

# The Watchman.



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BELLEFONTE, PA.  
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## The Design.

Who would have thought, any time previous to the 4th of March, 1863, that the United States of America, in the short space of four years, could be plunged into a civil war—more than one-half of them invading the territories of the balance, subverting their social and political rights—devastating their country—destroying their property, and killing their people in a vain, useless, and wicked attempt to destroy what puritanical fanaticism has denominated "the sum of all villainies"—"Slavery!" Who would have thought for a moment, in the year 1863, that the religious and political zeal of the damnable spirit of puritanism, would have been permitted to carry itself so far as to put in execution the dogmas of a platform, the very tenets of which were and are in open and flagrant violation of the Constitution of the United States, and immediately upon taking possession of the reins of government, be allowed to inaugurate a civil war—a war not only between brothers, but between States, sovereign and independent, except as far as those powers which were delegated to the general Government for specific purposes were concerned. During the war of the Revolution, the States, which were then sovereign, stood side by side to secure a release from the thralldom of British tyranny; but afterward in the war of 1812, the front of bigoted puritanism began to show itself in the shape of Hartford Convention. Blue-law gatherings, "Blue-light" parties, and in various other ways, calculated to alienate the States from New England from the remaining ones. (We wish from the very bottom of our heart, that they had gone then, and to heart along a dissolution of the then, Union of States, has eagerly craved not, however, at that time, fully prepared to accomplish their purpose, but being shrewd and villainous, (generally we mean,) they concluded to profit by their experience in their first attempt at dissolution, and consequently began to prepare the mind of the masses of the people of other States to receive their doctrine. How well their trickery, impudence, bigotry and puritanical fanaticism succeeded, the present tells to the sorrow of many. They schooled the liberty of the middle and western States to their "free Niggerism," and taught them to believe in their centralization and monarchical system of government and then presented for their support the poor old thing, that, unluckily, was placed in the Executive chair, by the votes of these deluded people. That he, the pile of dried-up bones, whose term of existence, politically, will, we hope, soon expire, has eagerly craved not, to justify any one in calling him, personally, to account for what he does, is more than we like to assert; but that he deserves a good share of the blame for the present condition of our country, none will deny. For there he sits, clothed in all the ugliness of physical and moral deformity that humanity is capable of possessing, legally the head and chief executive of a Constitution framed by the wisest and the most honest and patriotic the world ever saw, and instead of preserving, protecting and defending it, and carrying out its plain provisions, he is simply putting into execution the doctrine of the last will and testament of puritanical Abolitionism, as made by a Convention in Chicago, in 1860.

Twice and turn the question that Republicanism and Abolitionism is not one and the same thing, as you may see all this time you can, all the while, all the hypocrisy of the question is capable of bearing, and still the same great fact, that the present administration supported by what is called the Republican, as well as the same New England Puritan-Abolition party, is using the powers of the Government for the sole purpose of abolishing slavery, stands out full, defiant and undecidable, every intelligent man feels, and knows that this is so. This being, then, the object of the administration, will you, people of Pennsylvania, stand idly by and see the Constitution wounded in its most vital part—the rights of the States and their citizens violated in the most heinous manner—your property taken from you in the shape of taxes—your fathers, your brothers and sons driven, at the point of the bayonet, to the field of slaughter? We ask, will you see all this done for the purpose of freeing the "slave" and destroying the people of the South? But let her growl and let her refuse—she can go to the devil, where she rightly belongs, if she wants to.

Whoever has been able to steal \$300 from the government or people is exempted from the operation of the conscript act. How do the honest poor like the discrimination?

Lincoln cannot be a lion unless the people are willing to become sheep.

Tyrants are the offspring of cowardice in the people.

