The Watchman.

P. GRAY MEEK, } Editor.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Friday Morning, May 1, 1863.

☞ A press of job work, and the usual business of an editor during court week, viz watching for patrons who wish to pay arrearages has prevented us from paying that attention to our editorial and local columns which is necessary to make them interesting to our readers.

We have been informed that the Democratic meeting which was to be held in Pine Grove on Saturday the 24 inst., has been postponed on account of the impossibility of the speakers to be present.

Signs of the Times.

In an other part of to-days paper will be found the proceedings of one of the largest and most enthusiastic democratic meetings ever held in the Court House in this place, every nook and corner in the spacious room was crowded to the utmost extent, though no efforts had been made to attract the multitude. There was no placards sent out days in advance, no hand-bills flaming over the country, no drums or fifes with their clattering noise, no fire works and rockets, nothing but the simple notice published in the WATCHMAN alone, telling that the Democrats, not intimidated by the Jacobin Leagues, meant to have "a talk," and hundreds at once answered the call. It was no forced gathering that had taken weeks of labor to squeeze together, but the spontaneous outpourings of the noble and true men from all parts of the county, met to express their views, and show that no matter to what means the minions of the administration may resort to check liberty of speech, liberty of the press, and the vote by ballot, they cannot subjugate the independent yeomanry of the country. Gloriously did they rally together, nobly did they perform their duty, and well may we look with brightened hopes to the coming election, when offices now disgraced by miserable Abolition tools, will be filled with honest, patriotic Democrats.

In the Secretaries report will be found a synopsis of Mr. Witte's speech, from which a faint idea can be formed of its excellence, but in a report of that kind, or an article like this, written as they are, hurriedly and without time, justice cannot be done the speaker. When we say that it was one of the ablest speeches ever delivered in this town, we are but telling what every one admits, and what the abolitionists feel to be fearfully true. Mr. Witte is no coward, like an honest man, he speaks boldly and fearlessly, tracing the causes of our troubles to the right place, and charging home upon the abolitionists the design and desire to break up this Government. Mincing words for no one, he read the history of the abolition traitors in language that could not be misunderstood or denied. In fact he spoke as none but a Statesman and a patriot could speak, and we may add that *such* a man we should love to see fill the gubernatorial chair.

The resolutions passed, speak for themselves, we give them to the democracy without comment.

A glorious augury of future success at the polls, was this outpouring of the democracy of "old Centre," and it remains but for those who would see our good old party triumph completely, to put their shoulders to the wheel, and help roll on the ball.

The Next House of Representatives.

This house will be composed as follows:

	DEMOCRAT.	REPUBLICAN.
Maine	1	4
New Hampshire	1	2
Vermont	1	0
Massachucetts	0	10
Rhode Island	0	2
Connecticut	1	1
New York	17	14
Pennsylvania	12	12
Deleware	1	0
Ohio	14	5
Indiana	7	4
Wisconsin	3	3
Minneso	0	2
Kansas	0	1
Oregon	0	1
Missouri	4	5
Michigan	1	5
Total	75	88

Republican majority so far, 13

The following States yet remain to elect:

California	3
Kentucky	9
Maryland	6
Western Virgin a	3

It is pretty evident that the border slave State men will hold the balance of power in the House, and that no extreme Abolition measure will be enabled to pass.

But what can the House do? All the appropriations have been made for two years ahead, under the Constitution. By that time its own existence will expire! It can repeal no laws, because the President and the United States Senate are against it. It can debate national questions, and that is about all it can do, so far as we are able to see.

☞ The news from the army this week is uninteresting. It is reported that the confederates are about making another raid into Pennsylvania from Western Virginia, how much truth there is in it we are not prepared to say, sensation reports cannot be believed at all times.

Democrats of the Townships.

