THE WATCHMAN.

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BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1861.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned being desirous of abandoning the Printing business, offers for Sale his interest in the Democratic Watchman.—The establishment is a paying one having about 1,000 subscribers and a fair share of Job Work and Advertising. Any person wishing to embark in the business, would not find a more pleasant location

S. S SEELY

GROWING DESPERATE.—That old bald-headed sinner, Greeley, must be out of his mind since his defeat for the U. S Senate A few days ago he made an attack upon Miss Richings, calculated to injure her professional business, by declaring that she was hissed on the theatrical boards at Richmond, for singing the Star Spangled Banner, and that she sang the "Marseillaise" and trampled the American flag Miss Richings says she sang the national air with applause, and never sang the Marseillaise. What will the fellow get at next?

STARVATION IN KANSAS.—Immediate aid is needed in Kansas, and it is urged by the public journals that the various State Legislatures should at once act for the relief of the sufferers, as it has been to long delayed by individuals Contrasted with the worst condition of the poor in our cities, the suffering in Kansas is terrible The horrors of starvation in Ireland were never half realized in this country. Whole families lay in the public streets, howling in the pangs of death for food, and others died standing upright against the walls of houses, looking from their glazing eyes for bread Similar scenes are now beheld in Kansas

Ex Governor Wise was serenaded at Richmond last night, and waited upon by an immense crowd in response to whose congratulations he made a speech. He said he was for Virginia first, but if she sided with aggression he was against her. He pronounced as false and infamous the report that he ever contemplated an invasion of Washington to prevent the inauguration of Lincoln He was severe on President Buchanan and General Scott He said he deprecated civil war, but counseled active preparation to resist coercion. He was for the Union and the Constitution, but never would submit to a northern confederacy He believed that if Virginia would take a firm stand and do her duty faithfully all would yet be well She should demand that the Government vacate all the forts and arsenals in dispute, and stand as a mediator between the North and the South

Democratic Delegate Convention.

In obedience to the call of the Standing Committee of the County as issued by the Chairman, the delegates to the County Convention, elected in August last, reassembled at the Court House, in Bellefonte, on Friday, the 15th inst., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent this County and District in the State Convention to assemble at Harrisburg, on the 22d inst., to take into consideration the present distracted and divided state of the country to restrain threatened sectional violence, and to aid in reconstructing the federative system on a basis of perpetuity"

On motion, Maj J. B. FISHER, of Gregg township, was called to the Chair, and J. D. SHUGERT, of Bellefonte, appointed Secretary

The Convention being now organized, on motion, it proceeded to ballot for delegates, with the following result:

For Senatorial Delegate Col Wm H Blair.

For Representative Delegates Hon Jas. McManes, J. B. Fisher, Jas C. Mitchell

On motion, F. Kurtz, W. H. Lanshe, and J. D. Shugert were appointed a committee to draft Resolutions After a brief absence, the Committee returned, and reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved That we, the Representatives of the Democracy of Centre county, regard the Union of these States, as established by the wise and great men of the past, worthy of our highest consideration and reverence, and that we regard its preservation with the most anxious solicitude.

Resolved, That should a dissolution of our cherished Union be the result of the "Irrepressible Conflict" instituted and urged on by the Black Republican leaders, they and they alone, will be responsible before God and the world, for so great a calamity.

Resolved, That when the people of the North shall have fulfilled their obligations to the Constitution and the South, then, and until then, will it be proper to take into consideration the question of the right and duty of coercion.

Resolved, That we approve of the administration of President BUCHANAN, and that the firm and patriotic policy, by which the horrors of fratricidal war have been averted, has met the approval of the whole civilized world.

Resolved, That we most cordially approve the measures pursued by our Congress, Hon. WM. H. BLAIR advocating an honorable settlement of our national difficulties, while we tender to our President our cordial confidence, in the faithful execution of the course of policy so ably represented by our representative in opposing the Crittenden compromise,

[For the Watchman.]

Stand Firm

That is the talk of many of our Republicans, stand firm. State after State withdraws its star from our glorious old flag of thirty three.

