Democratic Watchman.

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The War.

The Federal campaign in Texas, as at every other place, has proved a failure; Matagorda has been abandoned, and the troops recalled.—Brownsville is now the only place in Texas occupied in any force by the Federal troops. Strong reinforcements are being sent to the out posts in the Teche country, Louisiana, as a Confederate raid is feared.

Infidelity and the War.

With the best of men at the head of government, and when every possible effort is made to conduct a war by the rules which civilization has prescribed for the government of barbarous actions, it always leaves a baneful effect upon a nation which will not pass away for generations. Under all the restraints which can be put upon it, the community at large will always be greatly demoralized by the existence of war. But when to this is added the example and influence of an infidel Administration, such as that at the helm of our government avowedly is, the effect upon the morals of society is no less appalling than the horrors of the battle-field. When war with all its unavoidable evils is upon the one hand, and upon the other a set of public men who clamor for a new God, a new Bible and a new Constitution, because the old Constitution, the old Bible, and the ancient Lord God of Isreal, the God of Bethel and Mount Sinai are not upon the side of Abolition, we may well shudder for the future of our Country and our race. Perhaps there are few people who know all the dangers which threaten us under the guidance of infidels.—All the bloody scenes which were enacted in France in the last century, were in consequence of the dominion of a set of infidels, a practical exposition of the doctrines of Rosseau and Voltaire. Such mottoes and sentiments as that "death is an eternal sleep," "the Bible is an invention of man," and a thousand others equally blasphemous, were displayed everywhere, as the sentiments of the leaders of government, and the scenes which resulted, converting France into a Pandemonium, were some of the consequences. The men at the head of the American government are less open in the expression of their sentiments; but for that very reason are more dangerous.—Our officials, from Abraham Lincoln up, invariably close their public documents by the most solemn appeals to the most High, and ask his assistance in schemes which are the prompting of Satan. They pray to him to have the happiness of the people in care, while in their hearts they deny him, and by their actions violate His most solemn commands a thousand times a day. Mr. Lincoln issues a Message and Proclamation of amnesty, which set at defiance all the laws, not only of Christianity, but of civilization, and blasphemes God by asking his guidance, while declaring that his path shall be towards the Infernal regions. And it is not only in public documents that the infidelity of the party in power displays itself. By their actions in daily life they show the same disregard for the laws of God which is exhibited in every public transaction since the present administration was inaugurated. Infidelity seems to be the twin sister of Abolitionism, and they stand or fall together. Wherever the one holds sway, the other is surely found. They prate in their platforms and public speeches of the "twin relics of barbarism," poligamy and slavery," and the feelings of Puritan fanaticism are terribly exercised, lest the existence of these "twin relics" bring down upon us the judgements of Heaven. Yet slavery has the positive sanction of God, and surely the violation of a single law of the Almighty in taking more wives than one, is not so criminal as to deny every item of His Will, as revealed in the Bible. If "slavery and Poligamy" are horrible, because they are "barbarous," surely Abolitionism and Infidelity are more to be feared, as a plain indication of the direct interference of the Devil in the affairs of men. This two headed monster now occupies the highest position in our Country, and who has not observed the fearful change in the morals of our people? From the most Christian Nation on the globe, we have descended in the scale to be one of the most God-forsaken in the civilized world. Wickedness and sin are on every hand, and pretended ministers of God proclaim the doctrines of Satan from the pulpit, the shadow of death is upon us, and we have not yet felt the full measure of the wrath of God. It is useless to speak of the fearful increase of moral depravity in the last three years; every one has observed it, and watched its progress with fearful interest. Need we hope for improvement while our public offices are filled by men who defy and violate the laws of God and of humanity? The only way to change this State of affairs, and to roll back the tide of infidelity is to hurl from authority those who have caused all our misery. While the whole physical strength of the country is threatened with annihilation in useless war, a destruction of the morals of the nation threatens us on the other hand scarcely less fearful; truly we are begirt with fire. Whether or not the American people are equal to the crisis, the coming election will fully show. We will wait in hope; praying with the certain conviction that without a change made within the coming year, our destruction is inevitably, morally and politically.

God Speed the Work.

We are gratified to see that the working men of New York have made a move, which may have considerable influence in putting a stop to this unnatural fratricidal war. On Tuesday, the 1st inst, a tremendous mass meeting, representing all trades and occupations was held in New York city, at which resolutions were passed, declaring, that the present war is prosecuted for the benefit of the negro, and those who are reaping immense fortunes out of it, and that its results are to enrich the idle worthless few at the expense of the toiling millions. Another meeting is to be held in a few days, to inaugurate a movement in behalf of peace and reconciliation.

