The Watchman.

P. GRAY MEEK, } Editor.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Friday Morning, Dec. 25, 1862.

Who is the Traitor Now?

In the issue of the *Democratic Watchman* of July 25th, 1861, while the paper was under the control and management of Mr. Alexander and ourself, we undertook to successively set forth our views upon this "rebellion," and portray what, in our judgment, we thought to be the object of this Administration, in reference thereto in the following language:

"As the means best calculated to effect a restoration of the Union with as little injury to our country as possible, we beg leave to express our opinion. We have done this heretofore, by declaring ourselves in favor of an honorable settlement. We repeat it now—if there be treason in this, inlict us. We have said, heretofore, that we believed it would take years of carnage and blood to subdue the "rebellious" States, and bring them back to their allegiance by force of arms; and that, ten to one if, his had to be done, we would before through with the task, have destroyed the most vital principals of the Government we are pretending to maintain. We repeat this now—if this be treason, inlict us. We have said, and say now, that we believe it to be the desire of many of the men in high places, to make this war the pretext for the abolition of slavery. We have said that we are in favor of maintaing the Union just as it is, and the Constitution just as our fathers gave it to us, with all its institution, *slavery* and all, and therefore opposed to a war for the destruction of the constitutional institutions of our Government. We have said, that [illegible] from the avows principles of three fourths of the Republican members of Congress, that they would not be willing that we should have our national difficulties get tled upon any terms save war to the extermination of slavery. we have opposed the unconstitutional acts of the present administration, because we believe, that in times like these, we should be on the alertand expose the first step towards the destruction of the rights of the people. We have said, that this Union cannot be restored by armed force, and its dismembered fragments pinned together by bayonets to make one harmonious whole."

These positions were assumed by us, and published to the world at a time when men's hearts quaked with fear of armed mobs, under Republican regime, laying hold of their persons to inflict summary punishment for the expression of such opinions. Although we then spoke but that which was the honest convictions of our mind, and that which the history of events has since proven to have been correct, we were denounced as "*traitors*" to our country and constitutionly liberty by a mercenary press, and a packed Grand Jury was set upon our trail by some power behind the throne to hunt us down.—Their grand (?) opinion went forth to the world under the instructions of a bigoted and partizan court in the shape of a PRESENTMENT, that was intended as a seal upon the mouths of a free people and also to blast our name and honest occupation with the name of "*traitor*."

Twelve months had rolled around and the same power hired a parcel of blackguards to attack us on the street, and then to shield their cowardly designs, influenced a *boy* to swear that we were discouraging enlistments, and had us *arrested* and held to bail for our appearance at Court, thus attempting again to stifle the voice that was still raised in favor of peace and in opposition to a war that we believed, and time has proven, to be nothing more than a gigantic John Brown Raid against the people of the South and their institutions.

Eighteen months have now elapsed since the wise Abolition solons first sat in judgment upon the case of Mr. Alexander and ourself, and gave their opinion in writing as the result of their inquisatorial Star-Chamber investigations, that we were in sympathy with the "enemies" of our country, and yet no one of all that immortal thirteen has signified a willingness to assume the responsibility of a prosecution. The power behind the Throne that set on foot this unholy proceeding, as is usual in such cases, skulks and hides as a craven should, in the dark places, that his name be not known, while the injured and persecuted, conscious of having committed no crime, are left without opportunity to disprove his allegations and without a prosecutor out of whom to obtain redress

If we were guilty of the crime imputed to us, why has not some of all that loudly professing host of Abolition self-assuming patriots that were exultant over this edict of a pet jury, volunteered as a prosecutor? If we were guilty at the time of the presentment or later, when arrested, we insist, in the name of our bleeding country, that we should have been tried and adequately punished. All we ask is a fair and honest trial before an unprejudiced and unbiassed jury. Let the ranting Abolitionists who have hounded us all along, who seem to monopolize all the patriotism of the land and have the Government in their own keeping, come on and *prove* us guilty of the charges they have preferred against us.—Will they do it? No! for the signs of the times have loomed up too brightly on the distant horizon for the oppressed and persecuted The hand-writing on the wall has been seen and a modern Daniel (the Democratic masses) has placed an interpretation upon them that causes weak-kneed Abolitionism to quake for fear of the wrath to come.

