The Watchman.

P. GRAY MEEK, } Editor.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Friday Morning, Jan. 9, 1862

Reconstruction.

We are sorry to see a disposition manifested on the part of so many of our democratic exchanges, to continue this wicked and unholy crusade against Americans and American institutions. They do not speak out openly in favor of a "vigorous prosecution" or an indefinite prolongation of the war, but indirectly and, we believe, unthinkingly on the part of many, advocate a certain line of policy that is sure to give it a new impetus and keep the bloody ball rolling for years yet to come. There is not one among them but must admit that the history of the past twenty months has proven plainly that coercion is not the method to reconstruct a government such as ours. Actual experience that should be remembered as long as the waters of the Atlantic continue to roll between this country and the old world, shows them that the people of the South cannot be conquered. They should know that re-instating Gen. McClellan will only open up another act or begin anew the war. The federal troops having confidence in him, will fight to the last. With General McClellan as Commander-in-Chief another army could be raised, millions upon millions of dollars more would be lavished by the people of the North to sustain it. New hopes would be enkindled in their breasts that force would yet accomplish the desired end, and thus the war could be prolonged for years. As it is, a feeling is fast growing that will compel the abolitionists to succumb and compromise, giving to the South that which rightfully belongs to her. The people are seeing things in the true light—they are beginning to learn that Americans were not born to be whipped, and the sooner they have the candor to acknowledge this truth and act accordingly, the sooner this horrible butchery will be ended. Surely the results that have attended the efforts of the past twenty months to *force* one portion of our people to submit to the dictation of another portion, have been plain enough to show that it cannot be done. Then why continue it? Why commence the war again with renewed vigor and energy? Why raise expectations that must eventually be blasted and hopes that the future will crush out? By replacing Gen. McClellan you but give security for the prolongation of an abolition crusade which will accomplish nothing but the *utter* ruin of our whole country. Gen. McClellan nor no other man, with all the men and money we can furnish, is able to restore the Union by *coercion*. It was not made on that principle, nor can it be perpetuated in that way. Those who would not believe this at the commencement of hostilities, should now, after a fair trial be honest and admit they were in the wrong.

Although Abolitionists *have* succeeded in breaking up the *form* of government established by our ancestors, they are not able to crush out the *principle*. It still exists and will continue to exist as long as time itself. Upon *it* then, there is room to build again. The Southern States by their several acts of secession took back the powers they had delegated to the Federal Union. The Northern States through their *servants*, Abram Lincoln and the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, have by repeated violations of their pledges, broken the compact, and thus indirectly resumed the powers *they* severally delegated to the Federal Union. Such is the condition of affairs today. The "Union" founded upon the Constitution of 1787, is dissolved, not alone by the actions of the people of the South, but by those of both sections of the country.—The only difference is, the Southern States *have reasserted* their independence, openly and boldly, while the Northern States hang together only on account of the conflict that is now raging. There is nothing to bind them. The acting powers of the Government, except the Judiciary, have ceased to inspire confidence, command respect or deserve obedience. By wickedly and shamefully violating the Constitution they have destroyed their claim to authority and annihilated their own power. What then is to be done? We answer, let those of the States that have not openly reasserted their *independence*, do it NOW. In State sovereignty exists our only hope. Pennsylvania should be *free*, as by right she is, to act irrespective of any other power. Her people should claim her *freedom* and then be ready to form a new Union on the old basis—to reconstruct and build up again a Government that New England has torn to pieces. Until this takes place, a restoration of the Union upon the principles it was first established on, is an impossibility.

For our part we do not believe that the "*Union as it was*" can ever be restored by *any* means. Not until those who have been hurried headlong into Hell, are disgorged—not until those who are singing the "song of Redemption, are returned—not until your son whose blood stained the soil of a Southern battle-field and whose bones are now mouldering beneath its sod, is given back to you—not until life is breathed into that brother whose last thought was of you and whose last prayer was for your happiness—not until the putrid limbs are made sound and grown fast to the bleeding stumps of arms and legs seen in every direction—not until the desolate firesides and deserted homesteads all over this broad land, are brightened by the presence of those who are lost to them forever—not until the broken hearts are healed and new light is given to the tearful eyes—not until sorrow and want and misery and despair are driven from those whose ALL has been robbed of them—not until these things are done and the bitter memories of the past two years are blotted out forever, can the Union be restored "as it was." No, it is vain to hope for it—foolishness to expect it. Abolition has triumphed. It has done its work—destroyed the American Union—murdered a million of American citizens—beggared the whole American people, and now seeks in a continuance of this war, to crown its infamy by dragging the white man down to a level with the negro.

