



CLEARFIELD, PA.

Wednesday Morning June 26, 1861.

Another Appeal to Mob Law.

In fact, there is no town in the North, where the ferberance of the people has been so much trifled with as in ours—where such language as has been used by that paper (Clearfield Republican) would have been tolerated half the length of time it has been here.

Our neighbor is again permitting himself to be led astray by his pretended friends, for we are quite sure the assumed editor of the Journal has letter sense than to dictate any such appeal to the spirit of mob law as the above paragraph exhibits.

Immediately after the commencement of hostilities between the North and the South, the scenes of violence that disgraced so many parts of our country, by inaugurating a reign of terror, and a resort to brute force against all who hesitated or stopped to reflect before rushing headlong into an unnatural civil war, was seriously talked of, and openly threatened here.

Many of our people had never learned the art of holding their tongues, when discussing the affairs of the Nation, or the acts of their rulers; and they were threatened with the halter in all parts of the county. With these over zealous patriots, the Republican was a "seditious sheet," "our town, was full of traitors," and "there were traitors even in the ranks of the Cadets."

Notwithstanding these threats, our people continued to talk (and talked, too, without uttering a word of disloyalty to the country or its Constitution,) and the Republican has continued to denounce the policy, the usurpations and blunders of the Administration just as if there was "nothing going wrong" and nobody hurt.

If this is "trifling with the forbearance of the people," we cannot help it. We know that our laws and Constitutions give us this right, and we believe that the necessities of the case require that we should so speak. But we rather suspect that it is the chagrin and disappointment of the clique that controls the Journal, at their failure to control public opinion by threats of mob law, that has been disturbed, rather than any "trifling" with the "forbearance of the people."

We have no doubt that they are extremely annoyed at the course of the Republican, and that its course has not only been "tolerated," but commended in the most substantial manner. We are sorry for them—but don't feel like helping them in any shape. If they want act like sensible men—but like ninnyes, goats and asses let them drive away, that's all.

In the article from which the above quotation is taken, it is asserted that we made an "unwarrantable onslaught upon Gen. John Patton." This is simply and plainly, no such thing. We made no "onslaught" upon him; nor did we speak of him in any unkind spirit. We merely suggested that his constituents should "sound" him upon certain measures. The Journal says it is "not aware what the views of Gen. Patton are." Believing that the General's constituents were just as ignorant as the Journal, is the reason why we suggested the asking of those questions. The Journal adds that it does not "think it necessary at this time to inquire" as to what his views are. There we think the Journal and the General's constituents widely differ. This fatal indifference on the part of the constituencies of American Statesmen as to their "views," is the great cause of all our present troubles. If members of Congress had been held to a more faithful obedience to the will of their constituents instead of being on the broad way to utter ruin, our country would now be enjoying an unexampled degree of prosperity. And for merely suggesting to General Patton's constituents the propriety of "sounding" him upon certain "subjects"—which are just now occupying the most anxious thoughts of every friend of the Union, is in the eyes of the Journal, making an "unwarrantable assault" upon Gen. Patton! Truly this is refreshing. But we can assure our neighbor of two things: One is, that we know, not only what the people of this community will "tolerate," but what their sentiments and feelings are, and which we endeavor to reflect as far as possible. The other is, that unless he ceases to be made the mere cat's paw of those who usurp his editorial privileges, to spit out their private spleen, and thus dodging the responsibility, he will indeed have much reason to wonder at the "forbearance of the people."

Information Wanted.

We may be charged with being inquisitive, but knowing that something is "going wrong" in our Governmental affairs, and not being blessed with much knowledge, especially in reference to Constitutional law, we merely seek for information, and in doing so, if it results in any good to ourselves it can do our neighbors no harm.

In scanning over the Constitution of the United States, we find certain prescribed rules and regulations, which were intended to be preserved and upheld by each branch of the Government, which seems to be formed on the Trinity principle by dividing the whole into three distinct branches, the Legislative, or popular branch, the Executive, and Judicial, all separated and distinct from each other but together form one grand system of government, unparalled in the history of the world.

This being the fact we must naturally infer that each branch of the Government must remain and continue to discharge its respective duties within the limits laid down in our written Constitution. If this principle is violated by either of the three branches of our system, it naturally begets a violation of the whole, and if not speedily righted, must necessarily beget civil war, and end in Revolution if nothing worse.

We will enumerate a few of the duties of Congress, as found in the Constitution: "Sec. VIII. Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign nations.

