



P. GRAY MEEKE, Editor. BELLEFONTE, PA. Friday Morning, Oct. 21, 1862.

Abolition Aristocracy.

It is generally supposed, and by many, believed to be an indisputable fact, that the wealthy portion of the Southern people, as a class, are proud, haughty and domineering. We do not, at the present, intend to oppose, in the least, this general supposition, but to glance, for a moment, at the course of a certain class of people here in the North, who are loudest in their howlings and hissing in their denunciations of "Slave Oligarchs," "Aristocratic Nigger Drivers," "Southern Nobles," &c.

Every one knows, and all but some poor, idiotic things, whose bigoted opinions will not permit an honest confession, must acknowledge that there is in New England, and even here in our midst in Pennsylvania, a class of people claiming to be aristocrats by birth or the chances of fortune, who are richer, more covetous and more domineering than the "Slave Oligarchs" of the South; and in our estimation, more dangerous to the perpetuation of our Republican form of government, and more bitterly opposed to the good old doctrine that "all white men are created free and equal."

The class to which we allude, is styled, in the census returns, "Manufacturers."—said to be found to be more numerous, more exacting, more arrogant and powerful than all the "Slaveholders" in the United States. Upon the labor of white men whose manhood they despise, and whose feelings they disregard, they live and fatten; looking with contempt and scorn upon all who have not been the recipients of blessings at the hands of the "Lord Godless," and treating with disdain the son of a poor, hard-fisted laborer, for whom they have less respect than for the machines driven in their mills. As the dealer in "Slaves" measures the Negro on the block, so they measure the white working man by the size of his muscles and the strength of his constitution.

They build great churches, dedicated to God, in which the cushioned seats are for the rich and the back seats for the poor.—For themselves they build splendid mansions—to their workmen they send dwellings little better than huts or shacks, as *en masse* to cheap boarding-houses. They parade the streets with locks and feelings that would better become the royalists of Europe than the citizens of a Government where all men are declared equal by birth. They will not permit their children to associate with those of the honest laborer, upon whose work they have grown wealthy, but instill into their minds a disposition to regard all persons who cannot number dollars with them as non-point to a moneyed sneer, as inferior in every respect to themselves. No content with the entire political, financial and social condition of their own States, they seek to convert the whole Government to the individual use, and make the entire country tributary to their prosperity. Their sons fill the offices at Washington and their representatives infest every foreign Capital and Court. If there are large and profitable contracts to be disposed of by the Government, they claim them as if they owned its patronage by prescription. Bills are forced through Congress by their influence that their interests may be protected and their wealth increased. They look upon the agricultural and producing sections of the country as but dependencies upon their greatness and power. They set up monstrous banks, with extensive circulations, unsecured, and compel, by their legislative influence, the people to accept their promises to pay, as though they were the regularly constituted legal tender. The aged and infirm who have spent their lives, unrequited, in the services, they cast into pauper houses; and the charity of the people, and rob them of their civil liberties or sell their labor to the highest bidder, as the Negro is sold in the "Slave" markets of the South.

"They want the white oppressed from other lands to their mills and shops, and confer upon them the boon of hard labor and low wages, prohibiting them at the same time from exercising the right of suffrage, which, by the influence of this same class of men, is guaranteed to the worthless runaway niggers from Maryland, Virginia and other Southern States." To day their political influence is felt by all and especially by those who are doing out a pitiful existence in Factories and Furnaces, or toiling from dawn of day until the twinkling of stars at night on little farms, to pay the expenses of a war which these same Abolition oligarchs instigated and from which they are reaping enormous sums—growing wealthy and sowing upon the afflictions of the Nation.—They desire dictation in order that they may be more thoroughly controlled by the Government. They cry war! war! and do all in their power to continue it, in order that they may secure its spoils. They pray for a change in our system of government that aristocracy may rule. They desire a permanent national debt that the rich may own the nation, mold its policy to suit their wishes, dictate its principles to please themselves and have the executive control of its Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments.

Such are the feelings, such the desires, such the designs and expectations of that class of persons who are continually harping about "Slave Oligarchs" and "Southern Aristocrats," in order that they may be more effectually disguise their efforts to enslave the laboring white man, and give freedom to the so-called slaves of the South.

Centralization: Or the Danger of the Continuation of Civil War in America.