The Act of Indemnity.

Among the many absurd and wicked things perpetrated by the 37th congress, the passage of the Bill introduced at the commencement of the present session by the notorious Thad. Stevens, to indemnify the President and all persons acting under his authority, in making the illegal arrests which have been so rife for the last two years, stands out in bold prominence. Not only are the provisions of the bill, and the idea upon which it is based contrary to the whole theory of our government, but the explanations given, and the reason urged in support of it by its author are sufficient to damn any measure ever proposed in a legislative body.

Never before in the history of our legislation was it seriously proposed to grant to government officials the privilege to trample upon the rights and liberties of private citizens with impunity. Jealousy of power, and a fixed determination to bind down the individuals necessarially holding public offices by fixed and stringent rules, making them amenable both civially and criminally for every wrong committed under the color of their offices, have been the prevailing ideas in the creation and administration of this government. This should be so.—For all experience teaches us that men are prone to arrogate to themselves excessive powers when unrestrained by the fear of the immediate consequences. The penalty for thus usurping power, and infringing upon the reserved rights of the masses, should be speedy and ample. And this penalty should always be held in *terrorem* over the heads of those who are elevated to positions where they may be tempted to overstep the bounderies marked out for them by the Constitution and laws. In every instance of the exercise of illegal powers by our public servants, even though the *motive* may be good, the extreme penalty of the law should be inflicted without mercy, for a warning to all who might happen to be thus tempted in the future. In such a course of policy alone have we any security for an honest, faithful and consciencious administration of our government. The opposite course must inevitably lead to corruption, weakness, extravagance, excesses and untold acts of despotism outrage and cruelty.

The case in hand is a fair example. Lincoln and his administration, no doubt had the promise at the beginning from their friends in both houses of Congress that they should be fully indemnified for any outrages and excesses they might choose to commit against the members of the Democratic party, although every such act of outrage should be in open violation of the fundamental law of the land. The consequences we have all seen and felt. The forts and other public buildings erected with the peoples money, for their protection, have been heaped full with the victims of Abolition and Republican cruelty. Scores and hundreds of innocent, peaceable and law abiding men and women, have been dragged from their homes and families at all hours of the day and night and incarcerated for months in these military prisons for no other crime than refusing to bow and cringe to the miserable imbecile whom accident thrust into the presidential chair.

It may be true that a democratic president would be restrained by principle from acting thus even should there be no punishment provided by law. The honesty and virtue of public men however, unsupported by penal sanctions are a poor safeguard for the people. And we fear for the consequences when ever it shall become habitual for the majority party who are in administration, to pass laws legalizing all the official acts of the members of that party, whenever they find they must lay down the power entrusted to their hands, in consequence of these very misdeeds which they thus attempt to white wash and cover up. The chances are that the same party which elects the President will at the same time obtain the controlling influence in the legislative department for at least two years. Under the practice of this administration, this would give to every incoming President the power to set the Constitution and laws aside entirely, trample upon and destroy every private and public right, inflict every species of cruelty and outrage upon his political opponents, for the space of two years, and then if this produced a revolution in the public mind, his friends in Congress would pass an act to indemnify him for all this, and he be in no danger of impeachment, or of being prosecuted or held responsible civilly for the great sufferings which he had inflicted upon the people over whom he had been called upon to preside. Then political parties instead of being founded upon honest differences of opinion concerning public measures would be the result of bitter feelings, vindictive passions hatreds and revenge. Every political contest would be little short of actual civil war, until finally, our government would sink into a condition worse if possible than that of Mexico, and some foreign monarch, some *other* Louis Napoleon, would take pity upon us, and attempt to govern us far better than we could govern ourselves.

