

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFOUNTE, PA.

Thursday Morning, Sept. 12 '61.

J. J. BRISBIN, EDITOR & PUBLISHER.

W. W. BROWN, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

PEOPLE'S COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY.

SAMUEL McWILLIAMS,

OF FERUGSON.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES,

PETER WILSON,

OF OREGO.

JACOB BAKER,

OF HOWARD.

TREASURER,

C. G. RYMAN,

OF MILESBOUR.

COMMISSIONER,

THOMAS HUTCHINSON,

OF POTTER.

EDITOR,

J. H. McCLURE,

OF BELLEFOUNTE.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.

We call upon you to pay your License on or before the first day of October, as after that time all accounts will be left in the hands of the proper officer for collection. Pay your license and save costs.

W. W. BROWN, Co. Treasurer.

To All Whom It May Concern.

The Books of J. S. & J. J. Brisbin, having been left in my hands for collection, I hereby notify all Subscribers to the Centre Democrat who have not yet paid their subscription for the year 1860, that they are indebted to the amount of \$2.00, which if not paid immediately, I will be compelled to collect according to law. The amount can be sent by mail and a receipt will be sent by return mail, for all money paid. Persons knowing themselves indebted will save trouble and cost by attending to this matter immediately.

GEO. H. WEAVER, Justice of the Peace.

Secretary of War.

We see by our exchanges that there is a disposition to detract from the character of Gen. Cameron, Secretary of War. We have long been the friend of Gen. Cameron—not because he ever did anything for us—but because we admired the man—his industry, his indefatigable perseverance, and the tenacity with which he has always adhered to the interests of Pennsylvania, and therefore to the interests of those sturdy sons of toil who inhabit her fertile valleys and her rich and almost illimitable lumber and mineral regions. He has proved himself in a thousand instances—a true, far-seeing and sagacious statesman and politician. A man who would, under all circumstances, take care of his friends, and at the same time be true to the great principles of truth and justice.

Gen. Cameron, as Secretary of War, has had more onerous duties to perform in one month than had any of his predecessors in six months, or one year. President Lincoln was inaugurated at a time when the country apparently had gone to ruin. When the question with the people was, have we a Government? President Buchanan had betrayed his trust—sneered, perjured himself, and therefore, suffered State after State to secede without any interference, but rather with encouragement, from him. Had he done his sworn duty, and at the time of the first uprising in South Carolina, declared, like the immortal Jackson, "The Union, it must and shall be preserved," who would dare say that we would not be cured, and our business interests ruined by this unholy secession? He had the power to do it. He had with him the Supreme Court, the Senate and the Congress of the United States, and might, therefore, have adopted or passed any laws or compromise he, or they, felt disposed to pass. But they did not desire to do so. The power conferred upon them by the Constitution, and which they were sworn to respect and enforce. They preferred to remain quiescent until after the inauguration of President Lincoln, while this very disposition to do nothing demonstrated their inferiority as well as their incapacity to fill the great and responsible trusts imposed upon them by the sovereign and over-confiding people of the United States.

In the midst of all this treachery, and we might say without departing from facts, perjury and bare-faced robbery, Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated on the 4th day of March, 1861. Without a Government, without the power to enforce the laws, with a Treasury robbed by Cobb of millions of dollars, with our best guns, forts and military property stolen by Floyd and his fellow secession Democrats in the South. At this time, and under such lamentable circumstances, Gen. Cameron was called upon to serve his country in the capacity of Secretary of War.

Has he performed his duty in that capacity? If not, what has he left undone, or wherein has he failed? Will those ranting hypocrites who never cease to malign and traduce his character please answer? It would be a blessing to the country if all public functionaries could give as good account of themselves as Gen. Cameron. Look for a moment, at the condition in which he found the War Department, and that, too, when eight States were out of the Union, and a rebel President and Vice President chosen and a rebel Congress organized in those States. The gray full of traitors. The Department at Washington full of secession clerks. Our best guns, arsenals, forts and army stores stolen. Out of this confused and chaotic condition of his department, at a

time, too, when he could not tell in whom he could place confidence, Gen. Cameron by the most herculean efforts brought order, system, safety to the Capitol and a restoration of confidence.