The last eighteen months have been pregnant with important events which have taught, and are still teaching the American people a lesson to which memory will cling for ages, and in future times, when the generations of men who witnessed the scenes that are now transpiring, shall have passed away, the unnumbered millions that will then throng this busy world, will look back upon the history of the present, and as they behold the dark stains placed upon the otherwise bright pages by the abolition-administration party of to-day, they, too, will learn a lesson that will serve to guide them in the proper administration of Republican Government to the end of time.

The history of these days will then be recurred to only to call forth imprecations upon the heads of the guilty wretches who, in their mad zeal and false philanthropy for the African race, are undermining the foundations of civil society and tearing to atoms the Constitution of our country, the only safeguard of Republican liberty. Yes, the signs of the times are already written on the distant heavens in letters of living light and as each day rolls by, hurrying into eternity its scenes and hundreds of human beings, and passing with it new acts of usurpation and reckless disregard of constitutional law, they brighten and grow more unmistakeable in their significance. Look at them, ye craven, fanatical Abolition fools who, a short time ago, sought without shadow of right or justice, to incarcerate us within the walls of a prison, and who, in your imagined negro paradise, fancied you saw us dangling from a gallows, look at them, we say, and read there the dirges of your own funerals. The slumbering lion has been awakened in the hearts of a free people by your acts of cruelty and wrong; the dreary shadow that the black night of your African paradise cast over the unsuspecting citizens of our country, has been dispelled and reason has again resumed her sway. The *people* have seen the deep perdition into which your false teachings would have hurled them, and you, unless the God of mercy interfere in your behalf, will pay the forfeit of your treacherous teachings.

It is neither a waking fancy nor a pleasing dream, but a glorious reality that tells us that the dawn of the second morning of Liberty is upon us, and the dark night of Abolition despotism is about to be dispelled. The thunder-tones of an awakened people, speaking in unmistakable language, give hope that Right will yet triumph.—They have discerned the truth of what we told them eighteen months ago, that the war was not so much for the restoration of the Union as the freedom of the negro—that the Republican party would not accept peace upon any terms save the destruction of the institution of slavery. They have discovered that the conquering of four millions of freemen is more than a "breakfast job," and that in the effort to destroy Southern institutions, the most vital principles of a free government have been trodden under foot—that the Constitution has been ignored and set at naught, while innocent men and women have suffered for months in Northern bastiles, prisoners of the reigning despotism—that millions upon millions of the treasure of the land have been stolen and squandered—that thousands upon thousands of lives have been lost up on the blood-stained fields of the South, and yet we are no nearer the promised end, save that we are so much nearer the end of time. They have discovered the incompetency of Abram Lincoln and his advisers to bring us safely out of the difficulties into which their fanaticism has forced us, and know that to trust longer to their dictation is madness and folly. They see now that *Compromise* was the right remedy for existing troubles as we proclaimed it eighteen months ago—that *Compromise* at last will be the only method of putting an end to this horrible butchery, and that we cannot even now settle it on as favorable terms for the North, as could have been done at the beginning of the trouble. Is it strange, then, that we witness every day, mighty changes taking place in the minds of the people? No. Is it strange, then, that the brawling, pretentious patriots of last year, who exerted every effort to break down those connected with the Watchman, should be regarded now by the people as enemies of their country? No. The past has shown that we were right. It has proven who were the traitors. "Curses, like chickens, are coming home to roost."

☞ A regular black-hearted Centre county tory was in town last week. There was some talk of giving him a new suit—of tar and feathers.—*Lewistown Gazette.*

Very likely, for Centre county has some as "black-hearted (abolition) tories" in it as any county in the State, and no doubt some of them were in Lewistown last week.' Why the old tory of the *Gazette* should threaten to "tar and feather" his brother we cannot imagine, unless they differed about which one would get to embrace "dear Dinah" first.