The present Bill of Indemnity was introduced on the seventh day of the present session of Congress, and contrary to all usages finally passed the *same day* under the whip and spur of the *previous question*, thus cutting off all debate and denying to all the necessay time to examine carefully the provisions of the Bill. This action on the part of the majority of itself is a stigma and disgrace on the legislation of a civilized people. The only explanation given of the provisions of this bill during its passage, was the assertion made by its author the immortal hero of the "Buckshot War," that he had copied it *verbatim* from the precedents found in the proceedings of the *British Parliament* during the two last Centuries!! What a glorious reason that is for passing such a Bill! Those precedents in the annals of the British Parliament to which Stevens referred, are found during the civil war of England, the bitter and devastating wars of the Roses, those fierce conflicts between the rival houses of York and Lancaster, which occurred during the spasmodic death-throes of the dissolving dynasty of the *Plantagenets*. England was then what the present administration would now make America, a land drenched with fraternal blood and filled with "green graves, widows and orphans." And yet the acts of the despots who tyranized over our ancestors before the dawn of English liberty are now to be used as precedents to indemnify this abolition administration for tyranizing over us. At any other time, and under any other circumstances, had the author of a bill pending before Congress attempted to support it by such reasons, it would have insured the defeat of his measure, and have brought such odium and disgrace upon himself that he would have been compelled to sneak away from the federal capitol in the same manner that Lincoln sneaked into it.

It has become very fashionable during the last two years to refer to the principles and practices of the old monarchical establishments of Europe, as authority whenever one wished to support or defend the acts of the present administration. This is, doubtless, perfectly consistent with the principles of the Abolition party; for, being but an emanation from old Federalism, they desire to transform our Government from a mixture of simple democracy and State confederation to a consolidated Government, possessing unbounded and arbitrary power.—Consequently, instead of taking the letter and spirit of our Constitution for their guide in all matters of government, they prefer to be guided by the ancient precedent of European powers whilst they were still controlled by the despotic principles of the feodal system. There is, however, no analogy between the powers of our *federal* government and most of the governments in Europe. In England the Parliament, both in theory and practice, is omnipotent; and it may be no violation of their system to enact bills of indemnity; for they have no written constitution, no fundamental law, by which both king and parliament are restricted. They have their *Magna Charta*, the *Bill of Rights* and *Petition of Rights*, it is true, but they were enacted by the King and Parliament and can be repealed by the same authority. So, also, with the *Treason Act*, and every other provision or measure usually considered as forming part of the "British Constitution." Therefore, it is a great fallacy to argue from what has been done in England that our federal government may do the same.

There is one idea underlying this measure very flattering to the Democratic party. It is an acknowledgment that when it comes into power the *laws* will be *respected* and *enforced*. Generally, these acts of indemnity have been powerless to shield from the just indignation and punishment of the people, those whose outrageous acts such measures were designed to cover. And when we again get into power, if we disregarded the laws to the same extent that Lincoln has, Stevens's Bill of Indemnity would be a poor shield for those seeking security under it.—So all experience teaches. By relying upon an act of Congress for their protection, although its provisions are insulting to the people and in violation of public sentiment, the Aministration party show their confidence that all enactments of the Legislative branch of the Government, *if they are law*, will be duly observed when the democracy returns to power. Thus we compel our enemies to do us justice.

☞ The Boston correspondent of the New York *Tribune* in speaking of the loss of Massachusetts soldiers, says:

We yield them up, almost without a tear—for THIS WAR IS MASSACHUSETTS' WAR—Massachusetts and South Carolina made it, and we demand the duty and the glory of our full share in the sacrifices.

So say we. This war is *Massachusetts' War*, and Massachusetts should have been left to fight it out. She would have got "whailed" completely and very few would have been sorry—it would have been nothing more than she deserves. We are sorry that Massachusetts did not furnish all the soldiers for the "grand Union (?) army."—We are sorry that she has not been made offer up *all* the sacrifices in her nigger war, but we live in hope that justice will yet be meted out to her.