## Where Are We? And Whither Tending?

Two years ago on the 4th day of this month, occurred in the history of our country, two concurrent acts which, together, formed an epoch that future historians will record as the beginning of the era of the downfall of American liberty. The inauguration of Abraham Lincoln as President of the United States, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1861, and concurrent with it, the Civil War, which, if not the greatest, is the most gigantic and most bloody the world has ever seen, have formed an event in the history of this country from which will date the gradual decay of this once mighty fabric of Republican government, reared upon this continent as the second experiment of the power of the people to rule. For two years since the occurrence of these two events, we, as a people, have been living amidst excitement, and have been hurried along from one event to another, in rapid succession. Madness has held sway over the minds of the people while they have been driven along in such hurried confusion by the war, that they have not had time to think of their liberties, until at last we may well stop and inquire, Where are we, and whither are we tending? Where are we to-day who but two short years ago, were the boasted pride of the world?—Where are those boasted liberties which we claimed as the inalienable birth-right of American citizens? Where is that freedom of speech and of the press which we have so long claimed and exercised as privileges guaranteed to us by the Constitution handed down to us by our ancestors. Where is that great safeguard of every man's liberty, the Habeas Corpus? Where is the right of trial by jury? Where is the guarantee that every man shall be secure in his person and effects from unreasonable searches and seizures? Where are any of those privileges and immunities that have placed us as a people, so much above the vulgar yoke of despotic Europe? Alas! a civil and internecine war has so lowered our pride that we can no longer boast of a government in which all men are sovereigns. We can no longer when abroad, command respect by virtue of the name of "American Citizen," and we can no longer hold the crowned heads of Europe in awe at our mighty power as a combined and happy people. The greatest fear of trembling monarchs has been, for years, that the Government as the second experiment of Republican Government would be a success and that thereby their people would be taught a lesson that would sooner or later wrench from the hands of unfeeling despots the sceptre of power and place it where the God of Nature intended it should be, in the hands of the people. Down-trodden and unwilling subjects who have been panting under the heavy yoke of tyrannical despots, have gazed upon us as the people that were to solve the question whether they should be slaves to the end of time, or freemen; and on each occasion as the lash of despotism fell more heavily, a prayer was uttered for this far-off land of liberty. But how is it now? The land of the free, once united, mighty and majestic, is rent in twain discordant and belligerent. The monarch who feared his anger, now dares to insult, and the tyrant who subjected whose hopes of freedom were centered in it, stands against as he witnesses the destruction of his brightest hopes and concludes that for him there is no salvation but in submission, and resolves to wear his chains with the best possible grace. Abroad our name and prestige has fallen, but what more deeply concerns us is that we no longer enjoy the privileges which are our birth-right as American citizens. That freedom of speech and of the press which has always been our privilege and which more than anything else distinguished us from the vassals of Europe, has been taken away. The American citizen dare no longer exercise freedom of speech in a candid expression of his views upon governmental policy unless those views coincide with the sentiments of the party in power. If he does, a hostile stare him in the face, and threats of mob violence are used to compel him into silence. A public discussion of the acts of our public servants through the newspaper press must be confined to commendation, and should an editor be bold enough to censure one or express his honest views in relation to National affairs, he is at the mercy of an Abolition mob, or of some besotted Provost Marshal, who in the dead of night may enter his home and drag him to the cells of a prison. Then, man, beside him for there is none to deliver. The privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus which the subjects of Kings enjoy, is taken from him. The right of knowing the nature of the offence for which he has been arrested, of facing his accuser, of trial by jury, all are denied him and he must suffer for months, if not for years, in a loathsome cell without having committed a single offence known to the law. The denial of the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus cost one king his crown and another his head. Yet in a land of freedom, where the people are the sovereigns and those who administer the government but the servants, the servants dare do this for which a king paid the forfeit with his life. A Republican Congress has given the President full power to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus in all cases where and whenever he shall see proper, and he assumes to exercise it, thus arrogating to himself despotic power. Every man's life, liberty and property are at his mercy, and of those he is in nowise sparing. His and his party have brought upon us a war, bloody, terrible, and he has himself styled it "unnecessary," during the progress of which 600,000 lives have already been sacrificed at his mercy-seat. Yet he cites for more, and in obedience to his call a Congress of his partisans pass the conscript bill giving him all our citizens between the ages of twenty and forty-five. These he will call upon as fast as those who go before are disposed of, which, at the present rate, will require long. In addition to all this, blue ruin stares us in the face from every quarter. Debt, taxation and starvation for the