WHAT FOLLY.—There can be nothing more ridiculous than the sending of a Committee of Congressmen to Fredericksburg to to inquire into the disasters of the battle and ascertain who was to blame.—The inquiry might de prosecuted with far better success in the Senate and House, the Presidential mansion, the war office and the office of General-in-Chief Halleck. The prominently guilty parties are all there—the only crime of the commanding General was listening to the clamor of Abolition fanatics, and obeying the fatal orders of an ignorant and bewildered President and a conceited but incompetent General-in-Chief and War Secretary.

BAYONET MEMBERS AND ABOLITION CONGRESS.—The infamous BUTLER, under the orders of the President, has elected two abolition members of Congress from New Orleans. Other similar elections are ordered and will go on until the next Congress is abolitionized. This is a free country, of course decidely free.—*Crisis.*

Mr. Alexander and the Abolition Meeting.

To the Editor or Those having charge of the "Central Press:"—

SIRS:—I see, in your issue of December 15th, the published proceedings of a meeting, held in the Court House on the Tuesday evening of Court week, to which my name appears as one of the Secretaries. This fact somewhat astonished me as I was not aware of having been elected Secretary of said meeting; and conscious I am that I never acted in such capacity. I was truly astonished when the inteligence first reached me through the columns of your paper, that your Republican friends had conferred upon me the distinguished honor of a secretaryship of a public meeting, which was honored by the presence of his excellency the Governor. Had I been informed of the fact a the time or in reasonable time thereafter I might have felt quite elated at this distinmark of Republican preference; but, the news not reaching me until three weeks had elapsed since that eventful night, it come to me stale and insipid. The intention of your Republican friends may have been all right in the matter, and I, of course, presume it was. Permit me, therefore, through the columns of your paper, to thank them for this mark of their high regard, to which allow me to add the request that they confer no more honors, of this character, upon your humble servant. Yours, truly,

(Signed) C. T. ALEXANDER.

P. S.—By the way, I had almost forgotten to inquire how that report reached you, as I never saw it before it reached me in print, and I am loth to believe that the other honorable Secretary would transmit you the report without consulting his colleague.

C. T. A.

It would seem proper that we should add a word of explanation to the above. Our readers will remember that the call for the meeting, above referred to, was upon the *Union men, irrespective of party.* It will also be remembered that the meeting was so organized, men of both political parties constituting the officers, With this object in view, our friend, Alexander was nominated as one of the Secretaries. We thought that no man who was a friend to his country and the Union, and who had a heart that could sympathise with the soldiers in the camp and in the field, could possibly object to being indentified with a large and respectable meeting having these objects in view. It now appears that we were mistaken. Mr. Alexander wishes it to be understood through our columns that *he is the exception*, to the benefits of which he is heartily welcome.—*Central Press.*

It would seem to us proper that "a word of explanation" be added to the comments of the *Press.* The editor says that the call for the meeting "was upon the *Union men irrespective of party.*" Well, supposing it was. What was the call for? "*To speak words of encouragement to those in power.*" To encourage Abram Lincoln in violating the Constitution—to encourage him in imprisoning honest, patriotic Democrats; to encourage him in trampling upon the rights of the people and in carrying on a war for the freedom of the Negroes—to encourage him in the butchery of American citizens to gratify the infidel Abolitionists of the North—to encourage contractors and speculators in robbing the treasury and impoverishing the country—to encourage quarter-masters in starving the soldiers and drunken druggist clerks in murdering them.

The meeting above referred to, like all the rest gotten up in this place, as *Union* meetings, was called for no other purpose than to give a few crazy Abolitionists a chance to denounce Democrats and democratic measures. Mr. Alexader has made a move in the right direction. Let all Democrats deny *publicly*, any affiliation with the disunion whelps in their war meetings, and they will soon cease using their names in connection therewith. Those who do not and by their silence show that they endorse the resolutions and proceedings, should be held responsible.

The New York Weekly Caucasian.

The White Man's Paper.

The Proprietors of the CAUCASIAN are happy to anounce that, "the press being once more free, they can now send their paper by mail. The Caucasian is issued by the the Publishers of The Day-*Book*, the place of which paper it will take for the present. Through the long and dreary 'reign of terror' it has been regularly issued though at great loss. During that period its proprietors have received a multitude of inquiries for it which they could not supply. That time is now passed, and they will be glad to furnish all with the paper who desire it Subjected as THE CAUCASIAN has been, to the persecution of the misguided men in office until its business is nearly ruined, it confidently appeals to all friends of a "free press" and requests that earnest efforts be made in every locality to extend its circulation.