☞ Seven hundred of the Anderson troop are said to have refused to go into Battle, they were sent in chains to Nashville. No wonder the boys refused to fight when nothing was to gained but death, or the freedom of a few niggers. The report of their being almost annihilated we suppose is incorrect.

Both houses of the Legislature organized Tuesday morning last. The Senate elected Geo. V. Lawrence, Speaker, and Geo. W. Hamersly, Clerk; the House, John Cessna, Speaker, and Jacob Zeigler, Clerk. In the former, all the officers are of the Abolition stripe; in the House, all Democrats.

☞ Stewarts late raid into Maryland, was highly successful, he took back quite a number of prisoners, and any amount of property.

☞ Old Abe has signed the bill admitting "West Virginia" as a State. Go ahead old bones the people no longer recognize you as their President.

Prepared expressly for the Watchman.]

O Man, Who Art Thou?

OR

REFLECTIONS ON PEACE AND WAR.

BY JUSTICE.

(Continued from last Number.)

O! War! thou Demon! Thou who hast caused rivers of blood to flow and made widows and orphans by thousands and tens of thousands, thou art still upon us! The year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Two has just been tabled with the past, and the new year has been ushered in and along with it comes that foul demon, WAR. O, Man! art thou become so perverted from the will of thy Divine Master, as to continue thy aid and support to such a monster, who is working nothing but death, misery, distress and destruction among us? Under deep-seated schemes and mysterious plottings, has thy chief Executive, the old serpent, the DEVIL, planned thy field of death, misery and destruction, and deluded man, thou who art fashioned after thy Creator, hast become the victim.

Since commencing this article I have just read an address under the following caption:

A WORD TO THE CLERGY.

To the Rev. Drs. Beecher, Tyng and Cheever.

GENTLEMEN: I address you because you represent the great body of American clergy whom a majority of the people are beginning to hold responsible for much of the terrible spirit of revenge and slaughter which desolates our land. One of you, in a late Thanksgiving sermon, said: "The nation is possessed of the devil." It is, alas, too true. The spirit of war is of the devil. If the precepts of Christ are true, all who encourage the revenge, cruelty and inhuman violence of war, are "children of the devil," because his works they do. Where, gentlemen, have these bad tempers of the devil been more encouraged than in the pulpits of the United States? While the horrors of the battle-field have been, as much as possible, assuaged by an enlightened General like McClellan, a majority of our pulpits have raved and stormed and belched forth the smoke and flame of the "bottomless pit." From the lips of the clergy the Satanic sneer has gone hissing forth that "nobody was hurt." One of your number has declared that "we want Generals and soldiers who delight to swim in blood."—Have you forgotten that you profess to be ministers of a religion of peace and love? Have you forgotten that you profess to be followers of One who was "the Prince of Peace?" who came into this world to teach the nations "to beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks, *so that nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more.*" The great lesson of his life was, in the language of his lips, "Put up the sword." How can you, gentlemen, without a blush, profess to be the disciples of that "Prince of Peace?" You teachers of a Gospel which was sent to spread "peace on earth and good will among men." One of you, in a Thanksgiving sermon, said:—"Thank God for the Rebellion and the War." You, whose preaching embowels humanity and fills the altars of religion with blood, followers of the Divine One who said, "resist not evil," are you not rather followers of the Prince of Darkness? Do you not enter your pulpits every Sunday morning as Marius entered Rome, burning with revengeful memories of the marches of Minturna? Instead of opening the gate of Heaven to make men of "one heart and one mind," one would think your mission was to open the temple of Janus. Instead of pointing out to mortals "the paths of peace," you are striving to drive them down "the broad road of destruction." Instead of preaching and praying to make our country what Christ meant all nations should be, "a kingdom of peace," you seem to make it a province of hell. Your prayers go out, like poisoned arrows, only to wound and kill.—Like the heathen law-giver, you have never seen God only in the midst of flames and swords. You are living back those thousands of years in the brute ages of the world, not followers of the Lamb, but the savage and bloody disciples of Thor and Odin. The meek voice that once breathed peace among the hills of Gallilee, you have never heard. Not in Gallilee, but in Golgotha were your altars built. The great Erasmus said, "All the conditions of war are absolutely forbidden by the Gospel." You, gentlemen, know that the precepts of Christ forbid them.—You know that the early christians, those who lived immediately after Christ, who were instructed by his Apostles, believed that a Christian could not fight. Maximillian, a Roman convert to Christianity, on being brought before the tribunal, to be enrolled as a soldier, declared to the Proconsul, "*I am a Christian and cannot fight.*"—When told that he must bear arms or suffer death, he replied, "*I cannot fight if I die,*" and bravely suffered death rather than violate the principles of his religion. A Roman Centurion, by the name of Marcellus, on being converted to Christianity, resigned his commission, declaring, "It is not lawful for a Christian to bear arms for any consideration." He, too, suffered death for refusing to fight. So Cassia, a Roman Notary, was put to death for the same cause. "I am," said he, "a Christian, and therefore cannot fight." Great numbers of the early converts to the religion of Christ suffered death for the same reason. Clement, of Alexandria, defined the Christians "followers of peace." Lactantius, an early Christian of note, said, "It can never be lawful for a righteous man to go to war." Tertullian informs us that when christianity had spread over the Roman Empire, not a Christian could be found in the Roman armies. From the writings of Justin Martyr and Ireneus, we have positive proof that the Christians of their day believed that they were forbidden by the Gospel to bear arms. It was one of the objections which the enemies of Christ brought against His Gospel, that his followers would not fight. Celus, who lived at the end of the second century, abused the Christians for "refusing to bear arms, even in cases of necessity." Origin, in his defence of Christianity, admitted the fact and justified the Christians on the ground that war was unlawful. I refer to those matters, gentlemen, to remind you of the principles and practices of Christ and his early followers. How would St. John or St. Paul have figured at a war meeting. Imagine Jesus stirring up the hellish fires of civil war! No, no man can imagine such a thing. A man's own heart would come up and smite him in the face were he to attempt it. Then imagine a preacher of the Gospel of Christ thanking God for rebellion and war! No, he need not *imagine* it; let him open his eyes and behold the abhorrent sight! Let him open his ears and hear the revenge, the profanity, the cruelty, the savage devilishness of war, belching like flame out of a thousand pulpits. These ministers of blood are summoned into the divine presence of the "Prince of Peace." Hark!—Hear the dreadful sentence, "Depart, ye accursed, for I know ye not." Who should hear the awful words, if not those who profane the divine altars they profess to serve? Look at the Cross—the emblem of peace and hope, pressed evermore to the lips of ages! See how you have thrown it down in blood!