Since Abolitionism succeeded in commencing the war, there has not been a time better calculated for such an effort, and we hope it will be pushed forward with such earnestness that will *compel* the fanatics at Washington to pause and head the complaints of those who bear the burden this war is fastening to the backs of the people. The country has grown sick of blood, of mourning and of desolation. Too many fathers, brothers and sons have been offered up as a sacrifice on the black altar of Abolitionism; too many graves dot the lonely woods, the wasted fields, or mark the roadsides, too much want and misery, destruction and death has been meted out, for the people longer to relish a repast that brings only tears and regrets. They ask themselves what has been gained by these sacrifices and offerings to the God of war? Where is the recompense for the blood that has been poured out like water and the lives that have been given up as a holocaust to the demon of Discord and Hate? They look to Washington and see vapmyres feasting upon the life blood of the Nation—a court more corrupt than that of Louis XIV, reveling in all the luxuries of voluptousness and extravagance—crouching sychophants at the foot stool of royalty—base parasites, who sell their souls for gold, and gorge themselves upon the miseries of the country—demons like Danton, that demand their thousands of victims each day that their vanity may be gratified, or love of power satiated—and turn a way sick and disgusted with the scenes that are being enacted in this, once free America. They feel the tax that is now fastened to their broad sholders like a hidious nightmare, and know they are but entering the "crucible called debt," which must melt them to the use of base money changers, or force them to become the serfs of heartless task-masters. They see in the future nothing to hope for or no kind hand to turn away the destitution, that but bides its time, unless they arouse now in the majesty of their power and shake of the incubus that is dragging them down, down, DOWN. If this effort fails, if the voice of the workingmen is not heeded—if the counsel of the producers of our wealth as a nation, is not heard in the stately halls of the Capitol at Washington, then "woe betide us unhappy people." God grant that this move may be successful, and the white flag of Peace be flung to the breeze, which will be the harbinger of hope for an oppressed country.

"Have We a District Attorney?"

About matters of the kind, of which we are going to speak, we may be, by legal men, and others "booked up in the law," considered rather "green;" but there are times when the violation of law is so palpable, and the disregard of statutes so plain that the most obtuse can discern them, and even the "greenest" take cognizance of the fact. Such is the case to which we would call the attention of our readers—a question brought up by the inquiry of an honest old farmer, "have we a District Attorney?" A question we will admit, that has but seldom entered our mind, and perhaps for the reason that the gentleman now acting as deputy District Attorney, is much better qualified to fill the position than the man chosen by the people almost two years since. But waving all questions of ability, for there is plenty of room to doubt the fitness of W. H. Blair to fill the position, and passing over the fact that for almost two years he has been a commissioned officer in the United States service, we would inquire, by what authority he, *now* Provost Marshal of this Congressional district holds the office? As Provost Marshal he is acting as a United States officer, with a commission from the authorities of the General Government, and the Constitution of our State strictly prohibits any such, from holding any office in the State "*to which a salary is or fees or perquisites are by law annexed.*" Section 8, article 6, delares that "No member of Congress from this State, or *any* person holding or exercising *any* office of *trust* or *profit* under the United States, shall at *the same time* exercise or hold *any office in this State* to which a *salary is or fees or perquisites are by law annexed.*"

That *fees* are annexed by law to this office no sane man will attempt to deny, and that W. H. Blair is now holding an office of *trust and profit*, though it is a most contemptible one, under the United States, every man in the district knows. Why then is he permitted to act as Attorney for the Commonwealth in this county? The Judges of the supreme Court have decided that a deputy Marshal of the United State, is incompetent to hold office in an incorporate district of Pennsylvania. Why then has Judge Linn not declared the office of District Attorney in Centre county vacant? Is it because Wm. H. Blair is a "loyalist," a worshiper at the shrine of shoddy, a time server, who would sell his party and principle for a mere pittance of gregry greenbacks? Such is the conclusion the voters of our county must come to, unless he appoints a competent person to fill the office until the next general election; at which time they have a right to choose a person to fill the office of District Attorney for the [illegible]

