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Miscellaneous.

SPEECH OF HON. J. J. CRITTENDEN.
The Hon. J. J. Crittenden, on his return from Washington, delivered a very able and patriotic address to the Legislature of Kentucky. We regret that we cannot do more than republic a few of the most interesting passages. After alluding to the present deplorable condition of the country, he says:

"Among many other gentlemen who proposed measures for adjustment and reconciliation, I submitted a series of resolutions, by which their adoption might pacify our country, put a stop to revolution, and preserve our Union. I need not undertake to occupy your time by reciting those resolutions. They are known to you all and had the honor of being expressly approved by you. This project was mainly to satisfy the claims of the South to remove with their slaves to the Territories of the United States."

"On the other hand, this right was denied, upon the ground that the Territories belonged to the United States; that no individual State, nor any of the States separately, had an interest in the Territories, but they belonged to and were under the absolute control and government of the General Government. Sir, let that be admitted. A limit that the territory is under the absolute control of the General Government; but, sir, does it not follow that that General Government ought to administer to the great property, so to exercise its great functions, that every class of States, and every State, shall equally participate in and equally enjoy that which belongs to all?"

"No matter whether you consider it a property held in trust for the individual States, or as a property held absolutely for the General Government to be controlled or disposed of by the General Government, it equally follows that that General Government, to be just and to act upon the principles of the Constitution, ought to so administer the property that each and every State—every portion of the Union—may have an equal participation in and an equal enjoyment in that which belongs equally to all the Territory of the United States."

"It seems to me, therefore, that there is injustice in excluding from that equal and full enjoyment any class of States because of any institution that may exist in them. The Constitution gives to the other States no right to monopolize that territory, and to assume the entire ownership and enjoyment of it. The Constitution accepted them at its foundation. It accepted them as slave holding States. It accepted them at that time of its adoption as entitled to equal rights, notwithstanding they held slaves. It accepted slaveholding and non-slaveholding States as standing in equal favor with the Constitution, and entitled to equal rights and equal justice from that Constitution."

"So regarding it, it seems to me that it would be unjust for the free States to assume and usurp to themselves the entire control of those Territories, and so control them as in effect to exclude from them portions of the citizens of a certain class of States. I do not, therefore, sir, that the North was in the wrong, and that the South was in the right in respect to this question of property and rights in the Territories of the United States; and one of the objects of the measures which I proposed, one of their chief objects, was to procure, by an amendment to the Constitution, an acknowledgment of this equal right on the part of the South. Upon Constitutional principles this right would extend to all the Territories of the United States, and the Southern States in common with the free States, would have an undivided and equal right in all the Territories of the United States. But, as common enjoyment would be difficult, it appeared more convenient that there should be for this purpose a sort of partition of the Territories of the United States, between the different classes of States, slaveholding and non-slaveholding."

"Our fathers—those who have gone before us—in the year 1820, upon the question of the introduction of Missouri into the Union, were involved in this very question of slavery agitation. The admission of Missouri was objected to because of its constitution, in view of the fact that slavery existed in the new State, and was sanctioned by its

constitution. Manifesting at that early period an opposition to the exclusion of slavery, they rejected it in the first instance—they opposed the admission of Missouri. A compromise was then drafted. The line of 36 deg. 30 min. was made the dividing boundary or line. Upon the north of it slavery was to be prohibited; upon the south of it slavery was not to be prohibited. So the matter rested. It produced peace. Now, instead of the common, undivided right to go into all the Territories, the South has an implied promise that she may go there and carry her slaves, if she pleases, into all the territory south of the line of 36 deg. 30 min. That compromise applied also to the territory acquired by the Louisiana treaty—'What have we done in the present emergency—an emergency presenting the same questions? I proposed that we should again adopt the line of division and apply it to the territory which we had since acquired in our war with Mexico—that again we should recognize the compact that in the territory north of 36 deg. 30 min. there should be no slavery, and that in the territory south of it slavery should be recognized. It seemed to me that this was just, equitable and right. But it did not appear so to the Congress of the United States."