Ah, gentlemen, I hear you complain that infidelity is spreading. Can you wonder? Be entreated to save your profession and religion from the fate which overtook them in France in the Revolution, and from which they have not recovered to this day. Be reminded that Christianity is a gospel of peace—was sent, not to show men how to fight, but how to pray, and so forgive their enemies." If war must come, it is the office of the minister of Christ to assuage its horrors, to preach humanity and pray for peace. It is because I am a friend to humanity, to religion and to my country, that I have ventured to call your attention to this subject. Perhaps you will not heed. But the words I have written will not be lost—they will be remembered by thousands who hear you preach, and will enable them to sit in righteous judgment upon you when you wander out of the gospel paths of peace into the by and forbidden ways of violence and wrong.

Your obedient servant,

C. CHAUNCEY BURR.

Reader, what think you of a preacher thanking God for rebellion and war? How does this agree with the injunctions of the Divine One? "And the fruit of righteousness is sown in peace of them that make peace.—JAS. III-8th. A preacher professing to teach the people the Word of God, and thanking God for rebellion and war!—What! impute to God that which does not emanate from him! God is Love. Nor can there be any evidence brought forth from the sacred page to show that the present war, which for almost two years has been devastating our once peaceful and happy country, is in any way sanctioned by the Deity. Nay, make no such false imputations. The God of Love cannot be the author of war, and he who can stand in the pulpit with such mocking in his mouth, as to insult the embodiment of Love by such vile scandal, is certainly an object of pity, making himself ten-fold more a child of the Demon than Herod, who slew innocent children, hoping thereby to destroy the Prince of Peace. Nay return no such thanks, you deluded mortal. If you glory in rebellion and war, which it would appear from your own declarations you do, for you say that we want Generals and soldiers who delight to swim in blood, then return your blood-stained thanks to the true FATHER of your accursed works, the old SERPENT. He it is who is leading you on in your mad career of wicked and inhuman butchery, with his hosts of aids. The old SERPENT is your commander and his voice you obey, and through one of his great aids, "Political Corruption," has this war been brought upon us. Not with the will of the Deity, but the awful consequences of the teachings of just such preachers as they who thank God for this rebellion and war, professing to preach the Gospel, but instead thereof have been preaching "Political Corruption," and thus has the Pulpit and the House of God been made a den of thieves—that which was dedicated to the worship of the true and living God, turned into a bedlam.