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Next Governor.

In speaking of the next nominee for Governor of this State the Carbon *Democrat* says:

The people will demand that our standard bearer shall be not only a man of undoubted ability, but one who had the coerage to "charge home upon the enemy.' We want a candidate who can take position side by side with HORATIO SEYMOUR and his class of statesmen. A man of clear head, and LION HEART. The times demand courageous statesmanship; a statesmanship capable of comprehending our position, and a heart brave enough to assert and maintain the right at any hazard, and against any odds. So SAY *We!*

Gen. Burnside takes the reponsibility of the massacre at Fredricksburg, upon himself. If Old Abe does not remove him, the people should take the responsibility upon themselves of attending to both their cases.

Prepared expressly for the Watchman.]

O Man, Who Art Thou?

OR

REFLECTIONS ON PEACE AND WAR.

BY JUSTICE.

(*Continued from last Number.*)

When we find the professors of Christianity, who have the advantage of knowing the precepts of Jesus, together with the valuable account of his pure and peaceable example before them, in this advanced age of civilization and refinement, laboring under these sorrowful delusions, calling on the Deity to aid them in their sanguinary conflicts, and ascribing their success to him, reed we wonder that the ancient Jews who lived in an age of greater darkness, should have entertained the belief that the Almighty sanctioned their conflicts with the nations around them, and that he commanded them to destroy their enemies. "O man!" Those who were made in the image of thy creator, reflect for a moment thy place among men, view the precepts and examples of Jesus, as recorded in the Scriptures, and then say with these injunctions beaming forth from the Prince of PEACE, that wars and fightings are agreeable to the will of Deity.

No you cannot, you dare not say so.—"*The God of Love,*" to have such an imputation from the lips of those professing to be followers of the Son of God, are no better than JUDAS, who betrayed his master with a kiss. Oh dear Saviour grant that thy examples and precepts may be with true zeal and energy sought after, with praying minds and devoted hearts! But, says the advocate of war:

"The scriptures say 'there shall be wars and rumors of wars,'" &c. Not so. The fact of these things being spoken of in the Testament, does not prove that any such a decree ever was commanded by Deity. And when ye shall hear of wars, and rumors of wars, be ye not troubled, for such things must needs be, but the end shall not be yet. ST. MARK xiii, 6th and 7th verse. Thus reads the saying, and when ye shall hear of wars &c., instead of *there shall be.* No such language as this fell from the lips of our Saviour, saying these things must needs be according to the will of God. But why read, for such things must needs be, the answer is simple, and easy of comprehension, can any careful reader of the scriptures come to the conclusion that war cannot be avoided and that God in his providence has brought these things upon us, no, certainly not, at least no sane mind, can arrive at any such conclusion, Ah here is the answer, INIQUITY. These things must needs be, is but the awful consequenses of the dissobedience of man to the will of God. For any device of man to endeavor to bring the scriptures to his aid in sustaining the *Demon* war, it is but to plunge himself deeper in the slough of iniquity, and it is only through dissobedience of man to the will of God, that wars and fightings are among us, at the commencement of this war that we are now plunged in by the wicked acts of men filling high places. A certain old man made his appearance in Unionville, Centre county and an appointment was made by the friends of that old man, (though to all appearances he was an entire stranger in the neighborhood yet he seemed to have some very warm friends and admirers in the place.) to lecture in the Unionville church on temperance, and the general state of the country. He said but little on the subject of temperance, but labored with much zeal and effort to make it appear that this war was sanctioned by Deity, that it was a holy and righteous war that God had brought it upon us for a noble purpose, the lecturer placed particular stress upon the scriptures of the New Testament to prove that this present war was sanctioned by Deity, the house was well filled with hearers, the man was a stranger to many, those present who had friends in the army were consoled by him thus to be of good cheer, that if their sons, husbands, fathers or brothers fell by the sword they were sure of HEAVEN, and so continued this old wretch for the space of an hour, when he concluded for the evening, with an appointment for next day, (Sunday,) the next day came, and the old man and his disciples also came, but the door of the church was closed against them, after some very grave remarks, he and his followers retreated to the public school-house and in his lecture there he closed up his argument by repudiating the scriptures. I speak of these circumstances simply because I saw and heard them, now reader, just such lecturers and Preachers as this, have paved the way for Satan's works, and Satanical corruption, according to his argument all who die by the sword are pure of Heaven. How does such sayings correspond with the following: "Then said Jesus unto him, put up again thy sword into its place, for all they that take the sword, shall perish with the sword.—ST. MATTHEW, xxvi 52d verse. Is not this command just the same to-day, as it was the day it was given, will any pretend to say that Christ is not the same now, as he was then, nor can we find any act of Deity to modify or repeal this command of our Saviour, if so where will we find it. If the churches were kept closed to every thing only the preaching of the Gospel in its purity, what a happy people we might be to-day, but painful is the confession to be made. "*Churches*" and the professors thereof in a very large majority are co-mingled with that contaminating power, POLITICAL CORRUPTION, which has become the great *harlot* and *seducer* of man: and for almost two years war the great demon of human destruction is, and has been, and now is doing its hellish work, not quite two years have elapsed since this curse has been upon us, and about ONE MILLION of human beings have been destroyed. Where or whence cometh these things? ah, what misery, weeping and sorrow, are now in our beloved country, you who preached no compromise, you who would not cross a "*t*," or dot an "*i*."—Study where you now stand in the estimation of human justice, you are and have been the means of bringing on the greatest misery ever brought on any people, and thro' the cloak of war you endeavored to justify wanton acts of cruelty, acts such as ancient Goths or Vandals might have perpetrated under the garb of black superstition, with some ray of impunity, but in this age of boasted advancement of religion, education science and art, you cannot plead this excuse at the BAR OF GOD, where the blood of thousands and tears of thousands will be a witness against you. Nay, you would drench the country broad-cast in human gore to gain political ends and filch your hands with filthy lucre, you who have been the means of having innnocent men dragged from their homes at the hour of midnight and carried for hundreds of miles and confined in FORTS and DUNGEONS and for what, simply because they uttered the truth, deny it if you can, think ye that these thing can go on with impunity. Nay, verily not, the day is fast approaching when the fears of the widow and the cries of the orphan will demand a reparation for the suffering you have caused to be brought upon them, you may endeavor now to cover these things from your mind, but mark the words of the sacred page, but the time will soon come when the rocks and mountains will refuse to hide you from the tear of the widow and the cries of the orphan.

When we see writers of modern history, recording their deeds of slaughter in such a manner as to to induce the belief that the Deity guided their counsels and strengthened their hands, in the destruction of their enemies, need we wonder that the authors of the jewish history, who were men of like passions with other men, should, under the influence of the same mistaken views of the nature of God, have entertained the belief that He fought their battles for them?

It is sometimes said that the ancient Jews lived in an age of great darkness, and in a very low state of spiritual advancement, in which condition they were incapable of embracing higher and purer views of the divine nature, or of the Gospel dispensation, that forbids wars and fightings and this is urged as a reason why there is no inconsistency in their having received a divine command to destroy their enemies.

The same things may be said of a large portion of mankind in the present day.—Does this circumstance furnish any argument whatever, that divine goodness should command them to do things so much at variance with his attributes of justice, mercy, and love? That which men do under the influence of ignorance, prejudice, and benighted views of the nature of God, may not bring the same degree of condemnation, which the manifestation of greater light would have unquestionably produced, but we cannot reasonably infer from this, that their conduct is either approved or commended by the Deity, or that He required them to do evil, for the sake of producing good.

