

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFRONTE, PA.

Thursday Morning, Aug. 29 '61.

J. BRISBIN, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

W. W. BROWN, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

PEOPLE'S COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY: SAMUEL MCWILLIAMS, OF FERGUSON.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES: PETER WILSON, OF GREGG.

JACOB BAKER, OF HOWARD.

TREASURER: C. G. RYMAN, OF MILESBERG.

COMMISSIONERS: THOMAS HUTCHINSON, OF POTTER.

EDITOR: J. H. MCCLURE, OF BELLEFRONTE.

We were obliged to omit our notice of our county ticket, and several other editorial articles in order to give place to the article of H. N. McAllister, Esq., on the Watchman.

The men and press-men who are to-day preaching "compromise" and "peace," are doing more to cripple the Government and help treason than the rebel armies themselves. We should hang a spy who should be caught prowling about our camp to obtain information to be used against us; but we must tolerate, if not respect these loyal traitors, who labor on the rostrum and through the press to aid the enemy.

It is poor encouragement for the brave sons of Centre county to go forth to battle against the enemies of the country, while a set of soulless and unprincipled politicians are left at home, praying for defeat and destruction to overtake those who are defending that which is dear to us as a nation. Shame on such unprincipled men! They are worse than the Tories of '76. The noble punishment that will be attached to their names forever—Coming generations will point to their children as the descendants of those who deserted their country in the hour of peril.

Gen. Fremont's Proclamation.

In another column of to-day's paper will be found the Proclamation of Gen. Fremont, declaring Missouri to be under martial law. It is one of the most powerful and effective blows, which treason has anywhere received. He deals with traitors just as they deserve, and leaves no room for any future doubt as to his construction and application of a law of Congress declaring that the real and personal property of all rebels should be confiscated, and that all persons found with arms in their hands within the lines of the federal army, shall be tried by court-martial, and if proven guilty of hostility to the federal authority, will be shot. Gen. Fremont evidently intends to show no mercy to traitors; but will deal out to them their just deserts.

Tax Payers.

It is of importance to you to know the opinions of every man on the Republican and Democratic tickets this fall on the war question, as your Taxes will be increased or lessened as this war is prolonged or shortened and every man who is opposing the war is adding strength to the south, by inducing them to believe that a large portion of the North is with them, and especially should the candidates of the Democratic party be made to desire their position on this question as it is from that party that the south claims to have so large a sympathy, that they believe the Government will be compelled to eventually recognize the independence of the southern states; thus, forever cutting off the importance of the Democratic party in the North as a National party. Let the independence of the southern states be acknowledged to-day and we would be the Democratic party? Could they ever elect a president? Could they ever have any weight in Congress? Would they not have a hopeless minority for all time to come? Were the administration to forget their duty and the good of the country and do precisely what that portion of the Democratic party, that is now opposing the Government and administration wants, they would forever establish the Republican party in the national Government; Secession Democrats is this not so? Large portions of your party are honest true Union men and see where you are trying to lead them, but they will not follow. They understand that you are either trying to prolong this war and thus add to the Taxes, of the working men of the north; or else you are trying to destroy the old Democratic party of the north and build up the Republican party as the one and only national party of the country; and it behooves you each one to ask and know where your candidates stand at this election. The South says it can hold out till October that it will be safe; safe! How? by your votes?

Democrats of Centre County, Democrats of Pennsylvania, Democrats of the whole North stop and think, ask your candidates if they are for sustaining the Administration, and if they are not, do not touch them. It is said that part of the Democratic Ticket in this county is bitterly opposed to the union and the war, hostile to the administration and desirous of forcing it to a compromise settlement that must recognize the southern confederacy, for no other compromise can be made. Will you support such men and add to your Taxes, or force a disruption of this Government that destroys your party in the north for all coming time, your answer at the polls must tell.

A Blow on the Flank.

The autumn campaign says the World, is opening auspiciously; there are signs of vigorous and decisive movements on every hand. It has been inaugurated by a brilliant victory for the Union arms. The expedition which sailed from Fortress Monroe a few days ago, under command of Commodore Stringham and General Butler, has succeeded, after a serious engagement, in obtaining possession of the forts in Hatteras Inlet, near Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, and in capturing over seven hundred prisoners, forty-five of whom are officers, together with one thousand stand of arms, twenty five cannon, a large amount of army stores, and two loaded schooners. On our side there was no loss of life, and the engagement was a success in every view. The only casualty to record is the possible loss of the Harriet Lane by running ashore in the breakers.