"I believe if these measures, thus offered, had been, at a suitable time, promptly adopted by the Congress of the United States, it would have checked the progress of the rebellion and revolution, and saved the Union. But I say it did not seem so to the Congress of the United States, and they declined to adopt these resolutions, with the exception of one. That was an amendment to the Constitution, which it adopted so far as it could, to be referred to the several States for their adoption—an amendment declaring that the General Government should have no power whatever over slavery in the States, and that no amendment should be made to the Constitution of the United States which should give Congress any such power. It said nothing in respect to the Territories either as it regarded the Territories themselves or as it regarded slavery in the Territories. They declined to permit slaves to be carried into the territory south of 36 deg. 30 min. In the meantime the revolution proceeded. This revolution has undertaken to form itself into a government, distinct and independent. The revolting States have broken the Union which united us heretofore, and they are putting this government into operation, and we stand here today astonished at the great events that are occurring around us, astonished at the revolution that is glaring us in the face—and inquire what is to be done."

"There was one solitary circumstance attending these resolutions, however, that is well worthy of notice. Although the discussion of them did not sufficiently recommend them to the Congress of the United States, it struck upon the hearts of the people throughout the United States, and afforded them an opportunity for displaying their fraternal feelings towards us, and all the South, and the generous temper and disposition which prompted them to seek reconciliation and adjustment—an amicable settlement of all our differences upon any terms that we might believe to be fair and equitable—just upon the terms offered by the resolutions which I submitted, or upon any other terms equivalent to them. That would have been reconciliation enough to have saved the Union whatever else might have been lost. As a testimony of the manner in which this adjustment was hoped for by hundreds and thousands of persons in the Northern States signed petitions praying for the passage of the measure. Fifty thousand voters from the single State of Massachusetts, thousands from Pennsylvania, thousands and tens from the Northern western States, breathing a spirit of love and kindness to their fellow citizens and devotion to the Union, which was willing to sacrifice anything and everything for its preservation. This was to me, and it will be to every Union loving man, the most impressive and acceptable evidence of the temper and disposition of our fellow citizens elsewhere. It showed me that the argument which has been so often used to divide us—that the North hates the South, and that the South hates the North—is not true. The Almighty has not made us with hearts of such malignity as to hate whole classes of our countrymen for the sins of a few men. The North does not hate the South. The South does not hate the North. In this manner, gentlemen, I speak so far as my own observations and my own experience enables me to testify. We have our moments of irritation at times. We have great provocations, and often these provocations have excited unkind feelings—reproaches without number, on one side and on the other. Crimination and recrimination has existed between us. But this only serves to form a part of that great volume of abuse which political strife and the struggle for party preeminence must necessarily produce. They pass by however. The stream is no longer made turbid by this cause, and in purity it runs throughout the land; enrolling us in the arms of a common fellowship—a common country. So may God forever preserve us."

"We have not been made to hate one another. We do not hate one another. The politicians who tell us that we hate each other are either honestly mistaken or they are seeking ephemeral popularity by professing

to be our friends, and showing us by the hatred which they profess for other sections, that their protecting jobs for us is over all. But the people will not, always be led by politicians. They have risen upon this occasion, and I believe in my heart that there is at this moment a majority of Northern men that would cheerfully vote for any regulations of compromise that were proposed by men of the South in the last Congress. I have assurances of that character given to me by some of the most respectable men, some of the most influential men of Pennsylvania. I have assurances given to me by hundreds of letters from the most intelligent men of that State, to get resolutions submitted to the people. 'We want,' said they, 'to preserve the Union. We differ from our representatives in Congress in this matter. They are elected as partisans, on party platforms, and are subjected to the control of their party. They do not feel as we do. They feel and act like partisans, and want to maintain every syllable and every letter of their platform. We wish to preserve our sacred Union. We love our brethren. Put your resolutions before us. They will pass by hundreds and thousands of majorities.' Gentlemen, I believe that in Pennsylvania they would have passed by one hundred thousand majority. If these resolutions have done nothing else, they have at least elicited evidence of affection for us from our Northern brethren. They ought to be considered as having attained something in this light, something important, too, considering the value of the Union. The people were ready to sanction the compromise. The generosity and patriotism of their hearts have not stopped to calculate the consequences to party of the downfall of their platform. They have indulged these feelings as fellow citizens and fellow countrymen, and they are willing to give you all my assent and my vote. They would rather give you more than you are entitled to, rather than part with you."

"What is the wish of us all? It is, and ought to be, by some means or measure to bring back to this Union—to bring back into—to perfect reconciliation with us, fellow citizens, who have thus gone astray and abandoned us. Aye, that is the wish of all. Though we may think they have acted rashly, we cannot yet look upon them as forgiving enemies. They are some of our brothers. They may secede from the Government, but they cannot secede from the thousand affections that bind them to us. They cannot secede from those thousand relations of consanguinity and love which unite them with us. Nature has tied these knots. Party difficulties and political troubles can never untie them."