Since the lamentable disaster at Bull Run he has shown himself almost more than human. His indefatigable exertions in the re-organization of our scattered and disheartened forces, his calling Gen. McClellan to the command at Washington, all prove him to be a master workman, possessed of a powerful intellectual genius—just the man for the place, and the place for the man. Pennsylvania may well be proud of her noble and true hearted Cameron—her own printer boy, who has worked his way up from poverty to position, fame, honor, and almost unbounded wealth. People of Centre county, of Pennsylvania, will you be true to Gen. Cameron, as Gen. Cameron has been true to you and your interests?

We clip the following from Forney's Philadelphia Press, and most cordially do we endorse every word of it:— "The assailants of Secretary Cameron, after having made a concerted movement against him, are beginning to realize the fact that they are committing a grand mistake. Every one of their allegations has fallen to the ground. General denunciation is always safe refuge for mere partisans, but, when driven to the specific charges, their malignity and falsehood are made shamefully apparent. These men should remember that Gen. Cameron is a man of enormous fortune, and therefore, beyond every motive of cupidity; and that, although in times past a decided and somewhat energetic partisan, he has reached that period of life when the ambition to right becomes almost a religious duty. It is this feeling that induces him to defy calumny and to challenge investigation. He has manifested a liberality in the disposition of his patronage to all loyal men, irrespective of party, that, however, complained of at the start, is now known to have been profuse of the happiest consequences. There is scarcely a county in the loyal States in which may not be found a number of young Democrats, sons of patriotic fathers, generally in regulated circumstances, upon whom he has conferred commissions in the army. And in doing this, he has contrived to take care of his own party by providing for young Republicans. In the matter of contracts, not a contract has been given out by Gen. Cameron which has not met the approval either of Gen. Scott or the officers of the regular army at the head of the military bureau. Gen. Cameron has made a mistake, it is because he has yielded too much to the martinet in the regular service, or, as the Washington lobbyist would have it, "has not been sufficiently lenient to his friends." The result is, that many of those who complain of Cameron are indignant because he has not been able to make them rich. Nobody could be Secretary of War in these times without being a subject to the most searching criticism, and as Gen. Cameron has been an active politician, and is as able to make mistakes as any other man, he ought not to complain if he receives his full share of this kind of hypercriticism.

But journalists should remember, that while a jealous and zealous vigilance should be exercised in regard to all men occupying high positions in a crisis like this, merely malignant antagonism may run to such extremes as to weaken the common cause, and to encourage the common enemy. One thing is sure. No Cabinet minister, in the existing state of the public mind, can commit a flagrant wrong without being detected, denounced and disgraced—and among the first to assist in the chastisement of such an offender will be the Press."

Our Ticket.

The Republican convention which met on Wednesday Evening of the August Court placed in nomination the ticket which we have raised to our mast-head, and which we intend to keep there until after the October Election, when we hope it will be triumphantly elected. It is true that the Democratic leaders repudiated the offer, from the Republicans, of a Union Ticket and placed in nomination a ticket of their own. And such a ticket! We cannot believe that the honest yeomanry of Centre county will elect it.—There are upon that ticket at least two secession Democrats, and at least one renegade Whig and Know-nothing. Not a man in the whole Democratic party fit for County Treasurer. C. Derr and Joseph Wilson and others, life long Democrats, were nowhere when that nomination was made. To please a certain class, Merchants, Farmers and mechanics, must be set to one side for the present and a professional man, a Doctor must be nominated, no matter whether he has been a Democrat or a Whig or Know Nothing. It does appear to us that these Democratic leaders can suit themselves to anything. Nothing is too inconsistent for them, so that they can secure the offices for some favorite of the Bellefonte clique. Will the honest Democrats of Centre county endorse this Bellefonte clique, this worse than hierarchy which seeks to control the politics of Centre county? We believe they will repudiate the whole thing and therefore we call the attention of all the tax payers of this county to our ticket. The ticket in favor of the War and its speedy and glorious consummation. Farmers of Centre if you do not want your taxes increased so as to become a burden, you will vote in favor of that ticket which is in favor of the present state and national Administrations. For Assembly we offer you

SAMUEL McWILLIAMS, Esq.