To establish a uniform rule of Naturalization.

To establish post-offices and post-roads.

To declare war.

To raise and support armies.

To provide and maintain a navy.

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

And the duty of suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus, to our mind is clearly vested in Congress alone.

Our readers are fully aware that a navy of 18,000 men has been "provided," that a huge army has been raised, and that a man sworn for three years or longer, and that the writ of "Habeas Corpus" has been suspended in certain localities, and a general war inaugurated—all since the 18th of April last. As all this has been done without Congress, against the express language of the Constitution, why need the present "rump," or fragment of a Congress be assembled, to perhaps endanger our liberties still more?

If the President has the right to assume a portion of the duties of Congress, as in the providing of a navy, and the raising of an army; what is to prevent him from assuming all the duties of Congress, and go on and establish post-offices and post-roads, regulate commerce, &c. If an oath "registered in Heaven" and a written Constitution, does not keep the President within the limits of his sworn duties what will? In view of what has transpired lately at Washington, we hereby request our citizens to keep an eagle eye upon our dear-bought liberties, and prepare to meet in a proper and just manner every invasion of those "inalienable" rights transmitted to us by our Revolution: ry sies.

Peace Movements.

A little light seems occasionally to shine upon our dark National pathway.—The legislatures of Iowa and Connecticut have each raised their voices in putting a stop to this unnatural war. Here follows two of the resolutions introduced into the legislature of Connecticut. Those offered in the legislature of Iowa express similar sentiments:

Resolved, That we recommend to Congress the calling of a National Convention for the settlement of national difficulties, and that every possible, honorable means shall be first exhausted by the national government before our prosperous people be plunged into a civil war, the ultimate result of which the wisest cannot foresee.

Resolved, That we are opposed to civil war, prosecuted for the subjugation or destruction of the seceded States, while it is possible amicably to settle the difficulties now existing.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the prosecution of a war against the seceded States, waged under any circumstances, for the purpose of emancipating the slaves in the Southern slaveholding States.

Public feeling is beginning to manifest itself in other quarters. A public meeting was recently held in the city of Newark, N. J., at which the following proceedings were adopted:

Whereas, That in view of the present deplorable condition of the country, the members of this meeting deem it their duty, and in accordance with their constitutional rights to petition the Congress of the United States about to assemble, to interpose (if in their judgement it is best for them to do) their power to put an end to the present troubles now existing in this our once prosperous and happy but now distracted country, and to save us from the ravages of civil war.

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed by the chair to prepare and circulate a petition for signatures of those persons who may be in favor of perma-

mently restoring peace and prosperity to our unfortunate country.

A letter from New York says: Notwithstanding the indignation of some of our ultra political journals, who were of the very thought of peace is whispered, I can assure you that an earnest movement is on foot in this city, with a view to memorialize Congress in favor of compromise, on the basis of the Crittenden or Border State resolutions, rejected at the last session.

The New York Tribune, too, is becoming a little more inclined for peace. It says:

"Nowhere on earth would a speedy and honorable peace—a real peace be hailed with more heartfelt gladness than by us. If the traitors prove too strong to be subjugated, we are for peace on their terms rather than a useless continuance of the war."

The white-coated sinner-in-chief, who presides over the columns of the Tribune, having contributed so largely to kindle the present revolutionary fire, at length finds it getting too hot, and is now willing to settle "on their terms." Why could not this have been done in the beginning?

Constitutional Rights.

To those Black Republicans who have been so basily engaged in endeavoring to instigate a war of factions at home, we commend the following extract from a speech of Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN, delivered at the great Democratic meeting recently held at Albany, New York, adding only for ourselves, that if the blood of a single Democrat of the Keystone State had been shed by a Black Republican mob, because of his opinions upon the policy and causes which have inaugurated this war, it would have been terribly avenged.