## poor, not only for this generation, but for all time to come. A debt so large that we can scarcely pay the interest, lag already been contracted, and still increases at the rate of \$2,000,000 per day. Is it not high time that we stop in our mad career and inquire where we are, and whither tending?

## Greeley's Negro Insurrection.

The Albany Argus publishes Greeley's announcement of an anticipated negro insurrection in South Carolina, plotted by General Hunter, and remarks: "It is the first bold announcement of the bloody policy of a servile insurrection, deliberately planned, incited and aided by 'white men and regular troops,' and the Tribune hurls it to its heart with a devilish satisfaction. There is no possibility of a misunderstanding the meaning of the 'startling announcement.' We have been told that under the sweeping conviction of the Confederacy, all men able to bear arms are with the army, and that none are left at home but the feeble and the aged, women and children, and the negroes upon whose labor they subsist. This negro raid, led by whites and backed by regular troops, is to be made into a department 'most densely populated' by feeble women, aged and sickly men, and young children. 'Preparation and defence are alike impossible,' and they direct it to be given up to the savage rage and brutal passions of the negroes and their white leaders."

This is the feast over which the Tribune glows! Will its editors listen at midnight for the faintest shriek of wailing women—the wailings of mangled children—the groans of tortured and powerless men—and then sleep peacefully in their beds? Do they hold out the picture of this negro insurrection, in a defenceless district, to reconcile the men of the North to the conscription law that calls them into the field to share in similar scenes? Or is it their design to madden the public mind and hasten the day of retribution.

The world will shudder at this exhibition of fiendish malignity, whatever the motive that prompts its display; and unhappily, it is against the government, for which the Tribune is supposed to speak, that its indignation will be directed.

## How he Aided.

But for the wires were does tremble that bore the news of the fall of Fort Sumter, our name was enrolled; since which time we have acted not played soldier. Central Press.

George, who wrote that article for you? We wouldn't put him unless he would tell us that some person would believe. You acted! Yes, you have acted all your life. You acted Democratic office-seeker until that party got tired of you and kicked you out, and then, weak and pusillanimous as you are, you were a determined settler in bringing about this hellish war. When that was accomplished you acted the part of a coward. Fearing to take a musket and meet men better and braver than you, you staid at home calling Democrats "traitors," and trying to incite mobs against your neighbors until the people became disgusted and withdrew their patronage from you, when necessity compelled you to act, and then, stinking, cowardly creature, whose belly was his paradise and whose God, his dollar, you acted then as an "office-seeker," according to your own standard, behind a mercenary's counter, feeding your own friends on rotten beef and musty crackers, and often not giving them even that. You have acted along with the rest of the government robbers and public thieves, and we suppose you will continue to act as a there is a penny to be plundered or a soldier to be robbed. If you deserve any honor for your lying, we suppose that the people are willing that you should enjoy it. As for calling us "conquerors," you can do so to your heart's content. It troubles us not; we are thankful that we are one, and sorry only that our "fingers" are not deeper and deadlier that we might pierce to the heart the bloated, blackened carcass of Abolitionism—sorry only that our "slimy coils" are not stronger that we might crush to death its guilty form, and thus save the remnant of our broken, bleeding country.