—Quite a number of our Democratic exchanges are circulating the report that the State Senate at Harrisburg is organized since the election of St. Clair. Now we have watched with more than ordinary interest the proceedings of that body since the arrival of the person claiming to be a new member, but as yet have seen nothing to justify the conclusion.—Matters there stand precisely as they did, before the resignation of Major White was forged with the exception that there is one of a majority for Abolitionism, since the accession of the so called member, St. Clair. There has been no election for Speaker, and until that is done the Senate cannot possibly be organized. To accomplish this the Abolitionists will have to back down from the position they have more recently taken, which they will no doubt do in a way that will keep up a show of consistency, but in *reality* will be acknowledging the soundness of the grounds taken by the Democratic Senators. PENNY *will resign the chair, and the Seventeen Abolitionists will immediately re-elect him* which they may imagine will make their records satisfactory to the people; but it will fail, the flimsey gauze will be torn aside and the false position they have assumed will be exposed in all its naked ugliness to the gaze of a wronged and outraged people. That the Democratic Senators will stand firm to the last, we hope and pray. They have been right from the beginning, and to give up now would be acknowledging that they have have been acting from the basest motives—political prejudices. It is with them to prevent any legislation by an unorganized House, and the 254,000 Democratic voters of Pennsylvania demand that they do it.

—In the efforts of the Administration to secure their candidate the electorial vote of Florida, in accordance with the scheme of Abraham, which allows one man, and he a villain, coward and traitor, to rule nine of his fellow-citizens; they have added to the record, already so large, one of the most disgraceful defeats of the war, and sacrificed the lives of many brave men. When men are requested to sustain the dominant party, let them remember the massacre of Olustee, and how that our brethren were there wickedly sacrificed in an effort to carry schemes as unconstitutional as wicked, and which if successful would be the death blow to Democratic government. The whole of the military operations of this Winter, as planned at Washington, to be executed under the recently declared policy of the President, has been a disgraceful failure. How long will it require for our people to learn that the cause of all our misery and sorrow lies in a small circle at Washington, and to stop these things, restore peace to the country, and save the ruinous taxes that are now imposed upon them, it is only necessary to make a successful assault upon Washington?—Will they do it in the coming campaign.

ABOLITION PLEDGES WORTH NOTHING.—He who places any confidence in pledges of Abolitionists, is just as foolish as the man who built his house upon the sand. The Democrats of Centre, Clinton Lycoming, Tioga and Potter Counties were foolish enough to yield belief to the pledges of Jas. T. Hale and elected him to Congress. But before the election, one William Nixon, of Potter Township, Clinton County, requested Mr. Hale to state his position, which he did, Oct, 10th. 1862, as follows:

"In reply to your's of this date, I have to say that I AM FOR THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS, and believe the only legitimate object of the war should be to restore its rightful authority over the WHOLE UNION AS OUR FATHERS MADE IT. I want the Union restored with all the rights of all the States unimpaired.

(Signed.) J. T. HALE."

Some time ago, when Mr; Arnold introduced a resolution in the House to amend the Constitution so as to abolish slavery in every part of the United States, and when only one vote was required to lay the resolution on the table, James T. Hale refused to vote to do so, but voted against it. Then when the resolution came up for adoption, he dodged it. So much for his pledge. Abolition pledges are worth nothing.—*Selinsgrove Times.*

It is not ALONE the fault of James T. Hale, that the Democrats of this Congressional District, are placed in the position they are. The leaders that foisted him unto the party, for the poor, miserable plea of "expediency," should be held responsible. It was them that brought him out, and *but* for them he would not have stood the least shadow of a chance. *They* deceived the honest Democracy into his support, and James T. Hale lied to back up their assertions.

DISAPPOINTED IN PARSON BROWNLOW.—The Meridian (Ct.) Recorder, a Republican paper, is disappointed in Parson Brownlow and his paper. The following has a little bit of spice and pepper in it, and as Ben Johnson said to Sylvester, "if it dosen't, rhyme, it's true."

We have been sadly disappointed in Parson Brownlow's Knoxville Whig and Rebel Ventilator. We deem it calculated to do more injury than good to the cause of the Union, and are surprised to see respectable family newspapers quotting from its columns such paragraphs as those headed, "Go to Hell!" "These Infernal Lies!" "The Villainous Clergy!" "Hell Fire for the Rebels!" &c. The general tone of the Ventilator is repugnant, almost disgusting, to readers of refinement and delicate sensibilities, while its boasting and braggadocia ill accord with the logic do your duty performance of the editor, on the occasion of Longstreet's recent advance upon Knoxville."

—Dan Butler has issued an order forbidding white women to go through the lines without a pass from him. That will probably surround all respectable women that attempting to go through his lines.

The Criminal on the Stand.

