The Watchman.

JOE W. FUREY,
P. GRAY MEEK, } Editors.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Thursday Morning July, 18, 1862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

ISAAC SLENKER,

OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL.

JAMES P. BARR,

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The Ticket.

Now that the Democracy have made their nominations and the campaign has been fairly inaugurated, it may be proper to say a few words in regard to the men who have been chosen as the Democratic standard-bearers in the great political contest so near at hand, and which is to decide whether or no the people of Pennsylvania are willing to submit longer to the reckless and unprincipled course of the present party in power.

ISAAC SLENKER, our candidate for Auditor General, is a gentleman against whose character, both politically and morally, no man can utter a word. An honest, faithful, conscientious Democrat and an upright man his name is the very one to inspire the great heart of the Democracy of Pennsylvania with that determination to win the victory which will overturn all obstacles and place him in the Auditor General's chair amid the glad huzzas of the joyful thousands who will rejoice to see the reins of Government once more returning to the hands of that great party, to whose wise and liberal policy in days not long gone by, this country is indebted for all of its past and prospective greatness, prosperity and glory.

Mr. Slenker was, for some years, a member of the Senate of this State, and proved himself an able man, reflecting great credit on the constituency who sent him there; and the recent large vote which he received in the Union county District for President Judge, shows that he is very popular where he is best known. That he can be triumphantly elected, we have no doubt, and we therefore call upon all Democrats, who love the time honored principles of the glorious old party of our fathers, to rally enthusiastically to his support.

For Surveyor General, we have JAMES P. BARR, of Pittsburg, a veteran Democrat and "an Israelite indeed, in whom there is no guile." Mr. Barr has been, for a long time, editor of that sterling and incorruptible guardian of the rights of the people—the Pittsburg *Post*, and his election will be but a just compliment, not only to the man himself, but to the great principles which he has so long and so ably espoused and advocated to the great benefit of that hitherto triumphant party, which is but too proud to claim him as one of its brightest ornaments and most efficient members.

With these gentlemen as our candidates, we cannot fail to be successful, if the proper efforts be made. We, therefore, call upon the Democracy to *organize*, and be prepared to meet the relentless and embittered hosts of abolitionism, who will be upon us with all the fury and despair which rage within the bosoms of the poor, deluded and miserable followers of that great *ignis fatuus* which is only alluring them to their own ruin.

☞ The new requisition for *three hundred thousand* more troops to fill up the ranks of the Union armies, appears to be causing little or no excitement in this county. Not a man that we have heard of has raised a foot or made a movement to show his readiness to serve in the ranks of our "country's defenders," and, from present appearances, there is little or no probability of a company being raised in this locality. Pennsylvania's quota of this late requisition will be about 50,000 men, making Centre county's share somewhere in the neighborhood of 500 soldiers. The question is beginning to be asked "where are these men to come from?" The answer is yet in the future.—From other sections of the country we have news of "great uprisings" and of men enlisting by the hundred, but here all is quiet and nobody seems to be in the least concerned. We presume, however, that an effort will be made after harvest to raise the complement of men for this county, when we may again expect to hear the martial sound of the fife and drum. In another column we publish the Governor's Proclamation, together with "General Order, No. 28" and "orders from the War Department," to which we call the attention of our readers.

JOHN M. BAUM, editor of the Lewisburg *Argus*, died in that place recently. Mr. Baum was a writer of more than ordinary ability, and his loss will be most severely felt by the Democracy of Union county. Mr. Winnegardner, the local editor passes a most beautiful and just tribute to his memory, and we may exclaim with him, "Peace to his ashes."

☞ The tide of battle seems to have turned, the Confederates are having a "run of luck;" during the past week they have captured Baton Rouge, and Murfresboro, taking about three thousand prisoners. It is also said that they have so strengthened Fort Dowling, that it will be almost impossible to take it.

No important news from Gen McClelan's army this week.

Is it Not So?