The sentiment of that portion of Mr. Tremain's speech is the unanimous sentiment of the Democratic party of the entire North, and will be maintained at all hazards:

Pardon me, fellow citizens for a few words of caution. In times of great excitement, like the present, there is imminent danger that in the excess of zeal to accomplish one supposed good result, other constitutional and sacred rights may be infringed. It has been with indignation and pain that I have heard rumors of threatened mob law directed against citizens or newspapers for the free expression of their sentiments. It is an enemy of the public welfare who suggests or sanctions such sentiments, and should be unmercifully and condemned by all good citizens. In most cases, I presume, if you examine his history, you will find that in other times he has been the most blatant advocate for Free Speech and a Free Press. Never was there greater necessity for preserving this freedom unimpaired than when the military power takes the place of civil authorities. A free people will never consent to be hurried into a military despotism, or any other usurpation of power, by stifling free discussion. I have no fears that any attempt will ever be made, in this law-abiding city of Albany, to punish any man or any press for expressing his or its opinion upon public affairs, with perfect freedom and independence. Without these privileges, the Government for which we are struggling would not be worth preserving. I know speak for you and thousands of others when I say, "woe, woe be to that man or man, or the press or presses, which shall successfully stimulate a mob to suppress either Freedom of Speech or the Press."

Lincoln as an Advocate of Secession.

The Watertown Union has been studying personal and political history, and has unearthed the following extract from a speech delivered by Abraham Lincoln, (the same Lincoln, who is now President of the United States) in the House of Representatives, January 12th, 1848. And in order to enable every reader to assure himself of its authenticity, we will mention that the speech may be found in the Appendix to the Congressional Globe of the 30th Congress, (1st session) page 94:

"Any people anywhere being inclined and having the power, the right to rise up, shake off the existing government and form a new one that suits them better. This is a most valuable, a most sacred right—a right which, we hope and believe, is to liberate the world. Nor is this right confined to causes in which the whole people of an existing government may choose to exercise it—ANY PORTION of such people that can, may revolutionize, and make their own of so much of the territory as they inhabit. More than a majority of any portion of such people may revolutionize, putting down a minority, intermingled with, or near about them, who oppose their movements. Such minority was precisely the case of the Tories of our own revolution. It is a quality of revolutions not to go by old lines, or old laws, but to break up both and make new ones."

Reader what do you think of that? Is that treason? Is that secession? Is that a defense of the integrity and perpetuity of the Union? Suppose a member of Congress, when that body meets on the 4th of July next, shall rise in his place and declare that "any portion (or State) of the people that can, may revolutionize and make their own of so much of the territory as they inhabit?" and further, "that a majority of any portion (or State) of such people may revolutionize, putting down a minority intermingled with, or near about them, who may oppose their movements?" And also, that "any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, have the right to rise up and shake off the existing government, and form a new one that suits them better?" and finally that "this is a most valuable, a most sacred right?" What would be the response of the republican press? Would not every one of their journals yelp themselves hoarse and black with the words "treason," "traitor," and kindred appellatives? Dictionaries would be ransacked for epithets to hurl at such a member of the government, and such a howl of rage and indignation as the world never heard would rise up from every abolition throat in the land.

Abraham Lincoln, a man whom the Republicans delight to honor, for they have placed him in the highest office of the government, is, probably, the first man who ever stood up in Congress and defended the "sacred right" of any State "anywhere" in the Union "to shake off the existing government" of the United States, "and form a new one (the Confederate States for instance) that suits

them better." After this we shall like to hear Mr. Lincoln's followers talk about the crimes of secession and treason and the punishment due to traitors. "A most sacred right!" Jeff. Davis might say to him: "I thank thee, Abraham, for teaching me that word!"—Greenbury Democrat.

LETTER FROM CAMP CURTIN.

CAMP CURTIN, near Harrisburg, Qr's. J Washington Cadets, June 21, 1861.

DEAR REPUBLICAN: Little of importance has been transpiring in our monotonous camp since my last, until to-day; but while I am writing our quarters are in a ferment at the prospect of moving from here at almost any moment. Orders have just been issued to hold ourselves in readiness to march at short notice and probably we may leave here before to-morrow morning.

Our destination is of course unknown, but the impression is that it is towards the Seat of War; and in all probability before this reaches you we will be in Southern territory, and before it meets the eyes of your numerous readers, we may have had a taste of Southern lead and steel.—Heaven guard the brave hearts that beat so fondly for their friends in Clearfield! Some of them may be near the period of their last pulsations. Yet you would scarcely believe, if you had heard the deafening cheers with which the intelligence of the speedy prospect of active service was greeted in the quarters of the "Washington Cadets," that death was one of its concomitants.

My letter this time must necessarily be brief. All about our quarters is bustle and hurry, amid which each one is striving to scrawl a hasty line of parting to some fondly remembered friend or companion. With myself the "Republicans" shall not be overlooked. Send it to me when you learn where it will reach me.—Some of our boys are very much pleased at seeing letters in your columns from Camp Curtin, written by one of their number, but are altogether at a loss to know the writer. Of course your humble correspondent is not suspected for anything of the kind.