In all countries where war, civil, defensive or offensive exists, the people therein are very likely to forget the fact that their first duty is to themselves and to their country is a strict observance of civil law. Humanity is by nature weak, and all persons engaged in a war of any kind, are naturally led by pomp, display and the absolute, arbitrary authority conferred by military law upon soldiers and officers, to believe that the only law to which they owe any obedience is that of the battle-field. By man's very nature, his vanity and pride induce and seduce him to think and believe that the only power over him is that of the officer to whom he is subordinate, and the longer persons are engaged in military strife, the more firmly imprinted becomes this unfortunate conviction of the mind and feelings. This was the case with those nations who had the feudal system for their government in ages past, and we see the same friendship of nature and action always adverse in their operations to the advancement of Republican ideas (we don't mean Black Republicanism) now being carried out in, we might say, all the nations of the old world. In France, particularly, it has been the great object of the Napoleons to teach and to compel sometimes their subjects to believe that it was their bounden duty as citizens of a great nation, to create and put in operation a grand central power, civil and military, and place that power in the hands of a single individual. The Napoleons are military men, and knowing full well the danger of having, under their Government, a surplus population, they have always kept a large army in war or peace, and have thereby skillfully managed to direct the attention of their people to military rather than civil law. In this way they have seized the power which by right belong to the people and have centralized them in the single, strong grasp of a despotism which is modified only in appearance.

The danger of such a state of affairs in America is imminent; and, certainly, every calm-thinking man can see it. We have not only the history of nations, ancient and modern, to convince us, but we have the evidence of our own senses, for we know and feel that since our unhappy civil war began, liberty, glorious liberty, guaranteed us by our Constitution, has been abridged and trampled upon. It is unnecessary here to enumerate the many instances in which the Constitution and constitutional law have been grossly violated, for we know and all must admit that it has been done; and it should be our first care to inquire what such violations, by the present National Administration, mean, and in what they are likely to end. Do they not indicate a wish on the part of those now wielding the scepter of power at Washington, to grasp all the authority they can, and to centralize in their hands all the powers which inherently, rightfully and constitutionally belong to the people of the several States? We believe, most firmly, that the past violations are but the precursors of more, and that it is the fixed determination of these men, now disposing, in the shape of taxes, and other means, to the benefit of the Government, to blot out State lines and do away with State laws.

In evidence of the rightfulness of our belief, we give the reader some of the sentiments of those now administering the affairs of our nation. Mr. Lincoln, the present Chief Magistrate of what is left of the United States, said, in a speech delivered in Chicago, in 1856:— "That central idea, in our political opinion, at the beginning, was, and must be, continued to be, the equality of men. And, although it was always submitted patiently to whatever inequality there seemed to be as a matter of actual necessity, its constant working has been a steady progress toward the PRACTICAL EQUALITY OF ALL MEN.

"Let past differences as nothing be; and with steady eye on the real issue, let us re-investigate the good old central idea of the Republic. We can do it. The human heart is with us; God is with us. We shall again be able to declare that all the States, as States, are equal, not yet that all citizens, as citizens, are equal, but men are created equal, and each more, that all men are created equal."

Now, what did Mr. Lincoln mean by the "good old central idea of the Republic?" Any sane man can only answer the question by replying that he meant the centralization of sufficient power in the hands of a President and his minions, to enforce and carry through any measure calculated to destroy liberty. No one can deny this—his late proclamations show conclusively that his intentions are to carry out this "good old idea."

"Old Abe" is not the only one high in power, who entertains this same "good old idea" of Centralization. Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, now Minister to Russia, says that "State lines ought to be blotted out—that they are only obstacles in the way of national governmental powers." Now, what means this but to hush the voices of the several States and place in the hands of the general government a power strong enough to "blot out" constitutional landmarks and accomplish their favorite object—the abolition of Slavery. Another specimen of the U. S. officers who are the President's friends and advocates of Centralization, is Cassius M. Clay. Mr. Clay had and has yet, the friendship and confidence of Mr. Lincoln. He was appointed Minister to Russia, but the place not suiting him—perhaps on account of its being so far away that he could not aid in the abolition of Slavery—he was recalled and made a general in the Federal army. An outspoken, able advocate of abolitionism, he, like the rest of them, is as much opposed to our Constitution and form of government, as in favor of Abolition. In a letter addressed to the London Times, when on his way to Russia, he gives vent to his sympathies for Centralization and Monarchy, in very plain language—so plain that "he who runs may read." He says:

Why (meaning Abolitionists) overthrow that political element (the Democracy) in America, which has all through our history been the enemy of the British nation, while we (Abolitionists) have always from the beginning been the friends of England.