This achievement is important in many respects. It will afford a point d'appui from which to command the shores of North Carolina, aiding her ships in closing up the inlets on that coast, blocking in the privateers, and preventing entrance by vessels in the service of the enemy. The seven hundred prisoners captured here, increased by those in the Washington jail, will probably give us an equal number with the rebels, and may lead to an exchange for the federal soldiers incarcerated at Richmond.

The success of this enterprise illustrates the fact that the weak point of attack of the confederates is on their long and exposed line of sea-coast. To make an assault there is to flank the army in Virginia. In the suddenness of an attack which the coast is liable at any point from our fleet, its defense would divert the strength of its large army as the rebels have now in the field a series of spirited and energetic movements against Savannah, Charleston, Mobile, New Orleans, and other southern ports, would result in the virtual dismemberment of the rebel army in Virginia. The leaders see this disadvantage, which they cannot remedy and it will induce them to strike an immediate blow which their whole force against Washington, or some other important point in the North, for victory or for utter and final defeat. The moral effect of a splendid success now, as a result of a last and crowning effort of their army, would be worth the reckless risk which must be run in making the attempt. We may expect to hear soon of stirring events along the whole line of the southern coast.

To the Male Teachers of Centre County.

LEWISBURG, Sept. 2, 1861.

EDITORS OF CENTRE COUNTY.—Your attention is respectfully invited to the following scheme. It is proposed by the teachers of this county, to raise a company of teachers, to be attached to Col. Irwin's regiment. I am authorized to raise such company, and I ask the co-operation of the teachers of Centre and Huntingdon counties. Of the success of the enterprise there can be no question. From 400 teachers, surely 100 can be found that are ready to take up arms for their country in its present trial. Nor need the schools stop, or receive any material check even. The ladies can fill their places, and they will do it gladly.

OF THE SUCCESS OF THE ENTERPRISE THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION. FROM 400 TEACHERS, SURELY 100 CAN BE FOUND THAT ARE READY TO TAKE UP ARMS FOR THEIR COUNTRY IN ITS PRESENT TRIAL. NOR NEED THE SCHOOLS STOP, OR RECEIVE ANY MATERIAL CHECK EVEN. THE LADIES CAN FILL THEIR PLACES, AND THEY WILL DO IT GLADLY.

Army Promotions and Appointments.

The following gentlemen who are known to our citizens have been appointed and promoted in the Regular Army:

First Lieutenant David McGregg of the First Dragoons, to be Captain in the 6th Cavalry from May 14th 1861.

Second Lieutenant Jas. S. Brisbin of the 6th Cavalry from August 5th 1861.

Evan Miles of Bellefonte to be First Lieutenant in the 12th Infantry from August 5th 1861.

C. H. Hale of Bellefonte, to be First Lieutenant in the 19th Infantry from August 5th 1861.

From Gen. Banks' Column.

REBELS ROUTED.

SANDY HOOK, Sept. 3.

The Massachusetts Thirteenth regiment surrounded the Charleston Home Guards Cavalry about two o'clock this afternoon at Beher's Mill, two and a half miles above Harper's Ferry, and took twenty prisoners, having first killed three and wounded five of the secessionists.

The Massachusetts boys brought them in singing "Gay and Happy."

The Twenty-eighth regiment crossed the river from the Point of Rocks this morning, and captured thirty head of cattle.

From Louisville.

THE REBEL FORCE IN VIRGINIA.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 3.

A gentleman who has just arrived in this city, from Richmond, informs the Journal that he was captured at Matthews Point, on his way North, and returned for trial to Richmond.

It reports that a number of rebel troops in Virginia are greatly exaggerated in the North and at Richmond. The actual numbers will not reach 70,000 in the State, many of whom are down with sickness—in such states corroborating the statement of the Southern papers, that fully fifty per cent. of the fighting force are in the hospital. He further says, that on Saturday last, Davis was very ill, and little hopes were entertained of his recovery. At his trial, at Richmond, he proved that he was an English subject, and was released.

For the Democrat. To Cyrus T. Alexander and P. G. Meek, Editors of the Democratic Watchman.