Mr. McWilliams is well known to the people of Centre County. He is a Farmer, a young man of energy and ability, competent to fill almost any post in the gift of a sovereign people. A Blacksmith by trade, he knows how to sympathize with the mechanic, and having been Educated in the school of poverty although now a farmer, he knows how to sympathize, and legislate for the best interests of every man who is compelled to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. Between him and Robert Barron the Democratic Nominee, there can be no comparison. Mr. McWilliams is honest, a Union and loyal man, competent for the post which his friends have called upon him to fill. If the people of Centre are true to their own interests they will vote for SAMUEL McWILLIAMS. The next on the ticket is

C. G. RYMAN,

for County Treasurer. Mr. Ryman is a choice spirit, the noblest work of God, an honest man. Starting in life a poor boy, without friends or patrons, he has worked himself up to his present proud position, the Republican nominee for the most important office in the County. And that nomination he secured without any trickery or legerdemain. It was the work of the people, the gift of the people. Will the people, the working men, the farmers and mechanics of Centre endorse that action? Will they vote for one of their own class of men, in preference to the friend and patron of the Bellefonte clique? Working men of centre if you

have any ambition, if you ever desire to rise yourself, then we call upon you by all you hold dear and sacred, vote for a man of your own class, in preference to any one else. Is it so, has it come to that, that the farmers mechanics and daily laborers, are to have no voice, no representation in our national affairs? Must even our county offices be filled with Professional men? Is nobody but a Doctor fit for County Treasurer? By the action of the Democratic Convention, it would seem not. Joe Wilson a farmer was not fit. C. Derr a merchant was not fit, although both have been consistent Democrats all their lives. No body was competent to serve the people in their estimation, but Dr. Mitchell a renegade Whig and Know nothing. If the honest Democrats of Centre, the hard fast yeomanry will stand this, we cannot tell against what indignity they would revolt. But to our text. Mr. Ryman is a good, an honest man, and we sincerely hope that every good honest and loyal man in Centre County will vote for him, and thus elect him to the office he is so well calculated to fill.— For the office of Commissioner we have

THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Esq.

Mr. Hutchinson has been Commissioner for the last three years. He has made one of the best Commissioners Centre county has ever had. In corroboration of this assertion the office and books are open at all times for inspection. Every tax payer in the county can see them if he desires so to do. It would in our opinion be a great calamity to the tax payers of this county if Mr. Hutchinson were not re-elected. He now understands the routine of the office, and from the experience acquired in the past three years is better prepared to take care of the interests of the county than any inexperienced man can possibly be. Mr. Hutchinson has two sons in the War for the Union, and this fact alone should secure him the suffrages of every loyal and Union loving citizen. Away with personalities in a contest like this. The man is not a patriot who would falter at a time when his country and his principles need his support. Old as Mr. Hutchinson is, if the necessities of the times require it, notwithstanding he has two sons in the army he would sacrifice every thing and go to the war, to fight for the Union and the glorious Stars and Stripes. For Associate Judges we offer the people of Centre—

JACOB BAKER Esq.

PETER WILSON Esq.

Two better men could not be found in the County for the post. It is true we had several men out for the nomination just as good but they did not seem to be the lucky persons this time. The people in the majesty of their power selected Messrs. Baker and Wilson. These men are both good and true, loyal and upright. Not secessionists or sympathizers with the South as some other aspirants we know, and of whom we will have something to say in a few weeks. The people of Centre will do well to vote for Messrs. Wilson and Baker. If you do so no person will ever doubt your loyalty, and we are sure this is more than can be said of you, if you vote for Messrs. Proudfoot and Stroeker, For Auditor we offer the people

J. H. McCLURE Esq.

Mr. McClure is a mechanic, a Saddler by trade, a good accountant, and business man, as his whole life proves. Starting in the world a poor boy, he has by his industry accumulated a competency, and is now able to rent houses, even to Lawyers—Slavers—This proves that he is just the man for Auditor, one of the most responsible, but least remunerative offices in the county. It is his business to settle with the Sheriff the Treasurer, and the Commissioners of the County. Mr. McClure is just the man for the times and place, and we hope every loyal man in the county will vote him, his hearty and cordial support.

Col. Wm. H. Blair.