Had we ever believed that the present administration was carrying on this war for the preservation of the Constitution and the perpetuation of the Union, that belief would now be scattered to the four winds of heaven. Its recent acts of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, the recognition of Hayti and Liberia, (negro republics) and the prohibition of slavery in the Territories, are enough to convince the most doubtful of the real objects of the war. Hide it as we may—guise it under what name we please, the course pursued by those in power shows plainly that it is nothing more nor less than a war for the extermination of slavery and the equality of the races.

Did not Mr. Stevens, a member of Congress from our own State, and a man high in the estimation of the administration, say, in his debate with Mr. Wickliffe, on the 5th of July, 1862, that he was for "arming the slave population of the South in this war for FREEDOM," that the "South could not be conquered so long as slaves were permitted to till their soil," that he was for "raising a hundred thousand of them to-morrow," that he would "seize every foot of land and dollar of property and apply it to the use of this army," and would "plant in the South military colonies and *sell the land to these soldiers of* FREEDOM, holding the heritage of traitors, and building up institutions *without the recognition of slavery*.

Was not Wendell Phillips, the noted disunion Abolition Republican, who has declared time and again, that he has labored for nineteen years to destroy the Union, and that rather than see slavery perpetuated, he would "burn the Constitution and let the Union be eternally broken up," feasted and flattered by the whole administration party? Was he not met in the halls of the United States Senate and warmly welcomed by the Vice President himself.

Has not that "cowardly squirt from the red republican despots of infidel Europe," Carl Schurz, repeatedly asserted that our Constitution was a "wooden nutmeg," and a "Yankee trick," lately been appointed Brigadier General in the "Union army," and when taking command of his brigade, did he not declare that "if Jeff Davis and his army surrendered and repented at the foot of Capital Hill in sack cloth and ashes that it (the Union) *should never be restored with slavery*."

These are not the only men who speak thus. Congress has dozens of them—the Senate is full of them, and they are in the Cabinet of the United States. Men expressing the same sentiment are promoted to high offices in the army. Men advocating the same doctrine are filling offices throughout the North, and yet some people would close their eyes to the real danger and say these men are abolitionists and do not represent the administration or the feelings of conservative Republicans. If not, why are they appointed to fill high stations and permitted thus to misrepresent the true character of the war?

For our part we can see no difference between a Republican and an Abolitionist—one advances an idea, the other upholds it. Not a single resolution brought up before Congress by the abolitionists, no matter how radical, infamous or unconstitutional, but (with a very few honorable exceptions) received the support and was endorsed by the whole party. Is it not so? Has not the past, and does not the present course of the "powers that be," prove conclusively that this is not a war for the *preservation* of the Constitution and the perpetuation of the Union?

Where will it all End?

Such is the question daily asked by thousands of patriotic Union loving hearts, and who is there among us that can answer it? Never, since the Pilgrim Fathers set foot on Plymouth rock—never, since the voice of the white man was heard echoing in the wild woods of America—has the future loomed up as black and dreary as it does to-day.—We have looked, we have longed in vain for a ray of light to break in upon the gloomy prospects of our beloved country. We have hoped, we have prayed that the Union, cemented by the blood of our ancestors, would be perpetuated, and peace, with its balmy wings, again hover over us; but that hope has died out, and we can see ahead nothing but war, anarchy and oppression. Could we believe as others pretend to, that one portion of the American people can be held willing subjects to another—that the spirit which won us our independence was buried and the love of liberty no longer burns within the hearts of our citizens—then could we look for an end to the present war, and expect soon to welcome to their now lonely homes, those of our friends who are braving the toils and dangers of the battle field; but no such hope beams forth on our pathway—and we will not delude ourselves with the vain idea that war, under the present circumstances, will restore peace and bring back prosperity.

We may raise men and lavish money until the army of the North numbers millions, and its victorious legions march in triumph over the untilled fields and desolated homes of our Southern "enemies"—our victorious ships may "ride the waters" of their broad lakes and mighty rivers—we may plant the stars and stripes upon every housetop and garrison every city, town, and hamlet south of the Potomac, with an armed soldiery—but will all this restore the glorious *old Union* given us by our forefathers to perpetuate and defend a Union whose foundation was laid in the affections of the people and in the fraternal attachments that the citizens of *all* the States bear to one another as members comprising one great family.—Will it guarantee "equal and exact justice to all men? Will it bring us back our former prosperity and greatness? Will it make our country the home of the oppressed the asylum for the down trodden of other nations? No; it will be but a Union held together by force of arms—a military despotism supported by enormous taxation—where political priests and partisan demagogues will ride on the backs of people and the laboring American will be trampled under foot worse than the serfs of Russia or the white slaves of England.