"What is the policy for the General Government to pursue? Now, Mr. President, without undertaking to say what the exact policy under circumstances so singular as the present hour presents us with I will only undertake to say that they ought not to pursue a course of forcible coercion. Not the policy of coercion, I say. Our object and desires to bring them back into terms of former Union and fellowship. This is the object of our private affections, as well as of our public policy. To attempt by coercion—to by arms—to force them back into the Union at the point of the bayonet—to shed their blood—is no way to win their affections. Let them go on in peace with their feelings. Let them go on in peace with their experiment. This Government is not bound to patronize revolution against itself—therefore, I say, let its policy be the policy of forbearance and of peace. Let them make this experiment under all the advantages that peace can give them. We all hope, for their own good and their own welfare, that their experiment will fail of success—that when the increased expenses of a Government formed of a few States, and the thousand inconveniences that attend its disruption from the great body to which it belonged—like tearing off an arm from the human system—when they have come to experience all the pains and inconveniences—all the troubles and all the pests that attend, and must inevitably attend, this extraordinary movement, they will begin to look back to the great mansion of their tribe—the grand Union of this great Republic—they will wish to return to their brethren, they will wish to try these hazardous experiments of making Governments separate from this Government. These are truly haz-

ardous experiments. I think they will fail, I hope so only because that will have the effect of bringing them back into this Union. It will have the desirable effect of restoring our lost brethren to us. I am, therefore, far from exciting them by war or bloodshed. They have been sufficiently misled by other causes. Add to those causes the irritation that the sight of blood will necessarily create, and we can have no possible hope of reconciliation—them to us or we to them. Let us rather trust to peace. Let us trust to their experience—the inconvenience of their errors. They will come back. We will write them back—not receive them as offenders or as criminals; we will receive them as brethren who have fallen into error—who have been deluded, but who, discovering their errors manfully returned to us, who magnanimously receive them and rejoice over them."

Fearful Ride on a Locomotive.
"Howard," the correspondent of the New York Times who rode upon an excursion train on the Lake Shore Road, describes a ride on the locomotive as follows: "Twenty-nine miles in thirty minutes! Describe it? Impossible. I have always noticed that engineers were quiet, dignified, sober people and now I understand it. I should regard a joking, telling engineer as a jolly, whittling undertaker. Describe my ride on the Horon? Never! The whistle nearly blew my ears off; the rushing air wore out my eyes; the joggling of the engine, as it leaped from rail to rail, broke the end of my backbone off; my hat, which was blown away in less than a minute after we started, was caught by the fireman in a miraculous manner, and every nerve in my body jumped, squirmed and wined, as relentlessly the iron steed kept up to 'time.'"

"Now the head of a luckless hen was nearly taken off; then two liberious gentlemen who were quietly smoking the roadside, were apparently frightened out of their wits, and before they had recovered them, we had rushed fearfully, frantically by a station, in such close proximity to a freight train that I held my breath and trembled lest the next second should be my last. I had no idea before of the manner in which an engine 'jumps,' but I have now. While we were going at this terrific speed, while the mileposts succeeded each other so swiftly that they seemed like fence stakes, and while the various growths of wheat, oats, potatoes, and corn looked as if they were planted in a heap, the engine would jump, leap, skip and roll like a frightened horse, and in a 'dreadful unsteady' manner. After a little I became used to the unnatural rush with which we were going, and had more leisure to watch the engineer."

"He was as calm as a May morning. He pulled a rod and an unearthly scream was heard. He pushed another one, and the speed, already like that of the arrow's dart, became that of the lightning's flash. All was under his control, and I could but admire his coolness, the firmness of purpose and quickness of execution. No wonder that he is a quiet, uncommunicative person; he deals with facts, between which and unrevolving horror there is but a hand's breadth, and coming at any moment can only be warded off or remedied by his skill. I was glad, and yet sorry when the twenty-nine miles were finished; glad, because physically, I was so used up; sorry, because I was mentally fascinated and charmed by the novel sensations experienced during the ride."

LET US ASK BOYS.—Let what boys? To drink that stuff in the drunkard's bowl?—Aye, let it alone! Don't even learn how to taste. As the serpent fascinates the bird only to destroy it, so strong drink charms at first, but kills at last. The first drop may charm you, the second drows, the third fire. If you wish to enjoy good health, if you value a good character, if you want to be happy and to make others happy, if you want to go to Heaven, avoid strong drink 'Be ware of the first drop.'"