Friends in the cause of constitutional liberty and the freedom of the white man, in the political divisions called townships, or in some States towns, do not now—your spring elections are past, and in so many of these townships gloriously passed—suffer yourselves to be disbanded or disorganized. Your work in the defense of your dear-bought rights, guarded by constitutional law, is only fairly begun. You have yet a greater work before you, and let one evening, at least, in each week be set apart for consultation, and preparation to organize for the fall campaign. By these meetings at which some one or more will always speak, or at least talk over the condition of the country, you will be able to learn what your political enemies are about, where they hold their *secret* oath-bound conclaves, and also what false rumors or open lies they spread abroad for the purpose of catching the unwary.

When you thus ascertain what is going on, you will be able to meet and counteract it. You will be able also to ascertain the amount of reading matter furnished your townships, and compare notes as to its value and reliability. Such meetings, interviews and intercourse, will inspire confidence and give strength to your efforts, and efficiency to your work.

De Tocqueville, in his very elaborate and emarkable book on American Democracy, gives the division of political organizations into these small neighborhood towns or townships, as one of his reasons, not only for the successful struggle of the American people in establishing a free constitutional government, but its strict preservation up to the time he traveled through this country and wrote his book.

They teach people to practice their rights as a free people, as in common schools, preparatory to large and more extended labors in the political vineyard. They vote by townships or districts in their largest elections as well as in their more immediate and home concerns. They thus learn and feel the importance of self-reliance; and to these nurseries of freemen must we look in the last resort, and fall back on them as upon first principles. Let no township, therefore, think itself of too small consequence to engage in so great a work—let no individual of a township, or even a school district, a still more confined political division, think himself of too little consequence in this great last contest for freedom, to act his part, and act it well. Neither has he any time to lose or to slumber. He can at least walk over of an evening, a quiet balmy spring evening, to his neighbor, with whom he can hold friendly and patriotic intercourse, and talk over these matters, and then seek out a third and a fourth until the whole townships gets together and publicly organizes.

One hundred and seventy thousand voters sound, sensible, constitution loving men, men whose heads are right, and hearts sound to the core, in perpetual motion, determined to maintain their liberties and their personal rights under the Constitution and law, plainly and devotedly expressing their opinions, keeping always the order and character of their great truth in strict discipline and subordination to every thing just, and in accordance with our free institutions, and their fortified power will be impregnable, and their influence a complete success, when combined as a whole throughout this State or any other State.

MEN OF THE FARMS AND THE WORKSHOPS to you, all must look for the salvation of our country and the white man's liberties. To you all eyes are turned. We look not up to those who have blossomed, and ripened, and mildewed in the sunshine of popular favor, matured, nurtured and made prominent by your confiding virtue. While here and there we see one bright star glimmering through the misty firmament, as beacon lights beckoning us on to safety and honor, a thousand have disappeared to await a clearer sky and a calmer sea. We must, therefore, fall back on the oarsmen and the laboring hands, *and from which we never should have departed.* We shall, therefore, not only gain strength at the polls, but secure virtue, without which success is a mere *show* without substance, a *triumph* without *victory*.

We need not anticipate what our political opponents are going to do—we have but to *take them at their word*, and accept their *actions* as a sufficient proof of their *designs*. These are enough—they lay broadcast over the country—they fill the records of legislative bodies—they stand rivited on the leaves of the statute books, and all time and all history will attest the truthful record of their unborn.

Freemen of the Townships! read, ponder and act wisely, that generations yet unborn may bless you. "Act well your part; there all the honor lies."—*Crisis.*

We wonder if the fanatics of Boalsburg thought that by refusing the use of the academy to the Democrats of Harris township to hold a meeting in it would prevent the truth from being circulated in that portion of God's creation. If so we rather immagine their eyes will be opened to see the mistake they made, about the time of the fall election. The Abolition Traitors have the use of the building whenever they wish it, and to ostracise democrats they will find is not a very profitable business. But let them, like their predecessors in Boston close their little Faneuil Hall upon patriots there are Democratic Barns in that township where Democratic meetings can and will be held, there is a democratic sky above and a Democratic earth beneath a free air, and a free country where men *can* and *will* express their opinions. So pile in black backs your days are numbered.