The weather has been very warm and dry here for two or three weeks, until night before last, when we had a refreshing shower, and another this morning.—If we get any further South it will be hot enough without any fighting; but we may look out for warm times both ways.

I will try to write to you again next week if some stray bullet does not spoil my calculations in the meantime. If we do not leave here, of course, if living, I will apprise you of the fact; if not, you will likely learn it from some other source.

But I must close this fruitless letter.—I merely intended it as a note to apprise you of our expected departure, and I have wasted a great many words in doing it.—We must be more judicious in using our powder and ball than your correspondent of his words, or much of them will be expended to little purpose. Yours, &c., SOLDIER.

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.—The imports at New York for the month of May dwindled into a very small total.—The total value of all descriptions of dry goods, general merchandise and foreign produce entered directly for consumption throughout the month, comprised only \$2,889,588, a decline, and \$2,730,568 free—the aggregate of these two being less than the value of goods thrown into bond. Nearly three and a half millions in specie were landed during the month, making over twenty millions received since the beginning of the year. The Journal of Commerce says:

There has been, of course, a great falling off in the receipts for duties. The total since January 1st amounts to \$9,700,272.54, a decrease of six millions as compared with last year; while up to January 1st, the decrease was only one and three quarter millions from the commencement of the fiscal year. Of the receipts in May, \$228,144.95 were in Treasury notes, making \$2,530,448.38 received in notes since January 1st. Total receipts from customs in May only \$979,100, against \$2,416,500 in the corresponding month of last year. The exports during the past month reached \$11,693,605, and included only \$128,900 in specie, while in May of last year, the exports which amounted to 11,900,317, included \$5,420,936 in specie, thus showing a large increase in the export of domestic merchandise last month.

CHOICE LANGUAGE.—The following choice morsel we clip from the Pine and Palm, a new paper published at Boston and New York by a pack of white and black Abolitionists:

"If freedom can only prevail through the agency of vengeance, so be it; if the Temple of Liberty can only stand securely on the corpses of slaveholders—so be it; rather let the white race be swept from the face of the earth, than endure the perpetuity of negro bondage. We would hesitate at no conceivable atrocity; we would spare neither parlor nor cradle, neither age nor sex—did we believe that they must perish in order that Negro slavery might perish with them."

We are afraid that our dark colored friends and their white allies, are spouting a little too fast, and may be nipped by an untimely frost. It is worth their while to consider over the matter at all events. The Democracy will be about when they attempt their hellish work.

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.—Under the Constitution of the Confederate States, and the laws of their Congress, the first election, by the people, for President of the Confederacy, will be held on the first Wednesday in November next. Electors will then be chosen, who are required to meet in their respective States on the first Wednesday in December thereafter, and proceed to cast their votes for President and Vice President. The return of the different State electoral colleges shall be returned to the Senate, and on the 19th day of February, the president of the Senate shall open the certificates, the votes shall then be counted, and the President inaugurated on the 22d day of February, 1862. The executive term, under the permanent constitution, is six years.

AT THEIR DIRTY WORK.—The unholty scoundrels who have been enriching themselves by furnishing our brave troops with rotten clothing and provisions, not satisfied, it seems with having fleeced the Commonwealth, have turned their attention to robbing the volunteers, by buying up their time at a heavy discount. The first fellow detected in this dirty work should be hung as high as Haman.—Dem. Standard.

THE WAR NEWS!

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

[Special telegraphic dispatch to the Star.]

BALTIMORE, June 21.—The Old Point steamer, which arrived this morning bringing the following intelligence from Fortress Monroe, up to yesterday evening, the 20th inst.:

Within a few hours there has been a rumor that a large secession force is advancing upon Fortress Monroe, from the direction of Yorktown.

An important reconnaissance towards Great Bethel was made this morning, under the direction of Capt. Smith, U. S. A. Max Weber's Regiment of German Turners, with a company of regulars in charge of 2 pieces of artillery, left Hampton six hours ago, and have not been heard from.

Townsend's regiment remains at Hampton as a reserve.

Our picket guard near Little Bethel was yesterday driven in by the rebels.

Troops du post are being formed on Hampton creek, preparatory to rebuilding the bridge.

Two persons came in this morning, representing themselves to be deserters from Sewall's Point, but I learn from General Butler that their statements were so contradictory that he was obliged to send them to the guard-house as spies.