"See you youth with iron on his hands and feet? He is in prison. Another youth with weeping eyes bidding him farewell, for the prisoners about to be led out to die. He is a murderer. The law is about to take his life. But hearken! He is speaking of something to his brother, who does he say? These are his words: 'Remember what I told you—let the liquor alone.'"

"Good reason had he for giving his counsel. Liquor had brought him to a felon's doom. Let boys heed his words—let liquor alone."

WARRIOR POLITICS.—Do you support Abe Lincoln? No, sir? Do you support Douglas? No, sir? Do you support Bell? No, sir? What! Do you support Breckinridge? No, sir! I shouted the screamer, I support Betsy and the children, and its mighty hard screwing to get along at that, with corn only 25 cents a bushel."

Beautiful Answers.—A pupil of the Abbe Sicord gave the following extraordinary answers: "What is gratitude? Gratitude is the memory of the heart. What is hope? Hope is the blossom of happiness. What is the difference between hope and desire? Desire is a tree in leaf, hope is a tree in flower, and enjoyment is a tree in fruit. What is eternity? A day without yesterday or to-morrow; a line that has no end. What is time? A line that has two ends—a path which begins in the cradle and ends in the grave. What is God? The necessary being, the sun of eternity, the machinist of nature, the eye of justice, the watch maker of the universe, the soul of the world."

Man reasons, because he doubts; he is liberated—he decides. God is omniscient; He never doubts—He therefore never reasons.

KISSING THE HANDSOMEST GIRL.—A distinguished candidate for an office of high trust in a certain State, who is 'up to a thing or two,' and has a keen appreciation for beauty, when about to set off on an electioneering tour recently said to his wife, who was to accompany him for presidential reasons: "My dear, inasmuch as this election is complicated, and the canvass will be close, I am anxious to leave nothing undone that would promote my popularity, and so I have thought it would be a good plan for me to kiss a number of the handsomest girls in every place where I may be honored, with a public reception. Don't you think it would be a capital idea?"

"Capital!" exclaimed the devoted wife, "and to make your election a sure thing while you are kissing the handsomest girls, I will kiss an equal number of the handsomest young men!"

The distinguished candidate, we believe, has not since referred to this pleasing means of popularity.

WOMEN BORN TO DO THE LOVING.—That nature has ordained love as woman's task, more than man's, is thus declared by a late moralist. "With man, love is never a passion of such intensity as with woman. She is a being of sensibility, existing only in the outpourings and sympathies of her emotions. Every faculty blossoms, may every heavenly hope, be sacrificed for her affection. She will leave the sunny home of her childhood—the protecting home of her kindred—for the councils of her sire, the admiring vision of that mother on whose bosom her head had been pillowed—do all that woman can do consistently with honor—forsake all that she has clung to in her girlish simplicity for years, and throw herself into the arms of the man she adores. He that would forsake a woman after these testimonies of affection, is too gross a villain to be called a man."

INFLUENCE OF NEWSPAPERS.—Small is the sum that is required to patronize a newspaper, and amply rewarded by its patron. I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette which he takes. It is next to impossible to fill the sheet with printed matter without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is away from home at school, should supply them with a newspaper. I will remember what a marked difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had, and those who had not access to newspapers. Other things being equal, the first were always superior to the last in debate, composing and general intelligence.—Daniel Webster.

The Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, the father of the Ohio "irrepressibles," has been assigned by the new administration the post of Consul General of the United States at Montreal. This stations him at the northern terminus of the U. G. R. R., where he can superintend the arrival of the passengers, and take the general oversight of the road.

"What would our wives say if they knew where we were?" said the captain of a schooner, when they were beating about in a thick fog fearful of going on shore.—"Humph, I shouldn't mind that," replied the mate, "if we only knew where we were ourselves."