How long are we as a people, going to look upon these things with seeming indifference? Yes, reader, how long? The military acts of Napoleon kept Europe in agitation for twenty years. For over eighteen months have we been in as awful a conflict as any ever recorded upon the pages of history. Battle after battle has been fought, butchery upon butchery has taken place, misery upon misery, mangled heaps of brothers strew the plain, and where at this moment, is the evidence that the sword will restore peace and harmony? Ah, there is none. Must we continue in these wanton acts of barbarity for as many months more? and if so, for what purpose? Pray, tell us, ye who are occupying high places, what is to be gained by a continuance of this inhuman butchery? Sneak not away from the answer. It is one of woe—it is one that will make the perpetrators and founders of this uncalled for war cry out, as did a certain rich man, for a drop of water to cool their parched tongues. Continue this war of brother against brother for as many months more, and what have you gained? Though you may have filled your pockets with filthy lucre, thousands upon thousands of widows and orphans will be added to the thousands and tens of thousands you have already made. The gold you have heaped into your coffers, remember, has been baptized in the blood of your brother, stamped by the tears of the widow and superscribed by the cry of the orphan. And through false accusations have you caused fathers to be dragged from their helpless families and thrust into dungeons without a word of explanation or cause shown of crime, and for months kept confined in dark holes from the society of their homes, and this under the plea of disloyalty. Ah, truly has the mystery of iniquity been doing her work, but these brutal acts will be referred to again.

But go, count your gold, and while you are so doing remember this: that you are but steeping your hands in the blood of your brother and the tears of the widow, mingled with the pitiful cry of the destitute orphan. Remember that though Truth may be crushed for a season, she will rise again to demand her rights.

"From whence come wars and fightings among you? come they not hence, even of your lusts that war in your members?"—JAS. IV-1st. Reflect for a moment upon the awful consequences of these wicked acts of which you are guilty. The blood of brother mingled with the blood of brother, recorded upon the Lamb's Book of Life, as an eternal and everlasting evidence against you. The false accusations by which you confined the truth in dungeons, that it might not be a witness against you on earth, will not now answer. Nay, your power has fallen—the truth is no longer manacled and you are made to see the mangled brothers whose blood you have caused to flow like rivers of water. You are made to see the tears of the widows and hear the cries of the orphans.

Ah, deluded man! Did not the still, small voice tell you, during all this mad career, that you were but doing the work of the Devil? But you heeded it not, and now to whom will you return thanks for this rebellion and war? Certainly not to God!—Nay you dare not. Verily, you cannot.—But what say you now? Ah, "Political Corruption," that great harlot and seducer of man! Thou hast brought this thing upon us.

(To be continued.)

The Proclamtion.

Radicalism is in the ascendant. A weak President, conscious of his own utter incapacity to conduct the Government, has yielded to the pressure of fanatical senators, demagogues, priests and laymen, and issued Proclamation No. 2 of Freedom—as those who support the measure are pleased to call it.

So far, then, as the usurped power under which this proclamation was issued can accomplish the freedom of the three or four millions of negroes held, under the local laws of the rebellious States, as slaves, they are henceforth forever free.

There is not, under this proclamation, save in the excepted States and parts of States a single slave this day on the soil of the Union.

The Executive Government—including the military and naval authorities thereof—is pledged to "maintain the freedom of these persons."