"By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know Them"

Congress has at last passed the confiscation bill. The conservative (?) Republicans such as our Representative *Jas. T. Hale* voting *Aye*. Such bills will surely be hailed with great joy by the thousands of Union men in the South of whom we heard so much last summer! No difference whether they were impressed into the Confederate service, or took up arms willingly, the forfeiture of *all* their property, imprisonment of ten years, a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, is to be their reward. Not only do these negro worshipping abolitionists in Congress legislate against the Union men of the South, but against you, laborer of the North. They have declared, "*All* slaves of persons hereafter engaged in the rebellion, or who shall in any way give aid and comfort thereto, *escaping to and taking refuge within the lines of our army, and all slaves deserted by their masters and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and* ALL SLAVES FOUND AT PLACES *occupied by rebel forces and afterwards by the United States troops, shall be held to be captives of war*, AND FOREVER FREE FROM THEIR SERVITUDE AND NO LONGER HELD AS SLAVES."

What think you of that, poor white men—ye who earn your bread by the sweat of your brow? This Black Republican Abolition negro worshipping Congress would place you side by side with the lazy negroes of the South; in fact, they *have* done it.—Their work is to come into competition with yours. You will be forced to labor for the same wages that these worthless thieving "niggers" will. They have cut down your wages to twenty five cents a day in different parts of our own State already, and what will be the effect when all the slaves wherever our troops are quartered be turned loose. Is this legislation for white men? Is it "homes for the homeless" and money for the poor?

And here we come to another clause of the bill, which we place side by side with the latter part of Section 2d, Article 4th of the Constitution of the United States:

"No person held to servitude or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, *shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but* SHALL BE DELIVERED UP *on claim of the party to whom such services or labor may be due.*—Section 2d, Art. 4th of the Constitution.	"*No slave escaping from one State to another shall be delivered up*, except for crime or some offence against the law, unless the claimant first make oath as to his lawful ownership, and has not born arms in the present rebellion, or given aid and comfort thereto."

Have not these men on this *registered in Heaven*, to *preserve* INVIOLATE the Constitution which they have thus trampled upon.

Lovers of the Constitution of our forefathers look at it. Are such men capable of controlling affairs in a crisis like this? Are they the men to bring peace and prosperity back to our bleeding country? Were they sent as representatives to trample upon the Constitution or to violate their oaths and legislate for the benefit of the negro at your expense? If not, give them such a rebuk at the polls this fall, as they shall not fail to remember.

Ye Breckinridgers.

We wish to warn the country, and especially the young girls and good old grandmothers of the nation against what the servile truckling tools of abolitionism call Breckinridgers. The "Breckinridgers," when analized are curious animals. First, they consist of such men as Vallandigham, Richardson and all the personal and political friends of Judge Douglas; second, of the former friends of Breckinridge and Bell; third, of those in this State who voted the Reading ticket; fourth, of all who seek to restore the Union as it was and preserve the Constitution as it is; fifth, of all who demand free speech, free press, obedience to the civil authorities and the right of a trial by a jury of their countrymen; sixth, of all who denounce the stupendous stealings of this administration and its army of plunder-seeking contractors, horse jockeys and licensed robbers; seventh, of those who believe that the laboring man is better than a nigger, and go in for protecting his labor from unjust and humiliating negro competition; eighth, of thousands and tens of thousands who are swelling the ranks of our army or slumbering in the green graves of our battle fields; ninth, all the conservative men of the country who voted for Lincoln but now declare themselves in favor of a constitutional government and go in with the Democratic party to maintain the inalienable rights of the people to restore the Union and protect the treasury and maintain the credit of the nation. It will thus be seen that what the Abolitionists call Breckinridgers are bad fellows. They tell the people that the Chicago platform is not the Constitution; that the negro is not as good as the white laboring man, and that the Abolitionists formed a sectional party and made the North hate the South, until disunion followed; and a host of other things which the mobites call treasonable. It is possible that some of these chaps have horns upon the top of their heads and it is believed that many of them haunt the bed chambers of thieving officials, patriotic quartermasters and contractors, and it may be possible that they have in some cases even made babies cry at midnight. We would warn our friends against what the abolitionists call "Breckinridgers."—*Northumberland Democrat.*