Our readers will bear in mind that the following extract is not the utterance of some impaired, half-crazed copperhead, or of a "Million of Southern impaitizers," not from a "[illegible] double dyed democrat," whose presumed secession proclivities, render him the bitter enemy of the "government," but emanates from the Abolition brotherhood—from the dyed in the wool from the unconditional Union men—from the very head of loyalty—from the great men of shoddy loyalty and greenbacks—from men who sit in the councils of the King and talk, and joke, and drink, and swear, at the feast with him and for these reasons must have its influence upon the greenback followers of Abraham.

We have no objection, if the Chase faction from which the following emanates, and the friends of A. Lincoln, fight until like the Kilkenny cats nothing is left of either. It would certainly be a great blessing to the country, and mankind generally, and we earnestly hope it may go on, on, on, although we have no expectation that such a desirable thing will happen, for Chase and Lincoln, and the whole Abolition crew may fight like fiends, yet they would swallow every hard word they have said about each other and support the devil, rather than see democracy succeed and our country restored to peace and harmony.

"The effort now making to forestal the action of the Republican National Convention by procuring the formal nomination of Mr Lincoln in the State Legislatures, and other public bodies, is deeply to be deplored.

The more so because this movement originates with the recipients of Executive favor and patronage, some of whom hold high stations in the administration of Mr. Lincoln, whose object is to perpetuate their own power and means of pecuniary advancement, without any regard whatever to the welfare of the country. While these nominations are made to appear as though they emanted from spontaneous will of the people, the *animus* in reality is to defeat their will altogether, by producing such a public clamor in behalf of Mr. Lincoln, as to prevent the assembling of the National Convention at all; or if it should assemble, to force his nomination upon the country, irrespective of the popular will.

It is too early to commit the people to the fortunes of any Presidential aspirant. The issues of war are ever uncertain, and though we have every reason to hope our armies may have destroyed the rebel power before the meeting of the Convention, they may not. At all events, the people will be much better prepared to decide this question three or four months hence, than they can possibly be today.

Already has this premature action alienated many of the friends of freedom, who believe that even with a fair nomination in a full Convention, Mr. Lincoln cannot be re-elected to the Presidency.

If President Lincoln in defiance of the teachings of Jackson, in violation of the great principle which underlies our democratic institutions, and in the face of the solemn warnings of history, can now so wield his patronage as to secure his election for a second term, who so blind as not to see that four years hence he will have less difficulty in securing his election for a third term! For with an army of more than half a million of citizen soldiers under his command, and an annual patronage of a thousand millions of money, he can, if he has one half the brain attributed to him by his friends, have himself elected from term to term during his natural life.

Aside from the consideration of the second term principle, there is still another and more forcible objection to the nomination of Mr. Lincoln.

The people have lost all confidence in his ability to suppress the rebellion and restore the Union. It is impossible to put out of view the fact that there is a general feeling of disappointment in the loyal North, that after such a wasting of its precious blood, and such a vast expenditure of treasure, the the rebellion continues unsubdued; and all the promises of the Administration time and again for its overthrow have been falsified.

How is it that Jefferson Davis, with his slender resources, without a navy, without manufactories, is still defiant at Richmond, and has twice sent his rebel hordes across the Potomac putting in jeopardy even the personal liberty of Mr. Lincoln himself.

It will not do to charge it upon the rebel sympathizers at the North, for they have had no means of interfering with the orders of the President. The responsibility rest *alone* upon him. He has been weak and vacillating throughout, seemingly incapable of settling upon any definite line of policy in regard to the rebellion.

This vacillation and indecision of the President, has been the real cause why our well appointed armies have not succeeded in the destruction of the rebellion.

He has constantly been going between two theories, taking no positive ground for either, but holding on to the skirts of both.

Whether from the feebleness of his will, which has been unequal to the alternate pressure of the respective leaders of these theories or whether from the want of intellectual grasp, he has really been unable to comprehend their philosophy, or from the want of political principal and indifferance to truth he has with that species of cunning, which characterizes a certain class of lawyers, sought to ride both theories, for the purpose of securing his re-election.

The cant about "Honest Old Abe" was at first amusing; it then became ridiculous, but now it is absolutely criminal.

When the nation again places in the hands of a commander-in-chief the lives of all its able-bodied men, and all its material wealth, it will want a better guarantee than the antecedents of our jocular President furnish, that the power will be wielded ably, efficiently, and surely, for the perpetuity of the Union.