There are now vacant chairs in our National Councils, and the country heavy with sorrow and gloom: our old men shake their heads, and sigh as they compare the bitterness and strife of to-day, with the pleasantness and peace of a twelve month past:—with a dismembered Union, a discarded government staring us in the face. We have men that will stand up and declare to a large audience and to the world—*stand firm*. Stand firm to what? Why the Chicago Platform. View the workings, gentlemen Republicans, which ambitious and misguided men of your party have brought upon us and while the dismemberment of our country goes bravely on. *Stand firm*, say no compromise—no concession—no adjustments whatever; but let it grow and increase under your steady refusal to yield something for the sake of patriotism. Thousands of petitions are flowing from all quarters to Congress, beseeching the passage of the Crittenden proposition, as a measure that would be eminently just to every section; spurn them, make no terms that will give one iota towards the happiness and prosperity of our country.

Stand firm, and say to the people that nothing shall be done until after the fourth of March. After Mr Lincoln has taken his seat, you say there will be sufficient time to look about for a compromise.

We were told at the Republican meeting held in Bellefonte during Court week, that the Republicans should stand firm to the Chicago Platform But did they do it? No The vote on the minority report of resolutions offered by H N McAlister, was well calculated to arouse the feelings of every man that loved the Union to not despair Mr McAlister's speech, in behalf of the minority report, was one of the best productions of his life, having known him for the last twenty five years

But if there be anything in the declaration of such men as Simon Cameron and the Hon. Jas. T Hale anything in that loud voice which is to be heard all over the State calling for the immediate adoption of measures for the salvation of the Union, and the adjustment of differences between the contending sections whether it be Crittenden, Bigler, Douglas, or the Border State propositions, and we believe there is then we are sure the stand firm party will be small, so small that it will be whittled down to the little end of nothing.

One thing we think is very evident, and that is this there is a better disposition shown on the part of the Republicans to heal dissension than there was some four weeks ago, notwithstanding many of the leaders insist upon the stand firm policy But the masses are beginning to find out that the South are really in earnest that disunion has already taken place, than civil war is staring them in the face, if no compromise or adjustments are made.

You may depend upon it, that a very large majority of the people are for the Union, and that by any fair and honorable adjustment that will ensure its preservation

The North has indeed treated the South in bad faith has trodden many of their rights under foot have educated the minds of our children, so that they believe they are no better than murderers our ministry have appealed to a higher law than Constitution and said that it warranted them in despoiling them of their right which the Constitution guarantees

The higher law doctrine, as it is commonly received is the most dangerous of all popular delusions defended in the pulpit with a boldness almost blasphemous while brought to sanction popular tumult, and to apologize for the armed invasion of States! Being the more dangerous because it can always bring to its aid the conscientious feelings of those for whose benefit it is applied, and their wishes, and interests, and prejudices, and enmities and sectional jealousies are all made to assume the sacredness of duty.

It is not difficult to see what is the great cause of all our troubles and the needful remedy. Would to God, that it were as easily applied. The evil is not local or temporary, it infects the whole nation

At the present time it is chiefly disturbing the extreme South, being the looser, and the North the winner is full of indignation and unwilling to make any concessions, that is the *stand firm* or abolition part of them

The appointment of Commissioners to Washington by many of the States, at this time, is a voluntary effort in behalf of the Union, by the conservative and Union loving patriots of the country But if good results from this movement, in our opinion, it can only be accomplished by the conservative men both North and South and that the appointment of Commissioners by the ultra Republicans—and to be instructed by a strict party discipline—and vote, ignoring all but their own friends, instead of allaying the present excitement, it will only add fuel to the flame, and excite distrust and bitter feeling all over the land.

Look at the elements which surround the stand firm party, there are conservative men in the Republican ranks, and I am happy to say that they are numerous in Pennsylvania. But can they accomplish anything against those who are at the head of the irrepressible conflict? Will they stop to count the cost; the preservation of our government; the restoration of our commercial and financial confidence; the peace and happiness of thirty millions of human beings? By no means, if the policy of the *stand firm* doctrine, as given in the Chicago Platform, should prevail.

Many of the Republicans in our Congressional district, say that Jas T Hale did not mean that which he has expressed in the Border State proposition: that it was only done to blindfold the people, in order to procure time for the benefit of the Republican party. We believe that Judge Hale is honest, but these political tricksters are crafty; at least we are willing to hope so, and that is, all the territory south of 36 30, shall be left to the people to decide as to slavery or no slavery.

