The Watchman.

P. GRAY MEEK, } Editor.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Friday Morning, April 24, 1863.

Democratic Meeting.

A meeting of the Democracy of this County will take place in the Court House on TUESDAY EVENING 28th inst., (Court week.)

Hon. W. H. Witte, and other able speakers from a distance will be present and address the meeting. All those who are in favor of a restoration of the Union under the Constitution as it came to us from our fathers, are respectfully invited to attend.

J. D. SHUGERT.
Chairman Standing Committee.

Democratic Meeting.

A meeting of the Democratic citizens of Furguson township will be held at Pine Grove, on

SATURDAY, MAY 2d

in the evening. A large attendance of the Democracy of the surrounding district is requested, as business of the utmost importance will be transacted. The organization of the party upon its ancient firm basis, and the primary movement for the distribution of sound Democratic doctrines will form a part of the proceedings of this meeting.—Hon. Wm. Wallace of Clearfield, and J. H. Orvis Esq., formerly of Lock *Haven*, are to address the meeting.

J. S. M'CORMICK. *Sec'y.*

The Duty of Democrats.

There is a plain and imperative duty imposed upon every democrat, and which we would impress more forcibly upon his memory—a fearful responsibility resting upon his acts—a great work which every lover of the principles of Democracy should assist to accomplish. It is to save our Government and maintain the liberties which were purchased by the blood of our forefathers.—Whether by peaceful means or force, it *must* be done. The age demands it; the world demands it; the great future demands it; right, justice, truth and the perpetuity of the last great Republic demands it; and no difference how great the sacrifice, how difficult the task, or how momentous the obstacles to overcome; every true lover of his country should prepare to do his part.

Those who would not see the work of their ancestors blotted out—the government, founded upon the principles they died to establish, overthrown, must unite heart to heart, hand to hand, money, body and soul, with the fixed and settled determination to preserve and protect their rights and privileges at all times, at all hazards and under all circumstances.

To overthrow abolitionism, which has labored for years to establish a monarchy upon the ruins of our republic, and degrade the white race to a level with the negro; to crush down puritanism, which has ever sought to trample out the rights of the people and dictate its own creed and conventionalities, will require the greatest efforts of all. No one should flinch or falter, or be discouraged at the magnitude of the undertaking; none should hang back waiting for their leaders to urge them on; ready, willing and determined every one should be.

A *Union* whether it be of all, or only part of the states under Federal jurisdiction at the time of Lincoln's inauguration, governed as puritanical abolitionists would govern it, would be but a mockery and a curse, a bloody farce, played upon a wronged and outraged people. We know their purposes and have felt their power during the last two years. They are no more fitted to administer the affairs of a Republic, than the devil is to rule or reign in heaven.

We know there are those who object to our course, ones who bend with the blast, weak kneed men, cowards who fear to stem the tide of fanaticism and folly, and say it is useless to attempt an opposition to the plans and policy of this administration, men who cry "war" when with war men, and "peace" when with those who are laboring for peace, those who would cling to what they call "policy," though the government perish for want of supporters to its *principles*, but they are not the ones to look too; they only follow when the danger is past.

Abraham Lincoln and his supporters have been tried and found wanting; they have squandered millions upon millions of dollars to free the negroes of the south; murdered thousands upon thousands of our best and bravest men to coerce *Sovereign* States—destroyed and pillaged homes to enrich themselves, and spread desolation and death broadcast over the country to accomplish their own designs. Can a Democrat aid or encourage them in their work of destruction longer? we think not.

No *Democrat* believes that "Slavery, must be blotted out before the *Union* can be restored. No follower of Jefferson and Jackson is a disciple of coercion; no one that believes in eternal justice will assist in carrying out emancipation proclamations, or confiscation bills; and no person who would see the old Union restored in all its strength and glory, can countenance by word or deed a further prosecution of a war, which has proved to be for niggers, spoils and speculation. Opposition to it should be the shiboleth of Democracy hereafter, and those that howl war to please the supporters of the administration should be remembered when offices are to be distributed, they are no Democrats, and should not be treated or listened to as such, but are demagogues, who seek personal aggrandizement at the expense of the people.