It is said that the rebels are erecting strong masked batteries opposite to the Rip Raps.

Since the successful experiment with Sawyer's gun, important events at Sewall's Point have been expected.

Complete returns of the killed and wounded at Great Bethel have not yet been made, nor ever will be. The carelessness and inefficiency of many of our volunteer officers is inexhaustible.

A flag of truce came down to Hampton a few hours ago to arrange for an exchange of prisoners, of whom we have four, one soldier and three civilians, taken with arms in their hands.

From ten to twenty citizens come in daily from the vicinity, to take the oath of allegiance.

The Minnesota arrived yesterday from off Charleston, with the sixteen prisoners belonging to the rebel privateer Savannah.

The sloop-of-war, Jamestown, sailed southward last night.

A flag of truce goes to Norfolk this evening to convey thither several persons just returning from abroad.

The sloop-of-war, Vandalia, sailed two days ago.

Besides the Cumberland and Harriet Lane there are several gun-boats in this vicinity.

A large number of nurses arrived from Bath this morning.

THE SECESSIONISTS RAPIDLY FORGETTING TO PREVENT ACCESS TO WASHINGTON BY THE POTOMAC.—NECESSITY FOR THE IMMEDIATE DESTRUCTION OF THEIR BATTERIES, &c.

ALEXANDRIA, June 21.—It is very apparent to those who are acquainted with the Potomac, Rappahannock and York rivers, and other points on the Chesapeake, that the southern forces, led by experienced engineers and naval officers, are preparing batteries at various places on those rivers, which, before we are aware, will totally close their navigation—that of the Potomac in particular. Thus far, they have had all the opportunities they could desire for the purpose, and are availing themselves of them, no doubt, most effectively. The United States, meanwhile, are doing—what? Sending a little steambot, or a miserable shell of a river steambot, to pop a few guns at them—getting the boats well peppered, and the men killed. Can nothing more be done to keep open the river by which the seat of Government gets its supplies from Baltimore and beyond the Capes? Before long, when the absolute necessity of vigorous action becomes apparent, every available point of defense will be so well guarded that a large army will be requisite to remove, with immense bloodshed and loss, what might easily be prevented. I confess my ignorance of military matters, but these are the views I humbly submit.

COL. WALLACE AT CUMBERLAND.—THE DISUNIONISTS AGAIN RETREAT TO ROMNEY.

BEDFORD, Pa., June 20.—A messenger that left Cumberland last night brings information that on learning of the approach of secessionists in large force, Col. Wallace started his baggage wagons towards Bedford and then changed his position to the north side of the town, (Cumberland) to await their arrival.

They (the secession force) were at that time within five miles, 3,500 strong; and were advancing. They, however, only came near enough to burn the bridges of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and cut the telegraph wires.

Hearing how Wallace's command was posted, the disunionists turned about and retreated to Romney. This messenger brought a request from Col. Wallace for an addition to his force, to enable him again to route the secessionists out of Romney. It is calculated that they will be here swiftly, from Harrisburg.

HOW THEY COME TO BE MADE PRISONERS.

FALLS CHURCH, Fairfax County, Va., June 21.—Nothing has been heard of the Sergeant and Corporal of the Connecticut troops who were taken prisoners by the secessionists on the night before last. They deserve to fall into secessionist clutches, richly on account of their fool-hardy carelessness. They left their arms—even their side arms—here, and undertook to take a desultory stroll as far out as the old Dulany farm house; perhaps half a mile. On arriving there, they made the acquaintance of five secessionist cavalry, stationed at that point on picket guard duty. The latter were so highly delighted with their company that they could not be induced to listen to the gentle persuasions of the Connecticut green horns, to part company. It is very clear that all the fools are not yet dead, and that some of them are—or, at least, were recently—in the army of the United States.

REINFORCEMENTS STARTING FOR COL. WALLACE AT CUMBERLAND.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 21, 6 a. m.—Orders have just been received to send to Cumberland, to join Col. Wallace's command, two full regiments of Infantry, a company of regular Cavalry; and a company of Artillery. They will doubtless be on the train to that end in two or three hours.

MORSECESSION MASKED BATTALIES ERECTED NEAR ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, June 21.—I have just ascertained myself that Beauregard certainly has one or two masked batteries in the woods near Springfield Station (on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad), about nine miles from here. They are protected by a force of between two and three hundred men. They have been erected within a week.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK IN ST. LOUIS.