Knowing well, if ever in the history of the slavery agitation, the country has approached a point of which every consideration demands its final adjustment, it is now. We must check the fever, we must administer a medicine that will reach the miasma that produced it, or the Union is at an end.

When we learn as we shortly will learn, that our misfortunes are the result of the machinings of designing politicians and the whinings of the stand firm advocates. I tell you their vengeance will be terrible—Pause ere it is too late.

Some of the Fruits.

The Legislature of this State has passed a bill authorizing the State Treasury to endorse the bonds of the General Government for two millions eight hundred thousand dollars being the amount of "surplus revenue" received by Pennsylvania from the United States, some twenty years ago.

Had the Crittenden Compromise been adopted by both Houses of Congress in December last, and submitted to the States, there would have been no secession except by South Carolina the credit of the General Government would have required no State endorsement, and Pennsylvania would have been saved from an act which, in all probability, will prove to be an addition of two million eight hundred thousand dollars to her already large and oppressive debt

More than this. The adoption of the Crittenden Compromise by Congress, in December last would have left no ground or shadow of excuse for large expenditures and liabilities, which an Abolition and anti-compromise majority in our Legislature is pushing the State into, under a pretence of arming the militia and sustaining the General Government in the enforcement of the laws.

Again If Congress had adopted the Crittenden Compromise in December commerce and trade would not now have been, as it is, dead and lifeless; the thousands of mechanics and artizans would not now have been as they are, without employment.

Further If Congress had adopted the Crittenden Compromise in December, apprehensions of sectional strife and civil war would now have found no place in the minds of our people, the farmers mechanics, manufacturers, and laboring men of Pennsylvania instead of looking forward, as they are now compelled to do to large additions to be made to the State debt, to a serious depreciation in the value of property, and to increased taxation, would have been rejoicing in an encouraging prospect of peace and general prosperity

Citizens, when you look upon and consider these things forget not that they are the fruits of "no compromise" Abolitionists who, with Sumner Greeley, and other like political desperadoes are doing all they can to bring upon the country a harvest of ruin desolation, and blood

Report of the Indian Trust Bond Fraud

The report of the Select Committee on the robbery of Indian Trust bonds from the Interior department, at Washington, was presented to the House on Tuesday and ordered to be printed The report says thirty or forty witnesses were examined, including ex-secretaries Floyd and Thompson The latter is exonerated from any complicity in the theft but he as well as former Secretaries of the Interior, is censured for the indifferent manner in which the bonds have been held in that department, there being no adequate responsibility attached to the custodian It was ascertained that Mr Floyd gave acceptance to the amount of nearly seven millions of dollars or from two to three millions more than Russell, Majors & Company ever earned, while the contractors received all the money that was due them The acceptances were given on the strength of their contract Senator Benjamin was an important witness About a year ago he could not exactly fix the time he received a letter from Duncan Sherman & Co asking him to ascertain whether Mr Floyd's acceptances were good. Mr. Benjamin called on the President, who said he knew nothing about them, or any law authorizing their issue Mr Benjamin next called on Mr Floyd, who said that the acceptance were in accordance with the usage of the department and were given conditionally as to the arrival of trains from one point to another Mr Benjamin reminded him of the impropriety of such proceedings, and Mr Floyd said he would sign no more But, notwithstanding, from April to December, he gave acceptances to the amount of two millions one hundred and sixty three thousand dollars. The last batch was the 13th of December, the day Bailey delivered the last supply bonds The Committee have ascertained that many of these acceptances are still out, and $250,000 worth of them are in the hands of one or two parties alone, but which are worthless. The committee make no recommendations, but merely report the facts.

AFFAIRS AT FORT SUMTER.—The War Department at Washington has advices from Major Anderson, at Fort Sumter, up to the 7th inst He is in good spirits, and prepared for whatever may come. He seems to anticipate an early attack from the Carolinians, but thinks, however formidable it may be, he can maintain his position for an indefinite period. He has been informed by the Government that should an attack on him be commenced he will be immediately reinforced

The President has received intelligence from Charleston stating that Governor Pickens had referred the question of Fort Sumter—it having now become a national question—to the government of the Southern Confederacy at Montgomery, and that no movement would be made looking to an attack until action had been taken by the Southern republic.

