that the effect of abolition principles, would result in having the whole North overrun with worthless negroes, to come into competition with white labor?

This is but the beginning. They are now coming by the hundred, and if abolitionism is not put down, by the important influence of the ballot box, after a while they will come by the thousand! As these blacks are willing to work cheaper than white men, our white laborers will, as a matter of course be thrown out of employment to the extent that these people are introduced into our midst.

The Democratic party is in favor of letting these negroes remain in the South and earn their living on the plantations where they have been reared. We do not want them here, to throw our white laboring population out of employment, to steal from our farmers and to fill our poor-houses and prisons.

WHAT AILED FREMONT AT ST. LOUIS.—But you have yet to learn my boy, what was *the* great reason for sending Fremont to the everlasting hills. On Tuesday I asked a knowing veteran at Willard's what it really was. He looked at me for a moment in immovable silence; then he softly placed his spoon gymnasium on a table looked cautiously in all directions, crept up to my ear on tiptoe, and says he:

"*Kerridges!*"

"Son of a bottle!" says I, "your information is about as intelligible as the ordinary remarks of Ralph Waldo Emerson."

The knowing veteran suffered his nose to take a steam bath for a moment, and then says he:

"Kerridges! Kerridges with six horses and the American flag flying out of the back window. Fremont's great mistake was kerridges—*and* six horses. Did he wish to buy some shoe strings for his babes—Capt. Pehoyowski, says he to his chamberlain, order the second steward to tell the scarlet and grey groom to send the kerridge and six horses to the door with a full band on the box. Did he wish to make a call on the next block and obtain some Bath note paper—General Nockmynoseoff, says he to his first esquire in writing, issue a proclamation to my Master in Chhncery to instantly command the Master of the Horse to get ready the kerridge with six horses, and send the life guard to clear the way.—In fact says the knowing veteran, frowning mysteriously, it is rumored that when he came home from DeBar's theatre one night and found the front door of his headquarters accidentally locked he instantly ordered up the kerridge and six horses to take him around to the back entrance."

"Now, says the knowing veteran, suddenly striking the table a glass blow that splashed and assuming an air of embittered argument—they've send him to the mountains to suppress his kerridge.

This explanrtion my boy, may be all a fiction; but certain it is, that Gen. Fremont has not the carriage he had six months ago.—*Patriot & Union*

☞Old Granny Greely is catching "Jessie" in all quarters for his vile abuse of McClellan. *Harper's Weekly*, has a capital "drive" at him. It represents the old codger dressed in female clothes, with a cap on his head, and a copy of the *Tribune* for an apron. The dress is gaudily ornamented with "contrabands" of all sorts and sizes. At a table close by sits Gen. McClellan, thoughtful and composed, and seeming sternly bent on his duty,—his left hand holding a copy of the order for the attack on Newburn. Granny Greely tightens *her fists* and grits *her* teeth at him while she exclaims:—"Oh, you! (the old lady uses expressions not fit to repeat) you!—something else! C-a-n't you s-a-y something. Say nigger, Free Love or something, o-r-r I'll bust!"

EXTENT OF THE UNION LINES.—A Secessionist of rather an amiable turn of mind, accosted a United States officer lately at Nashville, and in a jovial manner interrogated him as to how far the Union line extended. "To the North Pole," replied Stars and Stripes, "and when I left, there were two regiments there waiting for arms."

PROTESTS.—The Union men of Kentucky have commenced sending protests to the President, against running off their chattels into Ohio, by military power. The President has the matter under consideration.

CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS.—It appears that Cameron while Secretary of War, exempted the New York *Tribune* from the censorship enforced against other papers.—This fact has been established by testimony before the Investigating Committee.