Advices from Washington state that Lincoln and his cabinet have determined to declare martial law in Pennsylvania, and prevent the election of a Governor, if sufficient democrats are not taken out of the State by the Conscription act to make the election of Curtin or some other abolitionist certain beyond peradventure. There is no doubt but this or some other similar scheme will be resorted to by the old tyrant at Washington to set aside the wishes of the people and thus perpetrate the power which abolitionists at first obtained by fraud and corruption. Let the people be prepared for any emergency for we are to have stormy times in the future.

The members of the "Union League" throughout the County are being armed with Sharps' Rifles and Colt's revolvers, for the purpose of supporting Lincoln as military Dictator when he throws off the mask and openly declares himself in that character.

An Abolition merchant of this town publicly boasted last week, that he would pay his \$300 and then assist in forcing negroes to work and serve with niggers in the army for two years. Men of Centre, how do you like that kind of patriotism?

Every one admits that John Brown was justly hung for stirring up negro insurrections in 1859. Why should not Abolition receive the same punishment for the same offence in 1863?

It is the duty of every man to stand up for his own rights, and wait not to inquire if his neighbor is going to do so or not. If the people of the North remember this, all will yet be well.

## Right and Wrong.

As the devastating civil war, now raging in this our once peaceful and happy country, has been caused, (as is now universally acknowledged) by the agitation of the slavery question, and as the present administration at Washington, and its followers, such as the Greeleys, Wilsons &c., being the party in power, have vague, fanatical ideas that it is because of the great sin of "slavery" continuing to exist that the "Rebellion" can not, or has not been "crushed"; and in pursuance of these wild theories have induced honest (I) Abol to issue his famous Abolition, or in another word Emancipation proclamation—overriding the Constitution, and with a dash of the pen declaring all the "slaves" in the South, with a few exceptions, free. This is held to be right and justifiable as a "military necessity," or war measure to "crush the Rebellion," whereas, any sane man must see that the "Rebellion" must first be stopped, before that proclamation can be put in force; and that unless said proclamation be rescinded, our army will have to fight for its enforcement, and thus, emphatically, will be fighting to abolish slavery, and not for the restoration of the Union; for how can an army be fighting for the Constitution and Union, when they are fighting for the enforcement of a measure outside of the Constitution, and in direct violation of the same. Does not the Constitution recognize and protect slavery? Refer to article 4th, section 2nd. "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law, or regulation therein, be discharged from such labor or service; but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such labor or service may be due." The Constitution, or "divine law" is based on this clause of the Constitution, and the Supreme Court of the United States, the highest Tribunal known to our Government has declared this law Constitutional, and that "slaves" are property. Here, then, the Constitution not only recognizes "slavery" but in plain words declares to protect it. How then can that government and Constitution, turn round, and become the instrument to destroy the very thing it has declared to protect? But the fanatical party in power believes in a "higher law," than the Constitution, and even the abolitionists of our own country declare that they do not wish to have the "old Union" restored, under the Constitution as it is, but the "Union as it should be under the Constitution without the slavery clause." How can such a party constantly carry on a war for the Union? It may be considered by them, "disloyal" to say it, but we hope it is not such, or "disloyal" to speak our dear old Constitution, and to speak and write freely in its defense, to condemn the acts of those who willfully violate it. We have lived under it for more than eighty years, and as a nation, have surpassed even the most sanguine expectations of its constructors; then why should we now abandon it, in this the hour of our glory? Their answer would probably be that the framers of the Constitution never contemplated such a monstrous rebellion, or that it was not intended for cases of Rebellion! Possible! why then did not our fathers form a pair of Constitutions, one for peace, and one for war times? and one, we might add, for cases of rebellion? The truth of the matter is this: This Union was formed for mutual protection and benefit, by mutual concession and compromise; the bonds which have held it so firmly together from the beginning, was the equality, military force, but the stronger ones of love and fellowship, a union of the hearts—the will of the people. Refer to the farewell address of the founder of our country, and see what he says. He warns his countrymen most solemnly to beware of Geographical, Sectional parties. And again hear Millard Fillmore in his famous speech delivered at Albany, in 1856, immediately after the organization of the Republican party, and before it had become totally abolitionized; he spoke as follows:—