The greatest fool we have heard of for a long time, is the one at Milesburg, who thinks he can frighten democrats into the "Union League," by telling them that the "Copperheads" will all be "hung up."—The old idiot, we suppose, don't remember that there is about fifteen hundred more "Copperheads" in this county, than men of his stripe, and that they have determined to be tread upon. Beware viper.

Democratic Meeting.

In accordance with a public notice, a large meeting of the Democracy took place in the Court House, on Tuesday evening, the 28th inst.

The Hon. S. T. Shugert was elected President.

Mr. Alexander moved that the following gentlemen be elected Vice Presidents, which was agreed to

J. Macmanus.	John Campbell.
T. M. Hall.	Dr. S Strohecker.
John Bing.	W. Allison, Jr.
Robert Hunter.	W. S. Musser.
Col. P. W. Barnhart	James Taylor.
R. Connelly.	Maj. A. Hunter.
David Kreps.	Jesse L. Test.
Fred. Kurtz.	Samuel Noll.
Daniel Riley.	Austin Hinton.
John P. Packer.	W. M'Coy.
Cap. John Hunter.	Capt. G. Shaffer.

John Cook.

On motion of Samuel Gilliland Esq., J. S. Barnhart and W. H. Laurimore were elected Secretaries.

It being announced that the Hon. W. H. Witte, of Philadelphia, was in town by invitation of the Democracy to address them, Maj. W. F. Reynolds, D. G. Bush Esq. and Mr. Gilliland were appointed a committee to inform him that the meeting was in waiting. On motion of J. H. Orvis Esq., a committee of five persons were appointed on resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The following is the committee: J. H. Orvis Esq., J. H. Morrisson, J. Hosterman, Col. J. Rishel and J. G. Moyer.—Mr. Witte made his appearance in the midst of the most enthusiastic applause, was introduced to the audience by Maj. Reynolds, and addressed the meeting at length upon the important questions now agitating the country.

He reviewed the history of the Democratic party as the history of the Country, and traced the first Secession Ordinance to the Chicago Platform. Every State except Kansas had come into the Union under a Consititution formed by the Democratic party, and that party, that had thus developed the growth of the Government, could not be otherwise than loyal to the best interests of the country. He brought home to the Abolition party the work of their treason in well merited terms, and charged upon them the full responsibility to which their sectional fanaticism justly entitles them to share.—He alluded to the treason of the people of Boston, in refusing Faneuil Hall to that great American Statesman, Daniel Webster, in consequence of his devotion to the Constitution and the Government. He told how treason had been working for years all over the Eastern States, in urging disobedience to constituted authority, how the laws had been set at defiance by the Irrepressible Conflict Doctrine Advocates, and what had been the consequences. How industriously the people of New England had been laboring to educate their children in opposition to the institution of slavery and its constitutional rights. How the clergy labored to create a fund by instructing the children to deposit their contributions at Sabbath School and at Churches, not in the boxes for the usual christian and charitable purposes, but in one placed beside them for the benefit of the Kansas Emigrant aid society. He alluded to the warnings that had been given by the Democrats everywhere against the propogation of such principles, and such palpable violations of the Constitution. He referred to the great question of opposition which had been urged by the Abolition party, to every measure that tended to giving slavery in the South the benefit of its constitutional rights. He glanced at the present Administration when it first came into power, how it promised to carry on the war for the purpose of preserving the Constitution and the Union, and how it has yielded to the influence of Abolitionism in waging the war as one for the extermination of slavery. He spoke in a convincing manner of how this party expected to correct the unconstitutional measures of this rebellion by the unconstitutional acts of the Administration as a military necessity. He referred to the uprising of the people, how democrats co-operated in the war to preserve the Union—their loyalty to the Union—their self sacrificing devotion to principles, and the forbearance which they have exercised under the unprincipled charge of treason which the "no party" or "Union League" has been endeavoring to thrust upon them. He hurled back with scorn and indignation the charge of "traitor," and in speaking for himself he spoke for his party. He urged implicit obedience to law in all its constitutional measures, and counseled moderation, patience and forbearance, until we could remedy the acts of the present Administration at the ballot box.—He spoke in unmeasured terms of the pretension of patriotism to the Constitution, by the party, which has been so remarkable for its denunciation of the Constitution, because the Constitution tolerated slavery.—Mr. Witte's remarks were eloquent and patriotic, and were frequently interrupted by demonstrations of the most enthusiastic applause.