The following recipe for the cure of Diphtheria and sore throat has been handed to us by a gentleman who has personally proved its efficacy: Take equal parts of gunpowder and salt peter, pulverize and mix them, and sprinkle the mixture repeatedly in the throat.

The News.

In an address delivered at Pittsburg previous to his departure for Cleveland yesterday morning, Mr. Lincoln alluded to the political condition of the country, and said it had been expected he should say something on this subject; but, if this were done it would require an elaborate discussion, and more time than he now had at his disposal; and perhaps he might unnecessarily commit himself upon matters not yet fully developed The condition of the country (he said) is extraordinary, and fills the mind of every patriot with solicitude. My intention is to give the subject consideration before speaking on it definitely; so that, when I speak I shall be as near right as possible When I speak, I hope I shall say nothing to disappoint the people generally. Notwithstanding the troubles in the South, there is really no crisis, except an artificial one—There is nothing to justify their course.—There is no crisis, except one such as could be gotten up at any time by turbulent people, aided by designing politicians. My advice is, "keep cool." If the people will keep their temper on both sides of the line, the troubles will come to an end, and this great nation continue prosperous as heretofore. Alluding to the tariff, he said: "The Chicago platform contains a plank which I think should be regarded as a law by the incoming Administration. In it is a plat form on that and other subjects, and should not be varied from... In it is what the people understood when giving their votes."

It is stated the committee appointed to prepare matter for the consideration of the peace convention, yesterday reported a plan of pacification. It is understood to be compounded of the propositions of Mr Crittenden and Mr Guthrie and the border States committee's resolutions, and among other things applies the principle of the Missouri compromise north of 36 deg 30 min, and popular sovereignty south of that line The members of the committee have been in constant consultation with their respective congressional delegations and have derived some encouragement as to a successful result. Every effort will be made to carry the plan through the convention before the close of this week

In the Virginia convention on Saturday Messrs Marr, Morton, Carlisle, Leake, Richardson and Flournoy, each presented resolutions opposing the coercion of the seceded States denying the right of the Federal Government to use such coercion pledging Virginia to resist it by all the means in her power, and declaring that if the efforts of Virginia to restore the Union on terms honorable to all its component parts shall fail she will not hesitate to unite with her sister southern States They were all referred to the committee on Federal Relations In a debate which followed on national affairs Ex Governor Wise again declared his power of fighting in the Union and advised speedy action Mr Moore of Rockbridge opposed all lekte, he would not be driven by the North or dragged by the cotton States, who had acted without consulting Virginia He was opposed to coercion But if the seceded States chose to assault the forts let them take the consequences Mr Carlile contended that the Government had never yet attempted to coerce the South When it should be done the proof would exist

POLICY OF LINCOLN'S ADMINISTRATION.—Mr Lincoln is now on his way to Washington He takes short stages, and at every stopping place is made the text of a grand ovation He speaks too and is encored He does not merely return thanks, but enters boldly upon the policy of his reign He speaks as Sir Oracle, and is approved In his Indiana speech he says

"In their view, (the South) the Union as a family relation would seem to be no regular marriage but a sort of free love arrangement, to be maintained by passional attraction."

To say nothing of the high tone and dignity of the expression, which seem to be inseparable from the comparison, we naturally follow out Mr Lincoln's idea, that in case of family revolt a man may flog his wife into obedience if she gets the sulks, but he must not touch his free love partner We are to understand this to be one of the leading features of the incoming administration

Hon Jefferson Davis arrived at Montgomery on Saturday night, and was received with a civic and military demonstration. In his speech he said: "The time for compromise has now passed, and the South is determined to maintain her position, and make all who oppose her smell southern powder and feel southern steel if coercion is persisted in He had no doubts as to the result. He said we will maintain our rights and government at all hazards. We ask nothing, we want nothing; we will have no complications. If the other States join our confederation, they can freely come in on our terms. Our separation from the old Union is now complete. No compromise, no reconstruction is now to be entertained." In the convention, a communication about missiles of war, and another relative to citizenship, providing uniform rules of naturalization, were read.—Applications for patents and copyrights were received and referred

Greely in 1850.

In 1850, when the danger to the country on the slavery question was nothing to what it is now, Horace Greeley, through his *Tribune*, said:

"We are willing to COMPROMISE, and take HALF OUR RIGHT, rather than continue a controversy from which we can anticipate no good, but apprehend much evil."