It is only necessary to put in force Mr. Lincoln's late proclamation, of proclamation—coln's late profligate, and despotism stands accomplished. The first, to free the negroes, is very properly followed by the second, to enslave white men, and that by the third, directing how it is done. The plans are concocted, and it now only remains to carry out the programme. It strikes us that it will be more difficult to free the negroes than to enslave the white men, for the negroes are not within the present jurisdiction of Mr. Lincoln, while the white man are.

The first proposition of Mr. Lincoln embraces the freeing of some four millions of negro laborers, now employed in raising cotton, sugar, rice, &c., the aggregate value whose labor is about \$500,000,000 annually. The raw material which they produce is exchanged yearly for \$500,000,000 worth of northern productions and importations—two thirds, at least, being northern manufactures and agricultural productions, embracing hats, caps, boots, shoes, clothing, machinery, pork, bacon, grain, hay, lumber, &c. Mr. Lincoln proposes to sweep all this vast commerce away at a single blow, and adopt a policy that would render property in New York and England, as well as seriously felt by the poorer classes, who will be unable to clothe themselves as they have been accustomed to. But groceries, sugar, molasses, rice, &c., under Mr. Lincoln's policy, will rise to fabulous prices.—None but government contractors and "shoddy aristocrats" will be able to indulge in such luxuries. Already the taxes compound of foot and twenty cents on every pound of tea, but this will be nothing to the insane policy of Mr. Lincoln as carried out. This is the material view of the case.

But all these fall into insignificance before the gigantic social issues involved—the terrible possibilities of the naturally docile negro being transformed by white men's devilries into a fiend, whose unregulated passions know no crime or outrage too monstrous for commission; the mad, insatiable thirst for blood, and the blood of children, and slanders with apprehensions of the future, which it sees men at the helm of public affairs so blind, crazy or malignant, as to hazard all the hopes of humanity, and all the interests of civilization in a desperate attempt to tear down the Temple of Liberty, even if they perish in the ruins.

Our readers will bear us witness that we have always told them that the freeing of the white race, and hence it does not surprise us that this attempted change in the status of the negro is accompanied by a corresponding change in the status of the white man. He abolishes the civil and military courts, he abolishes so far as they may interfere with the President's policy, and "court martial and military commissions," or what were called "revolutionary tribunals" are set on foot. The military and the States are now under military surveillance, and a General Proclamations at Washington, with a Deputy in each State, completely centralizes an horrid and reduces despotism to system. According to the instructions of these Marshals, it is made their duty "to inquire into disloyal practices." Hereafter Mr. Kennedy and his subalterns were sent to wait until complaints were made against any individual; the honor of visit, but as we understand this order, it makes it the duty of these new officers to turn spies—to resolve themselves into "Smelling Societies,"—the "Hiss Committees" or "Maine Law Informers." The tendency will be to develop in society a race of pestilent vermin, whereby every cowardly villain can wreak a vengeance on the favor of his Government.

What let me ask you Christian brethren, I desire you carefully to note the true character of the "good old central idea" would have been the present state of the Methodist Episcopal Church, if the plans and measures of the abolitionists at the North had been permitted to take their course, without opposition from northern Methodists? There can be little doubt but that this mode of proceeding would have broken up her institutions, paralyzed and her glory departed. This was early feared, and a number of northern Methodists set themselves to oppose this schismatic spirit; and for this they have come in for a full share of it to ensure which has been heaped upon the South. This course it has been said by abolitionists, would have constituted the south a "newly constituted State." To ourselves as individuals, it is a matter of indifference, but to those who are the friends of such a course, where is the charity men who will accuse their brethren of sacrificing truth and righteousness for the sake of the favor of the State?

Now, what did Mr. Lincoln mean by the "good old central idea of the Republic?" Any sane man can only answer the question by replying that he meant the centralization of sufficient power in the hands of a President and his minions, to enforce and carry through any measure calculated to destroy liberty. No one can deny this—his late proclamations show conclusively that his intentions are to carry out this "good old idea."

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The Proclamation Era.

As far as proclamations are concerned, the people of this country are today the victims of a new era. It is only necessary to put in force Mr. Lincoln's late proclamation, of proclamation—coln's late profligate, and despotism stands accomplished. The first, to free the negroes, is very properly followed by the second, to enslave white men, and that by the third, directing how it is done. The plans are concocted, and it now only remains to carry out the programme. It strikes us that it will be more difficult to free the negroes than to enslave the white men, for the negroes are not within the present jurisdiction of Mr. Lincoln, while the white man are.

