

The Democratic Watchman.

VOL. 8.

BELLEVILLE, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1863.

NO. 25

Miscellaneous.

A HIGH HANDED COURAGE IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

AN AMAN SHOT BY THE PROVOST GUARD.

ANOTHER CITIZEN SHOT AT TWICE BY THE PROVOST GUARD.

On Monday night, one of the greatest outrages which have been perpetrated by the Provost Guard of this Borough in Higgins township, in this county. It appears from the evidence in the possession of the District Attorney, that a man by the name of Peter W. Kea, of Belvidere township, was appointed by the Provost Marshal of this county, Charles W. Power, to the enforcement of the laws in all cases to the houses of parties enrolled, but not consulted personally in regard to their names.

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THE PRESIDENT ON ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

It must be conceded, says the *Journal of Commerce*, that the President seems to exercise a power over the constitutional freedom of the citizen. It does not exist. No citation from the Constitution or law is given in favor of it. None can be given. It rests solely in the imagination of the President, whose letter assumes for him all the responsibility of these arbitrary proceedings. We trust that he will forbear to act on the theory he sustains. The people think differently and the best minds throughout the nation are grieved at such an effort as this, in favor of what almost every one believes to be an unauthorized exercise of power.

CURING A WIFE.

Mr. Dimlight, for the past ten years, has prayed every day that his wife would tumble down stairs and break her neck, or else die like a Christian in her bed.

The simple reason for this, that Mrs. Dimlight was fond of complaining, taking medicines, and having protracted interviews, with the doctor; all of which required money, and money Mr. Dimlight hated to part with.

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THE CLERGYMAN AND THE BURG-LAR.

The world of fiction hardly contains a more thrilling chapter than an incident which marked the life of R. V. Mr. Lee, who was recently cut down in his prime, while pastor of the Presbyterian church in the village of Watford, New York. The adventure, says the *Troy Times*, occurred on the night before Thanksgiving, a few weeks previous to the commencement of the rebellion, which resulted in the death of the clergyman, who was shot in the chest by a bullet fired from a rifle.

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CAN THE PRESIDENT HESITATE BETWEEN GEN. McCLELLAN AND GEN. HOOKER.

Gen. McClellan was relieved from his command after he had saved Maryland and Pennsylvania. He was relieved of his command after the battle of Antietam; and he was removed, ostensibly for being too slow, just when he was ready to start and give battle to the Confederates.

Gen. Burdette was appointed Gen. McClellan's successor. He changed his base (for he was bound to differ from Gen. McClellan) advanced like a mad bull against Frederickburg, and was indignantly whipped. He has since made war on the press on free speech, and on the liberty of private citizens, till his folly and his tyranny grew into proverbs, and he is now a man detested by the people.

Then came Gen. Hooker, who, on the strength of his testimony against Gen. McClellan before the Congressional War Committee, was promoted from a corps commander to be the commanding general of the Army of the Potomac. Fiery, brave and melodious strains of poetry, with wit and rhyme, greeted his advent. He has officiated, under oath, that the incompetency of Gen. McClellan had prevented our taking Richmond, and the inference was natural that he would take it now that he was in the place of Gen. McClellan.

But Gen. Hooker did not take Richmond. He spent some time and lost many thousands men, in taking Frederickburg, issued a proclamation to his troops that he had defeated the enemy, and then re-crossed the Rappahannock, and prepared for another fight, which has not come off yet.

Gen. Hooker is no doubt a good corps commander, and able to handle 20,000 men; but he has given no proof whatever of his ability to direct the movements of a large army.

The truth, the naked truth is, that General Lee has outgeneraled Gen. Hooker, with all the puttings and blowings of the Jacobins, so much for Gen. Lee. If Gen. Hooker were a great general, fit to command a large army, he could, at least, have held Gen. Lee in check. But he allows himself to be beaten by Gen. Lee at Chancellorsville, but to be out-maneuvered every time, and so far from that, Lee can hold him in check, while a portion of his army is invading Maryland and Pennsylvania.

The *Press*, yesterday, admitted that "Hooker's army outnumbered Lee's"; why, then, if Hooker is in his senses, don't he fight Lee, and drive his troops out of Pennsylvania?

After Gen. Hooker's defeat at Chancellorsville, President Lincoln was half inclined to relieve him of his command; but the War Committee in Washington, Mr. Grant, and Mr. Lincoln concluded to give him another trial. Does Mr. Lincoln know what his kindness to Gen. Hooker amounts to? Does he know the meaning of giving a defeated general another trial? It means this: I am willing to sacrifice another twenty thousand men, and some two or three hundred millions of dollars, to find out whether you are the general who is fit to command the Army of the Potomac.

Has the President a right to sacrifice the blood and treasure of the nation to a senseless Abolitionist, to a man who is not a general commanding the Army of the Potomac?

Why, would you, does Mr. Lincoln not give Gen. McClellan another trial? Is it because he, the President, is half inclined to relieve him of his command? Gen. McClellan to the Abolition board in Washington, and New England? Is it because he is afraid to raise the ire of his shoddy contractors? Is he afraid of the political party? Does he stand in awe of that male caricature in petticoats, who, without a blush on her brazen cheeks, denounced Gen. McClellan as an imbecile and a traitor?