The false but popular nation that the Almighty brings "good out of evil" has been frequently appealed to in order to show that the Deity makes use of the angry passions of men to produce a general benefit to the mass of mankind, and in this way the evils connected with the destruction of the Canaanites by the Jews, is conceived to be comparatively small and to be overlooked and reconciled with the benevolence of the Creator, on account of the good that was to result from it. There is no truth in the axiom, that "good comes out of evil." Why then do *evil* in hope of producing *good?*

But it is true, that blessings often follow great afflictions, or that great good follows great evils. We should ascribe the good to the source of all good. Man is the author of the evil—he brings upon himself affliction and distress, while God in his mercy brings his goodness into the evil, and lessens or disperses it. He does not bring the good out of evil, for there can be no good there. Thus his providence is constantly producing blessings in the midst of man's vindictiveness and ignorance from which it is evident that the benevolence of God triumphs over the wickedness and folly of man, and if His, "will was done on earth as it is in heaven," His blessings would all be realized without one intervening evil.

Again, it is said that the wickedness of the people of Canaan was such as to justify their extermination, and that their destruction was an act of goodness and benevolence on the part of the Creator, that the Jews were merely the instruments employed by the Almighty, in the chastisement of a guilty and idolatrous nation. If the wickedness of a nation ever was a sufficient reason, why the Sovereign of the universe should give one part of the humane family a commission to destroy another part, there is nothing unreasonable in believing that he may still employ the same means in the punishment of nations equally wicked and idolatrous with the ancient Canaanites.—And if so, there is no more impropriety in a Christian having such a command, than a Jew. But christianity positively forbids war under any and every circumstance.—Its precepts, "*Love your enemies*" "*Do good for evil,*" can never be made to harmonize with a disposition or command to destroy them.

There is no evidence that the inhabitants of Canaan were actually more wicked than other nations had been before them, or have been since. They were guilty, it is true, of gross idolatry, and greatly addicted to the practice of offering humane sacrifice.

The laws and institutions of the Jews were intended to preserve them from idolatry, and from the wicked practices of the nations around them, and it is unreasonable to believe that they should be commanded to abolish one evil practice by introducing another equally inhuman and cruel, which they must have done by their dreadful massacres of men women and children.

But why need we dwell on facts collected from ancient history to show the wickedness of man? We may talk about the doings of man in ages gone by and hold up to our view the deplorable condition of man centuries ago, but, says the historian, that was in the dark ages. What could be expected of him in his ignorance? And he was full of blindness, and knew not what his real path of duty was; consequently his condemnation could not be that of nations living in a more enlightened age. Very true, or rather it would be reasonible with man to presume so, and for the present we will leave this portion of our subject rest, but will refer to it again at some future time, should we live.

The year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty two will now soon be tabled with the past, and what is our condition at this moment? War, the fruit of that great *Harlot Political Corruption*, for almost two years has been and now is spreading desolation, death, and destruction among us. Go view the last battle-field in and about Fredericksburg. Ah, you are stuck with an awful feeling—your whole frame is quaking—you shudder at the awful sight.—But what! can you not speak? Ba: there is a voice speaking to you. It is that voice which is unmistakable, it cannot be misconstrued, and what has this still, small voice told you? Deny it not. Nay, verily, you cannot deny it, though you shake as the aspen leaf. It is the *voice of truth*—and with faltering lips, you say, "behold the works of the mystery of *Iniquity*. Ah, yes, the mystery of Iniquity. Men and horses one promiscuous pile of ruins, in mangled heaps. Blood of brother mingled with blood of brother; but we will not undertake to describe this awful scene, your eyes are now beholding this vast human slaughter shop, and you whose eyes are now beholding the slaughtered thousands, whose blood has been poured out here, subject to the declaration of man under political motives, now while your eyes behold this awful mass of human beings sent into everlasting eteanity under as false a delusion as that by which the inhabitants of Jerusalem were massacred, your eyes now behold this sight, you have had ample time to contemplate over this awful theatre, but you turn away. Why not investigate all? Ah, the cries of the *orphan* have struck your ear, mingled with the tears of the *widow*. you hurry away, but go where you will, these sounds haunts your ears. But why do these things haunt your? *Ah, yes!* you are one of the number who preached no *Compromise*; your vote stands upon the statute book recorded against the, "*Peace measure,*" "Then Judas, which had betrayed him, when he saw that he was condemned, repented himself, and brought again the thirty pieces of silver to the chief priests and elders, saying, I have sinned in that I have betrayed the innocent blood.—And they said, what is that to us? See thou to that. And he cast down the pieces of silver in the temple and departed and went and hanged himself." ST. MATHEW xxvii. 3rd. 4th. and 5th.

