



A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Temperance, Literature, Science, The Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, The Markets, Education, Amusement, General Intelligence, &c.

J. S. & J. J. BRISBIN,

WE STAND UPON THE IMMUTABLE PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE—NO EARTHLY POWER SHALL DRIVE US FROM OUR POSITION.

EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

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BUSINESS CARDS. MALLISTER & BEAVER ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office on Allegheny Street. Feb. 10 '59

F. M. BLANCHARD-ATTORNEY AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office formerly occupied by the Hon. James Burns. Jan. 19, '60.-17

W. W. BROWN-ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Will attend to all legal business entrusted to him, with promptness. May 5 '59.

JAS. H. RANKIN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Will attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to him. Office next door to the Post Office. [Sept. 29, '60, 17

W. M. P. WILSON-ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Will attend to all legal business entrusted to him. Office three doors North of the diamond. Jan. 12 '60

E. J. HOCKMAN, SURVEYOR AND CONVEYANCER, BELLEFONTE, PA. Will attend to and correctly execute all business entrusted to him. [June 14, '60, -17

Geo. L. POTTER, M. D. Office on High street, (old office.) Bellefonte, Pa. Will attend to professional calls as heretofore, and respectfully wishes his professional services to his friends and the public. [Oct. 26 '58

F. A. FAIRLAMB, M. D. JAS. A. DOBBS, M. D. FAIRLAMB & DOBBS. Dr. J. H. DOBBS has associated with him Dr. F. A. FAIRLAMB in the practice of medicine, &c. as heretofore on High street opposite the Temperance Hotel. March 19, '57.

DR. JAS. F. GREGG, respectfully offers his professional services to the people of Millersburg and vicinity. Residence, Daniel R. Bolten's National Hotel. Refer to Dr. J. A. McCoy, Dr. G. L. Potter, Dr. J. B. Mitchell. [Nov. 3, 1860, -17

WM. REIBER, SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN, having permanently located offers his professional services to the citizens of Pine Grove Mills and vicinity, and respectfully solicits a liberal patronage. [Feb. 16, '60, -17

J. J. LINGLE, Operative and Mechanical Dentist, has the honor to announce that he has opened a branch of his profession in the most approved manner. Office and residence on Spring St. Bellefonte, Pa. [Mar. 7, '60, 17

JAS. F. RIDDLE, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Will attend to all business entrusted to him at the store of J. R. Mully & Co., No. 3, corner of the Diamond, three doors above Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa. Mar. 15, '60, 17.

W. W. WHITE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, Centre County Pa. Office on Market St., next door to the store of Johnston & Keller, where he purposes practicing his profession in the most efficient manner and at moderate charges. M. V.

IRA C. MITCHELL, CYRUS T. ALEXANDER MITCHELL & ALEXANDER. ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PENNA. Having associated themselves in the practice of law, will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care. Office in the Arcade. [Nov. 1, '60, -17

CONVEYANCING. DEEDS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, AND ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, ready and correctly executed. Also, attention will be given to the adjustment of Book Accounts, and accounts of Administrators and Executors prepared for filing, office next door to the Post Office. Oct. 19th, '58, W. M. J. KEALSB.

JOHN STOVER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA., will practice his profession in the several counties of Centre county. All business entrusted to him will be carefully attended to. Collections made and all monies promptly remitted. Office, on High St., formerly occupied by Judge Burns and D. C. Boal, Esq., where can be consulted both in the English and the German language. May 6, '58-27.

JAS. MACMANUS, W. P. MACMANUS & W. M. P. MACMANUS. ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PENNA. Office in the Arcade, formerly occupied by Lunn & Wilson, Allegheny street. Jas. Macmanus, Esq., in the practice of law. Professional business entrusted to their care will receive prompt attention. They will attend the several Courts in the Counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield. June 21, '60, 17.

HALE & HOY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care. Office in the building formerly occupied by Hon. Jas. T. Hale. A CARD. Messrs. Hale & Hoy will attend to my business during my absence in Congress, and will be assisted by me in the trial of all causes entrusted to them. J. T. HALE, Jan. 9, 1860

CURTIN & BLANCHARD. ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PENNA. The undersigned having associated themselves in the practice of law, will faithfully attend to all professional business entrusted to them in Centre, Clinton and Clearfield counties. All collections placed in their hands, will receive their prompt attention. Office in Blanchard's new building on Allegheny street. Nov. 30 '58 CURTIN & BLANCHARD.

BANKING HOUSE OF WM. F. REYNOLDS & CO. BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PENNA. Bills of Exchange and Notes discounted; Collections made and Funds promptly remitted. Interest paid on Special Deposits, Exchange on the Eastern cities constantly on hand and for sale. Deposits received. April 7 '58

W. M. HARDING, FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER, BELLEFONTE, PA., has opened a Barber Shop one door above the Franklin House, where he can be found at all times. Good Razors, keen and sharp, kept constantly on hand. Hair Dressing, Shampooing, &c. attended to in the most workman-like manner. He hopes by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage. [Feb. 28, 1860, -17

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WM. B. CAMPBELL, Proprietor Apr 5th '60-17.