There are certain definite and fixed *principles* which form the basis of the Democratic party, and have ever been the corner stones of our Republic when they are forgotten or cast aside, we can bid adieu to all hope for the perpetuity of our institutions and the preservation of our individual liberties. Though dark and threatening clouds may overhang our pathway, and our prospects for the future look black and grim, yet if the people, the honest masses of voters will stand firmly by the *principles* of Democracy, heeding not the leaders, who for temporary success would don new doctrines, all may yet be well.

To restore the government as bequeathed to us by our ancestors, to hurl from power those who have burdened us with taxation and trampled upon our rights. To stop the frightful war that is now being waged by wicked men for conquest and spoils, and to bring back *peace* and prosperity to our bleeding and broken land, is the mission of the great Democratic party of to-day. It is our *duty* to labor that these ends may be accomplished, and upon our success rests the future hopes of this once great republic.

Is the Union League Political?

The members of this organization are making a desperate effort to convince all unwary Democrats, that they have no political motives to subserve in its establishment. They asseverate with all imaginable earnestness that *party* has nothing to do with them in their efforts to establish these Leagues. This is one of the coolest pieces of effrontery ever attempted to be palmed upon an intelligent community. There never was a more intensely partizan and virulent organization set on foot in this country than the *Union League* is. It is the same game our opponents played in 1854 under the guise of "Know Nothingism," and repeated again in 1861 as the "People's party." There was nothing political in either of these parties of course. They did gull many Democrats into the first and a few into the second by this mean deceptive of *no party*. They are now trying to *repeat themselves*. This exhibits not only a defective taste, but also a barrenness of expedients. Could they invent no new trick, no untried dodge, or were they so well satisfied with the workings of this one, as to wish to try it again? No party! *to* south! Ashamed of their old names, their old principles, their old party organizations, and now wish to form a *no party* party.

Not political Not partizan! There is not a Republican politician in the land who is not into it. Every abolition office-holder from the President down to a post-master, constable or Judge of the Court, is upholding it. While on the other hand *no democrat* who stands well with his party belongs to it. Some few upright ones have been deceived into it, but as soon as they learned its character, withdrew from its contaminating influence in disgust. I is also true they have *purchased* some who have *possessed* democracy, merely as a cover for their venality and selfishness, men weak in the knees, weak in the head, and corrupt at heart. These *fellows* for the promise of positions as *examining surgeons, provost marshalls, deputy marshalls* and candidates for *sheriff*, have traded the questionable standing in the Democratic party for *honorable* (?) positions in the Union League! Still it is true that *not one Democrat* belongs to it, and yet it is not political!

But what are the objects of the League? To maintain inviolate the the principles of a republican form of Government? Not by any means. But on the other hand to overthrow this Government, and establish a military despotism in its stead. The League holds that Abe Lincoln is the Government. That patriotism consists in supporting the old rail-splitter in all he does or says, right or wrong. The members of this traitorous band openly avow (where they are strong enough to speak boldly their principles) their preference for a monarchical government to the one we have been living under for seventy-five years. The whole work of these men is to advocate and defend the partizan acts of the abolition administration, and to impress upon the minds of the people the maxim that "the King can do no wrong," and Abe is their King.