(*To be continued.*)

Revolution in Public Sentiment.

The New York Freeman's Journal, in the course of a review of political events; and, the great change taking place in the political sentiment of the people of the Nothern States, concludes as follows

We might note other great changes in the tone of the Black Republican press.

The moneyed interests of New York find here and there, an expression through them, to the effect of the reorganization of the old Democratic party, on its own old principles, is to be hailed with satisfaction. Yes, Black Republicans are found ready to abandon their politics, when they see that their property is fast going to the devil in consequence of that politics! All these things indicate the prodigious change that is going on in public opinion. This change must, of necessity, go on. It will, from time to time grow stronger and stronger.

It is nearly eighteen months ago that we said on the first shapings of this Administration, that the Republican party could no more manage our Federal Government than a monkey could run a locomotive on a railroad. That the best could happen, would be that on getting frightened, by an indiscriminate snatching and pulling of all the cords and wires, it might stop it. It was but a few months afterwards we were compelled to add: The Republican party can not manage this war! Neither of these assertions require proof or illustration now. We have, at present an other declaration. The Republican party cannot end this war, without ruin to the Country, beyond the permanent disasters now incurred, there must be a change of adminstration and of men. Any change of measures, or anything deserving the name of measures or administration, is impossible with the men Abraham Lincoln has about him as his advisers, The Daily Times and other radical papers have called out to depose Lincoln, or for him to resign. We do not call for this, though we believe, a Congress faithful to the Constitution will impeach him. As matters stand we call only for a change of advisers. The overwhelming sentiment of the country is preparing to call for the same. It is a political necessity, and may soon be a "military necessity."

Free Stealing.

The first session of the present Congress (1861-62) anxious to give a fair chance to the dominant party to steal largely and with out danger of investigation or punishment passed the following act, which the President approved July 17th, 1862·

"*Be it enacted by the senate and House of Representatives of the United States of American in Congress assembled*, That the operation of the act, entitled 'An act to prevent and punish frauds on the part of officers intrusted with the making of contracts for the Government,' approved June 2. be, and the same is hereby suspended until the first Monday of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-three."

"Approved July 17, 1862."

This it will be preceived, suspends the operation of the law providing for the punishment of stealing until January, 1863. No wonder the administration is so warmly supported by all the public plunderers—no wonder gross frauds have occured in all the departments—no wonder contractors and speculators, thieves and robbers, have grown wealthy and impudent, Who ever before heard of free stealing being enacted by Congress and approved by the President.—*Patriot & Union.*

Vallandigham Polka.

A. C. Peters & Co., of Cincinnatia, have published a spirited piece of music, the composition of Branmuller with the above title. It is greatly the rage out West and we are not suprised, as, in addition to the music, the frontispiece is an excelent lithographic likeness of the handsome, as well as distinguished, statesman.

We take this occasion to correct a very absurd New York pronunciation of this name now of national reputation. We hear it pronounced: Vallan-*dig*-ham" How it could have been so taken by people familiar with old English names is hard to imagine. Like Birmingham, Frothingham, Coldenham etc., etcr, the accent is on the ante-penult: "Vall*and*-igham." When the turn comes for *Ohio* to present a Democratic President the "sappers and miners' who will lay seige to him will be sure to "land" and *bore* him, but they must not DIG him."—*Freemans Journal.*

The Raising Storm.

The Washington *Republican*, the central origan of Abolitionism, says:

The excitement in the city consequent upon the Fredericksburg massacre is on the increase. Wild and alarming rumors follow each other in rapid succession like waves upon a troubled sea.

Nor is the excitement confined to the national metropolis. It prevails in all the great cities of the loyal States and is rapidly extending to the towns and hamlets of the interior.