"W. H. Blair, an old line Breckinridge Democrat, by some means has succeeded in getting the endorsement of the Republican Convention of Centre county as a candidate for State Senator.—Probably our old Republican friends in that county imagined that as Blair ran so well just before the battle of Manassas, he having been attached to the ever memorable and redoubtable Fourth regiment of Pennsylvania he will run equally well as a senatorial candidate. Will the Centre Democrat or the Central Press explain the legerdemain by which the delegates to the Republican Convention were so completely hood-winked? We cherish a pride not only for the Republican party of Centre county, but for her entire population, and therefore feel an interest in the nomination, because we have a regard for the integrity of their representation.—Harvey Telegraph.

Well said, gentlemen of the Telegraph office! Col. Wm. H. Blair is a "Rara avis in terris," in politics. We know him, and by that we mean we know him well. The Republican Convention did not endorse Col. Blair. His endorsement was brought up in the Convention, and if we are correctly informed, was voted down. Whereupon a certain gentleman, an assumed leader, but not recognized, of the Republican party, threatened to blow up the Convention if his wishes were not succumbed to. The Convention listened to the harangue and the threats, and concluding that it could do no harm, agreed to let the motion pass, about 11 voting for and about 60 neither voting any or nay!—The fact is the Republicans and honest Democrats of Centre county Col. Wm. H. Blair too well to endorse him in any particular, and especially in his politics.

In 1840 he started out in his political life in Milesburg, carrying the "Tippecanoe and Tyler too" flag. Finding that Centre county was to be, in his opinion, in the future, as in the past, a Democratic county; and sooner die than work he professes to turn Democrat, becomes editor of the Centre Democrat, at that time the organ of the Democratic party, in which like all other political renegades or deserters of principle, he becomes, through its columns, the most obscene ven-

der of wholesale slander against his old political party. By his political secession trickery he cast aside firm and consistent Democrats and procured his nomination for the Legislature. Was elected. Went to Harrisburg and boarded with Mr. Lutz, and hereby hangs a tale! He next tries to be elected County Treasurer, and was defeated by the honest portion of the Democracy of Centre county. Since that time he has never permitted a chance to pass, to get himself into a position, in which the tax-payers of the county would have to sustain him. In many of his schemes and contentions he failed. But after the last election, he fixed his eyes steadily upon being the next Democratic candidate for State Senator, and made his arrangements with H. L. Dieffenbach of Lock Haven, who never freed the State by coal contracts, &c. (of course he did not), to be the Democratic candidate for State Senator. And when this rebel war broke out, after talking secession until he was ashamed of himself, he united with one of the companies in this county; and to Washington city, while he left his friends to keep his name before the public as a candidate for the Senate this fall, clearly evincing his patriotic intentions.

He was a Lieutenant in the "redoubtable Fourth Regiment" when the battle of Bull Run took place, and Gen. McDowell says, "I wrote to the regiment a request for them to remain a short time, but in vain"—the next morning when the army moved forward, their troops "moved away to the music of the enemy's cannon," and Lieut. Wm. H. Blair with them. "Ain't that so, Eagle Guards?" It would not do for him to stay at that time, accidents might happen which would prevent him from being the candidate for Senator, as per contract with Dieffenbach, before he started.

What is he doing now? He knows the charge made by Gen. McDowell against the Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment. Why will he rest under it? The reason is obvious, he expects to be elected Senator. How, unlike his Captain, A. B. Snyder, who is now forming a company and is determined to wipe out the stigma cast upon him as an officer of the 4th Regiment. Capt. Snyder and the members of the 4th Penn'a. Regiment are loyal and brave men, and we know that they would never flinch from duty or shirk responsibilities. If McDowell is right the fault was not with Capt. Snyder, it was not with the brave soldiers who composed his company. But, enough of this.

What we regret is that our Convention, of the People's or Republican party, should have agreed in the smallest particular, to confirm the nomination of Wm. H. Blair, made by the Democratic Convention, as a Union man. What did they do for? That is the question. Is he fish, flesh or fowl? Is he a Democrat or is a Republican? Is he Whig, Know-nothing or Democrat? Who can tell? We ask the honest Democracy of Centre, we pause for a reply.

