

The Watchman.



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The War for the Union."

We do not know, nor can we imagine, why it is that some of our exchanges claiming to be Democratic, are still clamoring for a prolongation of this wicked cr. side—asking that Gen. McClellan may be reinstated, and the war carried on for its "original purpose"—the restoration of the Union and the enforcement of the laws," as they say. Whether they are really ignorant of the principles upon which our Union was based, or are wilfully blind to the results of the war, we will not pretend to say—one or the other must be the cause of their strange doctrine. The Abolitionists were always in favor of destroying the Union founded upon our Constitution, and of building in its stead a strong centralized government, hence their consistency in supporting a war in which they see the advancement of their cherished designs.

The Democrats supported the Union formed by the mutual concessions of the thirteen original States, for the general welfare of all—founded in the *affections* of the people, and in the "*fraternal attachment*" which the citizens of the several States owe to each other.

How those who have heretofore upheld the doctrine of State Sovereignty, and labored for the preservation of the Union which existed only by means of the powers delegated to it, can support a war that must fix forever the determination of the people of the Southern States to resume these delegated powers, we do not know. They certainly do not pretend that the "affections" and "fraternal regards" of the people of the South, without which a Union like them would be a mere dream, and a curse, can be won with fire and sword, murder and rapine, blood and desolation. They will not dare to say that the States comprising the late Union were united in principles of *united submission* to the general Government nor that each had not the right to avenge for itself as well of infractions of the mode and measure of redress,

They do not, we hope, deny the people the right of revolution, nor rob the States of the power to judge for themselves as to the mode and measure of redressing their grievances. If so, what is the difference between their doctrine and that of the abolitionists? If not, how can they endorse a war that plainly and palpably violates the great principles of Democracy. These are questions of momentous importance not only to the Democratic party, but to the masses who would have equal and exact justice meted out to all men.

So far as carrying on the war to "restore the Union" is concerned, we look upon it as an absurdity which no sensible man could condone as it is waged now to rob the people of the South of their just rights, than there was at the beginning when claimed to be a "war for the Union." And as for having that man or that, Gen. McClellan or Gen. Fremont, at the head of the army while the crusade goes on, we can see, no difference; the principle, the design, are alike, and the result will be the same.

The Democratic party stands upon principles, not policy, and those who would be its advocates should remember this.

To cap the climax of its infamous acts, the present Congress passed the Bill suspending the Writ of *Habeas Corpus* until the end of the "Rebellion"; and to indemnify the President and all others who have been concerned in the arbitrary arrests that have disgraced our nation.

It will not be long now, we suppose, until the "Old Keystone" as well as all the other States North, will swear by spies and informers, bantlings of infamy and hangars on to the "tail of tyranny," whose duty it will be to report the sayings and doings of honest men, to the dictator at Washington. What effect this attempt to legalize arbitrary arrests will produce, God alone knows! If we as Americans are to become serfs, our liberties are to be taken away from us at the nod of the old inebriate at Washington—if we are no longer to enjoy freedom of speech or the press, and our Courts of Justice set to be closed upon us, then, say we, let them enclose our cold corpse, and rob us of our liberties by robbing us of life. We have rights which a despotic Congress may attempt to legislate away, but which we shall defend in spite of their threats; and privileges which the blood of Patriots purchased, and which nothing but a stronger arm or a sterner rifle than ours can take from us. We beg and beseech of you, Freeman of Centre County, not to be cowed into silence by expectations of Power Marshals. Stand up for your rights, if it must be, with arms in your hands. Speak your minds, though it be through powder and ball. Nothing but determination, fixed and unwavering, will save us from everlasting disgrace and slavery.

We rather imagine that the "Government" will have a "high old time," enforcing the Conscription act. Poor men will not relish bearing the tolls and hardships of camp life, while the rich are permitted to discharge their exemptions or their hundred dollars. No wonder if they would rebel.

Negro Soldiers.