Should Mr. Lincoln be forced upon the country in defiance of the better judgement of the Republican party, and the Democratic party be judicious in planting a candidate for the prosecution of the war, upon the first theory above indicated, (which is their (their theory,) Mr. Lincoln will be most unquestionably defeated, unless he should be tempted in an evil hour, to use the military power in his hands suppressing the freedom of elections in the loyal States. A victory by the would be's is victory, but a lamentable defeat to the friends of liberty."

AN INCIDENT.—One of the coaches that left this city for Chillicothe, last week, carried a colored man on the outside, the inside seats being comfortably filled. When a short distance on the road some of the inside passengers proposed to make room for the negro. This was objected to by the other passengers, asking them a Federal army officer and the proposition dropped. A few miles further on a woman with a child was waiting to take passage and these passengers who opposed the negroe's coming in at once endeavored to make room for the woman, but those who were so desirous of admitting the negro, refused to give any room for the woman and the coach passed on without her. We give this as an illustration of the tender regard entertained for the negro by the Abolitionists.—*Circleville (O.) Democrat.*

A Social View of the War.

The evils brought upon our country by the civil war are, by no means confined to loss of life, and destruction of wealth and property. The social condition of some important classes in the community has undergone a change, which, if it shall be permanent, will be productive of results as fearful as the most gloomy prophets of the past have predicted. The pride of every honest man that has fallen in the field or in the camp, other results almost as stupendous in their final consequence, are worthy of consideration. That the social condition of every community has been sadly changed, is evident to every observer. The vindictive and malicious spirit substituted by the party in power, for the Christian spirit, which, with necessary wars should be conducted, and upon which Gen. McClellan proposed to subvert the men in power against the Federal Government, has diffused itself throughout the land. It has entered into the hearts of men everywhere, to such an extent as to control their political and social conduct.—It has entered into Christian Churches and alienated those who professed to belong to the kingdom of the Redeemer. It has in many instances subverted the teachings of the Prince of Peace, and instead of "Peace on earth and good will to men," it has proclaimed the reverse. It seems to have infused itself into the hearts of the dominant party everywhere, and intolerance, persecution and proscription characterizes all their conduct. This begets, on the part of their political opponents, indignation and corresponding bitterness. The result of all this is, an utter demoralization of society. Where such evil passions have sway, crime of all kinds run riot. Children are neglected and allowed to grow up in vice. Woman are debased by the very tone of social life. Men become reckless, crafty and dishonorable. Reproach is cast upon religion and infidelity consequently built up. Passions thus kindled are soon fanned into a flame, the result of which is physical conflict, and eventually, if not checked, a general conflagration of all the forms of society, and all the sources of happiness and virtue. All these things, and many more, have already come to pass in this country. What then becomes the duty of every good man? Certainly if he cannot stop the war, to remove from its control the vindictive and malicious spirit that has been the parent of all these collateral evils. When that is done and our rulers are animated by that high-toned principle of philanthropy and love for their fellow-men, that should ever characterize a Christian people, the evils of a war that its mildest aspect excites our horror, will be materially diminished.

We throw out these thoughts for the reflection of good and honest men of all parties. If the Democracy cannot triumph and establish their principles in power, let the good men in the other party contribute all their power to accomplish a thing so desirable as the mitigation of the calamities incident to the state of warfare. We know there are many good men in the Abolition-Republican party who regret these thing, and deprecate them in their hearts. Why don't they speak out and let it be known that they are not of the number who would carry on a war nominally to preserve our beneficent Government, in a spirit of wickedness? They owe it to themselves, they owe it to society, they owe it to the honor of their country, and they owe it to posterity, to do so.—*Iowa State Press.*

NEGRO BRAVERY.

The Abolition papers have been in ecstacies over the foolish stories told about the bravery of the negroes at Port Hudson. Of course, the story was false, for it is simple nonsense to talk of negro bravery. In any fair fight one thousand white men would easily whip ten or twenty thousand negroes, perhaps more; but just now we have a fair sample of the reliance to be placed on these *proteges* of the Abolitionists. The recent expedition which Lincoln sent to Florida in order to set up "a one-tenth State," has come to grief. The audacious Floridians refused to be "conciliated," and instead of appreciating the amiable joke of the "Amnesty Proclamation," they actually attacked the benevolent party of white men and niggers who were carrying the Lincoln boon to them. Silly people, to be so regardless of their own best interests! But to the point. An officer of a Rhode Island battery, writing home, makes the following revelation. He says:

"We went in with four pieces, fifty horses, eighty-two men, and four officers, viz.: Captain H., Lieutenant Myrick, Lieutenant Doyle and myself. In twenty minutes we lost forty-four men, forty horses, two pieces and four officers, when we managed to get off with what little there was left. *It was our misfortune to have for support a negro regiment who by running caused us to loose our pieces.* The fight lasted three hours, when finding his army so much cut up, the General ordered a retreat."