This political trickster, schemer, ready to unite with, and betray all, political parties, if you will but give him office, it does appear to us that he is not the man wanted by the honest yeomanry of Centre at a time like the present. Have we not a better, more honest, more able and competent man to represent us in the State Senate. Have we not men whose loyalty has never been, for one moment doubted, who could fill the post much better than this James faced politician, this political blackleg, unworthy the votes of any Republican or any honest and loyal Democrat. Let the Republicans in the District nominate a good and reliable man and his election is sure. More anon.

Does it never occur to those who seek to doubt the justice of this war, that we have a great moral question at stake? A Government is only a Government when sustained by its people and respected by the other Governments of the earth. It is something more than a mere political union for the good of society. The Union must have force, and stability, and power. It must be above the temporary strikes, the fleeting passions, and momentary prejudices of the hour. It must be capable, not only of maintaining its amid the most extraordinary political revolutions. Thus far in our history we have been trying an experiment, and that is, whether to our splendid political and our unequalled social systems we can add the moral power which is all in all, and without which our laws would be parchment, and society an accidental union of independent and antagonistic elements. We maintained our moral power for eighty-five years, in a war with England, a war with Mexico, and our diplomatic negotiations with the other nations of the earth. How long will that moral power remain if this Government yields to traitors? How long can we secure ourselves from the insults of England and France if we permit the insults of a portion of our own people? If we tolerate treason at home, we cannot look for respect abroad; and instead of being the peer of the old monarchies and nationalities of Europe, the Republic of the West becomes their dependent.

Captain A. B. Snyder.

Those men who are willing to sacrifice the comforts and pleasures of home and risk their lives in defense of their country's honor, are decidedly the men for the times.— Prominent among this class of men, in our country, we find Captain Austin B. Snyder. He has served two terms in the army of the United States—first during the war with Mexico and again in the three months service of the present war. And the object of this item is to inform all who desire to serve their country in an hour of peril, that Capt. Snyder is now raising a company to enter the service in a very short time.— We are certain that a better Captain cannot be found. He is a man of military experience and ability, strict, yet kind to his men, and knows no such thing as fear. Let all who wish to go with him apply soon, as his company is fast filling up.

Flora Temple Seized.

New York, Sept. 6. The racing mare Flora Temple was yesterday seized by Deputy Marshals Hunt and McCoy, on account of a libel filed against her by Assistant U. S. District Attorney, she being the property of Mr. Wm. McDonald, of Baltimore, at the present time an officer in the Southern army.

The Objects of the War.

We are engaged in no ordinary war. We are not fighting merely to decide the ownership of a strip of territory, or to avenge some slight insult or wrong, or to secure the advancement of an industrial interest, but for the very existence of a great nation. No foreign foe could menace us with greater evils and dangers than those which the triumph of the unbalanced designs of the conspirators would inflict upon us. When internal enemies wage such a war against a republic as they have inaugurated, a death-struggle must ensue, and one of the combatants must be destroyed. If they triumph, we must bid an eternal farewell to all our national greatness, prosperity, and security. If the Government of the United States proves too weak to protect itself against rebellion, it will be virtually destroyed, its prestige will be ruined forever, one successful revolt against it will prove but a prelude to further rebellions, and our unhappy country will in a few years be cut up—not into two, but into numerous jarring, distracted, impoverished, and miserable States.

The great conspiracy against the Union strikes a deadly blow at the happiness and security of all good citizens, whether they live in the North or the South; whether they like or dislike the institution of slavery; whether they have hitherto belonged to the Democratic, Republican, or American parties. Those who seek to give partisan aspect to the war, and to denounce it as one in which only those of the same faith as the Administration should engage, are either bereft of reason or, what is more probable, in secret league with the traitors. It is of comparatively little importance to the American people what are the opinions of their rulers on the questions of national politics which have heretofore been most earnestly agitated, but it is a Government which they have established should not be forcibly overturned and that treason should not stalk defiantly through the land, undermining all the foundations of political and social order, bringing the authority which the nation has invested in its constituted rulers into contempt, and jeopardizing all the vast interests of the peaceful citizens of our country.