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The Following from the Richmond Dispatch of September 15th, is commensurate with the articles in the New York Tribune, and its echoes throughout the country, in which they threaten death and damnation to every thing South of the Potomac.

The people of the Confederate States are a little too slow to follow the advice of such men as the editor of the Dispatch. They fight on the defensive, not the offensive.

"The road to Pennsylvania lies invitingly open. There are no regular soldiers on the route, and it would be a task of little difficulty to disperse the rabble of militia that might be brought to oppose them.

"The country is enormously rich. It abounds in fat cattle, cereals, horses and mules. Our troops would live on the very fat of the land. They would find an opportunity, moreover, to teach the Dutch farmers and graziers who have been clamorous for this war that invasion really is, if once compelled to take his own physic, which is a great deal more than he ever bargained for. Myuhner will cry aloud for peace in a very short time. For our part we trust the first proclamation of Pope, and the manner in which his army carried it out, will not be forgotten. We hope the troops will turn the whole country into a dike, as the Yankees did the Piedmont country of Virginia.

"Let not a blade of grass, or a stalk of corn, or a barrel of flour, or a bushel of meal, or a sack of salt, or a horse, or a cow, or a hog, or a sheep, be left wherever they move along. Let vengeance be taken for all that has been done, until retribution itself shall stand against. This is the country of the smooth-spoken, would-be gentleman, McChellan. He has caused a loss to us in Virginia of at least thirty thousand negroes, the most valuable property that a Virginian can own. They have no negroes in Pennsylvania. Retaliation must therefore fall on something else, and let it fall upon everything that constitutes property. A Dutch farmer has no negroes; but he has horses that can be sold, grain that can be confiscated, cattle that can be killed and houses that can be burnt. He can be taken prisoner and sent to Libby's warehouse, as our friends in Fauquier and Loudon, and Culpeper and the Peninsula have been sent to Lincoln's dungeons in the North. Let retaliation be complete, that the Yankees may learn that we can play at the game they have themselves commenced.

"By advancing into Pennsylvania with rapidity, our army can easily get possession of the Pennsylvania Central railroad, and break it down so thoroughly that it cannot be repaired in six months. They have already possession of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and the York railroad. By breaking down these and the railroad from Philadelphia to Baltimore, we will completely isolate both Washington and Baltimore. No reinforcements can reach them from either North and West, except by the Potomac and the bay."

Whereas, It is a good thing to render thanks unto God for all His mercy and loving kindness: Therefore, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania do recommend that THURSDAY, THE 27th DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, be set apart by the people of this Commonwealth, as a day of solemn Prayer and Thanksgiving to the Almighty.—Giving Him humble thanks that He has been graciously pleased to protect our free institutions and Government from the attacks of our enemies, and to keep us from sickness and pestilence—and to cause the earth to bring forth her increase, so that our farmers are clothed with the harvest—and to look so favorably on the toil of His children, that industry has thriven among us and labor had its reward; and also that He has delivered us from the hands of our enemies—and filled our officers and men in the field with a loyal and intrepid spirit, and given them victory—and that He has poured out upon us (albeit unworthy) other great and manifold blessings:

Blessed be God to help and govern us in His steadfast love and to put in our hearts and minds good desires, so that by His continual help we may have a right judgment in all things: And especially praying Him to give to our Christian churches grace to hate the thing which is evil, and to utter the teachings of truth and righteousness, declaring openly the whole counsel of God: And most heartily entreating Him to bestow upon our civil rulers wisdom and earnestness in council, and upon our military leaders zeal and vigor in action, that the fires of rebellion may be quenched—that we, being armed with His defense, may be preserved from all perils, and that, hereafter, our people, living in peace and quietness, may, from generation to generation, reap the abundant fruits of His mercy, and with joy and thankfulness praise and magnify His holy name. Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the eighty-seventh.

Interesting From The South.

In all the speeches which I made to you in the Spring and Summer of 1861 as well as in a printed address to the people of the State on or about the 30th of May 1861 I declared my substance that if I had believed it was the object of the North to subjugate the South and emancipate our slaves, in violation of the Constitution, I would have gone as far as the farthest in advocating resistance to the utmost extent.