"We see a political party presenting candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency, selected for the first time from the free states alone, with the avowed purpose of electing these candidates by suffrages of one path of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States. Can it be possible that those who are engaged in such a measure can no longer be doubted. The last work has been full of events in that direction, and not among the least is the following:— They dispersed a Democratic State Convention in Kentucky by military force; They broke up the Illinois Legislature because a majority of the members are Democrats and designed legislation distasteful to them; They broke up the Indiana Legislature for the same reason; They threaten to break up a National Convention of ex-state prisoners, in New York, to be held to-day; They talk of dispersing the meeting of Democratic members of Congress to be held in New York on Friday or Saturday next. They have partially ceased arresting individuals and imprisoning them in prisons beyond the State, but now bring their strategy and unlawful powers to bear on meetings and legislatures. Such proceedings can tend to nothing else but revolution. Free American citizens would be less than men if they submitted peaceably to such outrages. It will be well for people to note now, so that they may be able to place the responsibility on the right shoulders hereafter, that it is not the Democrats who are inaugurating these revolutionary proceedings. If retaliation and resistance follows a godding Capitalism will be the cause of it.—Lebanon Advertiser.

The Daily Patriot & Union, of Harrisburg, will hereafter be delivered in this place by newspapers, on the same day on which it is published. The Patriot & Union is one of the soundest Democratic papers in the State, and we hope to see it attain a wide circulation.

Somebody said the other day that a stick thrown at a dog, in front of Willard's hotel, in Washington, hit five Brigadier-Generals!

No news from the Army.

## Out of their own Mouths shall They be Condemned.

It may be well questioned whether there is today a majority of the legally qualified voters of any State, except, perhaps, South Carolina, in favor of disunion. (President Lincoln, March 4th 1861.) Granted that what Mr. Lincoln said was true at the time, it is evident that the case is different now. The pertinent question then is, what has caused the changes? If the southern people are more united to-day in favor of disunion than they were when Mr. Lincoln went into office, who is responsible therefor? When the war was first commenced we were told by the Abolition journals that there was a strong Union feeling in all the Southern States, and that it only needed a "liberating army" to go down there to assure protection to the Union men, and all would be well. For the first six months or a year of the war our troops searched in vain for this "Union feeling." Its existence had been swept away by the assumption in our party that we had a right to rule these men—to coerce them—to make war upon them. Never did Senator Douglas utter truer words than when he declared that "War is damnation," and has it not so turned out? Why, the Abolition journals and speakers no longer pretend that there is any Union feeling at the South. They say that the hatred of the Southern people is, "deep-seated and abiding," that they must be conquered, subjugated; that the Union must be destroyed, and a consolidated despotism take its place. They do talk of a Union, it is true, but it is mere unity of the territory, of the land, with the citizens bound in chains and slavery with a standing army to eat out the substance of the people, with six hundred thousand more numerous than the hosts of Egypt and a grand and mighty despotism overshadowing all, in which the human mind shall be denied its heavenly freedom of thought and expression. A Dead Sea calm, where life, animation and progress shall be loved up by the remotest demands of some ignorant and capricious tyrant. This is the Union the Abolitionists talk about.

But where is the Union our fathers made—the Constitutional Union! Alas! it is gone, and none proclaim it louder than Greeley, Stevens, Sumner, Conway, Lovejoy, Wade, Chandler, &c., the very men who pretended that they undertook this war to restore it. They never intended to restore it. They hate the Union of white men, as our fathers made it. They mean to have in place of the Union a consolidated oligarchy—in which "the rich men" are to be the rulers—and the citizens, or rather subjects are to be white men, mulattoes, negroes &c. With the white race debauched with negro equality, there will follow, of course, classes, castes, &c., and hence very naturally, the next thing will be a legal aristocracy. The men who grow rich on the civil war of England, on the calamities of the people, were the founders of the present aristocracy that now rules that island. The "shanty" contractors and "greenback" patriots now aspire to the same position here. But they will fail. The people will never consent to be made the equals of negroes.