☞ "If anything could excel in infamy," says the *Mississippian*, "the brutal and diabolical order of the miscreant Butler, in New Orleans," it is a prayer which has been "offered in a New England church" beseeching "famine in the South, and the perpetual barrenness of every Southern woman's womb!"

☞ Late Richmond papers contain a proclamation of Gov. Letcher, requiring the people to close their stores, and suspend their business every afternoon to drill in the rebel army.

Sure to be elected—Slenker and Barr.

Cost of the Negroes.

The President and the Congress of the United States have solemnly pledged the American people to buy of their owners, if they will sell them, the four millions of slaves now held in bondage in the South. This emancipation policy is now part and parcel of the policy and financial programme of the present Administration. Under the influence of that policy the slaves of the District of Columbia have already cost one million of dollars, for which appropriation has been made by Congress.

Mr. Goodloe, an Abolitionist, and office-holder under the General Government at Washington, has written a pamphlet intended to elaborate and expound the views of the present Administration on this engrossing subject. Here is an extract:

"I have shown what the compensation to the Boarder States would be at two different rates of payment *per capita* for the slaves, and it will have been seen that I have favored the more liberal scale. I now proceed to show what would be the cost of redeeming the whole slave population of the Union at the same rates.

"By the census of last year there were 3,952,801 slaves in the United States and Territories. I have already shown that 454,441, which belonged to the Border States, would be worth, at $250 each, $113,610,250 and at $300 each, $136,332,300. There remains to be disposed of, therefore, 3,498,360 slaves, embraced in the country subject to the rebels, but including, of course, large numbers belonging to the friends of the Union, who have been constrained into obedience to the rebel authorities against their wills. At the lowest estimated average value of $250, these slaves of the rebels would be worth $874,590,000, and adding the compensation to the Borrder States on the same terms, the aggregate cost to the Government would be $988,200,250. At the higher rate of $300, the slaves in the rebel States would be worth $1,049,508,000; and adding the cost of compensation to the Border States, at the same rate, the aggregate expense of emancipation would be $1,186,840,300. Or for the convenience of round numbers, the cost of emancipation would be at $250 per head, $1,000,000,000, and at $300 per head, the cost would be $1,200,000,000."

Thus it appears by Mr. Goodloe's calculation that the slaves of the South will cost the white men of the North $1,200,000,000 and as the money for this purchase must be borrowed, it follows that, at six per cent, the interest or annual tax paid for this philanthropic purpose will be seventy two millions of dollars! Now, as the interest upon the public debt at the expiration of the war cannot be less than one hundred millions, the annual appropriations for the support of the Government, including the support of the army and navy, at least one hundred and fifty millions; pensions for the support of our wounded and maimed volunteers, for the widows and orphans of the brave men who have been killed in battle or who have fallen a prey to disease, not less than one hundred millions: for the multitudinous claims against the Government arising from the contingencies of the war and the expenses of a vast system of negro colonization, at least one hundred millions of dollars, it follows that ere long the annual appropriations required to be made by Congress, and to be extracted from the pockets of the people, to pay for the expenses of a war fomented by Northern negro-worshippers and declared by Secession negro owners, will amount to upwards of FIVE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! and this enormous amount of annual taxation, not including one penny for a sinking fund to reduce this monstrous incubus upon the industry and energy of the people.