It would appear that this last evidence of treachery or incompetency, in some branch of the military administration, was all that was wanting to fill the cup of bitterness full to the overflowing, or that it is so unmistakable and conclusive as to address itself irresistibly to the understanding of all classes. Be that, however, as it may, there can be no doubt that the people of the loyal States are thoroughly aroused thoroughly alarmed, and not a moment should be lost in allaying the popular excitement by announcing a satisfactory change in the military administration.

All history teaches the danger of negotiating or despising such unmistakable signs of a raising popular tempest.

On the same subject the Lancaster *Inquirer*, a paper of similar political proclivities, remarks:

The feelings of the country are terribly strong upon this subject, and instead of decreasing, are daily becoming more intense. We assure those in authority that it will be dangerous to trifle with them. * * * * It will not do to shift this responsibility one head to another. Congress must bring forth the guilty party, that he may receive the maledictions and the justice of the country. Nine thousand heroes killed and wounded in vain (an! not in vain!) demand it. A hundered and fifty thousand brave souls, who for a long day breasted the iron storm of the rebel artillery, demand it. A country and a people suffering fearfully, will compel it. Neither the heroes dead nor the heroes living, nor the country in general, would begrudge the blood necessary to save the Union. But it must not be forever shed in vain.

FOR SALE!

A sorrel Mare, four and a half years old, kind and gentle in harness—a good farm beast and a very speedy traveler. Will be sold cheap. Apply a this office to.

P. GRAY MEEK.

Dec. 25, 1862.

IN THE COUTT OF COMMON PLEAS OF CENTRE COUNTY.—*Alias Subpoena in Divorce.*

Elizabith Emery by her next friend, John Campbell, } versus Joseph Emery.

JOHN H. MORRISON, the commissioner appointed to take testimony in this case, will attend to the duties of his appointment on MONDAY, the TWENTY SIXTH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, at the office W. J. Kealsh, Esq., in Bellefonte, at ten o'clock, a. m.

Dec. 25, 1862. JOHN H. MORRISON

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE Auditor's report in the estate of Brice C. Brisbin, being referred back for correction of errors which are apparent on its face, I have appointed Friday, the 24th day of January, 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at my office in Bellefonte, where I will attend to said duties, and where all persons interested are requested to attend.

W. J. KEALSH, Auditor

Dec. 25, 1862.

ESTRAY.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Patton township, on or about the 15th of November last, a RED BULL, one ear cropped and supposed to be about three years old.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of as the law directs.

Dec. 25, 1862—3t. G. W. F. GRAY.

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Centre County, and will make application at the January Term of said Court to sell liquors:

R. D. Cummings, Tavern, Bellefonte.
JOHN T. JOHNSTON,
Dec. 25, 1862. Clerk of Sessions.

ORPHANS COURL SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public sale, on the 26th day of January, 1863, (Court week) at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, abough twenty acres of land, belonging to the Estate of W. A. Davidson dec'd, situate in boggs Township, Centre County, adjoining land of Jacob Kidelnger, on the East, Bald Eagle Creek on the South, the Bellefonte & Philipsburg Turnpike road on the North, and other lands of said Estate on the West, with the line of the Bellefonte & Snowshoe & Bald Eagle Valley Rail Road passing through it, making it a very desirable location for manufacturing purposes. Having the advantage of the water off the Bald Eagle, the Railroad and the Turnpike.

Terms of Sale, one half the purchase money on confirmation of the sale, and the residne in one year, secured by bond and morigage. JOHN T. HOOVER,

Bellefonte, Dec. 24. 1862—4t Adm'r.

JOHN S. LENTZ,

IMPORTER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WINES & LIQUORS

No. 230 North Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA

A. O. FURST,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

WILL practice in the several Courts of Centre and Clinton counties. All legal business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

OFFICE—On the North-west corner of the Diamond.

DR. Z. W. THOMAS,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

MILESBURG, CENTRE CO., PA,

Respectfully offers his services to his friends and the public. Office on Mill ...sive the National Hotel.

Refers to Drs. J. M. McCoy,
" S. THOMPSON,
" T. C. THOMAS.

March 20, 1862—1y

DR. J. D. WINGATE,

DENTIST.

Office and Residence directly North of the Court House portico. At his office except two weeks in each month, beginning with the first Monday of the month

Bellefonte, May 1st, 1862.—1y.