No one ever heard one of their stump speakers advocate one solitary Democratic principle, nor speak with approbation of one of those solemn guarantees of the rights of private persons incorporated into our federal and State constitutions. No one ever heard the slightest disapproval or condemnation of the many acts of usurpation and tyranny practiced by the present Administration, fall from the lips of the Union Leaguers. They have no words of condemnation for the wholesale frauds and corruptions practiced at Washington and Harrisburg. They find no fault with nobody in the North but Democrats and approve nothing but abolitionism. Men who have stolen millions from the people within the last two years are admitted into fellowship with the League, while honest patriots who have labored all their lives to preserve the Union and perpetuate the Government, are denounced as traitors because they are Democrats. They are a band of abolition thieves, corrupt monarchists, negro-loving disunionists and sycophantic traitors. No patriot, no honest man, no lover of his country, can or ever will, belong to this *Union League* All of them are now secretely, and in a few months will be openly, in favor of acknowledging the independence of the South, dividing the country permanently, and establishing a despotism in the North, with negro equality as one of the fundamental principles. This is *shoddy patriotism*. This is *abolition loyalty*. And this is the character, object and purpose of the Union League.

☞ Quite a muss was kicked up in New Berlin Union county, by Sergeant W. Kephart of Rock Forge this, county, on Saturday last. It appears that Kephart is acting as assistant Provost Marshall in that district, and attempted to arrest a man by name of Humel said to be a deserter who was attending the funeral of his only sister. The particulars of the case as near as we can learn are as follows: Humel was seated in the church listening to the funeral sermon of his sister when Kephart had him pointed out and presenting a Colts revolver at his head said: "You are my prisoner." Humel drew his pistol, when Kephart fired, the ball taking no effect, Humel then fired but without doing any injury, after which Kephart fired several times wounding Humel mortally. We have heard of Military officers committing outrages, and desecrating churches in the South and West, but this is the first instance we believe that has happened in the old Keystone.

It is said that Kepeart had Humel pointed out to him several times befor this but never made any attempt to arrest him. why he should choose such a time and place to show his authority we can not imagine.

☞ The Democratic Club meetings held in the room adgoining the WATCHMAN office are growing larger and larger every night.—The last meeting which was held on the evening of the 18th inst., was addressed by N. L. Atwood Esq., of Flemmington, and an abler or better speech we have not had the pleasure of listening to for a long time, Mr. Atwood is an easy and convincing speaker, and from the way he handled Abolitionism and Abolitionists, proved that he had the will as well as the *ability* to flail completely all who sided with the treason mongers and usurpers that now control the goverment.—We hope it will not be long until Mr, A. pay our town and club another visit.

THERE is no news of importance from the army this week. "Joe Hooker," seems to have forgotten his "fort," and continues to keep his division lying quietly on its arms. Gen, Foster at Washinton N. C. has received reinforcements, and is now considered to be out of danger until the Confederates get after him again. The "Government" has concluded not to take Charleston at present, consequently has withdrawn the fleet from that place. We understand it is going up the Mississippi river to try Vicksburg a "whack," where Admiral Farragut ran the "gauntlet" so successfully with his fleet.

☞ We have received from the publishers J. Walter & Co., of Cincinnatti a copy of the record of Hon. C. L. Vallandigham. It contains a truthful record of all the political acts and speeches of this great Statesman and leader of democracy in the North, from the time he first entered the arena of politics to the adjournment of the last Congress together with a splendid steel plate engraving of him. This work should be in the hands of every Democrat in the North, and we trust that it will meet with a ready sale.

HORSE STOLEN.—We learn that a dark bay horse, with a star in the face, a small slip of white on the nose, left hind leg white almost to the knee, and sprung a little in the front knees, belonging to Jno. L. Gray Esq., of Half Moon, strayed or was stolen on Sunday night last in the stable of Mr. Russle Showalter, residing about two miles from Phillipsburg, on the old Erie pike. Mr. Gray offers $20 reward to ony one who will furnish information where the horse can be found.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"*A Teacher*," we cannot publish your communication, it is too personal.

"*Branch D. Nollow*." We mailed the papers you wished several days ago, hope you have received and found them all right,

"*E. D.*" Some perhaps would, but we could not under any circumstances.

"*Baltimore*." We should be pleased to to hear from you again.