Slowly, but surely, the people are beginning to see that "war is damnation." Mr. Lincoln's own words prove it. On the 4th of July, 1861, he said that he did not believe that any Southern State, except perhaps, South Carolina, desired disunion. Can he say that now? If not, is he not responsible for the change? If he had been a statesman he would not have made matters worse than they were. But he has. He has intensified the hate of the Southern people.—He united them in a solid phalanx against the Administration, and why? Simply because he repudiated and trampled upon the Constitution and now demands them to give up their very social existence and amalgamate with their own negroes! And yet some people still call this "restoring the Union!" Ye gods, has reason fled to brutish beasts!—Caucasian.

The Abolitionists have determined to inaugurate a revolution in the North, and no longer be doubted. The last work has been full of events in that direction, and not among the least is the following:— They dispersed a Democratic State Convention in Kentucky by military force; They broke up the Illinois Legislature because a majority of the members are Democrats and designed legislation distasteful to them; They broke up the Indiana Legislature for the same reason; They threaten to break up a National Convention of ex-state prisoners, in New York, to be held to-day; They talk of dispersing the meeting of Democratic members of Congress to be held in New York on Friday or Saturday next. They have partially ceased arresting individuals and imprisoning them in prisons beyond the State, but now bring their strategy and unlawful powers to bear on meetings and legislatures. Such proceedings can tend to nothing else but revolution. Free American citizens would be less than men if they submitted peaceably to such outrages. It will be well for people to note now, so that they may be able to place the responsibility on the right shoulders hereafter, that it is not the Democrats who are inaugurating these revolutionary proceedings. If retaliation and resistance follows a godding Capitalism will be the cause of it.—Lebanon Advertiser.

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## The Fortiori Condition of Our Armies.

We said some time ago that the members of the Cabinet were on their knees praying for a foreign intervention. This was the only refuge open for their embuclicity and despair. They can not conduct the country further in the war; and they can not make peace. Does Mr. Seward's reply to France disprove this? No. France proposes that North and South shall confer, through Commissioners, on the basis of terms of settlement, on the basis of reunion, or else of separation—the war going on, in the meantime, as now. Mr. Seward says no to this. Does he not more than suspect that France will take his denial as a provocation to recognize the South? Has he not reason to believe that European powers may combine to intervene, in a State of affairs which presents no actuality of war, except its evils, and shuts off all terms of peace? This war, which is so afflictive to foreign nations, is at this moment a mere nullity. Our armies do not advance. Our expeditions every where fail. The most awful disaster in arms, which ever befel a great nation—the repulse at Fredericksburg—was made the subject of congratulation by the President, in a military order. But since then, the army has been unable to advance, the General has resigned, his forces are divided, and the campaign abandoned. The expeditions against Texas against Port Hudson, against Charleston, and against Savannah, have failed; and the demonstration upon Vicksburg, is thus far as ineffectual and unpromising. The blockade which is sufficiently stringent to embarrass the issue of bulky cargoes of cotton, is not enough so to prevent the ingress of armament and warlike stores. The pretty parody of the South is audacious and successful in the highest degree.

Is not this a spectacle to invite rather than repel invasion? And do not the Administration count upon its effect?—Argus and Atlas, Albany, N. Y.

## Greeley on Murdering Women and Children.

The people of New York city, proverbially callous to horrors, were startled last Saturday morning by the cold-blooded announcement in the New York Tribune that Gen. Hunter had organized a force of 5,000 negroes, led by white men, to fall suddenly upon some undefended and unprotected district in South Carolina and excite "a servile insurrection"—that was the term. The editor of the Tribune gloated over it with great gusto, endorsing the report in a double headed editorial, and placing it on its bulletin with large headlines pointing to the announcement. Some people stared at it in amazement, while others wrote underneath it coarse and vulgar language. Still we record it to the shame and disgrace of New York city that that infamous article remained posted up on Greeley's bulletin all day!