This was sharp work. "Forty-four men and four officers in twenty minutes," is over two per minute, and those forty-eight brave men, it seems, fell victims to the negro-policy of Lincoln & Co.! Since the time that Major Dade and his companions were led in ambush by the Indians in Florida, there has been no such record of slaughter in our history as in this "one-tenth" expedition of Lincoln's to get another State for the manufacture of bogus votes. When will the deluded followers of Abolitionism be satisfied that they are following a phantom, which can only lead them into sorrow and their country into ruin? In attempting to carry out an impossible unnatural theory they will sacrifice thousands and tens of thousands of their own race, and, in the end, matters will be just as they were when they commenced—the negro will be a negro and the white man a white man. We trust we shall hear no more about negro bravery after this Florida failure.—*Day Book.*

"Loyal Sentiments."

The following are gems in their way, and ought to be kept before the people:

The Union as it was is played out.—*Jim Lane.*

The Union as it was and the Constitution as it is—*God forbid.—Thaddeus Stevens.*

I have labored for twenty years to break up the Union, and I glory in the fact.—*Wendell Phillips at Hartford, Feb. 21, 1862.*

There is merit in the Republican party. It is the first SECTIONAL PARTY ever organized in this country. *It is the North arrayed against the South.* The first crack in the iceberg is visible. You will hear it go with a crash through its centre.—*Wendell Phillips, 1856.*

Why in the name of God wants the cotton States, or any other States this side of perdition, to remain in the Union, if slavery is a continue?—*Mr. Bingham of Ohio, in Connecticut last March.*

The Fremont party in moulding public sentiment in the right direction for the special work the Abolitionists are striving to accomplish: the dissolution of the Union, and the abolition of slavery throughout the land.—*Wm. Loyed Garrison, 1856.*

Any obstruction to abolition must inevitably be attended with discord and war. We cannot have both slavery and the Constitution. We ought to revolutionize slavery out of existence.—*Proclamation of Brig. Gen. Phelps, of Vt., in 1861.*

Why all this excitement? Why all these complaints? As I said before, this crisis is all artificial. "It has no foundation in fact. It was not urged upon us as the saving or ruining, as argued down." Let it alone, and it will go down of itself.—*Lyman Trumbull at Cleveland, Feb., 1860.*

Some fellow proposes to feel a perfect horror of bloodshed. Without a little blood letting this Union will not, in my opinion, be worth a rush.—*Senator Chandler, at the close of the Peace Congress.*

Causes of Rebellion.

The Republican [illegible] assumptions: First that [illegible] cause of the rebellion [illegible] no possible cause for it [illegible] that if slavery [illegible] country would be [illegible] for all time. [illegible] propositions these absurd and lying notions among the people must know better. They must know that each of the several propositions given above is utterly base and fallacious. It would be a most desirable consumation, if, with the end of the present rebellion, there would be no cause for and no realization of a similar calamity hereafter. On this proposition there will be no disagreement; that the removal of slavery will obviate the reason and avert the danger of the catastrophe, no man in his senses will believe, upon a moment's reflection. It was not slavery, that engendered the rebellion of these colonies against the parent Government in 1776.—Slavery was not the cause of the dozen or more rebellions which have occured in Europe during the present century. The Poles, now desperately resisting the domination of the Czar, are not the holders of slaves. It is very clear, therefore, that the danger of rebellion will not be abolished with slavery, for the history of the past, as well as cotemporary events, teaches us that there are other efficient causes of bloody revolt by the people against their rulers.

The most fruitful cause of rebellion—and we call the attention of Republican leaders and rulers to the fact—is *the despotism of the Government against which revolt is made.* This was the cause assigned for the first American Revolution. This begot the rebellion of Hungary against Austria. And this incites the Polen, as it has done before, to a most unequal, if not hopeless struggle with the Russians.