☞ We are pained to annouce to our readers the death of our much esteemed friend, Adjutant R. Lipton, of the 148 Regiment P. V. He was just on the eve of returning to his command in the army, when he was taken with a violent attack of hemorhage of the lungs, which soon terminated in his death. He was interred in the cemetery at Milesburg.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—A meeting of the Democracy of Ferguson township, will be held in Pine Grove, on Saturday, the 2d day of May. The meeting will be addressed by William Wallace, of Clearfield, and J. H. Orvis, formerly of Lock Haven. Let the Democrats of Ferguson turn out *en masse*, as business of importance will be transacted.

The abolitionists knowing that their party is politically damned, have cloaked it under the name of "Union Leaguers," and intend nominating for Governor a "war Democrat," that is a man who supports the administration in all its acts, and is willing to be their tool in carrying out any measure, no matter how infamous or unconstitutional.

☞ HARPERS MAGAZINE.—This excellent Monthly is again upon our table, equal if not superior to any former number. Those of our subscribers who wish to obtain a real live Magazine, filled with valuable information and interesting reading matter, should enclose $3 to Harper Bros., Franklin Square, N. Y.

Bigotry in the Army.

We are pained to hear that the Connecticut and main soldiers engaged in the burning of Jacksonville, Florida, manifested an excess of bigotry which disgraces them as soldiers, and renders them contemptable as men. The facts concerning the case we find elsewhere, and only refer to them here to demand that the Government shall put an effectual stop to these digusting and brutal exhibitions. God never blessed a cause when its defenders defy him, blaspheme His sanctuary, and pollute what is dedicated to His sacred service; and such wanton and and terrible insults to His Magesty as were offered in the desecration of the sanctuaries of the churches at Winchester, Virginia and Fernandina and Jacksonville, Florida, will not pass without a swift and a sure retribution.

There may be, and no doubt are, other sacrileges of which we never will know; crimes that are locked up in the breast of the prepetrators, there to rankle, and perhaps, alas, to consigh them, in the end, to eternal perdition; but those of which we do know are sufficient to bring a withering curse from on High; on the made fools who

"Rush in, where angles fear to tread."

As Catholics, we have had nothing to do with making this war, but unfortunately, we suffer from it as much as those who had.—Friends in the New England pulpit, "who wear the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in," not content with compassing the division and destruction of the Union, and, as a consequence, a slaughter by wholesale of its once happy people, take care to teach their ignorant besotted minions to do in the South what they have done so often—and so well, in the North—to plunder, and to desecrate and destroy Catholic churches.

The Government must no longer permit this if it wishes to preserve the respect and good will of the patriotic seldier in the field, and of all sensible, right-minded people at at home. Let it punish these men in such a way that all of their kind will learn that they are no longer in bigoted, narrow-minded, Puritan, New England; let it be so prompt and terrible that when the fanatics open their mouths to blasheme, or stretch forth their foul hands to pollute, they may cause at the rememberance and tremble.

Consolidation—The Purse and the Sword.

A pamplet from a Boston Lawyer, Mr Whiting, who is now of course in Federal employment in Washington, (in the War Department) prepared the logical way for Consolidation in the three leading acts of the last Congress:

First—The Bank and Loan Bill providing the *Money*.

Second—The Conscription Bill providing the *Arms*.

Third—The Habeas Corpus Act, threatening all with punishment and imprisonment who express their views on this PURSE and SWORD.

These three acts unite the Purse and the Sword in the president, the very definition of Despotism—and the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act threatens all, with incarceration, who argue against such a fatal Union.

But in these three acts of Congress are further evidences of Consolidated Despotism.

Act No. 1. (the Bank Act) is intended to cripple and destroy the State Banks, incorporated by the States, and owned by the people of the States.

Act No. 2 (the Conscription Act) is intended to take from the States, and incorporated from the States, the Militia of the States.

Thus, these acts of Congress cripple, or destroy.