Now, in 1861 when the dangers of the country are more imminent and alarming than at any other period, and yet may be removed by conciliation and compromise, this same Greeley vociferates with Sumner and Hickman for "no compromise!"

THE Charleston Mercury, in noticing the fact that Mr Buchanan lately recognized a Spanish consul for Charleston, intimates that he will not be permitted to enter upon his duties and adds that the President has "now no more right to recognize a foreign consul for a port of the southern confederacy, than he would have to do the same thing for the Feejee Islands."

Free Masons on the Crisis.

Some very unusual proceedings have taken place in the Grand Chapter of the State of New York, which convened in annual session at Albany, last week. It is the traditional policy and written law of the ancient order of Free Masons to stand aloof from all merely political questions, quietly conforming to the Government under which they live, and taking no part in its vicissitudes beyond that imperatively devolving upon them as loyal citizens. Nothing in their cannons point to a state of civil insubordination, their obligations extending only to a promise to uphold the powers that be, whether republican, aristocratic, or monarchical.

But the extraordinary condition of affairs at this moment has impelled one of their law making bodies to depart from ordinary usages. There are half a million Free Masons in the United States, and their lodges are among the earliest institutions in the rapidly extending settlements in the Territories. While liberally distributed over the whole country, their relative strength is much greater in the South than in the North With comparatively few exceptions, the leading public men are members of the Order and claim fellowship as such with Washington, Jackson Clay, and many of the departed giants of our history. That this half million of solid men and voters, should feel themselves constrained to take official cognizance of the existing disturbances is quite natural, whether in strict accordance with traditional history or not. The present action is based upon a recommendation from a Chapter in Rochester, that the State Grand Chapter open communication with Masonic bodies in other States on the subject of our National difficulties This was referred to a committee who reported adversely.

They say that Masonry cannot rightfully interfere in the discussion such correspondence would provoke; but they add that to be stoical or indifferent would be impossible, and it would be untrue to say that Masons are or can be indifferent to their country's condition; that love for the Union of the States and the Constitution is a cherished sentiment of the Order and the preservation of that Union a sacred duty devolving upon every Mason They deprecate the possibility of fraternal strife, and call upon the Order to use every honorable and legitimate influence to avert such a calamity. Their report, after declining to recommend the opening of correspondence, concludes with the following resolutions, which were adopted by the Grand Chapter

Resolved That while we deplore the present unhappy condition of our beloved country, and while as American citizens we would, under all proper and becoming circumstances pledge our lives our fortunes and our sacred honors, to maintain the Union and the Constitution and uphold the Government of the United States; and while we would as good men and Masons earnestly labor by the use of legitimate means, to avert that great calamity civil war, yet as direct official action on these subjects might be misconstructed as an improper interference with the forbidden subject of politics or the intermeddling with matters of State, we as a Grand Chapter refrain from further action.

Resolved That the Grand Chapter affectionately and earnestly recommend to the Masonic fraternity throughout the land, in this day of national calamity and excited feeling that they cherish in their hearts and exemplify in their lives the cardinal principles of Free Masonry, viz: Fervent Charity Love and Universal Charity, and thus by precept and example soothe irritated feelings allay sectional animosity and prejudice and thereby being fervently and faithfully the great Masonic fraternity within our land conservative principles and power to second the efforts of patriots who seek to avert a national disintegration and calamity."

The Peace Convention.

WASHINGTON Feb 16 The Peace Convention here commenced its sittings this morning and the report adopted was fully

A running debate has been going on all the morning pro and con among the members of different shades of opinion

Mr Guthrie is reported as saying that the extremists either North or South and they oppose the report bitterly

The friends of Peace lose one of their ablest and best supporters by the death of Judge Wright of Ohio

A great question here is Where will Mr Lincoln stop? He is claimed both by Senator Seward and Senator Trumbull

The office seekers and friends and enemies of compromise, are much interested in the result

Strong efforts are made to exclude Seward from the Cabinet

Many of the Republican leaders are shocked by the levity and coldness of Lincoln's speeches

Mr Ryes has sent a semi-official despatch to the convention in session in Virginia to day giving hopes of ultimate adjustment, notwithstanding the gloomy surroundings