JOWELL & BOURKE, MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF PAPER HANGINGS, N. E. Cor. of Fourth & Market Streets, PHILADELPHIA. [R. G. O. Oct. 4, '60, 3m.

J. THORP FLAHERTY, Importer of Havana Segars, No. 1837 CHESTNUT STREET, (Adjoining Girard House.) Also Opposite to the Hotel, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA. Ar. 25, '60, -17.

BOMGARDNER HOUSE CORNER OF SIXTH AND R. R. STREETS OPPOSITE L. V. AND PENNA. R. R. DEPOTS, HARRISBURG, PA.

J. W. STONE, PROPRIETOR Mar. 15th, 1860, -17.

MADAME SCHWEND'S INFALLIBLE POWDERS, FOR THE SPEEDY AND EFFECTUAL CURE OF ALL Inflammations, Fevers, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints, Piles, Gravel, and all Acute and Chronic Diseases of Adults and Children.—Send 3 cent Stamp to her Agent, G. B. JONES, Hundreds of testimonials.] Box 2070 Philadelphia, P. O. Agency, S. W. cor. Third & Arch Sts. Oct. 4, 1860, -10L.

J. PALMER & CO., MARKET ST., WHARF, PHILADELPHIA. Dealer in FISH CHEESE and Provisions, Have constantly on hand an assortment of DRIED & PICKLED FISH, &c., viz: Mackerel, Shad, Salmon, Blue Fish, Herrings, Codfish, Beef, Pork, Lard, Shoulders, Hams, Sides, Cheese, Beans, Rice, &c. &c. Oct. 4, 1860, -10L.

UNION STATES HOTEL, BY L. W. TENEYCK OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT HARRISBURG, PA. B. HARTSHORN Superintendent. No pains have been spared to make the above the first hotel in Harrisburg. The tables always spread with the best market affairs and the accommodations are superior to any found elsewhere in the city. March 7, 1860, 17.

HUGH B. BRISBEN, Druggist, MANUFACTURER OF EXTRA LIQUOR COLORING, N. W. Cor. Third & Poplar streets, Philadelphia. Terms Cash. -17.

A. GUCKENHEIMER, S. WERTHEIMER, E. WERTHEIMER. A. G. & BRO'S., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Liquors. DISTILLERS OF MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKEY, Also, Rectifiers of the IRON CITY WHISKEY, And Manufacturers of the Celebrated GERMAN STOMACH BITTERS, No. 25 Market Street, Nov. 15, '60, -17] PITTSBURGH, PA.

LOUIS GERBER, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF FANCY FURS, For Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Wear, NO. 234 ARCH ST., PHILA. All kinds of Furs Dressed, Cleaned and Repaired. Furs made to order at the shortest notice. Full value paid for old Furs. Furs taken care of during the Summer Oct. 4, '60, -17.

W. A. ARNOLD, JOHN W. WILSON ARNOLD & WILSON WARMING & VENTILATING WAREHOUSE, No. 1010 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. CHILSON'S Patent Coal and Ventilating FURNACES, Cooking Ranges, Bath Boilers, ENAMELED STATE MANTLES Common and Low Down Parlor Grates, Warm Air Registers and Ventilating, &c. &c. Particular attention given to warming and Ventilating Buildings of every description. BENJ. M. FELTWELL, Sup't. Apr. 26, -1860, -17.

TOWNSEND & CO., (Successors to Sam'l Townsend & Son.) No. 39 South Second Street, above Chestnut, PHILA. IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN Velvet, Brussels, Tapestries, Three ply, Ingrains and Venetian CARPETS of the best English & American make. MATTINGS, OILCLOTHS, &c., &c., &c. We solicit an inspection of our assortment before purchasing elsewhere. Oct. 4, '60, -3m. [R. G. O.

HAINES & DOCK, WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 35 North Water Street, PHILADELPHIA. GROCERIES, GROCERIES, GROCERIES, GROCERIES, GROCERIES, GROCERIES, Merchants of Central Pennsylvania.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS!! If you wish to buy cheap go to Haines & Dock. They keep on hand the best articles to be had in the City, in their line of business. Call and examine their goods. Remember their Firm is at No. 35 North Water Street, PHILADELPHIA. Apr. 28, '60, -17.

MY SISTER MARY. 'Twas a stormy night in winter When the wind blew cold and wet, I heard some strains of music That I never can forget; I was sleeping in my cabin With my Mary fair and young, When a light shone in the window And a band of singers sung— CHORUS. We are coming Sister Mary, We are coming bye and bye; Be ready Sister Mary, For the time is drawing nigh.

I tried to call my Mary, But my tongue would not obey; And when the song was ended, The singers had flown away. I woke her from her slumbers, And told her everything; But could not guess the meaning, Of the song we heard them sing. CHORUS. The next night, too, we heard them, And the third night, too, they sung, While I sat beside the pillow Of my Mary fair and young. I heard a ruffling in the room Like the rustling of the wind, And beside my Mary's pillow Very soon I heard them sing. CHORUS.