My attention has just been called to a proclamation issued by the President of the United States on the 22nd of September, 1862, in which he declares that "on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall be in rebellion against the United States shall be thenceforward and forever free, and the executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authority, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons or any of them in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom."

I need scarcely remind you that one of the evils which I dreaded and predicted as the result of the efforts which were made to dissolve the Union was that in the progress of the war they might open the way for servile insurrection and the overthrow of the institution of slavery. My opinions as to the constitutionality and propriety of secession remain unchanged; but in my last speech in Congress and on various occasions I will maintain the right of revolution. On no other occasion however did I ever assert the doctrine that a violation of the Constitution by one party would authorize or justify similar or other violations by the opposing party.

The paramount causes which have controlled or influenced my conduct and opinions were love for the Union and an unshaken confidence that we had the best Constitution and Government in the world.—But of all the acts of despotism of which the civil war in which we are now engaged has been the prolific source, there is not one which in the slightest degree equals the atrocity and barbarism of Mr. Lincoln's proclamation. At one blow it deprives the citizens of the slave States without distinction of the right to hold slaves—a right guaranteed by the very constitution he pretends to uphold. It is true he makes an intimation that he will recommend to Congress to provide just compensation to Union masters in the slave States; but what he has done is to deprive them of their property without their consent? And what assurance have they that his vague and general intimation will be applied to them or that an abolition Congress reeking with the blood of the South, and jubilant in the possession of usurped power, will adopt his recommendation.

We are in the midst of a sea of difficulties. Many acts have been done in the South which we were bitterly opposed as a people, and which we who have adhered to the Union, in spite of perils and dangers could not justify or palliate. But the Union men of East Tennessee are not now and never were abolitionists. The Union men of East Tennessee are not now and never have been committed to the doctrines of incendiarism and murder to which Mr. Lincoln's proclamation leads. We then are the path of duty in the trying circumstances which surround us? Is it to belie our past professions and to sustain Mr. Lincoln's administration right or wrong? Is it to justify a man whom we had no agency in elevating to power, not only in abandoning the Constitution of the United States, but in repudiating the Chicago platform. His inaugural address and messages to Congress in which the absolute right of slavery in the States where it exists was distinctly and unequivocally recognized. Or is it in view of his many violations of the Constitution, and his crowning act of usurpation to join that side which at present affords the only earthly hope of successful resistance?

I am aware my countrymen, that you will find difficulties in bringing your minds to some conclusion at which my own has arrived. Many want and unauthorized acts of cruelty and oppression have been perpetrated among you which instead of changing your opinions, have only been calculated to aggravate and intensify a heroic principle of endurance. Many of the acts have been committed in remote places, without the approbation of the authorities at Richmond, or those who have held the supreme command in East Tennessee, and under such circumstances that you have felt it dangerous to complain. Gradually and slowly these outrages have at last become known, and in the very recent proclamation issued by Major General Jones, you have the assurance that your complaints will be heard, and the most energetic measures adopted to remedy the evil to which you have been subjected. Let not then, a sense of private and present wrongs blind you against the enormity already perpetrated, and still more seriously contemplated by Mr. Lincoln's administration. If a majority of the Republican party have been sincere in their professions of a determination to respect the right of slavery in the States, and if the right of freedom is not utterly extinguished in the North, may we not hope that a spirit of resistance will be aroused in that section which combined with the efforts of the South will hurl Mr. Lincoln from power and even yet restore peace and harmony to our distracted and divided country? But if through fear or any other cause Mr. Lincoln's infamous proclamation is sustained, then we have no Union to hope for no Constitution to struggle for, no magnificent and unbroken heritage to maintain, no peace to expect, save such as with the blessings of Providence we may conquer. The arms which have been sent near you to tantalize you with hope, have been withdrawn, and with cold

Address of Hon. T. A. R. Nelson to the people of East Tennessee on the President's Proclamation.

It is almost unnecessary to declare to you that I adhered to the Union, amidst good report, and bad report suffering and danger, while it was in my power to support it, and that when my efforts were paralyzed and my voice silenced by causes beyond my control, I have cherished the hope that all might yet be well; but—the last link is broken—that found me to a government for which my ancestors fought; and whatever may be the course of others, I shall feel it my duty to encourage the most persevering and determined resistance against the tyrants and usurpers of the Federal administration, who have blasted our hopes and are cruelly seeking to destroy the last vestige of freedom among us.

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