The minority of the Committee of Ors from each State have reported in favor of a Convention of the States. This is the only complexion of a definite character to which the Conference can come Aside from the auspicious good feeling resulting from the daily dining and talking together of so many influential men of all sections not much can be hoped from its assembling

Mr Guthrie, the leader of the compromisers, however, does not manifest a patient and conciliatory temper toward the North. His scheme of a few border States cooking up a compromise for the others to ratify is defeated by the arrival at a late hour of impracticable commissioners from New England New York and the Northwest, who will not vote for any concession even appearing to favor the extentions of slavery

Mr Guthrie and his friends may therefore on some fine morning walk out of the Convention in disgust, but they may cool off and think better of the matter before long Even Mr Rives, of Virginia, could not restrain himself in the funeral address of Judge Wright, from suggesting the importance of dispatch to deliberation as one of the lessons of the afflictive dispensation the Convention was suffering.

The border slave States are not satisfied with Guthrie's plan, and the Territorial part does not suit them, but it is believed that they will accede to it if the North will accept it.

If New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania should vote against it in the Convention, it will be defeated. The latter State is for it.

The committee stood twelve to nine, Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, New York and Virginia, represented by Mr. Seddon, voting against the proposition and Rhode Island for it.

The Conference may be terminated any day, but cannot continue four days longer.—Mrs. Tyler has left for home and Mr. Tyler expects soon to follow.

Governor Dennison, of Ohio, has appointed Attorney General Wolcott Peace Commissioner from that State, *vice* Wright deceased Wolcott is here to attend to the Ohio Kentucky fugitive slave case before the Supreme Court. He is ultra.

The Special Committee, only by vote of less than two thirds agreed to report Guthrie's proposition Mr. Seddon offered the Crittenden resolution on behalf of the Southern minority, with amendments of the Virginia legislature Dudley, Field, Baldwin, Crowninshield and others, stated that they disagreed with the reports which are printed and will be taken up to-day.

Washington Gossip.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—A set to occurred at about 11 o'clock last night between Hon. Mr Kellogg, of Illinois, and Mr Medill correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, at the National Hotel.

The fight was caused by some recent comments in the Tribune by Mr Medill, in reference to the course of Mr. Kellogg. Mr. K knocked Medill down and was proceeding with further violent measures when the crowd rushed in and pulled K off. The affair has not been settled as yet.

The Peace Conference had the plan of Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky, before them today.

Hon David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, representing the radical Republican views, opposed this adjustment; it was also opposed by the extreme men from the Border Slave States

Where are, however, strong hopes that a majority of the Commissioners are in favor of the plan, and the prospect of its adoption seems clear.

Mr. Lincoln's declaration at Pittsburg, that the crisis in the Southern States is purely artificial, and the work of politicians, is the theme of much comment here to day

Messrs Seddon, Tyler, and other gentlemen from Virginia, say to day that they see no remedy for our troubles in Guthrie's plan, and no hope of a satisfactory compromise.

Some of the Republicans are disposed to compromise on the Morrill Tariff bill by acceding to the demands of the New York Chamber of Commerce in reference to the warehousing system.

The Hon. A H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President of the Cotton Confederacy in name, though his heart is left behind in the Union, has written letters here stating that hope of the reconstruction of the Government must be abandoned It is thought Mr Stephens is too much depressed just now.

Information received here from Montgomery, Alabama states that the question of the occupancy of Fort Sumter has been considered by the Cotton Congress in secret session

All of the South Carolina delegates favored a speedy determination of the matter, while the rest of the Congress favored delay on the ground that the matter could be settled by a minister to Washington, accredited by the Cotton Confederacy

The joint committee of conference, appointed by the Senate and House, agreed to day to report against the Chiriqui contract, thus defeating the scheme

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs will report the Senate bill for the appointment of Commissioners to adjudicate the claim against New Granada, for damages to the property of Americans at Panama, during the recent riots

The Conference Committee cannot agree upon the Chiriqui appropriation, which will probably be defeated

The story that Senator Seward has taken Gen Cass house and that Mr. Lincoln will be his guest is untrue

Secretary Dix assures Congress again that unless it will promptly pass the bill offered on Tuesday last the Treasury cannot meet its obligations and must go to protest. Mr. Sherman will attempt to put the measure through the House early next week