GENTLEMEN:—The public good, as well as a regard for truth and justice, requires that I should notice your report of the proceedings of the Union Meeting held in the Court House last week. In the discharge of this duty I shall pass over the bilinguities of your editorial. My personal appearance, the color of my eyes, my jestification in public speaking, upon which you have thought fit to comment, are subjects, I presume, of little interest to the citizens of Centre county. Certain it is, however, that your knowledge upon the subject is, to quote an extensive source, "the editor of the Democratic Watchman," with one of whom I have no personal acquaintance, and with the other my acquaintance has been comparatively recent.

With neither of you gentlemen, have I ever had the least personal difficulty. I spoke of you on that occasion only as the editors of a public journal, and condemned your course as calculated to discourage and dishearten the army arrayed under the banner of our country in support of its Constitution and its laws, against armed traitors in rebellion against the Government and in arms around the capital—as calculated to retard and prevent the enlistment of the volunteers required to fill up the ranks of our army, and as calculated to afford aid and comfort to rebels and traitors at home and abroad. The truth of these allegations I then and there attempted to establish by reading from the members of your paper—issued on the 15th and 22d of Aug. 1861. If, indeed, if the quotations were unfairly taken—was not the meeting the time and place to expose the falsity of the charge and the disingenuousness of the quotations? The President of the meeting was a Democrat, which would have secured for you and your friends a respectful hearing. The subject was proper for the consideration of the meeting. If true, it was the duty of every good citizen to bring the charges before the meeting. If false, it was the duty, as it should have been the pleasure of the Watchman's editors and the Watchman's friends, to expose their falsity. Had you been towards gentlemen, of the rectitude of your intentions and the patriotism of your acts, you would have gloried in the opportunity thus afforded. You remained silent. Why, your fellow citizens will judge. Was it because after Judge Hale made a patriotic and telling speech that acted like a charm, and after the introduction of the Resolutions, which you say "were just in time and just in the proper language to be heartily endorsed by every one present," to continue the use of your coarse and dignified language—"I beg pardon," McAllister thrust himself forward on the notice of the meeting and commenced his speech? Why, in making this charge of impudence and intrusion, did you withhold from your readers the fact that McAllister was Chairman of the Committee, and as such, made the report you so heartily endorse? But even if I had intruded myself upon the meeting, is that any reason why you and your friends should have sat in silence under false charges deduced from two numbers of your own paper in the hands of the speaker? Was not the call for, and the inducement to prompt refutation increased by the impertinence of the speaker whom, in your opinion, no one present desired to hear? How easy, before such an audience, against such charges, with truth on your side, to have achieved a triumph, and yet you were silent. If the charges were true you acted wisely.

That they were true I shall now proceed to prove. In the Democratic Watchman of the 15th of August, 1861, the following appears as the leading editorial:—"Men of the North, Pause and Reflect. War is division. War is final, eternal separation."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

It is a gross slander upon the great Democratic party, to say that they are making desperate efforts to have the war ascribed to the right cause—the abolition of slavery. The country is not going to destruction fast enough for them. But when our nation is completely destroyed—when the citizens become demoralized—when the people grow dissatisfied by taxes by the people's delinquencies, that they will not be able to pay, then these men will be very innocent and will wonder who brought about such a state of affairs! Democrats want peace. They never wanted blood, they are sick of what they have had already. If you and your Democratic friends propose to all our personal interests, and that you must enlarge your views, and all the public cause. The very existence of the government, under the shadow of which you have prospered, is in peril; if it falls, you fall; if it prospers, you prosper. If, to escape temporary sacrifice, you would patch up a false, factious, and dishonorable peace, not are you worthy of the name of an American, and a freeman.

It is a gross slander upon the great Democratic party, to say that they are making desperate efforts to have the war ascribed to the right cause—the abolition of slavery. The country is not going to destruction fast enough for them. But when our nation is completely destroyed—when the citizens become demoralized—when the people grow dissatisfied by taxes by the people's delinquencies, that they will not be able to pay, then these men will be very innocent and will wonder who brought about such a state of affairs! Democrats want peace. They never wanted blood, they are sick of what they have had already. If you and your Democratic friends propose to all our personal interests, and that you must enlarge your views, and all the public cause. The very existence of the government, under the shadow of which you have prospered, is in peril; if it falls, you fall; if it prospers, you prosper. If, to escape temporary sacrifice, you would patch up a false, factious, and dishonorable peace, not are you worthy of the name of an American, and a freeman.