The war which the insurgents have commenced is not waged against a party, but against a country, and Democrats and Americans have as much interest in crushing their treasonable movement as Republicans. The best men of all the old parties have discerned this fact, and plead most earnestly with their countrymen against the traitors. We might fill our columns with proofs of this assertion, but what could be stronger than the appeals of Mr. Douglas, the chief competitor of Mr. Lincoln, in the late election—the speeches and writings of Everett, the Vice Presidential candidate of the Constitutional Union party—or the eloquent addresses of Holt, who acted as Secretary of War during the closing months of the last Administration? In the ranks and among the officers of the national army, too, a large portion of men who have never been identified with the Republicans, will be found. This is as it should be. But meanwhile, there are few men, so lost to all sense of patriotism and regard for the interests of the nation, as to seek to paralyze the efforts of the Administration to preserve the Union intact, and to overthrow the defeat and confusion those who are arrayed in arms against it. Every step which it takes to checkmate the designs of the unprincipled conspirators, instead of being hailed by them with the delight which is felt by all loyal citizens, is criticised and denounced. Every frivolous pretext which they can devise to awaken the prejudices, weaken the loyalty, or to mislead the judgment of their countrymen, is resorted to.— They see nothing to condemn in all the infamous efforts of the secessionists to plunder and destroy the Union, and nothing to applaud or approve in the measures of the Government to protect it. They are ready to "avail upon the ninth part of a hair" about every step taken to thwart the traitors, but they evince no surprise or indignation at any act however tyrannical, at any wrong however unjust or cruel, at any movement however reasonable and dangerous, of which Jeff Davis and his confederates may be guilty. In fact, loyalty to the best Government that has ever existed is in their eyes the worst of crimes, and open hostility to it is their greatest virtue that it hides and neutralizes a multitude of sins.

Our nation is now on trial. It should be remembered that the enemies of republics have always predicted their destruction, chiefly because they believed that defeated parties would sooner or later prefer an appeal to arms to a peaceful acquiescence in a decision of the ballot-box which was obnoxious to them. The critical period in our history has now arrived when this danger is no longer speculative, but real. It is the duty of every patriot to meet it as becomes freemen sincerely attached to republican institutions, and those who counsel their countrymen to make an ignominious peace with armed traitors are the most dangerous foes of civil liberty.—Phil. Press.

The course of Gen. Fremont stirs the northern dough-face and irritates the secret sympathizers with treason in our midst. They regard it as the initial to other proceedings that may effect themselves, and begin to see that this government is really in earnest to put down rebellion at all hazards. But it is fortified for the cause of the Union that it is confided to hands as sternly determined on its preservation as those belonging to John C. Fremont, and when men begin to calculate the value of slavery with the value of the Union, we have a similar right to say that they are traitors. There are no times for half measures. A daring operator is not necessarily less skillful or less cautious.— The hour demands resolution and promptitude, as well as courage. We have had enough of attempts to soothe, to conciliate, and compromise with traitors bearing arms in their hands; and we know what we have suffered therefrom. THEY MUST BE PUT DOWN. We rejoice at and heartily approve of Gen. Fremont's action.

Capt. Thos. Francis Meagher on the War.

A few days since on a festive occasion at Jones' Woods, New York, got up for the benefit of the widows and orphans of those who fell in the ranks of the Sixty-ninth, at Bull Run, Capt. Thomas Francis Meagher was called to the stand, and after speaking in terms of admiration, and devotion to the federal cause he continued:— Will the Irishmen of New York stand by this cause—[cries of "we will," "we will,"] resolutely, heartily, with inexorable fidelity, despite of all the sacrifices it may cost, despite of all the danger into which it may compel them, despite of all the bereavements and adding gloom it may bring upon such homes as this day miss the industry and love of the dead soldiers of the Sixty-ninth, but in some measure to console and soothe which the festivities of this day have taken place. [Cries of "Yes, yes,"] For my part I ask no Irishman to do that which I myself am not prepared to do. [Cheers.] My heart my arm, my life, is pledged to the national cause, and to the last it will be my highest pride, as I conceive it to be my holiest duty and obligation to share its fortunes. [Applause.]