1st. The State Banks.
2d. The State Militia.
3d. The State Courts.

These acts of Congress thus revolutionize destroy the whole framework of our form of Government, and convert a Republic, that is a Republic of Sister States, into a consolidated despotism.

All these points are susceptible of demonstration, but in an article too long for the newspapers.

It is the duty now of lawyers, hitherto ever the guardains of Liberty, even in the worst days of the Tudors and Stuarts, to study, and to show up those violations of our form of Government, and of the government itself to the people.—*N. Y. Express*

☞ STILL BETTER.—Our Lady readers who have heretofore received Godey's Lady Book, may doubtless imagine that it could be made no better; but excellent as past ones have been, the May Number in point of beauty and merit, exceeds them all.—Address, L. A. Godey, 323 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Price $3.

We have received several of the petitions asking the resignation of Jas. T. Hale which are signed by every Democrat in the district when they were circulated, that voted for him. This shows that the Democrats are determined to be placed right on the record.

☞ We have received the April Number of the 'American Journal of Insanity,' edited by the 'Medical officers of the New York State Lunatic Asylum.' It is an interesting and instructive quarterly, published at Utica N. Y. at $3 per annum.

☞ Dont forget that on Tuesday night next, the Hon. W. H. Witte is to address the Democracy of this county at the Court House. Let the Demograts turn out *en masse*.

☞ The Democracy of Benner township will hold a meeting at the Rock Forge School House, to-morrow (Saturday evening. Eloquent speakers will be in attendance.

☞ A friend of a soldier who is suffering from a wound that may cause him to be a cripple for life, the other day said to him:

"Well Tom do you feel like going back into the army when you shall have recovered from your wound?"

The soldier thought a moment and then replied;

"No I believe not unless I could go back either as an officer or a nigger."

—Do not anxiously expect what is not yet come; do not vainly regret what is already past.

—Prentice thinks President Lincoln has knocked too many men into cocked hats, and too few out of them.

—Barnum ought to cage his lightning calculator and exhibit him as a living specimen of a great American *adder*.

—A New Zealand chief maintained that he had a good title to his land, because he had eaten the former owner.

The Work Goes Bravely On.

A GRAND DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the democracy of Penn and surrounding townships, was held in the Town Hall in Millheim, on Thursday evening, April 9th. The meeting was organized by calling Frederick Kurtz, of Aaronsburg, to the Chair, and electing the following named gentlemen Vice Presidents:—Daniel Kramer, Jno. Miller, Henry Krumrine, of Penn, George Mark, of Gregg and J. D. Shugart, of Bellefonte, and R. M. Magee, of Miles, Secretaries.

Col. R. Keller then delivered an address in the German language, in which he showed that the Administration party has been from the beginning, a sectional, disunion party; how our present Chief Magistrate entered Washington, for the first time, like a thief in the night, unlike his illustrious predecessors, how he said in his inaugural addresses, "I have no right or inclination to interfere with slavery, &c. But after gaining the confidence of the people, he turned, and with a scratch of the pen, proclaimed all the slaves in the South, with a few exceptions, free. He urged upon the people to organize and be ready, to be loyal to the Constitution, to use no harsh means, but to battle for the total overthrow of our opponents at the great tribunal of freeman—the ballot-box, and to resist all attempts to take from us our just Constitutional rights to keep up and strengthen the Democratic party, for with it rests the future destiny of our country.