It is a gross slander upon the great Democratic party, to say that they are making desperate efforts to have the war ascribed to the right cause—the abolition of slavery. The country is not going to destruction fast enough for them. But when our nation is completely destroyed—when the citizens become demoralized—when the people grow dissatisfied by taxes by the people's delinquencies, that they will not be able to pay, then these men will be very innocent and will wonder who brought about such a state of affairs! Democrats want peace. They never wanted blood, they are sick of what they have had already. If you and your Democratic friends propose to all our personal interests, and that you must enlarge your views, and all the public cause. The very existence of the government, under the shadow of which you have prospered, is in peril; if it falls, you fall; if it prospers, you prosper. If, to escape temporary sacrifice, you would patch up a false, factious, and dishonorable peace, not are you worthy of the name of an American, and a freeman.

It is a gross slander upon the great Democratic party, to say that they are making desperate efforts to have the war ascribed to the right cause—the abolition of slavery. The country is not going to destruction fast enough for them. But when our nation is completely destroyed—when the citizens become demoralized—when the people grow dissatisfied by taxes by the people's delinquencies, that they will not be able to pay, then these men will be very innocent and will wonder who brought about such a state of affairs! Democrats want peace. They never wanted blood, they are sick of what they have had already. If you and your Democratic friends propose to all our personal interests, and that you must enlarge your views, and all the public cause. The very existence of the government, under the shadow of which you have prospered, is in peril; if it falls, you fall; if it prospers, you prosper. If, to escape temporary sacrifice, you would patch up a false, factious, and dishonorable peace, not are you worthy of the name of an American, and a freeman.

It is a gross slander upon the great Democratic party, to say that they are making desperate efforts to have the war ascribed to the right cause—the abolition of slavery. The country is not going to destruction fast enough for them. But when our nation is completely destroyed—when the citizens become demoralized—when the people grow dissatisfied by taxes by the people's delinquencies, that they will not be able to pay, then these men will be very innocent and will wonder who brought about such a state of affairs! Democrats want peace. They never wanted blood, they are sick of what they have had already. If you and your Democratic friends propose to all our personal interests, and that you must enlarge your views, and all the public cause. The very existence of the government, under the shadow of which you have prospered, is in peril; if it falls, you fall; if it prospers, you prosper. If, to escape temporary sacrifice, you would patch up a false, factious, and dishonorable peace, not are you worthy of the name of an American, and a freeman.

It is a gross slander upon the great Democratic party, to say that they are making desperate efforts to have the war ascribed to the right cause—the abolition of slavery. The country is not going to destruction fast enough for them. But when our nation is completely destroyed—when the citizens become demoralized—when the people grow dissatisfied by taxes by the people's delinquencies, that they will not be able to pay, then these men will be very innocent and will wonder who brought about such a state of affairs! Democrats want peace. They never wanted blood, they are sick of what they have had already. If you and your Democratic friends propose to all our personal interests, and that you must enlarge your views, and all the public cause. The very existence of the government, under the shadow of which you have prospered, is in peril; if it falls, you fall; if it prospers, you prosper. If, to escape temporary sacrifice, you would patch up a false, factious, and dishonorable peace, not are you worthy of the name of an American, and a freeman.

It is a gross slander upon the great Democratic party, to say that they are making desperate efforts to have the war ascribed to the right cause—the abolition of slavery. The country is not going to destruction fast enough for them. But when our nation is completely destroyed—when the citizens become demoralized—when the people grow dissatisfied by taxes by the people's delinquencies, that they will not be able to pay, then these men will be very innocent and will wonder who brought about such a state of affairs! Democrats want peace. They never wanted blood, they are sick of what they have had already. If you and your Democratic friends propose to all our personal interests, and that you must enlarge your views, and all the public cause. The very existence of the government, under the shadow of which you have prospered, is in peril; if it falls, you fall; if it prospers, you prosper. If, to escape temporary sacrifice, you would patch up a false, factious, and dishonorable peace, not are you worthy of the name of an American, and a freeman.