The population of Pennsylvania is one-tenth of the entire population of the United States; therefore, according to the above calculation, which time will prove to have been underated, the direct and indirect *annual tax*, payable by the people of this State to the National Government, will amount, at the expiration of the war, to FIFTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, being about one hundred dollars to each voter! Surely this is paying rather dear for the whistle of emancipation, which has, for years past, been blown into the ears of the people by the Northern Abolitionists!—*Greensburg Democrat.*

How the Taxes are to be Collected.

To carry into effect the tax bill passed by Congress, a small army of officers will be appointed, over whom a Commissioner of Internal Revenue is to be placed. The salary of this official is fixed at $4000 per annum. The officers under his direction, and their duties will be, in brief, as follows, viz:

First.—A Collector for each Collection District, to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, whose duties will be to collect for the Government the taxes to be paid in said District. The compensation of his services is in the form of commissions on the amount collected.

Second.—An Assessor for each Assessment District, to be also appointed by the President, whose duty it will be to furnish the Collector with a list of the persons to be taxed and the articles on which the taxes are to be levied. His salary is to be $3 per diem when engaged in preparation, and $5 when in actual performance of his duties as Assessor. He is also to receive a commission of $1 for each hundred names on the tax list.

Third,—Deputy Collectors to be paid by Collectors. Their duties are to act as Assistants.

Fourth.—Assistant Assessors to be appointed by Assessors. Their salary is fixed at $3 per day, in addition to which they will receive the same Commission as Assessors.

Fifth.—Inspectors of liquors &c., to be appointed by Collectors, whose duties will be to measure and examine the proof of liquors removed for sale, from which they are to receive fees from the owner thereof, the extent of which is to be fixed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The officers above classified are to carry into effect the provisions of the bill, and are to be held strictly accountable for their actions—Collectors through whose hands must pass very large sums of money, will be required to give heavy bonds for an honest performance of their duties. In some districts it is probable that bonds to the extent of $200,000 or $300,000 will be required.

The First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers.

The title of this regiment would, at the first blush, appear to be an anomaly in the army of the United States. The supposition that one thousand citizens of the nullifying, rebellious State of South Carolina could be found to muster under the "Star Spangled Banner," is one so far remote from the range of probabilities, that the bewildered reader may pause in doubt, after reading the caption of this article. Gentle reader, although there is such a corps as "The First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers," we do not desire to mystify you—we will explain.

Gen. Hunter has organized, at Port Royal, a regiment, composed of runaway slaves mostly pressed into the U. S. service, who are armed and equipped at the cost of the United States. This negro regiment is officered by non-commissioned officers taken from the Pennsylvania and New York regiments, and who have been promoted for that purpose by Gen. Hunter, to the rank of captains, and first and second lieutenants. The regiment is commanded by Col. Fessenden, of the State of Maine.

At first the negroes, like children fond of toys, were pleased with the "pomp and circumstance of glorious war." But when they were brought down to *the drill*, their unconquerable dislike of all labor, got the better of their love of glory, and so, on all favorable opportunities, they ran away!—This valient regiment, originally consisting of some nine hundred men, has already dwindled down to three hundred! The untiring efforts of Colonel Fessenden and of the white *gentlemen* in command, have signally failed before the *vis inertiae* of the black rank and file. *The First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers* is afflicted with the galloping consumption, and before an official report can be had of General Hunter of its existence, it will be "*non est*." The philanthropic efforts of the Massachusetts school masters who repaired to Port Royal with primmer, slate and pencil in hand, to teach the black idea how to shoot in the South as vigorously as in the New England States, and to draw fat salaries for the same, have met with as little success in teaching the arts of peace as our officers in their attempt to teach the art of war.

These combined efforts on the part of the civil and military power, to raise the blacks to the level of the whites, are sad failures.—The white officers of the black regiment are disgusted and may well exclaim, with Falstaff: "If I be not ashamed of my soldiers I am a soused gurnet." "I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat."—Although they may "not march through Coventry with them," they have already got themselves into *Coventry* on their account; for the soldiers of the white regiments hold them in such contempt that they hail them in derision as Captain Cuffee, Lieut. Sambo, and such like vile epithets.