If, then, the Republican rulers would guarrantee the future quietude of the country it is enough to abolish slavery, even if we concede (which we do not) that slavery is the cause of this particular conflict. They must purge the Government of that despotism, oppression and cruelty which have marked every day of their administration, and which, as they have been the prolific and avowed causes of revolution heretofore, will be productive of the like consequences hereafter. Lincoln and his underlings have hardly performed an act since his accession to the Presidency which does not contain the germ of bloody rebellion. Every usurpation, every oppression, every disregard of law which he or they have been guilty of—and the catalogue, if written out, would be thrice as long as that contained in the Declaration of Independence—is an invitation to the people to vindicate their rights and liberties by the sword. Their forbearance is one of the marvels of these strange times. God grant that the bad men in power may become terrified at their folly and wickedness, and by a voluntary surrender to the people of the rights and freedom of which they have robbed them, avert the horrors which must be incident to the overthrow of oppression on the bloody field of battle.—*Dayton Empire.*

—Republican political circles are much excited just now over the discovery that the Chase men have formed a National Executive Committee of their own, with Senator Pomeroy as chairman, and that they have also issued a circular severely attacking Lincoln and urging the claims of Chase for the nomination. This circular has been distributed all over the country, marked as private. The New York Lincoln men have taken this circular and headed it with a reflection on Chase's course in pushing himself into the field, in the hope that the premature movement in that direction will disgust those invited to join in it. Altogether the quarrel promises to become extensive bitter. It is stated by some of Fremont's friends that Gen. F. will certainly run as an independent Presidential candidate. Lincoln stock is rapidly on the decline in Washington.

ONLY $200,000,000 MORE.—On Thursday week a bill was reported in Congress, by the Committee of Ways and Means, authorizing a loan of only TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, to be added to the present immense debt of the Government! When is all this indebtedness to be paid? Who is to pay it? Let the people ask themselves this question. Let them think of the enormous taxes they now pay, and reflect that these are to be doubled and quadrupled in years to come, and for all their lives and the lives of their children, to pay the wastful, corrupt and reckless expenditures of the public money which characterize the Administration. And let them consider whether these expenditures shall be continued and increased to meet them. If they would not have it so, they must aid in banishing from power the corrupt and reckless party which has brought all this ruin upon us.

—What a precious set of saints are in the employ of this administration. John W. Forney, the President's dog, has, for two or three years, has been recieving twelve hundred dollars as messenger of the folding room of the House of Representatives, and it is asserted that he never was in the room in his life. He is also Clerk of the Senate with a fat salary, and he publicly boasts that he has built him a house at a cost of ten thousand dollars, established a printing office, bought several fast presses, &c., and all in a little more than two years, for it was notorious that when the war began he was not worth the clothes upon his back. He is excessively "loyal," and spends a large part of his time cursing the "copperheads." The people pay the taxes.

—A despatch from Des Moines says that a bill has passed both branches of the Legislature repealing the law prohibiting immigration of free negroes into Iowa.—And the Governor of Iowa has issued an order forbidding white men to leave the State. A legislative act to send negroes into the State, and the Governor's order to keep white men from leaving it, looks as though Lincoln was determined to make a practical experiment of the new Republican science of miscegenation in that State. It would not surprise the public to see an order from the President compelling the white men to take to themselves comely black wenches, that they may raise up children unto Abraham, worthy of his own illustrious ancestors.

—Why do not those of our cotemporaries who attacked, so violently, Gov. SEYMOUR when he alleged that the draft was unfairly enforced in New York, now acknowledge that he was right? Since the Congressional Committee of Abolitionists, appointed for the purpose of enquiring into the alleged discrepancy, have reported in favor of Gov. SEYMOUR's calculation, and have ordered a reduction, by several thousand, of the quota of New York and Brooklyn, it would only be honest in those presses to correct their own error. Is it too much to expect honesty full stop from the Abolition organs?—*Age.*

RATHER THAN MAKE MEETINGS.—A Democratic exchange says: "Now is the time to make advances. Flood your townships with newspapers. What Democrat is it who can't afford to spend from three to ten dollars in spreading Democratic papers? This is the way to insure the success of Democracy in '64. A few dollars spent in this way will do more good than hundreds in getting up the best mass meetings. In this way quietly and surely the public mind may be disabused, and awakened to a sense of the awful condition of our nearly ruined country. Shall it be done?"

TRUE OR NOT.—Fred Douglas, (the negro,) in a recent speech declared that "the man who did not see that the rebellion this war was either blind or very ungrateful." "The object of this war," he continued, "was to free all the slaves and make them contribute by the expense of the Government, the sinews of them one hundred forty acres of good land. Then give them the right of suffrage, and make them eligible to office, and place them on a full equality with all other men." "When these things are accomplished," said Fred, "and all rebels killed or banished, the war may possibly end, but not one hour before."