As was predicted by all sane men, the organization of negroes into companies and regiments to be placed side by side with our white soldiers, is demoralizing our whole army. Even in the S. U. S. Department, commanded by the notorious abolitionist Maj. Gen. David Hunter officers of all grades, up to Brigadier Generals have mutinied in consequence of the attempt of Lincoln and Hunter to degrade them to the level of the negro Mutinies and insubordination in any army are to be deplored, for no one can foretell the consequences; but when they are the natural and legitimate effects of a policy adopted by the government in opposition to the warnings and protests of every statesman in the land, who pointed out these results as certain to follow the adoption of such a policy, the responsibility belongs to the administration alone, and those directing its policy should be made to bear all the penalties. If negro regiments and brigades are put into the army of the Potomac's, we will not be surprised to see those same soldiers who fought so desperately at Malvern Hill, Williamsburg, Westpoint, Fair Oaks, Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills, Malvern Hill, South Mountain and Antietam, thrown down their arms and refuse to fight at all, or turn their canons and bayonets against the enemies of the Union who are now holding sway in Washington. If any one doubts the ruinous policy of Lincoln and his pct. Congress, let them contrast the situation of affairs in the summer of 1861, with the present condition of things. Then the whole male population of the North were emulous to be accepted into the public service, and the rush was so great as to fairly overwhelm the government with troops. The question that was not, how to raise armies, but what companies and regiments to receive out of the thousands offered. Now there is not even a corporal guard volunteering any where; *conscription* has to be resorted to, to recruit the army and force used to keep those already in the service from deserting and revolting. Lincoln and his advisers are responsible for this change in the sentiments of the people and of the army.

Hon. John J. Crittenden.

No one, not even the most fanatical abolitionist, dare question the patriotism of John J. Crittenden. Having been an intimate and confidential friend of Henry Clay, and always a consistent though moderate opponent of the democratic party upon all financial and other kindred questions, and being a man too old to be influenced by any motives of personal ambition, he occupies a position which ought to give his opinions great weight in the councils of the nation during the administration of the present dominant party. Yet we find his opinions and counsels treated with marked contempt, and he left in the minority upon all the prominent measures proposed and adopted by the abolitionists who have been and are still using every effort to ruin this country and permanently destroy our once splendid system of government. The position of Crittenden in opposition to the Confiscation Bill and other radical measures of the administration, ought to make all conservative and moderate Republicans (if there are any such) pause and consider well the gulf into which their leaders are hurrying us all, before they take the final plunge, we fear however, that should one even rise from the dead and warn them of the consequences of their present course, it would be too late to arrest their fall.

We hear that the galvanic gentleman who claims to be at the head of the Bar of this County, has exhibited symptoms of insanity since the Confiscation Bill passed, from worrying so much for the fate of his "dear little lillies," *ridiculing* the ebony temanis of his modal farm. Desperately, and dear old man! Be calm now, old Turpentine or you may worry yourself into actual illness; and should we lose you what would the younger members of the bar do?

Let the voters of this Congressional district remember that Hale, Conservative-Democratic-Republican-Absolution-Hypocritical James T. Hale of Beloit, voted with Lovejoy and Hale of Beloit, and Stevens and the rest of the Abolitionists, to suspend the writ of *Habeas Corpus* denying that they can take the less of it. If they think by their threats of "abolishment" and "extermination" to frighten us into a support of the war, they will find they are "barking up the wrong tree."

It seems very much as though the Conf. Navy was having a "streak of luck" in the last two weeks, besides capturing two new "iron-clad" rams in the Mississippi, the most formidable vessels in the Federal service, they have also taken the "Jacob Bell," a ship laden with Tea, valued at \$1,500,000. The dution on which alone would have amounted to over 175,000 had it reached New York.

We do not believe there is an honest man in the North but is thankful that time has brought to a close the session of the Thirty-Seventh Congress. Never before has a nation been disgraced by as infamous a pack of rascals, black-legs and hypocrites—never again we hope, will our country be caused by such a mass of corruption in its Legislative Halls.

Why did we not hear from "Tax Payer" last week, through the "Press?" Sam, did you get a fee in your ear? Got afraid the people might be a little too curious did you? Record not quite clean as you would like eh? Samule, discretion is the better part of valor.