As regards the New England philanthropic teachers; supported as they were, by all the tenacity of Yankee perseverance, they have succumbed before the insuperable resistance of negro stupidity. They reluctantly admit their defeat, and take the first boat to the genial climes of New England, where they will resume the manufacture of wooden nutmegs, or of fine spun theories of Utopian philanthropy.

The summing up of all these facts shows that there are some 5,000 runaway negroes at Port Royal and vicinity, who, with praiseworthy appetite, eat up Uncle Sam's rations and in return, bask in all the luxury of African laziness in the rays of the broiling sun. But when these dearly beloved objects of Abolition's most tender cares are asked to *drill*, or work or learn, they skedaddle to the swamps, and, ungratefully, leave their benefactors to ruminate over these practical results of Abolition theory.

In this late disastrous experiment of our Abolition friends at Port Royal, the impossibility of raising the blacks to the level of the whites having become apparent, there is nothing left for them but to attempt to pull the whites down to the level of the blacks.—With the view to the accomplishment of this laudable object, we would advise the immediate resignation of Colonel Fessenden and of the Yankee Superintendent of negro schools, and the appointment, in their places respectively, of the Hessian proprietor of the *Telegraph* and his renegade editor who have long since reached the moral level calculated to qualify them for the satisfactory realization of this new experiment.—*Patriot and Union.*

AN ABOLITION SENATOR BROUGHT TO A SILENT HALT.—A private letter to the Chicago *Times* from Washington says:

The excitable and *spiritual* Senator from Michigan is said to have been brought up all standing, a few evenings since at Willards, while denouncing most bitterly and ungenerously Gen. McClellan. Sturgis, whose career in Missouri prove him to be a worthy officer, was near, and heard the remarks made, and stepping up to this ungenious civilian remarked, "I do not know you, sir, but you are a liar, scoundrel and coward. My name is Sturgis, Brigadier General in the United States army. Whether this was strictly parliamentary or not, I leave others to decide but the result was a moving adjournment *sine die*.

This Chandler is the fellow who wrote to the Governor of Michigan, telling him that a little blood-letting would be necessary to settle the difficulty between the North and the South. He is very liberal of other people's blood, but spares enough of his own.

☞ Turkey owes $207,000,000, "sick man" as he is, and a large portion to English capitalists. Russia owes $412,000,000. Italy, $420,000,000. Austria owes $1,500,000,000. France, $1,960,000,000. England, now lecturing this country upon the horrors of national obligation, owes $4,237,000,000. The debt of this country in July will not be far from $850,000,000.

☞ A Mr. Miller, of Circleville, Ohio, has recovered a judgement for $500 against a Miss Beldon for a breach of promise. This is the first case we have heard of where a man has recovered anything from a lady for a breach of promise. Should the principle be established the fair sex would be in much trouble.

Ohio Democracy.

The Democracy of Ohio also held their State Convention on the Fourth of July. The proceedings were equally harmonious and enthusiastic with those of our own State.—Every county in the State was represented, and many of them by immense delegations, and the nominations and resolutions met with the unanimous sanction of the Convention. The following State ticket was nominated: Judge of Supreme Court, Rufus P. Ranney, of Cuyahoga; Secretary of State William W. Armstrong, of Senaca; Attorney General, Lyman R. Critchfield, of Holmes; School Commissioners, Charles W. H. Catheart, of Montgomery; Member of the Board of Public Works, James Gamble of Coshocton.

The resolutions are preceded by a stirring address to the people of Ohio. From the resolutions we select the following:

1. *Resolved*, That we are, as we ever have been, the devoted friends of the Constitution and the Union, and we have no sympathy with the enemies of either.

2. That every dictate of patriotism requires that, in the terrible struggle in which we are engaged for the preservation of the Government, the loyal people of the Union should present an unbroken front.

* * * * *

7. That we are opposed to being taxed to purchase the freedom of negro slaves.

8. That the unparalleled frauds and peculations upon the Government, revealed by the investigating committee, and otherwise, demand the sternest condemnation of every honest man and friend of the country, and call for the severest punishment prescribed by the laws.