Mr. J. H. Orvis was then introduced. He spoke in an able manner, in which he handled the abolitionists without gloves. He showed, conclusively, that the opponents of the Democratic party had been, from the beginning, in favor of a different form of Government—a strong central power—a monarchical system. He quoted to show that the boldest of their leaders now come out and admit that the old Union is not what they desire. If Abraham Lincoln had told the people, two years ago, that he wanted to attempt to force the South into submission by slaying and crippling a million of men, entailing a debt of over twenty-two hundred millions of dollars, and after two years of warfare, would have only commenced the contest, and that he would then, by proclamation, abolish slavery, and force this principle upon the people by military power, would they have come us as they did, and have given him their support. He quoted from General Jackson's farewell address: "The Union cannot be maintained by the coersive powers of the Government alone." He urged upon the Democracy their duty to obey every constitutional law enacted, the high destiny of the Democratic party, to show to all nations that we are only worthy of a better Government than this Administration would force upon us. He reviewed the boasted *war power* of the Administration, but showed that there is no such thing as a war power, but what is contained in the Constitution—all outside is usurpation. No such thing as "Military necessity" outside the limits of the Constitution. Where is the military necessity whether the negro shall be free or slave? to proclaim that the slaves we could not catch should be free after the first of January? Where is the military necessity for imprisoning men outside the limits of the State for disagreeing in political sentiments? He urged upon the people to be law-abiding and thus avoid a revolution in the North, for when once commenced, no one can foretell its ends.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of the meeting, published in the Democratic county papers.

A vote of thanks was returned to the speakers for their able and patriotic addresses.

Resolutions, in the German language, in favor of an armistice and national convention were read and adopted.

A preamble and resolutions were handed in by a lady, whose husband is in the army, were read and adopted.

R. M MAGEE, *Sec'y.*

For the Watchman.

Pioneering the Way.

It frequently happens that emigrants in removing to new and unsettled countries, especially where extensive forests abound, are obliged, before they can reach their destination, to turn pioneers, and prepare a road over which to pass. This not unfrequently requires considerable labor, and causes unpleasant delays; sufficient in some instances, to cause the intended emigration to be relinquished entirely. Persons, therefore, who contemplate moving to unsettled countries, generally endeavor to ascertain, if possible, the most direct and practicable route to their distant homes.

This practice of preparing the way, or pioneering, is not alone confined to those who remove from one place to another. It embraces more than the felling of trees, the building of bridges, and removing obstructions of different kinds, which impede the progress of the emigrant train It is most strikingly apparent in the actions and even language of those who are courting public favor. I was greatly amused, a short time since, at reading a communication which appeared in the WATCHMAN, sighed by a gentleman who seemed to be wonderfully impressed by the necessity of certain public measures, in regard to the schools of this county.

Such manifestations of ardent zeal in the cause of education and human improvement, I regarded as something not to be expected, seemingly so disinterested, so ardently devoted to the promotion of public good. My surprise, however, was speedily dissipated when on reference to another column I notice that this same devoted steward of public interests had announced his name as a candidate for County Superintendent. Then I understood that his article was only intended to pioneer the way to the above mentioned position. It seems the writer of the article referred to, viewed the road before him, considered its various windings, and the obstructions he would be likely to encounter; and after due deliberation he arrived at the sage conclusion that in its present state "it is a hard road to travel." And in order to more clearly define the course, he resorts to an expedient in general use among pioneers, viz: of setting up "sights." He erects, if my memory does not betray me, five "sights," which he supposes will so distinctly mark the course, "that a wayfaring man, though a fool, shall not err therin."

CENTRE HALL. W. A. M.

The End We Aim at!

The Revolution party that is using the thing Lincoln, is flinging itself into an unknown future. It *hopes* to create for itself an existence that has no roots in the traditions of the past—no foundation nor reason for its being in the sentiments, habits, and customs of the people over whom these abolition revolutionists are hoping to dominate Happen what may, these revolutionists must fail. The Revolution that freed the Thirteen States from England, and every other, Revolution that was ever a success, was an appeal against abuses as *innovations* and an appeal to the *real, practical*, and cherished, institutions of the country as previously existing.