Everybody knows, Greeley was as busy as any one, that a servile insurrection—negroes by whites—a simply a butchery of women and children. Babes are slaughtered in their cradles, women outraged and all the horrible atrocities committed of which the imagination can conceive. We all know what civilized warfare is, but this recommended by Greeley is the war of savages. It is the same warfare that the Indians of Minnesota visited upon the defenceless women and children of that State. It is the same of Wyoming, which yet sends a shudder to every American's flesh. It is the slaughter of Fort Mimms, where not a soul escaped from the stocks to tell the tale of blood. This article places Horace Greeley outside the pale of civilization. He is henceforth an outlaw. Of course the expedition he spoke of will amount to nothing. If Gen. Hunter had 5,000 negroes, as he has not, and if they went, as he deserves, they would be either remorselessly slaughtered or captured and sent to the auction block. But the infamy of the design is none the less positive. Fanatical devotion to niggerism transforms men into monsters, and Greeley is no longer a man, with the feelings and instincts belonging to the white race, but a savage with all the hate and ferocity of a Camanche or a Sepoy.—Caucasian.

THE REPUBLICANS OF INDIANA IN A STATE OF REVOLUTION.—The Republican or abolition members of the Indiana Legislature have abandoned their seats and again broken up the Legislative branch of the Government. They resolve that no further legislation shall take place, and thus inaugurate, by their violence, a revolution in that State, the extent of which no one can see or predict.

From the first the Republicans have shown themselves adepts in disorder—nothing else. Instead of putting down the Southern rebellion, they have spread revolutionary commotions wherever they go. They are wholly incompetent to govern, and competent only to scatter, confuse and produce anarchy. Fanatical in mind and lawless in acts, they spread dragon's teeth broad cast in their fiery train. The white men—the Indian—the poor negro slave, all feel the woes of their false philanthropy, their false patriotism flowing from their lips polluted with crime, ignorance and brutality.—Crisis.

LIBERAL CONSTRUCTION.—Old Abe is in danger of losing a good portion of his army, as he neglected in his proclamation to make the qualification of freedom in favor only of the black slaves. We heard a soldier asked the other why he had come home at this time? He replied by saying that as old Abe had issued a proclamation freeing all the slaves, he felt entitled to his benefits, and in consequence started for home where he meant to stay. This fellow gives the proclamation a very liberal construction.—Sellinggrove Times.

Two Republican newspapers in Illinois, one in Edgar and the other in Ogle county, have recently repudiated that party and joined the Democracy.

Over eighty thousand laborers of Ohio have petitioned the General Assembly to pass a law excluding in the future, negro and mulatto immigration into that State.

The property of the late Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, is valued at fifteen millions of dollars, mostly landed estate.

## Pardoning Rioters.

The Danville Intelligence and Sanbury Democrat censures Governor Curtin severely for pardoning the rioters recently convicted for grossly maltreating an old man named Eyer last summer in Columbus county. A full trial the jury found the defendants guilty, and the Court sentenced them to a fine of \$50 and the costs. The political friends of the parties—who it appears were rank abolitionists—made an elaborate statement of the case to the Governor, who the Bloomberg Republican exultingly says, "at once made out and sent back an unconditional pardon." Old man Eyer was a Democrat.

Upon these facts the Sanbury Democrat exclaims: "Can this be possible! Is Governor Curtin the guardian & protector of riots and mobs in Pennsylvania? Every newspaper in the State ought to publish the outrage and if Governor Curtin is thus going to interfere and defeat the ends of justice, and destroy personal security, then there is no means left but for every Democrat to defend himself when thus assailed. Curtin's term of office expires next fall, and he will be the last of his kind."