Ayer's Cathartic Pill

Taking a Shark—Exciting Sketch.
"Has my father ever been present at the capture of a shark? If he has crossed the line, or even if he knows what it is to spend a week or two in 'the calm latitude,' the debatable border between the ordinary breezes and the trades, he is to stagger to the assiduous attentions of this tank and little tenant of the tropical seas. Jack familiarly calls him the 'Sea Lawyer,' for reasons which are by no means complimentary to the learned profession; and views him with that admixture of lustre and fear with which unappreciated languages are apt to regard his terrestrial representatives. To bait a line and catch the mackerel or the bonito is always a welcome occupation to the sailor; but to no amusement does Jack bend himself with such a hearty alacrity as to take a shark. When, on approaching the northern tropic: "Dum! drops the breeze, the sea drops down; 'tis not," said as can be, for all is hilarity and alertness. Away goes out to the harness rack for a junk of salt pork; another in his knee before the cabin locker, rummaging out an enormous hook, which tradition, gossamer reports is deposited there; a third is unceasing the studding sail halyards to serve as a line—for so tough a customer needs stout gear; a fourth is standing on the taffrail, keeping one eye on the monster, that now drops off, and now engaging gliding up, a light green mass, through the blue water, till his whiteness nearly touches the surface, and tugging the villain all his shille, with unusual majesties, that his time is coming. The mate on the job booms 'wig! wig! the grins, whose trident prongs has been for the last half hour sharpening with a file, ready to take by force any one of the hated race who may be too suspicious for the bait astern."

And now the slipper himself comes up, for even dignity itself cannot resist the temptation, and with his own brawny hands puts on the glistening boot, and lowers away. 'Tis twirling the eddying in the wash of the ship's counter; the crew are divided in their allegiance—half cluster at the quarter to watch the captain's success, half at the cat heads to see the mate harpooning. There, scuttling up the two little pilot fishes, in their handied livery of blue and brown, from their station on each side of the shark's nose; they hurry to the bait, sniff at it, nibble at it, and then back in haste to their huge patron, giving his grimmer due information of the least that awakes him. See how eagerly he receives it. With a lateral wave of his powerful tail he shoots ahead, and is in an instant at the pork.

"Look out there! stand by to take a turn of the line round a baying pin, for he's going to bite, and he'll give us a sharp tug." Every pair of eyes are wide open, and every mouth to get the monster turns on his side, and prepares to take in the delicate morsel. But, no; he smells the rusty iron, perhaps, or perhaps he sees the line; at any rate he contents himself with a sniff, and drops astern; coming forward again. 'Tis perilous, yet 'tis tempting.

A shout forward! The mate has struck one! And away rush the after band to see the sport; the skipper himself hauls in the line, and joins the shouting throng. Yes; the main; he has been well thrown, and erg fast in the fishy part of the back. What a monster! full fifteen feet long, if he's up inch; and how he plumes, and dives, and rolls round and round, enraged at the pain and restraint, till you can't discern his body for the sheet of white foam in which it is enveloped. The stout line strains and cracks, but holds on; a dozen eager hands are pulling in, and at last the unwilling victim is at the surface just beneath the bows, but plunging with tremendous force.

Now, one of the smarter hands has jumped into the fore chains with a rope made in to a noose. Many efforts he makes to get thus over the tail, without success; at length it is slipped over, in an instant hauled taut, and the prey secure.

Receive the line through a block, and take a run with it. I am come the vast length tail foremost, out of the sea; for a moment the ungainly beast hangs, twining and bending his body, and gnashing those horrid fangs, full half a dozen boat hooks guide the mass to its death bed on the broad deck. Stand alert! If that mouth gets hold of your leg, it will cut through it, sinew, muscle, and bone; the stoutest man on board would be swept down if he came within the reach of that violent tal. What reverberating blows it inflicts on the smooth plank! One cannot look at that fang without an involuntary shudder. The long, flat head, and the mouth so grossly overhung by the snout, impart a most repulsive expression to the countenance; and then the teeth, those terrible serrated fangs, as keen as lancets, and yet cut thy fingernails like awl, lying row behind row, six rows deep! See how the front rows start up in erect stiffness as the creature eyes yeh! You shrink back from the terrific implement, no longer wondering that the stoutest limb of man should be severed in a moment by such chirography. But the eyes! those horrid eyes that make the shark's countenance what it is—the very embodiment of Spalpe malignity. Half-created beneath the heavy brow, the little green eye gleams with so peculiar an expression of hatred, such a concentration of fiendish malice—of quiet, calm, settled villainy, that no other countenance that I have ever seen as it remembers it. Though I have seen many a shark, I could never look at that eye without feeling my flesh creep, as it were, upon my back.

Does God reason?
Man reasons, because he doubts; he is liberated—he decides. God is omniscient; He never doubts—He therefore never reasons.

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