honorably adjustment of our national difficulties were spared by contempt by the representatives of the seceded States, and yet you would palm the quotation upon the readers of the Democratic Watchman as the sentiments of that patriot on the day of his death, and as applicable to the situation of our country at the present time. I have copied the article entire that every citizen of Centre county, who will, may read it and decide for himself upon the propriety and sympathies of the editors of the Democratic Watchman—decide for himself whether the tendency and design of the article was not to discourage and dishearten our soldiers, and retard and prevent enlistments absolutely necessary to fill up the ranks of the army. Why else? With what other motive and design did you contrast the blessings of peace with the miseries of war, and attribute all the evils of the latter to "unfeeling rulers who, heedless of the prayers of the people, disregarding the teachings of christianity, hurry on the work of destruction." Why else? With what motive or design did you abuse the Administration because they did not offer the Rebels compromise and peace? You know perfectly well, and have since admitted by your unqualified endorsement of the first of the Union Meeting resolutions that "the war was forced upon the country by the disunionists of the South." You know perfectly well, and have since admitted by your unqualified endorsement of the second of the Union Meeting resolutions, that "the only hope for the integrity of the Union and the restoration of an honorable peace rests not in compromise, but in a vigorous and successful prosecution of the war."

Why, then, prevaricate? Why attempt to gull, deceive and mislead the people, to divide and distract them and thus to diminish the force, moral and physical, of the North? Did you really and honestly intend to excite military courage? To fill up the ranks of the army? To nerve the soldiers arm in the hour of battle by impressing his mind that the war in which we are engaged is unaccountable, unjust and unwise? That christianity forbids its prosecution? That the Commander-in-Chief, the President of the United States and his Cabinet, are devils and demons? But let us pass to the next article, which purports to be editorial—entitled, "Secession Thoughts since the Bull Run Battle,"—the whole tendency of it is to discourage and dishearten the soldiers and people of the North by interrogatory Intimations you ask, "What is to become of the country? Where is all this to end? Have we not been mistaken in our estimate of the whole subject? Have we not underrated the strength of the South? Can we conquer it? May not the expense of the war be more crushing and longer continued than we had supposed? How are we to raise money? Can we continue to do it by borrowing, or will not enormous direct taxes become necessary? Will our people for a long time submit to these burdens, and can we point them to compensating benefits?"

Are these questions calculated—were they intended to inspire confidence and courage and to promote a vigorous prosecution of the war? What would have been the result of our struggle for independence if Patriot Editors had filled their journals with such interrogatories? Nay, what would have been the result if tory editors had by our Revolutionary sires been permitted to discourage, and dishearten the people, by contrasting the horrors of our civil war with the blessings of peace—by contrasting the blood and treasure the war would cost with the payment of a tax of a few pennies on tea?

But let us proceed to the next article which also appears as original. You say, "Since the battle of Bull Run, the tory editors are making desperate efforts to have the war ascribed to the right cause—the abolition of slavery. The country is not going to destruction fast enough for them. But when our nation is completely destroyed—when the citizens become demoralized—when the people grow dissatisfied by taxes by the people's delinquencies, that they will not be able to pay, then these men will be very innocent and will wonder who brought about such a state of affairs! Democrats want peace. They never wanted blood, they are sick of what they have had already. If you and your Democratic friends propose to all our personal interests, and that you must enlarge your views, and all the public cause. The very existence of the government, under the shadow of which you have prospered, is in peril; if it falls, you fall; if it prospers, you prosper. If, to escape temporary sacrifice, you would patch up a false, factious, and dishonorable peace, not are you worthy of the name of an American, and a freeman."

It is a gross slander upon the great Democratic party, to say that they are making desperate efforts to have the war ascribed to the right cause—the abolition of slavery. The country is not going to destruction fast enough for them. But when our nation is completely destroyed—when the citizens become demoralized—when the people grow dissatisfied by taxes by the people's delinquencies, that they will not be able to pay, then these men will be very innocent and will wonder who brought about such a state of affairs! Democrats want peace. They never wanted blood, they are sick of what they have had already. If you and your Democratic friends propose to all our personal interests, and that you must enlarge your views, and all the public cause. The very existence of the government, under the shadow of which you have prospered, is in peril; if it falls, you fall; if it prospers, you prosper. If, to escape temporary sacrifice, you would patch up a false, factious, and dishonorable peace, not are you worthy of the name of an American, and a freeman.