The House will act at once on Mr Dix's proposition for a loan based on State guarantees

The seven sloops of war provided for in the Navy bill have no necessary reference to coercion for it will take nearly two or three years to build them and supply them with machinery

President Davis expresses the opinion here that it is inexpedient to take either Sumter or Fort Pickens by force and says to his friends that the formation of a permanent Government for the seceded States is, in one respect, a conservative measure as it takes out of the hands of unfriendly States the power over the subject of revenue from customs, and over military movements against United States forts

Mississippi rejected the resolutions declaring that no non slaveholding States shall be admitted into the new Confederacy If the Peace Conference can do nothing else, however, they can recommend to the several States a National Convention

Persons who hold the unpaid acceptances of Mr Floyd are flocking to Washington in large numbers asking to be indemnified

A day or two ago one of these parties called upon the President and insisted that as the acceptances had been made during his administration he was responsible and ought to see that they were made good. The only response the President made was that he knew nothing about them had nothing to do with them, and could not talk upon the subject

The Propositions of the Peace Conference.

There is hopeful news from the Peace Conference at Washington Thursday the committee of one from each State, by a decided vote, adopted substantially the resolutions offered by Mr Guthrie, of Kentucky These propose certain amendments to the Constitution:

First. A division of the Territories by the line of 36 deg 30 min, north of which slavery is to be prohibited, and south of which that institution is to be recognized as it exists; both Congress and the Territorial Legislatures are to be prohibited from interfering against it, and it is to be placed under the protection and jurisdiction of the Federal Courts of the Territories. This proposition, if incorporated into the Constitution, would remove from our elections a chronic nuisance, in the form of incessant agitation on the subject of slavery in the Territories;—and with it would go one prolific cause of the estrangement between the free and slave States.

Second. No more territory shall be acquired unless by the concurrent consent of a majority of the Senators from both sections of the country This strikes a fatal blow at filibusterism

Third. Congress shall be prohibited from interfering against slavery in any State or Territory where it exists, or in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, like forts and dock yards; also in the District of Columbia, unless with the consent of Maryland, Virginia, and the owners of the slaves in the District, and upon full compensation. No heavier taxes are to be levied upon slaves than upon lands of the same value; and Africans and their descendants are not to become citizens, or to have the right to vote for Federal officers.

Fourth. The "rendition" clause in the Constitution is not hereafter to be construed to prevent State authorities from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor.

Fifth. The slave trade is forever prohibited

Sixth. The first, second, third and fifth of these amendments shall not be amended, or abolished without the consent of all the States, and the second section of the first article of the Constitution, which provides for representation of three fifths of the slaves, and the paragraph of the second section of the fourth article, which provides for the rendition of fugitives from labor, shall not be amended, or abolished, without the unanimous consent of the States.

A passer by asked an Irishman, gazing upon a funeral procession, who was dead.—"I can't exactly say," said he, "but I believe its the gintleman in the coffin."

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Last week, Mr. Ferry Harman, of Bellefonte, Centre county, started his son, about 16 years old, into the counties of Clinton and Lycoming, with a horse and sleigh, loaded with cigars, medicines, &c., to sell and trade off. When the boy was about leaving Bellefonte, a man named James Wilson obtained permission to ride with the boy to Lock Haven. On the road and in the neighborhood of Lock Haven, this man Wilson took the liberty of making a large number of sales, and placing the proceeds in his own pocket. After this he took charge of everything, and with the young boy along with him he drove to Uniontown in this county, when he claimed the ownership of the whole establishment. At this place he traded the horse off for an old crippled animal and $40 00, to a man named Marshall in the presence of the remonstrance of the boy. In addition to this he took from the boy's person a valuable watch, which he converted into money.—By this time Wilson is reported to have made on the whole operation about $300 00, with which he left the country and went to York State.

Immediately measures were taken to pursue and arrest the man, when on Monday last officer Lee, of Elmira, arrested him at Horseheads about 6 miles distant. Wilson is now in jail at Elmira. He is represented to have possessed great piety while with the boy, and prayed regularly every night upon going to bed.—*Williamsport Press.*

COST OF BOMBARDING.—A letter from Charleston to the New Orleans Delta gives the following item of the expense to be incurred in the seige of Sumpter: "Every gun fired from Fort Sumpter costs, on an average, thirteen dollars Every gun fired by the State will be an average expenditure of nine dollars. A prominent officer of Fort Moultrie informs me that by a close calculation, it has been ascertained that when its batteries open, the cost per diem to the State, at that fort alone will exceed $15 000 Pretty heavy that. But this is the surest way of mastering the fort, and we had better spend money than lives in its acquisition."