These revolutions, of the New England Abolition kind, must fail. They must, and will be, submerged. The important question is, by *what* are they to be superseded? The important question is, when the people throw off these as incapables, will they accept some other demagogue as their *master*—some "War Democrat," like Beastly Butler, or some "*Peace* Democrat," like Fernando Wood with his "single eye," who will lend the other eye either to a *war* meeting, to get up a *flag fever* in 1861, or to a *peace* meeting to anticipate the reaction two years later, as may best serve interests that the "single eye," has constantly in view? Or, will the *people*, as our grandfathers hoped they might be educated to do, learn to discriminite where their own—*peoples*—interests lie, and demand of those who claim to be their leaders, to pursue the course that is to bring happiness to the people.

Every disinterested Northern man, every Northern man that is not black with fanaticism, or dominated by the hope that the pending revolution is to establish a Northern Puritan Commonwealth, must earnestly wish that the old Union might be restored. At the South, at least for the time being, the feeling is different. There the mass of the people believe that disseverance from he North is to enure their benefit They think that the North, and especially the East, has grown rich at the expense of the South, and, while this financial consideration could never of itself have brought about the rupture, now that the Union *is* broken and that violation has been followed by unutterable atrocities, unknown to civilized war, it is the sentiment of the people of the South, never again to acknowledge in any sense, "fellow-citizens," the people that they hold responsible for the outrages they have suffered.

We are not arguing the case, but only stating how it stands. If the virtue of the people of the United States bears any proportion to the aspiration they have been in the habit of cultivating—if, at the North, and at the South, our bitter adversity will leave the people better in both sections, we believe they may hereafter see the dominating reasons for all these Sovereign States standing together in a common league as a Confederacy of some kind once more. The chaff and fustain of some Richmond and other Southern papers, in opposition to this idea, is simply contemptible, It is written by penniless Bohemians, as destitute of moral character as of political influence.—For *our* part, we will as little sue, or beg for a renewal of alliance with the South, as we we will help to force any such alliance upon them, while their people are opposed to it.

But, we believe that sound judgement, when passion will have time to subside, will dictate, at the South as at the North, that political alliance—is a measure of mutual advantage. It will be necessary to recognize and provide for the difference of habits of life and thought in the two sections.—Those differences, wide ones, existed, from the first between the New England race and the rest of the country. The weakness of the several States, on emerging from their colonial existence, was a motive for Union that no longer exists. But the certainty that the several States, or several clusters of States, could not go on seperately without wars with each other, and that Foreign Powers would find means to intrigue with with some against others, were the most powerful motives for agreeing to the Federal Union, with all its hardships, and these motives exist still, in more exaggerated proportions.—*Freemans Journal.*

Questions for the Union Leaguers.

Are you ready to swear true allegiance to the Constitution as it stands?

Do you believe that it is the supreme law of the land, and as such deserves to be defended by every citizen in it?

Are you for the restoration of the Union, with or without slavery?

In case the slave States should offer to return to their allegiance, with their institutions unimpaired, will you consent to recieve them?

Do you beleive that the supreme Court is the highest judical body in the nation and that its decisions are final?

If such is the fact, are not all citizens who refuse to acquiesce in its verdicts, really enemies of the country?

Who are the true friends of the Union—those who desire to hold our public officers to a strict responsibility for their acts, who sustain the laws until they are pronounced unconstitutional by the proper authority, who denounce thefts upon the treasury, and are for carrying on the Government as it was conducted by Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson—or those who sneer at the Constitution, violate the laws they do not like, encourage corruption, and uphold the illegal measures of Federal officers.

Is opposition to an Administration treason to the Government?

If so, where are those who abused Presidents Jackson, Pierce Buchanan and other Democratic Chief Magistrates, "traitors?"

Supposing that the Democrats should be successful at the the next Presidential election, and some statesmen whom you do not like, as for instance, Gov. Seymour, Gen: M'Clellan, Mr. Bigler, Vallandigham, or Fernando Wood, is our next Chief Magistrate, will you give him as cordial a support as you do Mr. Lincoln?