If their masters refuse to acknowledge the validity of the proclamation, and undertake to coerce these persons," and retain them to slavery against their will, the proclamation authorizes them, as a measure of "necessary self-defence," to use "violence That is, they may rise in insurrection against the authority of those who undertake to exercise the rights of mastership over them by force, and achieve their freedom through the bloody process of servile war, in the prosecution of which they will not be restrained or interfered with by the "Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval force thereof.

In short, the proclamation is—neither more nor less—an invitation to the enslaved population to rise against their masters, if they cannot otherwise escape, and win their way to freedom by fire and sword

It is a plain proposition from the Executive Government to the negroes in the rebellious States indicated, to commence a servile war, in aid of which the moral support of the Government is offered.

As an inducement to sever by any means the bonds that hold them in servitude, the Government opens its arms to them and invites them to come—"peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must." It tells them that, once free they shall not lack employment; they will be received, on an equality with white men, into the armed service of the United States, to garrison forts, positions stations and other places, and to man vessels of all sorts in the said service.

"Upon this act"—unconstitutional and in human as it is, leading inevitably to discord in the loyal States and fiendish atrocities in the South—the President, expressing, a sincere belief in its justice and constitutionality invokes the "considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.",

Could fanaticism go further?

Since the accession of the Abolition dynasty to power, the name of the Almighty has often been blasphemously used, the Majesty of Jehovah impiously insulted, and the sense of community shocked by such madmen as Beecher, Cheever, Phillips, Lovejoy and others—but this appeal of President Lincoln, "invoking" the approval of mankind and the sanction of Heaven to an act violative at once of law and humanity, is a new and higher development of the satanic frenzy and atrocious impulses by which the fanaticism of Abolitionism is governed and guided.

Who but a madman would ask mankind to approve what the natural instincts of humanity shrink from in horror—who but an impious scoffer, or hopelessly insane wretch would insult the Almighty by invoking His sanction of an act over which only devils spritual or incarnate can rejoice?

We look upon this proclamation as "the beginning of the end" of that infamous policy which has so nearly ruined the country.—*Patriot & Union*

THE EFFECT OF THE PROCLAMATION.—The emancipation policy of the patent philanthropists at the head of the Government has we perceive, produced one *terrible* effect, for which, wether they anticipated it or not, they must be held accountable. The rebels to counteract any disadvantage to them which the proclamation might work, have adopted the plan of shooting all contrabands captured from our army. They are determined that they shall not live to poison the minds of the still loyal slaves and instigate bloody insurrections. The freedom which Lincoln offers to the negro is the freedom of death; and when the poor deluded creatures celebrated the 1st of January they unwittingly celebrated the inauguration of their own extermination. It is upon this bloody policy the President invokes the "favor of the Almighty;, for this *Telegraph* raises the starry banner, and canting priests and fanatical laymen lift their pious eyes to Heaven, and burden the air with loud hosannahs It is well for these prophets of Baal that we have no Elijahs now to call down fire upon their impious heads!—*Patriot & Union.*

☞ The *Democratic Citizen* published at Lebanon, Warren County, which was destroyed some months ago, by an Abolition mob, has been revived by its able and fearless Editor, A. R. VAN CLEAF, and is now printed on new and beautiful type. We hope the gallant democracy of Warren will repay Mr. Van Cleef for his severe loss by extending to him increased and remunerating support.

War News.

The news from the army during the past week, has been rather gloomy. Reports of sickness in camps, want and suffering of the soldiers, reach us daily. Burnsides is believed to be falling back, with the intention of going into Winter quarters, at Winchester, that is provided, "Stonewall" Jackson permits him to stay there. Private letters to friends of this place, state that his army is fearfully demoralized and that it would take but little to make it disband entirely.

The Monitor foundered at sea and went down with her crew, and officers on the 31st of December, all on board was lost.

The news from the West is considerably mixed up. Gen. Rosencranz has been trying Gen. Bragg's strength. The reports are so conflicting, that we can make but little out of them, other than that our troops have been slaughtered by the thousand, and the advantage gained on "our side" been but little The Anderson Troop's, is said to have suffered severely, several of its members was from this place, but we believe none of them were hurt.