Mr. Orvis, on behalf of the committee on resolutions, then reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted collectively:

WHEREAS it is the right of the people under all republican forms of Government, to peaceably assemble for the purpose of consulting upon public affairs, and expressing their approval or disapproval of the course pursued by their public servants.

And whereas this right has been recognized and expressly guaranteed in the Constitution of the United States, in providing that Congress shall pass no law "abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; and of the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances;" and in the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania by declaring, that "the printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the proceedings of the Legislature or any branch of the Government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof; the free communication of thoughts and opinion is one of the invaluable rights of man; and every citizen may freely speak, write and print on any subject, being responsible for the abuse of that liberty:"

And whereas the free and untrammelled exercise of these inherent rights of American citizens, is the only security we have against the profligate, corrupt, and despotic tendencies of *power*, under each and every form of human Government; and the only peaceable means left the people, for compelling those, who, for the time being, are entrusted with the powers of Government, to be honest, and faithfully administer the laws so as scrupulously to protect the rights of individuals:

And whereas we are met together on the present occasion for the purpose of discussing political questions, investigating the condition of public affairs, and freely expressing our opinions concerning the propriety of measures which have been, and are yet proposed to be pursued by those in administration; now therefore be it

Resolved by the democratic citizens of Centre County in public meeting assembled:

1st. That we cherish an abiding faith in the wisdom and patriotism of those great and good men who originated and moulded our system of Federal Government, which the experience of seventy five years has demonstrated to be the best Government ever established over such an extensive territory and for the protection of so many people.

Second. That we do now, and ever will, discountenance the insinuations of designing men, that the general government as established by our fathers has proven a failure, and that it has become necessary to resort to the despotic ideas and practices of monarchical establishment of Europe, for the maintenance of the Union and preservation of the government.

Third. That we are in favor of supporting the general government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the best and surest protection against the encroachments of foreign nations, and the most reliable guaranty against internal dissentions; and to this end we will maintain every provision of the Federal Constitution, inviolate, whether such provision contains a grant or limitation of power.

Fourth. That the State Government must be maintained with all their reserved rights and powers, as the most competent administration of our domestic affairs, and the surest safeguard against *anti*-republic tendencies; the history of the whole world teaching us that in a great and populous country, with diversified and conflicting interests, the rights and liberties of individuals cannot be properly protected and secured, if the local governments are destroyed, and all power and authority consolidated in one central government.

Fifth. That we deprecate the action of the present federal administration, in attempting to wrest from the several States, the constitutional control ever their own militia in seizing the control of Railroads, Banks and other State institutions and various acts tending directly to the overthrow of the rightful powers of the State governments and the consolidation of all power in the hands of the federal administration.

Sixth. That we view with contempt the action of the President and his advisers, in dismissing brave and meritorious officers from the army in language unbecoming gentlemen, for no offence but differing from the President in political opinions and exercising the rights of an American citizen at the ballot box; and also the action of other high government officials in threatening to turn the army now in the field against the freeman of the North for exercising the freedom of opinion and of speech; and we recognize in these several acts a settled purpose on the part of the supporters of the present Administration, to intimidate American citizens and prevent them by threats and violence from exercising the great and invaluable rights of freemen.

Seventh. That we denounce as illegal and unconstitutional, the acts of government officials in suppressing newspapers and denying them circulation through the mails; in arresting peaceable citizens upon military warrants, in States where the civil authorities are in full operation; in transporting them beyond the State and district where the crime, if any, was committed, and in denying to them all the rights and privileges which the Constitution secures to every person accused of a criminal offense.