9. That the patriotism, courage and skill manifested by our armies has never been exceeded in the history of the world, and deserves and receives our highest admiration and gratitude.

* * * * *

13. That we view with indignation and alarm the illegal and unconstitutional seizure and imprisonment, for alleged political offences, of our citizens without judical process in States where such process is unobstructed, but by Executive order by telegraph or otherwise, and call upon all who uphold the Union, the Constitution and the laws, to unite with us in denouncing and repelling such flagrant violant of the State and Federal Constitutions and tyrannical infraction of the rights and liberties of American citizens; and that the people of this State cannot safely and will not submit to have the freedom of speech and freedom of the press, the two great and essential bulwarks of civil liberty put down by unwarranted and despotic exertion of power.

As to the address and resolutions, the Ohio *Statesman* says, they are just what the times and occasion demand. They are able, forcible and true.

Keep it Before the People.

The Republican editors, unable to defend the Abolition actions of their leaders in Congress—indeed, driven to the wall at *all* points—seek to shift the responsibility for the present state of things, with its vast expense of blood and treasure, from their own to the shoulders of the Democratic party. But no sensible man can be cheated by any such transparent dodge. Look at a few items in the record:

The Democratic party was unanimously in favor of settling our national difficulties upon that fair and honorable plan, the Crittenden Compromise. The leaders of the Republican party opposed this, and having a majority in Congress, DEFEATED IT.—Why? Because such a settlement would have finally arranged the slavery question—removed it from the arena of politics—and in the language of Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, "*would have broken the back-bone of the Republican body*," which they considered "*a greater calamity than civil war!*"

This was in the beginning of the troubles. What followed? Corruption of the most stupendous character. The Fremonts, the Cummingses the Morgans, and hosts of other Republican clans, put their arms shoulder deep, into the public treasury, and millions corruptly disappeared!

"*In the first year of a Republican Administration, which came into power upon professions of reform and retrenchment there is indubitable evidence abroad in the land that somebody has plundered the public treasury well nigh in that single year as much as the entire current yearly expenses of the Government during the administration which the people hurled from power because of its corruption.*" Is the language of a member of their own party, (Mr. Dawes,) whose sworn duty it became to investigate these frauds.

The present Republican Congress voted ONE MILLION AND A HALF OF DOLLARS for the negro in the District of Columbia, besides other appropriations for his benefit in quantity yet unknown. Then it is estimated that ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND blacks are in the aggregate supported by the Government, at various points, in almost total idleness. Saying nothing of the clothing, the "rations" of this number, at a cost of twenty cents each, amount to twenty thousand dollars a day, or over SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS per annum!

We could add count after count of the same character. For all of these enormities the Republican party is responsible, and its leaders *know* and *feel* it. They may seek to hide their heads from the frowns of honest and patriotic men, by giving their organization new names—"Union party"—"People's party"—or anything else but its true title: yet there is no escaping the righteous condemnation which the people have in store for them. In the language of Senator Wright, of Indiana, "radicalism *must* be abjured," AND IT WILL BE!—*Gettysburg Compiler.*

THE BENICIA BOY.—John C. Heenan is cutting quite a swell in England. He is with Howe's American Circus, at a salary of $500 per week. He gives exhibitions in the ring of the art of self defence, with Lansey, the "Lancashire Sampson," Mr. Howe has recently purchased the Duchess of Kent' carriage, at a cost of five hundred guineas, to convey the renowned John to and from his hotel to the circus. Four carriages and two liveried footmen are attached to the tournout.

What Does This Mean?

Thurlow Weed the publisher and Editor of the Albany *Evening Journal*, is known as the intimate, personal, and political friend and partizan of Wm. H. Sewaad, President Lincoln's Secretary of State.—The following is from a recent editorial of the Journal. What does it mean?

From The Albany Evening Journal.