Four Citizens Killed and Seven Wounded.

St. Louis, June 17.—As a part of Col. Mailman's regiment of the reserved corps were returning from North Missouri this road, about 11 o'clock this morning, when opposite the recorder's court-room, on Seventh street, between Olive and Locust, a company suddenly wheeled and discharged their rifles, aiming chiefly at the windows of the recorder's court and the second story of the adjoining house, killing four citizens, mortally wounding two and slightly injuring one.

The statements regarding the cause of the firing are very conflicting; one being that a pistol shot was fired from a window of a house on the corner of Seventh and Locust streets, which had effect in the shoulder of one of the captives, when he gave the word to fire. Another is that a soldier accidentally discharged his rifle in the ranks, at which the whole company became frightened, and discharged a shot volley into the crowd on the sidewalk and windows of the house.

The recorder's Court was in session, and the room was crowded with prisoners and spectators. Policeman Pratt was shot in the side, and died in ten minutes. Deputy Marshal Franco received three balls in his legs, and will undoubtedly die. The names of the other persons who were killed on the pavement below have not been ascertained.

The window just behind the recorder's desk was riddled with with bullets, and the broken glass was scattered over the desk.

The bodies of the killed and wounded were removed to the residences of their families. A thorough investigation of the affair will be had, when full particulars will be given.

LATER.—It is impossible to arrive at the truth in relation to the cause of the firing to-day upon the citizens by the volunteers. Scores of statements have been made by eye witnesses. Some say pistol shots were repeatedly fired from the windows of a house adjoining the court-room and from the pavement, while an equal or greater number assert that no pistol was fired from any quarter; that the first and only shot before the general fire was the accidental discharge of the rifle before mentioned, in the ranks.

The wound of Capt. Reich, however, is of such a character as to induce the belief that he was shot from a second or third story window, the ball entering just out just back of the left shoulder, tearing the skin across the spine, and passing out at the lower point of the right double blade.

Two or three members of the same company are said to be wounded by buck shot.

A large number of witnesses have been summoned to attend the coroner's inquest to-morrow morning, when, it is hoped, the facts will be learned.

The following are additional names of those who were killed—Jabez Ferris, Curran Tracey, Luigi Cella, and a man named Burns, from Chicago.

Much excitement exists, but I hear of no demonstration having been made.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

We have nothing important by last night's mail. There has been no fighting in any quarter. Lieut. Col. Bowman and a private, who were captured by the secessionists on the Potomac, are in prison at Martinsburg—and not hung, as reported.

The New York Herald of Monday last says that an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet was to take place on Monday, at the suggestion of Gen. Scott, who together with Major Generals Banks, Dix, Butler and Sandford have been summoned to attend.

This looks more like a Council of War, than a Cabinet meeting. May it be a Council of Peace!

The late news from Europe is important. France through the Emperor, is resolved to maintain a position of strict neutrality in the contest between the Union and the Southern States.

WHOLESALE PROSCRIPTION.—The Boston Journal a few days since announced 117 appointments in the Boston Custom House to take place on the first day of the present month. It suppressed the names of the victims of the axe of proscription.—And yet these proscriptionists have the audacity to preach up "no party in this crisis," "Democrats are all Republican now." False, every word of it. No Democrat has turned Republican. The Democrats have two wars now to carry on—one in defense of the Capital of the Union and the Black Republican President beleaguered in it; the other at the Ballot-box, against the authors of this wretched fratricidal war, and the mendacious hypocrites who are crying out "no party," while they are proscribing and expelling from office Democrats by the hundred.—The Democrats will triumph in both wars. They will defend the Capital of the Union with their arms, and expel the Black Republicans from power with their votes.—N. H. Democratic Standard.

THE FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The New York Journal of Commerce believes that the government will endeavor to provide means for carrying on the war after some such plan as this: 1st. A change in the tariff to a revenue standard, so as to bring the receipts for custom up to the amount required for the payment of interest and the ordinary expenditures of government. 2d. The borrowing of a large amount upon a government 7 per cent stock, which it is believed could be placed either in this country or Europe. 3d. The issue in free exchange for specie and to public creditors, of treasury notes, not receivable for public dues, but bearing a handsome interest, and convertible into a government 7 per cent stock at the option of the holder.—If necessary to sustain the foregoing issues, or to increase further the resources of the treasury, a resort to direct taxation through the present machinery of the State Governments.