It is a gross slander upon the great Democratic party, to say that they are making desperate efforts to have the war ascribed to the right cause—the abolition of slavery. The country is not going to destruction fast enough for them. But when our nation is completely destroyed—when the citizens become demoralized—when the people grow dissatisfied by taxes by the people's delinquencies, that they will not be able to pay, then these men will be very innocent and will wonder who brought about such a state of affairs! Democrats want peace. They never wanted blood, they are sick of what they have had already. If you and your Democratic friends propose to all our personal interests, and that you must enlarge your views, and all the public cause. The very existence of the government, under the shadow of which you have prospered, is in peril; if it falls, you fall; if it prospers, you prosper. If, to escape temporary sacrifice, you would patch up a false, factious, and dishonorable peace, not are you worthy of the name of an American, and a freeman.

It is a gross slander upon the great Democratic party, to say that they are making desperate efforts to have the war ascribed to the right cause—the abolition of slavery. The country is not going to destruction fast enough for them. But when our nation is completely destroyed—when the citizens become demoralized—when the people grow dissatisfied by taxes by the people's delinquencies, that they will not be able to pay, then these men will be very innocent and will wonder who brought about such a state of affairs! Democrats want peace. They never wanted blood, they are sick of what they have had already. If you and your Democratic friends propose to all our personal interests, and that you must enlarge your views, and all the public cause. The very existence of the government, under the shadow of which you have prospered, is in peril; if it falls, you fall; if it prospers, you prosper. If, to escape temporary sacrifice, you would patch up a false, factious, and dishonorable peace, not are you worthy of the name of an American, and a freeman.

It is a gross slander upon the great Democratic party, to say that they are making desperate efforts to have the war ascribed to the right cause—the abolition of slavery. The country is not going to destruction fast enough for them. But when our nation is completely destroyed—when the citizens become demoralized—when the people grow dissatisfied by taxes by the people's delinquencies, that they will not be able to pay, then these men will be very innocent and will wonder who brought about such a state of affairs! Democrats want peace. They never wanted blood, they are sick of what they have had already. If you and your Democratic friends propose to all our personal interests, and that you must enlarge your views, and all the public cause. The very existence of the government, under the shadow of which you have prospered, is in peril; if it falls, you fall; if it prospers, you prosper. If, to escape temporary sacrifice, you would patch up a false, factious, and dishonorable peace, not are you worthy of the name of an American, and a freeman.

It is a gross slander upon the great Democratic party, to say that they are making desperate efforts to have the war ascribed to the right cause—the abolition of slavery. The country is not going to destruction fast enough for them. But when our nation is completely destroyed—when the citizens become demoralized—when the people grow dissatisfied by taxes by the people's delinquencies, that they will not be able to pay, then these men will be very innocent and will wonder who brought about such a state of affairs! Democrats want peace. They never wanted blood, they are sick of what they have had already. If you and your Democratic friends propose to all our personal interests, and that you must enlarge your views, and all the public cause. The very existence of the government, under the shadow of which you have prospered, is in peril; if it falls, you fall; if it prospers, you prosper. If, to escape temporary sacrifice, you would patch up a false, factious, and dishonorable peace, not are you worthy of the name of an American, and a freeman.

and arrogance and all the meaner vices of mankind hold sway in the halls of legislation, and the chambers of assembly—Washington city, our own, as it may be, we could soon disenthral unpeopled and down-trodden Maryland, and having posted our picket guards well on to Philadelphia, render the South a unit, and extort from the Lincoln Government a full and unreserved recognition of our liberty and sovereignty as a confederated State. I do not pretend to give this as a programme of the campaign, but I feel an unbounded confidence in the success of our arms on every field of importance and an assurance that within two months we shall have driven the invader beyond Maryland.

The course of Vallandigham in Congress (your chivalric Democrat) afforded the rebels great satisfaction, and will have had the effect of military stations "Camp Vallandigham." The editors of the Democratic Watchman and the late representatives of the Democratic party who have endorsed your publications, justify and defend the conduct of Breckinridge, Vallandigham, and Barnett. The rebel army do them honor for the very same act.

Should our National Capital fall into the hands of the rebels, which God in his mercy forbid, who upon this showing would expect to see the admirers of Breckinridge, Barnett, and Vallandigham North and South, including the editors of the Democratic Watchman, and the late representatives of the Democratic party as it courses through the streets of Washington, and shouting together in Camp Vallandigham paeans to the "Chivalric Democrat."