Eighth. That we are opposed to the confiscation Act, and the abolition proclamation issued by the President, believing them to be impolitic and unconstitutional, tending directly to aid and strengthen those in opposition to the government by crushing the Union sentiment existing in the South at the commencement of the war while at the same time they distract and divide the North by leading many to believe the purpose of the administration is the abolition of negro slavery in accordance with the doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict," instead of the restoration of the Union upon any constitutional basis.

Ninth. That we are in favor of an economical administration of every department of the government, and therefore denounce as highly criminal, especially in times of great public danger and stress, the wholesale extravagance corruption and frauds which are unblushingly practiced everywhere by the parasites of Curtin and Lincoln.

Tenth. That we will submit to, and obey, all laws duly enacted by Congress or the Legislature of Pennsylvania, until the same shall be repealed or declared void by the courts; while at the same time we will on all proper occasions boldly and fearlessly exercise our rights as freeman to question the policy of any enactment, to test its constitutionality before the proper tribunals, and if we disapprove of any measure, to attempt its repeal by free discussions and legal effort at the ballot box.

Eleventh. That the democracy now is, and ever will be, in favor of the restoration of the old Union under the federal Constitution as our fathers formed it, and to accomplish that purpose we will give a hearty support to any administration in all its Constitutional and proper efforts to accomplish the same; but will oppose by all lawful means, any proposed measure which we believe will prevent the consummation of that great end.

12. That we repudiate the heresy, now advanced by the Abolitionists, that the persons holding political offices are the *Government*, yet we disapprove of all factious opposition to an administration because of difference in political opinions, and this has ever been the principle and practice of the democratic party as is shown by the hundreds of thousands of its members who volunteered in this war, as they believed to support the government even while it was in the hands of an Administration holding political sentiments differing entirely from their own.

13. That we entertain undiminished confidence in the wisdom of democratic principles and in the patriotism and fidelity to the Union, of the democratic party and here invite the cooperation of all good and patriotic men to uphold those principles and restore that party to power, believing that upon democratic principles and by democratic men alone, will the Union ever be restored or the government properly and faithfully administered.

On motion of D. G. Bush, a vote of thanks was tendered to the speaker.

The meeting then adjourned with three cheers for Mr. Witte, three for the Constitution and the Union, and three for the success of the Democratic party.

Southern View of the Connecticut election.

The Connecticut Election has gone against the Democrats. Gold has fallen on the strength of the Republican success, obtained no doubt by bribery, and the hopes which rested on the triumph of Seymour have fallen to the ground. The importance of this defeat of the Democracy cannot well be exaggerated; for if the result had been otherwise the North-west would have risen, the peace party would have been organized on a permanent basis, the next meeting of Congress would have been followed by a summary abrogation of the imperial powers bestowed upon Lincoln, by the Abolition Congress just ended, *and a cessation of hostilities might have been confidently looked upon, at or before the close of the present year. Lincoln has succeeded, Connecticut is lost, and with it goes the hope of an early peace, based upon party action at the North, which so many entertained.*

So be it. Whatever is, is the best in the long run. The Yankees may now run the full length of their tether, and that is all that is necessary to insure a fearful retribution of the manifold wrongs inflicted on the South. Had the Peace party, of which Seymour and Vallandigham are the chiefs, succeeded at this time, many fearful wars would have been arrested, and the hand of the avenger of blood would have been stayed. But justice would have been defrauded; they who drew the sword would never have felt its edge in all its keenness, and the nation, which in its pride and hate heaped outrages so countless, and crimes so heinous upon the heads of its innocent brethren would have returned to the blessings of peace without a conception of the horrors of war in its own land, and by its every fireside.