Mr. Weirick, editor of the Selinsgrove Times, who was arrested some time since for "treasonable publications," has been tried and acquitted. The abolitionists of Snyder county, have the pleasure of paying the costs.

Let the laboring classes remember that they are the persons who have to fill the ranks of the Army of Conscript. Two Hundred Dollars exempts a man—The rich can pay it—the poor cannot.

The papers of the 3rd inst., gives an account of the loss of two hundred Federal soldiers by fifty confederates in the Kanawha Valley. Rather a "big haul," that, for a few men.

We rather imagine that the "Government" will have a "high old time," enforcing the Conscription act. Poor men will not relish bearing the tolls and hardships of camp life, while the rich are permitted to discharge their exemptions or their hundred dollars. No wonder if they would rebel.

The U. L.'s.

[Prepared expressly for the Watchman.]
O Man, Who Art Thou?
REFLECTIONS ON PEACE AND WAR.

(Continued from last Number.)

BY JUSTICE

War, the destroyer of life, continues

to make

no false-colored picture of the evils

flowing

from this

diabolical

monster,

whose

holi-bound

curse is shielded under the wings

of political corruption.

And to the ever-

lasting disgrace of the Christian professor,

his politics too often taken the place of

the Gospel,

and through political corruption

he has

the mandates of the Prince of Peace

been trampled upon, and many who profess

to advocate the injunctions of the sacred

pages, are found now upon the blood-stain-

ed field of carnage.

Pastors leaving their

congregations and accepting Chaplaincies in

the army.

Any minister, be he who he may,

who can leave his congregation to ac-

cept a Chaplaincy in an army, is at heart a

traitor to the cause of his Master, and his

conscience has become callous to the cause

he has professed to espouse.

You dare not

take the teachings and example of our Saviour as authority for such acts.

Then what shield will you undertake to cover your acts of iniquity?

This is a bold

charge,

but nevertheless one of great moment,

one which you may now treat with

contempt, but it is one which you cannot hide.

Then under the acts of political corrup-

tion,

the fountain head of this accu-

sedation,

you plead your excuse for traducing

the cause of Christ.

Therefore, you are

engaged now in the works of Satan.

“O generation of vipers, how can ye, being evil, speak good things? for out of the abundance of the heart, the mouth speaketh.”—MATT. 12:30.

No true minister of the gospel, who is

of the abolitionists,

will be compelled to

leave his congregation to accept a Chaplaincy in an army.

And just so to-day has the disobedience of men brought on the present desolation.

And the great seducer,

Political Corruption,

under the cover of religion, seeks to hide its works

of death, misery and destruction, on the pretext that it is the Providence of God.

Say not that you are a carnage,

bloodshed and murder could not have been prevented. We all know it could.

Blind Ambition, seek

no longer to hide your polluted hands

under the cover of the sacred pages.

“Then said Jesus unto him, Put up again that thou swotched the sword with the

sword, and come not after me.

—S. MATT. 26:52.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

afflictions, or that great good sometimes follows great evils. We should rejoice 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 the evil, for there can be no good there. Can bitter water and sweet flow from the same fountain?

Verily not. Then, no longer charge this war, which for

almost two years has been and is now, de-

stinating our once peaceful country, to the

Providence of God. What produced misery in the Garden of Eden but man's own dis-

obedience to the commands of God?

All are traitors who did not believe the

South could be forced back with 75,000 men

in three months.

All are traitors who did not believe

the South was almost exhausted at

the end of the first three months of the

war.

All are traitors who did not believe

that 250,000 men would speedily end the

war.

All are traitors who did not believe

the suspension of the *habens corpus* was

just measure are traitors.

All those who did not justify the suppression of the press and restriction of speech are traitors.

All those who believe that the corrupti-

ons of contractors and certain officials

ought to have been kept before the people

are traitors.

All those who believe that the Union

can be preserved without direct refer-

ence to the institution of slavery are tra-

itors.

All who do not believe the President's em-

ancient proclamation a wise and judicious

measure are traitors.