I care not what party the Chief Magistrate or the Republic belonged to, I care not upon what plank or platform he may have been elected. The platform disappears before the Constitution, under the injunction of the Capital the day of his inauguration. [Cheers.] The party disappears in the presence of the nation, and as Chief Magistrate duly elected and duly sworn, is bound to protect and administer the national property for the benefit of the nation, so should every citizen cherish him in loyal and patriotic action, discarding the mean persuasions and maxims of the local politicians—[hear, hear]—and substituting the national interests, the national honor, for the selfishness of the long-reigning or the vengeance of party. [Enthusiastic cheering.] To me at all events, the potency of the national government, the honor and glory of the national flag, are of infinitely higher value than the Regency at Albany, the Tammany Wigwag, Martineau Hall, or the reverend Alan Charles and laughter! "Nor shall our cries on behalf of the liberty of the press, or the liberties and immunities of the citizen, restrain me in the dutiful allegiance I owe the nation and its executive, now that the rights and authority of both are jeopardized. [Hear, hear.] The integrity of the national domain, the reputation of the national Government, the inviolability of that tranquil system of election without which no popular government can have legitimacy, consistency and force—these considerations are far dearer to me, and I can claim the right to demand the same consequences that the liberty to promulgate opinion or the liberty to conspire. [Great applause.] Such liberties must succumb to the demands of the crisis, the public safety, the discipline and efficacy of the army, and within the range of the national domain, the courts, the properties and interests of the community, let them have full swing in the days of peace. Such days have their peculiar sanctities—more than this, they have their recognized and favored abuses of popular institutions and prerogatives; and the fiercest or loudest shout that is scribbled in the columns of the garbage press, or the most faithless citizen among us, may be permitted, the one to sear broadcast, and the other to drop in crevices and corners, the seeds of disaffection against the government, without the commonwealth incurring any detriment. [Hear, hear.] But in time of war—above all in time of civil war—the paramount duty of the government should be the sole object—[loud cheers]—and to this end martial law should be the higher law, and the only one in undisturbed force. [Applause.] Who speaks about his rights as a passenger and clothes, the potterage of his wife and children, his live stock or sales of merchandise, when the steamship has met with a collision, threatens to go down, must be clear of every embarrassment and dead weight, and all hands are summoned to the rescue? You know it well. I assert it without fear of contradiction from any man, woman or child, who have had most latitude and impunity, were the frank and generous, would be the first to own it. The national government has suffered more from the patience, the leniency, the magnanimity it has practiced toward its enemies, than those who are in sympathy and league with them, that it has done from the courage, the science, the force energy of those who have taken the field against it, and victoriously shaken the banner of revolt and repudiation in its face. [Cries of "hear, hear."] The masked conspirators of the North intend to be criminal and mischievous than the bold and open rebels of the South—[renewed shouts of "hear, hear,"]—and Democrat as I am—[enthusiastic cheers]—spurning the Republicanism of the Chicago Conventions as a spurious creed—having no sympathies whatever with the men in power, who are those which should subsist between the citizen and his government—[hear, hear, hear]—I would promptly and cordially approve of the severest measures the President might adopt to paralyze the traitors; which in this and other cities, under various liberal and benevolent pretenses, have been, and is still at work, to undermine and overthrow the legitimate sovereignty of the nation. [Enthusiastic cheers.] Do not speak in the name of the Irishmen of New York—and they are counted by tens of thousands—when I speak these sentiments, and declare in favor of these rigorous but imperative proceedings? [Applause.] Were I not a citizen of the U. S. I should remind my countrymen that the English aristocracy—[Three cheers]—which is the dominant class in England—which is the navy the church, the army almost exclusively belong, and which is, in fact, the political oligarchy, the Parliament, the seignior, and which has scoffed at and scorned the revolution which has been the life for England and the liberty of Ireland—[loud cheering.] Be it with Irishmen, at all events, the lesson, the incentive, the animating conviction, the rallying battery in this tempestuous time. Every blow that with the shout of "Eag an bolshean"—[enthusiastic cheering]—clears the way for the Stars and Stripes, and plants the flag wherever it has a prescriptive right to flow, mortification and discouragement—[hear, hear]—depriving it of new allies and resources—