The Danville Intelligence remarks: "Such is Republican justice. Law and order vindicated by the courts, but the Governor defies them—the people desire peace and quiet, the Governor hurls at the idea—the culprit are found guilty of a breach of the law, and fined—the Governor makes the people foot the bill. Is it any wonder that the country is in a state of anarchy and civil war, when justice, law and order are set at defiance."

The latest and blackest plot invented by the Abolition party to betray and deceive the people, is the publication of resolutions said to have been adopted by volunteers, indignantly condemning and spurning the policy of their respective States who are moving for peace. We do not believe that there are one thousand privates in the federal and confederate armies combined, who desire a prolongation of the present bloody war, or who would not rejoice to hear peace proclaimed, and gladly throw off the knap sack and lay down the musket to resume their peaceful occupations as industrious citizens. We believe the fighting material of both armies to be in favor of and eager for an honorable and speedy adjustment of all difficulties between the two sections, but the lace and ribbon officers who were indisposed when a battle is to be fought and whose principal delight and service consists in drawing greenbacks, drinking brandy, and being out on furloughs, they are clamoring for war, and they are the authors of the resolutions which our able Abolition contemporaries are flouting in the faces of the people. We want to see the original with the signatures of the boys attached to it, or hear their tongues endorsing the sentiments therein, contained, or we can believe that they scorn and spurn the men who are laboring for the peace of the nation, the life of the soldier and the happiness and content of his family.—Lebanon Argus.

SNOWBALLING IN THE ARMY.—A letter from the 26th N. J. regiment, dated the 25th ult., states that they were at Camp Fairview and had just been defeated in a snowball contest with a Vermont regiment.—About 1000 men were engaged—400 Jerseymen against 600 Vermonters. After enduring on the engagement, skirmishes were thrown out on both sides, and the conflict ended with color flying and the band playing. Bory O'More, Colonel Morrison against led his men, ordering them to "charge," "charge on mass," &c., and for some time the issue was doubtful, the air being filled with the flying balls, and each side cheering lustily. The line of the 26th at last wavered, and though the reserves were brought up they were of no avail. Colonel Morrison and other officers were taken prisoners, an embarkment in the rear of the 26th was captured, and the balls prepared for the defense were used against them, the colors of the 26th were taken, and their headquarters seized by the victorious Vermonters amid deafening cheers. The prisoners were subsequently released.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY NORTH AND SOUTH.—Is it not a suggestive fact that the rebels at Richmond and the other Confederate celebrated Washington's birthday with the same vim, vigor and splendor as the people of the North? Does not this show that all local prejudices put aside—the people of the North and South still have the same patriotism and the same heart? Should not this teach us that if the leading extremists of both sections—the leading bigwigs at the South and the abolitionists at the North—were put down the masses of both divisions of our country would soon unite fraternally and eternally? Neither section will give up Washington, the father of the nation; and if both would but follow his advice, and make the mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity, we should have no more civil wars.—Washington is still the father of the American people, and the responsibility of our present troubles rests with those fire eaters of Yancy, and those fanatics at the North who have preferred the example of John Brown, to the conservation of him who is really "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."—Exchange.

It is related that one of our Generals some time since was requested to open a church somewhere in Virginia for public service, and telegraphed to the Secretary of War to know what to do. "Go to," was the Secretary's dictatorial reply, "but the clerk put it more mildly and told the General to 'Trust in the Spirit of the Lord.'"

The Rev. Alex. Smith, a clergyman of patriarchal looks and age, but loose morals, of Walworth county, Wisconsin, has been caught marrying a second young wife, when his first wife, with a family of grown up children, was still alive.

Over eighty thousand laborers of Ohio have petitioned the General Assembly to pass a law excluding in the future, negro and mulatto immigration into that State.

The property of the late Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, is valued at fifteen millions of dollars, mostly landed estate.