The Chief Architects of Rebellion, before it broke out, were aided in their infernal designs by the ultra Abolitionists of the North. *This was too true for without such aid the South could never have been united against the Union.* BUT FOR THE INCENDIARY RECOMMENDATIONS WHICH RENDERED THE OTHERWISE HELPER BOOK A FIRE BRAND, *North Carolina could not have been forced out of the Union.* And *even now, the ultra Abolition press and speech makers* ARE AGGRAVATING THE HORRORS THEY HELPED TO CREATE, *and thus by* PLAYING INTO THE HANDS OF THE *Leaders of the Rebellion are keeping down the Union men of the South and rendering reunion difficult, if not* IMPOSSIBLE.

Any such assertions or intimations as these would, very lately have been denounced "treason" if uttered by a Democratic press, but coming from the source it does, the faithful followers of the "irrepressible conflict" champion will take it as all right.

But is there not a meaning in the article not apparent at first glance? May not this idea of the impossibility of a restoration of the Union, be thrown out by the organ of the wily Secretary as a feeler to prepare the public mind for something more open and in the same direction?

We presume it is not treasonable to propound those questions. They force themselves upon us, especially when we take the Journals article in connection with the rumored apprehension that France and England are on the point of tendering their *mediation* with a view to a termination of the war.

The fact that the President calls for 300,000 more troops, is without force, as against the interpretation of the Journal's language, which we have ventured to suggest. Secretary Seward prides himself on his shrewdness and "Old Abe" claims to be smart; and we all know that the history of our country is not without instances of Administrations doing, very suddenly, that to which they had professed to be unalterably opposed, and which was not all anticipated by the public. Government policy at times becomes mighty uncertain.—*West Chester Jeffersonian.*

Four Orations in a Nut Shell.

Our fellow citizens who own and till the soil, who drive milk carts and mills, and hammer out their own iron and leather on their own anvils and lapstones, may like to hear what Washington and Jackson have said touching sectionalism:

"In contemplating the causes which may disturb our Union," said Washington, "it occurs as a matter of serious concern that any ground should have been furnished for characterizing parties by geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western—whence designing men may endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests and views." We make no application of this language; but turn to Gen. Jackson, who declares that,

"Every State must be the sole judge of the measure proper to secure the safety of its citizens and promote their happiness; and all efforts on the part of the people of other States to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety."

This is what Gen. Jackson said. Perhaps the gentlemen who pound paving stones, and others, would like to hear what Webster said of disunion and its consequences:

"Gentlemen," said he, "if these columns fall, they will be raised not again. Like the Coliseum and the Parthenon, they will be destined to a mournful, a melancholy immortality. Bitterer tears however, will flow over them, than we ever shed over the monuments of Roman or Grecian art; for they will be the remnants of a more glorious edifice than Greece or Rome ever saw—the edifice of Constitutional American liberty."—Perhaps all classes,—including Massachusetts members of Congress, who refuse to compromise our national troubles—will be pleased to hear Choate once more. Turn to his great oration in 1858. In that wonderful far-seeing speech, he says: "There is another condition of our nationality of which I must say something, and that is that it rests on compromise. America, the Constitution, practicable policy, all of it are a compromise. Our public is possible—it can draw its breath for a day—only by compromise" We commend these sentences from these great and illustrious Americans to the people of the United States.—*Boston Courier.*

What Has Been Proven.

The events of the past year have proven with other facts, the following:

That the election of the Republican candidates, in November, 1860, was the direst calamity which could have befallen the nation.

That the Democracy were right in their predictions that the triumph of sectionalism would create civil war.

That the Republican party is the natural enemy of a free press and a free speech.

That the Republican Congress is incapable of legislating for the interests of the people.

That a Republican cabinet is the most corrupt of any which has ever assembled in Washington;

That the Constitution may be suspended by a Republican President, with the approval of his party constitutents:

That the greater the thief, the greater his reward at the hands of a Republican President.

That the army could not have been successfully led except by Democratic Generals.

That the Republicans desire the subjugation of the Slave holding States, and not the restoration of the Union.

That the party in power would substitute negro labor for white labor, wherever the opportunity is favorable for so doing.

That the public Treasury is not safe in the hands of the present administration.

That New England manufactures rule the party in power.

That so long as the Republican party continues in power, the people must be enormously taxed, and the laboring population must bear the bulk of the burden