Hymeneal.

On Thursday evening the 14th inst., by Rev Robert Hamill Mr. HIRAM ROSS, of Stone Valley, to MISS MARTHA J. daughter of Mr Joseph Andrews, of Harris township.

On Thursday evening, the 14th inst., by Rev Robert Hamill, Mr WILLIAM DALE of Lawrence co., to MISS MARY, daughter of Mr. John Mitchell of Harris township.

On Wednesday morning the 20th inst, by Rev Thomas Sherlock, Mr JAMES J. BRISBIN one of the editors of the *Democrat*, to MISS FANNIE A. daughter of John Tonner, Esq, all of this borough.

From the above happy couple we received an elegant cake which was highly relished by all hands One of the editors, however—the Junior didn't get a taste, as he didn't happen to be "in" when the cake was brought round Serves him right—he'll be on hand next time

We can only give J and Fannie our best wishes for their future happiness, at the same time returning our thanks for their kind remembrance.

On Thursday, the 14th inst by the Rev. Robert Hamill, Mr EZRA L. SPANGLER, to MISS AGGIE M., eldest daughter of Col W. W Love, all of Penn township, Centre co, Pa. To marry and be happy in the state has been the custom. Laws have brought about some institution upon which is based the very foundation of social good order, drawing, by a natural affinity the affections on a higher and more perfect order of things We believe this reciprocal affection in the marriage relation is the nearest approximation to a spiritual change—the object upon which that affection is lavished constituting the only difference of theory in point. And we congratulate our young friends (upon this broad and general view) on realizing only the beginning of the end.—There can be nothing selfish or illiberal in a manifestation of this pure and kindly feeling; and we speak thus from actual experience, having been made recipients of their generosity They will please accept our grateful thanks for contributing THAT DOLLAR

THE REV. J C FLETCHER gives us, in his excellent, a brilliant picture of the religious customs and people of Brazil, and doubtless we [illegible] the picture he has held before his audience of that exuberant garden of tropic lands with its unique variety of fruits and flowers, teeming with perpetual harvest for the hand of man Surely that country must be the garden of the world, and if its people had the enterprise which moves this Yankee nation imagination could not set a bound to the results they would produce there As relevant to this comparison the Reverend gentleman stated that the best Remedies employed here for the diseases to which they are subject, are invented and supplied to them by our own well known countryman, Dr J C Ayer, of Lowell, Mass., and that not the people only but the priesthood and consular Emperor down have constant recourse in sickness to the Remedies of this widely celebrated American Chemist.—Ledger Boston.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—*By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of* Centre County, the following described Real Estate will be exposed to public sale, on the premises on the 25th day of March, 1861:

All of the one undivided fourth part of the following described Real Estate: A certain lot of ground in the town of Madisonburg, in the township of Miles, known in the plot of said town, as numbers 21, 22, 23 and 24, containing one acre, more or less. ALSO, another tract of land situate in the township of Miles, bounded by land of Jacob Hazel, Thomas Grats, Jacob Royer and others, containing 117 acres, 19 perches and allowance All being the interest of Wm B Herlsche, minor child of Elizabeth Herlsche, daughter of Wm Bair late of Miles township, dec'd

TERMS:—One-half the purchase money on confirmation of the sale; the residue in one year thereafter, with interest to be secured by bond and mortgage N. J HILLIBISH, Guardian.

Feb 21, 1861.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—*By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of* Centre county, the following described real Estate will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of APRIL, 1861:

A certain messuage tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Houston, adjoining lands of Clement Beckwith, Jno. T Hoover, and others, containing forty-five acres more or less, on which are erected a log Dwelling House log Barn, and other out buildings, late the property of Wm Dillan, dec'd

TERMS:—One-half the purchase money on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage JAMES DILLAN.

Feb 21, 1861 Adm'r of Wm. Dillan, dec'd

CONRAD HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA

JEREMIAH BUTTS, Proprietor.