—The Detroit Tribune says a lady, the other day, entered a dry goods store in that city and bought five dollars worth of goods and threw down a ten dollar gold piece to pay for them. The merchant coolly opened his drawer and gave her a ten dollar greenback in exchange. Now the question arises, did the lady get her goods for nothing, or is a ten dollar greenback worth only *five dollars?* This is a *practical* demonstration of the value of the "soundest and best currency in the world."

—A War Democratic editor thinks that "the Democratic party ought to stand by its papers." Very well, but ought not the papers also to stand by the party? There are some papers, calling themselves "Democratic," which must be looked at several times to discover wherein they differ from Lincoln papers, and when the difference is ascertained, it is found that about the only distinction is as to who has the plunder of office.

—Hon. John Sherman, United States Senator from Ohio, in a letter addressed to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, avows his preference for Mr. Chase for the next Presidency, believing him to possess "more executive ability than Mr. Lincoln." He sugars the pill a little, however, by pledging his support to the latter, should he be nominated. A majority of the Abolition Senators are said to be opposed to Lincoln's re-nomination.

—Wilson says, "the Senate is no place for the babling of fools." Then why does he hold his tongue?

MARRIED.

Married on the 9th. inst, by the Rev. Bernard James Shendan of the 7th Regt, P. V. to Miss Nannie Harper of Bellefonte.

DIED.

On the 2nd inst, at the residence of Capt M Dolan, George Ball, a soldier of the war of 1812, aged 74 years.

Died on the 23d of January, Charles Herbert infant son of J. L. and R. A. Test, aged one month and nine days!

"Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade,
Death came with friendly care,
The opening bud to Heaven conveyed
And bade it blossome There."

NEW ADVERTSEMENTS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH & ARCH STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

ARE OPENING FOR SPRING 1864,

100 pcs. $1. Fancy SILKS. 50 pcs. India Silks, $1. 100 " Good Black Silk.
200 " Ordered Plain Silks.
4-4 Lyons Black Silk VELVET.
Black Silks, $6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 per yard.
Brown Silks, $6, 5 4, 3, 2, 1 per yard.
Moire Antiques, all colors.
Magnificient Grenadines,
Magnificent Organdies.
Richest Chintzes and Preales.
Spring SHAWLS. New Household STAPLE GOODS.

N. B. General assortment of Men's Wear!
March 11, 1864.—3m.

Pennsylvania, } S. S.
Centre County.

I—J. P. Gepheart, Clerk of the Orphans Court of said County of Centre, do hereby certify, that at an Orphan's Court held at Bellefonte the 25th day of January A. D. 1864, before the Honorable Judges of said Court. On motion a rule was granted upon the Heirs and Representatives of John Kreamer Dec'd., to come into Court on the fourth Monday of April next, to except or refuse to accept, or show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court at Bellefonte the 25th day of January A. D. 1864.

J. P. GEPHART,
C. O. Court.

RICHARD CONLEY,
Sheriff.

March 11, '64—4t.

GUNS, PISTOLS FISHING TACKLE,

FINE CUTLERY,

AND SPORTING APPARATUS GENERALY

Rods, Hooks,
Lines, Nets,
Reels, Foils,
Baskets, Gloves,
Bait, Flies,
Masks, Billies,
Corkscrews, Dog Collars &c.,

constantly on hand and for sale—Wholesale and Retail at—

JOHN KRIDERS.
Sportsmens Depot.
N. E. cor. 2nd & Walnut Phil'a.

March 11 '64—3m.

Commissioners Office, March 8th '64

Whereas persons whose proper residence is in Centre county, are now in the habit of going into other Counties to volunteer, for the purpose of obtaining the slightly increased bounties offered in such other localities in consequence of which the several Townships of this County are deprived of the credit to which they are justly entitled for having furnished such volunteers. Therefore be it

Resolved, by the Board of Relief of Centre county that we will hereafter treat and pay no relief to or on account of any volunteer, whether veteran or new volunteer, who has accepted, or hereafter shall accept any local bounty outside of Centre county, or who shall be accredited to any city, borough or township other than the several Boroughs and Townships of this county. By order of the Commissioners.

JOHN MORAN,
Clerk.

March 11, '64—3t.

READY IN A FEW DAYS.

THE MOST THRILLING WORK OF THE WAR

TALES AND ROMANCE OF MORGAN AND HIS MEN.

BY MRS. SALLY ROCHESTER FORD.

Author of "Grace Truman," "Mary Denyan," "Romance of the Mississippi."

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