In your issue of the 22d of August, I read thus:—"Who BURNED HAMPTON?—Our telegraphic dispatches from Fortress Monroe state that Gen. Magruder ordered the burning of Hampton. Dispatches from the South lay all the responsibility upon Gen. Butler. It is acknowledged on all sides that Gen. Butler did burn it partially on the 27th of July, and on the 1st of August the rebels had a cut representing the conflagration. The question now is who ordered the last burning?"

This publication was made by you after the rebels had attempted to palliate the crime by attributing it to the drunkenness of Magruder, yet you more than make good that the infamous act might be attributed to Gen. Butler.

You attempt to excuse yourselves by alleging that one of these articles was copied from a Baltimore paper, and another from the Philadelphia Inquirer. The articles are not credited to any paper, nor are they supported by your own name. It will not do you any good to say that they are yours. They are just what I would expect from Ben. Wood and the New York Day Book. But I will say that the fact of their not being original neither excuses or palliates your offenses.

You complain that the Democrats want Peace, that they never wanted blood, that they are sick of what they have had already, I shall answer by an extract from an editorial in the Presbyterian of the 24th of August, 1861—a religious paper with Democratic sympathies. The article seems to strike at you and those who are in the course of the Democratic Watchman and reads thus:—"This war has been forced upon us. It must necessarily produce distress. As a citizen you may as well make up your mind to bear a portion of the burden. You have been accustomed to look exclusively at your personal interests, but you must enlarge your views, and all the public cause. The very existence of the government, under the shadow of which you have prospered, is in peril; if it falls, you fall; if it prospers, you prosper. If, to escape temporary sacrifice, you would patch up a false, factious, and dishonorable peace, not are you worthy of the name of an American, and a freeman."

But I shall address other Democratic authority and that too in the very words of the Hon. Joseph Holt, late Democratic Secretary of War in Buchanan's Cabinet, who in a speech made but a few days ago in the city of Boston said:—"Fellow citizens—I am gratified to say that during the somewhat extended tour that I have just made, I have nowhere found the public voice faint, or the public purpose faltering, in reference to the vigorous prosecution of the war. It is our duty to sustain it, and we shall do so, by the aid of every flag-staff from which they have been torn. Nowhere have I heard the word compromise, a word which can now be only uttered by disloyal lips, or by those speaking openly and directly in the interests of the rebellion. So long as the rebels have arms in their hands there is no compromise, nothing but the honor of the country, and the integrity of the government; and who but who is ready to fill a coward's grave, is prepared for submission to such humiliation as this! If we falter we fall; and not only will Washington, your capital, be subjected and sacked, but our honor and our liberties will be swept away by an army carrying destruction scarcely surpassed since the Goths desolated the palaces of the Caesars. Their exultant threatening, and the events which have already transpired, fully justify my this declaration. If the rebels should win of our land and gold, of our merchandise and pleasant homes, or even of the blood that courses in our veins—in contrast with the honor and prosperity of our Government, we are lost, we shall perish suddenly, irretrievably, ignominiously. But, if true to our duty, as I firmly believe you will be, if true to the kindliest memories of the past, and to the grandeur of our mission as a people, your armies will assuredly triumph, and that triumph the Union sentiment of the South will render complete and enduring; and thus out of all this national travail, and bathed in the blood of our heroes, there will in the end arise a future for our country, bright as that rainbow which spans the mists that rise above the tortured hell of Niagara's waters. For that future, that bow of promise and of beauty may well be accepted as the appropriate emblem."

But I understand you, and those who justify the course of the Democratic Watchman to allege that there are no secessionists—no disloyal men in Centre county. Tried by the test which you would present, I admit there are none—tried by the test presented by Hon. J. Holt, which I have just read. Oh, how many!—They are those who take, and taking endorse, and approve of the doctrines of the Democratic Watchman, New York Day Book, and other secession disloyal and papers, secretly and stealthily circulated by