[loud cheering]—and thus so far avenge and liberate the island of which it has been the persecutor, the crippling fetter, the recurring famine, the prevailing heil, the social cancer, and the rank source of the poverty and slanders, in spite of which her children make their footing good and assert themselves abroad. [Loud applause.] Which being so, let us, who hail from Ireland—[loud cheers]—we, who have taken an oath of loyalty, not to Massachusetts; not to New York—[hear, hear,]—not to Alabama; not to Florida; not to Kansas; not to any one isolated state, but to all the states—[immense cheering]—that built up the powerful and resplendent Union which the sword and constitution of Washington evoked, which the philosophy of Jefferson approved, which the headstrong honesty and heroism of Andrew Jackson preserved, which the great arguments of Webster rendered still more solid, and which the loving patriotism of Henry Clay, whose precepts and example will inspire the sons of Old Kentucky—[cheers for Kentucky]—commended to the heart of every true American—let us, at all events, who hail from Ireland, stand to the last by the Stars and Stripes—[tremendous cheering]—the illustrious insignia of the nation, that of all the world, has been the friendless enemy of the Irish race—[cheers for America]—and in going forth to battle for the American Union against domestic treason and the despotisms of Europe let the Irish soldier take with him the assurance, which the scene here before us justifies, that should he fall, neither his wife nor little ones will be forgotten. [Prolonged applause, during which Captain Meagher retired.]

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGES BY REBELS.

A RAILROAD TRAIN THROWN INTO THE RIVER.

THE BAGGAGE MASTER ALONE ESCAPING UNINJURED.

Hudson, Mo., Sept. 5.—Abe Huger, the baggage master on the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, furnishes to the correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat the following account of a diabolical outrage that took place on Tuesday last. The passenger express train, bound west, was thrown into the Platte river, by the lumber on the east end of the bridge having been burned so as to give way when the train reached that portion. The entire train went down, the engine turning over, and the baggage, freight, mail and two passenger cars falling, piled on the top.— The passenger cars were completely crushed. I was the only one on the train that escaped unhurt. After getting out of the baggage car, I commenced taking the passengers that were not killed from the wreck. Conductor J. C. Coulter died in a few minutes. Frank Clark, engineer, had one leg completely twisted and jammed into strings.— He died in a few minutes after being discovered. Martin Field, mail agent; Chas. Moore, fireman; and F. Fox, a brakeman, were killed. Among the wounded were Mr. Medill, of Ohio, a son of Dr. Medill, and his wife; both badly wounded. I could not learn the names of all the passengers. I went to St. Joseph and got an engine, and, with physicians and other necessary, returned to the scene of disaster at 3 o'clock, A. M. The greatest excitement prevails in St. Joseph in regard to this inhuman outrage.

Kentucky Invaded by the Rebels.

Cairo, Sept. 5. Gen. Grant this morning telegraphed to the Kentucky Legislature that the rebel forces, in considerable numbers, had invaded Kentucky, and were occupying and fortifying strong positions at Hickman and Clark Bluffs. This afternoon he received a reply that his message, with one from Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, in which he had been referred to a special committee.

Gov. Harris, in his message, says that "the troops that landed at Hickman last night did so without my knowledge or consent, and I am confident, without the consent of the President. I have telegraphed to President Lincoln, requesting their immediate withdrawal."

The accounts from the rebellion in South-east Missouri are conflicting, their numbers being variously estimated at from 9,000 to 30,000.

Debt of the United States.

The following table shows the debt of the United States at different periods.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Amount, and another column. Rows include years from 1791 to 1856 with corresponding debt amounts.

Gen. Fremont, appreciating his official integrity and ability, has requested the editor of the Missouri Democrat to deny and discourage the false rumors that he had complained of the want of efficient support from the Secretary of War. On the contrary, he acknowledges heartily Gen. Cameron's energetic endeavors to strengthen him for the suppression of the rebellion in Missouri, as well as the comprehensive statesmanship with which he has administered the complex and stupendous business of the War Department. In the opinion of Gen. Fremont, that Department never was controlled by any hands, and he considers it fortunate that the country in this juncture that its details and responsibilities were surrendered to the control and direction of one so eminently qualified for their assumption, both by real ability and extensive experience.

UNION OF PARTIES IN OHIO.

A Democrat for Governor and Republican for Lieutenant Governor.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 5. The Union State Convention held at Columbus to-day. It was largely attended, and the union of the Democrats and Republicans enthusiastically greeted. David Todd (Democrat) was nominated for Governor and Benj. Stanton (Republican) for Lieutenant Governor. The balance of the ticket was divided between Democrats and Republicans.