It was not philanthropy alone, or a large hearted sympathy for the South, that brought from Vallandigham and Seymour those earnest aspirations, those fervent entreaties, those eloquent appeals for peace, which the Southern press have lately republished. It was common sense, the far seeing perception of intellects not deluded by fanaticism, a certain looking forward to the wrath to come—when the measures of Lincoln's enormities shall be full, his power consolidated, his satraps and soldiers swarming in every stronghold, city, village and hamlet in the land, his unbridled will inflicting daily cruelties greater and still greater upon all who dare to oppose him—when, in a word, the bitter fruits of despotism being fully ripe, the hour shall strike for a people oppressed by intolerable tyranny, but remembering the freedom so lately lost, to rise in their might, unarmed and unequipped, yet burning with vengeful fury, to contend against the armed, organized, perfectly drilled and skilled officered legions of the oppressor.—Then will come back the poisoned chalice which the scornful and vainglorious North commended to the lips of the South. Then a revolution, fiercer than that which desolated France, will begin, to end, no man knows where or how. Then the blood of their slaughtered Southern brethren, which has been so long crying from the ground for vengeance, will be appeased by the sights and sounds of terror, the conflagrations, massacres, riots, battles, great and small, which will sweep the North from one end to the other. Then the Abolitionists, so eager to provoke war, so slow to engage in it, will know what war is. Hitherto it has been a pretty pastime to them. They have reaped riches, honors, offices from it. Then will it be what they have made it to us of the South; nay, worse, far worse. And when that frightful time comes, as come it surely will, the innocent and the guilty must suffer alike.

This is what Vallandigham and Seymour wished to avert when they pleaded so earnestly for peace. But the divine purpose cannot be thwarted; the penalty of blood-guiltiness must be paid. *The election of Buckingham destroys all chance of a speedy peace—all prospects of a party which might overturn the abolition tyranny through the mild and lawful instrumentalities of the ballot boxes.*

By their own acts the people of the North have made Abraham Lincoln their despot, and they must abide the consequences. With the Connecticut election passed the best opportunity they will ever have of deposing the tyrant and of restraining his power by peaceful means. Nothing is left but the sad resource of fierce and bloody revolution.—There is literally no escape from the most sanguinary civil war that ever disgraced the annals of human history, except a universal acquiescence in absolutism. This would be by far the best solution of the troubles in which the North is already involved, and those still greater which are rapidly approaching. But the people will not accept such a solution. The revolution in the North cannot be averted. It is doomed, in the inevitable order of things. It may be delayed; but it will as surely come as suffering follows crime.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Exhausting and Bloody War.

The following may be regarded as bold language; perhaps the abolition "loyalist" may be disposed to denounce it "treasonable," yet it is the language of a republican member of Congress uttered on the floor of the House during the last session, and we adopt it as unquestionable truth, and yet it is but an approximation to the whole truth in relation to the war and its management:

Debt and taxation are the inevitable necessities of war. Every day that the war is prolonged the debt is increased. The daily increasing debt of two millions five hundred thousand dollars must all be raised by taxation in some form or the debt will not be paid. The Government is spending at a fearful rate the accumulations of former years of prosperity. Every dollar of debt contracted becomes a first mortgage upon the entire property and productive industry of the country. It effects the laborer, farmer, mechanic, manufacturer, merchant, banker, commission merchant, professional man and retired capitalist. Every pound of tea, coffee and sugar used is taxed to pay the expenses of the war, and the person using these articles of daily consumption pays the tax in the increased price. Every person that uses wine, brandy, whisky, beer, segars or tobacco, pays a portion of the war tax. All necessary articles of dress such as shoes, boots and hats and wearing apparel, are taxed in like manner, and all superfluous and unnecessary articles, such as silks, laces, diamonds and jewelry, are heavily taxed. Every person that rides upon the railroads, reads a newspaper, draws a check, or sends a telegraphic message, is taxed for war purposes. Every body is taxed every day to pay the expenses of the war. This war debt is a mortgage alike on all the productive industry and property of Republicans, Democrats and old line Whigs, conservatives and Abolitionists. All these classes of persons are taxed alike to pay the war debt. Every Democrat or Republican who chews tobacco, drinks beer or bad whisky, pays his portion of the war debt the same as the conservative who drinks his choice wine. This war tax is already beginning to be noticed by the people: but, as the war is procrastinated and the debt increased, the burden *will be more* deeply felt. While we are running along at forty miles an hour under the pressure of irredeemable paper, necessarily issued and circulated to prosecute the war, the present taxation is easily paid, and there is a seeming prosperity, but a reckoning day will surely come. Look at the immense army in the field, their commissariant, supply of trains, ambulance corps, sutlers, teamsters, hangers on, idlers and assistants of all kinds, extending over a line of military operations of more than four thousand miles, and you will be impressed with two important facts:

1 The enormous expenditure necessary to their present support and the future bounties and pensions that must be paid.

2. The number of men that are withdrawn from industrial pursuits, and the consequent loss of productive industry which ought to be added to the wealth of the country.

All this immense army add nothing by their labor to the wealth of the country, and the expense of supporting such an army devolves upon those who do labor, and those who have already acquired property. What a mighty drain this war is upon the productive energies and resources of the country. It is, indeed an exhausting as well as a bloody war.

This may be regarded as bold language; perhaps the abolition "loyalists" may be disposed to denounce it "treasonable," yet it is the language of a republican member of congress uttered on the floor of the House during the last session, and we adopt it as unquestionable truth, and yet it is but an approximation to the whole truth in relation to the war and its management.

KENTUCKY AND THE WAR.—The Louisville (Ky.) *Democrat*, which has been a war paper all along, comes out openly against giving any support to the Administration, and declares that the only way to break down the bloody and destructive Abolition war policy is to refuse supplies. It declares that it cannot and will not "support a war upon States and populations, in violation of the Constitution and for the destruction of State constitutions, laws and institutions." The editor sees no way of stopping this programme but by "refusing it *any* aid."—This is both sensible and practical. To talk about being opposed to the policy of the Administration and at the same time lend it every aid and assistance to carry out its policy is to talk nonsense. Still more foolish is it to suppose, as some do, that they can disconnect the policy of the war from the war itself. Whoever aids the Administration now aids to carry out Abolition principles, and hence becomes an Abolitionist—yea, a practical Abolitionist. Such is the exact position which every support of the Administration, whether in the field or not, now occupies. It is the logical consequence of the position which the Administration has taken. It has driven every man to chose between supporting Abolitionism or refusing it all support and encouragement. Sad, indeed, is it for the country, that so few of those who have been beguiled by its deceptions have the courage to break away from its embraces. The flesh pots are tempting. There are few, in this age, who would rather be doorkeepers in the house of the Lord, than to enjoy the pleasures of Egypt, even for a short season.—*Caucasian.*

What a County Superintendent Should not do.

Mr. EDITOR:—You have heard much that a Superintendent *should* do. Now I presume you would like to hear what he should *not* do.

1st. He should not permit the political faith of gentlemen to debar them from addressing County Institutes, nor that of a newspaper, to disqualify it to publish his educational notices.

2d. He should not permit a desire to be re-elected, to lure him from and honest and impartial fulfilment of his official duties.

3d. He should not, when it is unnecessary, expose the faults of teachers; because he would then be taking from them what could not enrich him, but what would make them poor indeed.

4th. If he desires to be re-elected, and professional teachers are his competitors, he should not then inform the public that their qualifications did not entitle them to the certificates he sanctioned—or, gave them

NELO·

ABOLITION DESPOTISM.—A correspondent of the Boston *Courier*, writing from Manchester, N. H., relates several instances of workmen having been discharged from the mills there for having voted the Democratic Ticket, and whose families are now depending upon public charity to save them from destitution. One of them an old man named Foley, had sent three sons, the support of his old age, into the army, and all of them had died in the service. This was his reward for a patriotism that had made desolate his own heart in use to defend the Government.