traitors among our citizens. To all such Holt has said, the word "Compromise" can now be uttered only by disloyal lips or by those openly or directly in the interests of rebellion." To those who assert that there is no disloyalty—he says "One of the most fearful obstacles which has been encountered in the successful prosecution of this war, is the disloyalty found in our ranks. It is a disloyalty in relation to Washington City and the Border States; but it is in a degree true every where, and to this is traceable much of that discouragement under which the nation is now suffering. The country is now rejoicing in those bold and decided measures which the President is taking to subvert the rebel course of weakness and defeat." How this language of a Patriotic Democrat contrasts with the tone of the Democratic Watchman, and yet you are compelled to admit that the war has been forced upon the country by the Disunionists of the Southern States. Let us ascertain what the present situation of the war thus forced upon us, that we may the better comprehend the sum of your offending. On the 6th day of March 1861 the rebel Congress sitting at Montgomery, authorized Jefferson Davis as President of the Confederate States to raise an army of one hundred thousand men. On the 13th day of April 1861 Fort Sumter was reduced and on the same day, Walker, the Confederate Secretary of War, exulting in the victory said:—"No man can tell where the war this day commenced will end; but I will prophesy that the war which is now done, and here will float over the dome of the old Capital at Washington before the 1st of May. Let them try Southern chivalry and test the strength of Southern resources and it may float eventually over Fannie Hall itself." On the 15th April 1861 President Lincoln issued a call for seventy-five thousand volunteers to protect the Capital. On the 19th April, 1861, portions of these volunteers, en route to Washington, were insulted, fired upon and murdered in the streets of Baltimore by the very men whom you complain John C. Breckinridge was presented from addressing on his railway. On the extra session of Congress in which he had opposed all the leading war measures of the administration, and this prevention of public speaking in honor of a secessionist of Maryland in the streets of a city, for the safety of the government under martial law, you denominated "Disgraceful proceedings."

Prior to the call for volunteers we had witnessed the seizure, by rebels, of United States Posts—the rifling of United States Mints—the firing on the United States Flag—the capture of United States soldiers—the pillage of United States arsenals—and the seizure of United States Ships and Revenue Cutters. Whilst the Federal Government have entered upon Virginia in defence of the National Capital, the rebels have invaded the loyal States of Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. They have actually seized and burned in Kentucky and stripped it of its cannon and muskets, and even now Missouri is invaded for the purpose of forcing upon her people a disposed and self-exiled Governor, and for driving out of the Union a State which prefers to maintain unimpaired her Federal Relations.

The rebel army is pressing hard upon Washington, and threatening from day to day to pass the Potomac. In circumstances like these, endangering our national existence, it is the duty of every good citizen to speak to his fellow citizens of the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war. The President has called for men to fill up the ranks of the army, diminished by the return of sixty thousand three months volunteers.

The rebel army is pressing hard upon Washington, and threatening from day to day to pass the Potomac. In circumstances like these, endangering our national existence, it is the duty of every good citizen to speak to his fellow citizens of the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war. The President has called for men to fill up the ranks of the army, diminished by the return of sixty thousand three months volunteers.

The rebel army is pressing hard upon Washington, and threatening from day to day to pass the Potomac. In circumstances like these, endangering our national existence, it is the duty of every good citizen to speak to his fellow citizens of the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war. The President has called for men to fill up the ranks of the army, diminished by the return of sixty thousand three months volunteers.

The rebel army is pressing hard upon Washington, and threatening from day to day to pass the Potomac. In circumstances like these, endangering our national existence, it is the duty of every good citizen to speak to his fellow citizens of the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war. The President has called for men to fill up the ranks of the army, diminished by the return of sixty thousand three months volunteers.

The rebel army is pressing hard upon Washington, and threatening from day to day to pass the Potomac. In circumstances like these, endangering our national existence, it is the duty of every good citizen to speak to his fellow citizens of the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war. The President has called for men to fill up the ranks of the army, diminished by the return of sixty thousand three months volunteers.

The rebel army is pressing hard upon Washington, and threatening from day to day to pass the Potomac. In circumstances like these, endangering our national existence, it is the duty of every good citizen to speak to his fellow citizens of the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war. The President has called for men to fill up the ranks of the army, diminished by the return of sixty thousand three months volunteers.

The rebel army is pressing hard upon Washington, and threatening from day to day to pass the Potomac. In circumstances like these, endangering our national existence, it is the duty of every good citizen to speak to his fellow citizens of the necessity of a vigorous prosecution of the war. The President has called for men to fill up the ranks of the army, diminished by the return of sixty thousand three months volunteers.

Still Later From Missouri!

Gen. Fremont Strikes a Heavy but Proper Blow

MISSOURI UNDER MARTIAL LAW. THE TRAITORS TO BESHOT Rebel Property Confiscated.

SLAVES OF REBELS DECLARED FREE. St. Louis, Sept. 1, 1861.

The following proclamation