We cannot judge of the condition of our Army on the Potomac, but we know that the appointment of Gen. McClellan would be a new spirit of life into it. We know that volunteers would cheerfully flock to his standard; that public confidence would at once be restored; and that our brave troops would soon again be in a condition to assume the offensive. If Mr. Lincoln refuses to listen to the voice of the people, leading his ear merely to his court sycophants, then, let him cast the fearful responsibility of raising our country and destroying the lives of our people, on the general commanding the Army of the Potomac.

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THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The position which the ignorant and infatuated King of Prussia has assumed in regard to the Chamber of Deputies, may lead to serious complications; but we do not believe that it will lead to a revolution. The probability is the King will abdicate in favor of his son, now thirty-two years old, who is extremely popular, and as his father is so old, he cannot be as bigoted as his father in regard to the Divine right of Kings. Whether they are mistaken in that the sequel will show. Meanwhile, it is quite clear that a constitutional government under King Frederick William I. is hereafter impossible, and that either the King or the people must yield. In every other country this would lead to revolution, but the Prussians are most conservative. They know that if they appeal to force, and are defeated, their constitutional government is gone; and they also know that the King, being now sixty-six years of age, will soon be tired of quarreling with them or die—gladly. They will then verify him by a constitutional protest, by refusing to vote the supplies in short, by opposing his government in every lawful way, till they get rid of him. This the Germans call "passive resistance," and a few years' patience, aided by the Queen, who is truly an enlightened, liberal princess, and the crown prince, who openly declares in favor of constitutional liberty after the model of that of England will quietly establish that security of freedom which it is impossible to realize under the present military rule.

The Polish question is still foremost in European politics; but it has not yet left the sphere of diplomacy, and is not likely to leave it. The Poles still hold out, and may do so much longer; but we do not believe that France and England intend interfering by force of arms. The great object of England and France is to separate Austria from Prussia and Russia; because, if Prussia, the Holy Alliance would at once be established, which would be dangerous to England and to France, and reduce them at once to the situation they occupied after the revolution of July in 1830. Austria is still isolated from Prussia and Russia; but her interests are special, and she is very far from entertaining the same opinions in regard to the Polish insurrection which are shared by the Western Powers.

But in this very position of Austria—the doubt that hangs over her course, and the peculiar interest she has in maintaining the *status quo* in Poland—which serves to unite France and England, and which will assuredly preserve the peace. France, separated from England and the smaller Northern Powers of Europe, might be compelled to draw the sword to put an end to a painful situation. Strong as she is by her resources, she can propose negotiations, while Russia cannot prefer to submit the question to a European Congress, in which she will find a hundred different means of protracting a final agreement, till the Polish struggle is ended. That in this state of things neither France nor England seriously entertain the idea of interfering with our interference war is self evident.

VILLAINS COMING TO LIGHT.—The New Orleans correspondent of the *Herald*, writes under date of May 27th.

On that our honest people of the North could come here and be behind the curtain for a few weeks, they would hold up their hands in holy horror at seeing those who are so intensely patriotic that they would, to use their own words, hang every secessionist and slaveholder higher than Haman! We have an army of these patriots here, who imagine they are practicing their rascality without fear of discovery. Some very rich developments will take place in a few days, showing in what manner Uncle Sam robbed on every side by those who are so intensely patriotic that they would, to use their own words, hang every secessionist and slaveholder higher than Haman!

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THE BARTQUAKE IN RHODES.

The following letter gives some details relative to the earthquake which has just lately desolated the Island of Rhodes. On the 22nd of April we had a more violent earthquake than was ever before experienced here. Not a building in Rhodes and in the villages had more or less badly suffered. The great tower of St. Michel has almost fallen to the ground, and the little that remains standing is every moment to tumble into the sea and block up the entrance. The light house tower is in ruins, as well as the palace of the Grand Master, recently converted into a prison; the walls of the town are more or less damaged, as well as all the churches. At Trnada only a dozen houses remain standing. Twelve other villages have been totally destroyed. There have been three hundred persons killed there and a great number wounded. Moreover the village which has suffered the most severely. Out of forty-six families only thirty-five persons escaped with their lives, and almost all of these have received more or less serious injury. I was at Massari the second day after the earthquake, and one hundred and twenty-six bodies had already been buried. Several families were still missing, and the place where their bodies had been could no longer be recognized. Five bodies were got out from the ruins during the quarter of an hour I remained there. It was a frightful spectacle and revived in me the sad recollections of the scene of the explosion of 1856. Lindos has suffered but slightly. We continue to feel shocks but they are decreasing in violence. Only thirteen persons have been killed in the capital. The French Vice Consul whose house is no longer inhabitable, has taken refuge with his family in our house, which has suffered but slightly. To complete the misfortune, three days after the earthquake a complete deluge of rain fell, so that the few provisions which the peasants had hoped to save have been completely destroyed. The weather is cold for the season, and the unfortunate people have no food nor shelter. They have lost everything—relatives, friends, houses, clothing, cattle and silkworms. Their misery is heart-rending.

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