It is believed that Abrahams proclamation did *not* give freedom to *all* the Negroes of the South, there some left who are "suffering in the bonds chains and slavery,' couldnt our ministers send up a few more prayers for their deliverance

A "Happy New Year" For The Hon. John Covode.

The Hon. John Covode, arm in arm with a political brother, was walking in the neighborhood of the Exchange, this morning when the pair met the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, member of Congress elected from the First District. Mr. Covode and his friend halted and the other friend, after addressing Mr. R, remarked "You gentlemen ought to be acquainted with each other—one a member of Congress about to go out, and the other a member of Congress about to go in—Mr. Covode make you acquainted with Mr. Randall." Mr. Covode, after bowing and scraping in his graceful style, extended his hand, but Mr. Randall refused to take it, remarking that he "never shook hands with a black guard and a *liar*," whereupon Mr. Covode's friend caught the illustrious hero of the smiling commitee around the waist and hurled around the next corner "Honest John" has not been heard of since.

We trust he enjoyed a "Happy New Year His Navy Yard speech produced pleasant fruit! All such vile traducers of Democrats ought to be thus treated, and they ought to be thankful if they receive nothing worse.—*Phila Evening Journal.*

LET US UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER.—The Philadelphia *Press* today, which is presumed to speak for the administration, says, in reference to New York and New York politicians.

"The course of the Administration in arresting traitors will be governed by the circumstances that controlled it in other times. If the danger should again demand the summary arrests of traitors in New York, *they will be arrested.*"

If by 'Traitors' the *Press* means Democrats, or Old Line Whigs, or conservaters in New York,—they will not be thus arrested or if arrested, they will BE LIBERATED, by the whole *posse comitatus* of the Democracy of the State, if necessary, 300,000 men in arms.—and New Jersey to stand by us,—with more than half of Connecticut, now. It is well to understand each other if these things be cesigned.—*N. Y. Express.*

Black and White.

In the U. S. Senate, a short time since, Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware introduced a resolution asking information from the Secretary of War as to the arrest and imprisonment without legal process, trial or charges of Dr. John Lane, and Col. Meredith, white men, and the citizens of the loyal State of Delaware. On the motion of an abolition Senator, the resolution was promptly laid upon the table, and the information sought to be obtained, was denied.

Immediately after this, Mr. Sumner presented a resolution calling for information from the Secretary of War, as to the capture of certain black men by the rebel force, and their reported sale into slavery by their captors, and as to the steps that have been taken "to redress this outrage upon human rights." This resolution was adopted as promptly as that of Senator Saulsbury had been laid on the table!

Here we see an illustration of the fact that the negro and his rights and wrongs are regarded as of vastly more importance than the white man and his rights and wrongs. The brigade of negro-worshippers in the Seneate, so jealous of the liberty and rights of the black man, can see no "outrage upon human rights" to "redress," when white citizens are seized without warrant of law, and left to rot in a government bastile at the will of some official dotard or some disappointed and envenomed politician.

Honest Iago.

The Senate having requested the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish that body with the amounts of money paid on account of legal and other services in investigating land titles in California, since the year 1857, the Secretary gives the reply of $200, 373, exclusive of the ordinary expenses of the Courts in California, Of this sum $151, 909 were paid to sundry lawyers, for their services and expenses, and *thirty thousand, seven hundred and fifteen dollars* to Hon. E. Stanton, before he became Secretary of War. The petty sum of $25, 000 was paid to him simply *as a retaining fee.* Such third rate lawyers as Webster and Clay never dreamed of compensation, but they were old fogies.

LINCOLN'S LOGIC.—The President says that "without slavery the rebellion could never have existed—without slavery *it could not continue*:" yet he proposes to continue slavery until the year 1900. According to his own logic, then, the rebellion must last until 1900.

U. S. Senator S. G. Arnold, of Rhode Island, having been classed by the radical journals as a Republican, has written a letter repudating all sympathy with that party and stating that he was elected in opposition to it.

Niggers for religion, pasteboard for money; the Chicago Platform for a guide, and Abe Lincoln for President, in the blessed year of 1862! Who won't remember it.

It is now suppose that the great lack at Washington among the Lincolnites is brains The lack of honesty is somewhat serious too.