The Hartford *Times* has published columns containing instances of similar tyranny in Connecticut. In one instance, an infirm old man, not employed in the mills, voted a white ticket, (the Administration tickets were yellow,) and the magnanimous owners of the mills wreaked their vengeance upon his daughter by discharging her from work, and turning him and his family out of the little house in which they lived. In Plymouth a man having refused to vote the Abolition ticket, his family, in his absence were turned out of the house, the furniture was thrown into the street, and a family of negroes were installed.

We might quote hundreds of similar instances if we had the space, but these will serve to show the spirit of New England Puritan patriots who are now so boisterous in protesting their love for the Union. The case of Foley here related is a test of their sincerity, and it reflects not a whit more of infamy upon the overseer who ordered his discharge, than does the dismissal of Lieutenant Edgerly reflect upon the Administration. Edgerly was a Lieutenant in the New Hampshire Fourth Infantry, a regiment whose ranks have decimated by disease and battle, and which was sent home to recruit, as was averred, but in reality to vote. He voted the Democratic ticket, and was dismissed from the service, the order for his dismissal assigning that as the reason.

READ

What the Democrats hope to do when they get into power.

1. They will restore the liberty of the press.

2. They will restore the freedom of speech.

3. They will restore personal liberty, by restoring the privilege of the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

4 They will re-establish the supremacy of the law, by subjecting the military to the civil authority of the country.

5. They will dismiss the army of provost marshals in the loyal States.

6. They will not allow the military to be drawn up in line at the polls, during a popular election.

7. They will not allow the voters to be bribed or intimidated by Government officials.

8. They will call shoddy contractors, rascally Government agents, and middle men to a strict account, and perhaps make them disgorge some of their *profits*.

9. They will stop all arbitrary arrests, and hold the party who caused them to be made, answerable for their crimes, notwithstanding the unconstitutional bill of indemnity.

10. They will endeavor by these and all other lawful means to restore the Constitution. And, finally,

11. They will use all their power, and all their statesmanship which they can master to their aid, *to restore the Union as it was* before an insane, fanatical party endeavored to carry out the unconstitutional Chicago platform.

Now, we call on the Abolitionists to give us their platform Let us see whether they have any thing else in view than to prolong the war beyond the next Presidential election, and use the military—to defeat the Democrats at the ballot-box. Will the people submit to it?

A SUGGESTION TO THE LEAGUERS.—General Sickles, in a letter replying to an invitation to attend a meeting of the N. Y. League loyalists, suggests as follows:

Of the regiments which the State of New York contributed to the army, in the spring of 1861, for two years, thirty-eight will soon leave the service. With the aid of the Loyal League, which has, I presume, extended its organization throughout the State, these regiments could be very soon restored to the army, with full ranks and renewed devotion to the cause.

Most excellent suggestion, and one worthy of the consideration of the Chester county "loyalists." The term of the 124th, Regiment, P. V., will be out in a few days.—Most of them are from this county. The Administration will need others to supply their places. How can these be furnished more promptly than by the "Leaguers" of the county, who are so full of *words* patriotism and fight, tendering their loyal bodies and services? What say you, gentlemen? Are you ready to *act out* your home professions on the battle field; or will you shelter yourselves under the $300 exemption, and leave the poor white man to do the fighting?

THE correspondents say Old Abe was grotesquely funny during the recent review.—He dined with Fighting Joe, and kept the table in a roar with his humorous allies.—*Boston Post.*

Several thousand poor fellows had gone to their "gory beds," but a short distance from where the President was, only a few months before; and yet he could be "funny."

Our public debt is swelling up at the rate of two millions a day, and crushing taxation stares the people in the face, and yet Mr. Lincoln can be funny.

Half a million of armed rebels are in arms trying to break up this hollowed Union, with the encouragement of all the European governments, and yet the President can be "funny."

Two hundred thousand brave men have found untimely graves, through the follies of the Administration, and five times that many are clothed in mourning, for fathers, brothers, husbands, sons or friends, and yet Mr. Lincoln is "funny."

What a "funny" man he must be!

☞ The deep sea telegraph cable between France and Algiers has failed.—It has been unavailable for three months and all attempts made to repair it have proved abortive.