The answers given to these questions will readily enable any one to decide who is an honest friend of the Union, and who is not We would advise our readers to cut them out, and whenever the class who boast all the loyality in the country, is heard setting up their Pharisical claims, to put him to the test.

Organizatin is Victory.

It is very evident from the result of the spring elections in this State, that the Democratic sentiment is vastly on the increase. Indeed throughout the entire North the Democratic party has made large gains, except in cases where "picked men" were sent from the army to bolster up the Abolition cause, and defeat the will of the people at the polls. Wherever the question of approving the illegal and unconstitutional acts of the present imbecile Administration was fairly presented to the masses, they repudiated the policy and, condemned the measures, which have been inaugurated by the President and his Abolition followers.—They witnessed the exercise of a fearful abuse of power. They saw men dragged from their homes, and incarcereated in military prisons. They beheld Congress daily engaged in the passage of acts which were intended, slowly but surely, to steal from the people the rights and privileges they enjoyed under the Constitution. And, viewing all these outrages, as men jealous of their rights and determined to preserve them they spoke their condemnation at the ballot-box, and plainly told "the powers that be," that they had been "weighed in the balance and were found wanting.

The Democracy at the North have fought a good fight; but they must not rest upon their arms. Greater battles must be fought, and nobler victories must be won. They must thoroughly organize themselves in every county, township, and borough. They must form Democratic Clubs to meet and counteract the insidious influence of the Jacobin "Leagues," which are now being established throughout the Northern States. These "Leagues" are nothing more, nor less, than Abolition conclaves. Occasionally a weak-kneed Democrat is induced to enter them, and is marched in to the tune of "Will you walk into my parlor? said the spider to the fly;" and no sooner is he caught by the snare that has been laid to entrap him, than he becomes one of the most abject and subservient of his Abolition associates. Let the masses be rare of these so-called "Union Leagues," and cling with unwavering fidelity to their time-honored organization, The campaign in this State will open on the 17th of June, when the Democrats meet at Harrisburg to nominate candidates for Governor and Supreme Judge. But the work of organization should be begun at once, and be carried on incessantly until the day of election. This will insure a victory. Without it, we do not deserve success.—*Phil. Age.*

The Poor Contraband.

"Way down upon the old Plantation,
Far, far away;
There's where my heart is turning ever,
There's where the old folks stay."

These words, constituting a portion of a familiar ballad, rapturously received whenever sung, seem to have been displaced for other songs, but none contain more truism and feeling sentences than it, and now since the war has turned topsy turvy everything, and changed amiable people into ferocious beings, and unsettled and familiar firesides we are brought to remembrance of the plaintive, truthful couplet, serving as our text, by finding that the unfortunate contrabands are involuntarily singing.

"Way down upon the old Plantation,
Far, far away."

even though they are enjoying freedom, and are under the immediate control of their sympathizing friends. If any real friend of the ebony race of the South, one who has been preaching against slavery, will only go among the "freed black citizens," and ask "how do you come on?" the response will be 'freedom am something, but give me my old master way down upon the old plantation. Dis nigger didn't wash his clothes down dar, and whew! the work is harder now, and the living much worse." True as steel, true as the sun imparts warmth, it is the experience of every freed darkey.—What will become of the aged women, the little children? Under the care of their masters they had every comfort, time for working, time for dancing, and time for enjoyment, and if their condition will be improved by the course adopted by the Administration, let us know it.—*Frederick Union.*

☞ Gov. Curtin sent in a letter to the Legislature before its adjournment last week, announcing his determination to withdraw from the canxass of a re-nomination for governor. Failing health, and the offer by the President of a Foreign Mission at the expiration of his present term of office, are the reasons given for the withdrawal. Pretty shrewd in Andy. He sees the utter impossibility of the election of one of the abolition stripe, and hence clears of the track.

☞ That the United States Supreme Court will soon decide the Emancipation proclamation unconstitutional, is now the report in Washington.