I tried to call my Mary, But my sorrow was complete, When I found her heart of kindness Had forever ceased to beat. It's now I'm very unhappy, From Summer until Spring; And oft in midnight slumbers Methinks I hear them sing. CHORUS.

From the Presbyterian Banner. Letter to a Cabinet Minister HONORABLE SIR:—In the Evening Chronicle of December 5, I find your letter, addressed as we are informed by the editor, to a prominent clergyman of Pittsburgh. With the spirit of the introductory remarks of the editor, I fully sympathize, while, at the same time, I claim a freeman's privilege to dissent from some of your views. I agree with you as to the probability that South Carolina will soon lead the way in a revolution in which she may be joined by some, perhaps, by all the slave holding States. But I do not agree with you as to the causes of this threatened revolution. You say, "conservative men have now no ground to stand upon—no weapon to battle with.—All has been swept from them by the guilty agitations and infamous legislation of the North." You add, "I do not anticipate with any confidence that the North will act up to the solemn responsibilities of the crisis, by retracing those fatal steps which have conducted us to the very brink of perdition, politically, morally, and financially. It would seem to be your opinion that the sole cause of the present state of things is wrong doing on the part of the North. That such should be your opinion strikes me with surprise. That the masses at the South should believe that the trouble is owing to the aggressions of the North, I can easily understand; for it has been the policy of unprincipled politicians to inflame them against the North; but that a Cabinet officer, a gentleman of the high culture indicated by your letter, should agree with the masses in that opinion, is certainly surprising. You, honored sir, are acquainted with the history of this Government. You know that it has been actively under the control of the South for more than half a century; You know that it has been for the South to say who should be President, and who should fill the high offices of trust and profit. You know that the South dictated the annexation of Texas, with its provisions for additional slave States, the Mexican war, and the Repeal of Missouri Compromise. You know that by means of an united South and divided North, the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments, have been under the control of the South. Now if the South has any thing to complain of in regard to the action of the National Government, they have themselves only to complain of. The North have never been able to defeat a single act of Southern policy—previous to the election of Mr. Lincoln. Now, with all the power of the National Government, the army, the navy, the treasury, at the command of the South, can a few hundred or even a few thousand Northern abolitionists, not fifty of whom ever set foot on slave Territory, inflict on the South an injury so grievous as to justify a resort to revolution? There have been, we admit, irritating and fanatical utterances at the North, and so there have been at the South. The former have not dictated the policy of the North; the latter should not be allowed to dictate the policy of the South. You speak of the "infamous legislation of the North." What are the facts? Some of the Free States have passed laws conflicting more or less with the provisions of the Fugitive Slave Law. That law, being Constitutionally passed, became, "the supreme law of the land," and has been so regarded by the great majority of the North. Its unwise provisions, designed to humiliate the North, caused the enactment of the "Personal Liberty Bills." Had the Fugitive Slave Law been designed solely to carry out the provisions of the Constitution—had all its require-

ments however stringent, been directed solely to that end—no such laws as are now complained of would have been found or placed among the Statutes of a single State. They ought never to have been enacted. They should be repealed. They will be repealed unless revolutionary action at the South should render the repeal unnecessary.—While I admit that they are a just ground of complaint, I have yet to learn that they have ever prevented the return of a single fugitive. Said laws are a just cause for revolution, but not an adequate cause for revolution. That these laws are not the cause of the present trouble, appears from the fact that so little is known respecting them at the South. The ignorance manifested by a Southern Governor respecting them, shows that they are not the cause of the present trouble. Does not the real cause lie in the departure of the sceptre of power from the South? For the first time for half a century, an Executive has been chosen who is not pledged to be subservient to the interests of the South. Before he can perform a single executive act, before there is the slightest evidence that he will not administer the Government according to the Constitution, the signal for revolution is given. I am reluctantly compelled to believe, as you say, that "the Southern mind glows as a furnace in its hatred of the North" but I believe that hatred to be without cause. It has arisen from making the whole North responsible for the fanatical acts of a few.—The North has not held the whole South responsible for those who would re-open the African Slave Trade. An overwhelming majority at the North have no feelings of hatred toward the South. They do not, it is true, believe that one man can be the chattel of another. They do not believe that God made men and women to be bought and sold in the market. They do not believe that it is right to take the daughter from the mother, or the wife from the husband, and sell them to strangers. They do not believe it is right to withhold the word of God from souls for whom Christ died. They believe that the system of American slavery is wrong—that every one who buys and holds and sells his fellow man for purposes of gain, is a great sinner before God. At the same time they believe that one may without sin, sustain the legal relation of a master, provided it be for the good of the slave, and until such a time as freedom should be a blessing. For those Christian slaveholders who recognize manhood in the slave, and who strive to do their duty to him the great majority of Northern Christians have the deepest sympathy. They would gladly leave the solution of the problem of slavery in their hands. They would give them all the aid in their power. An overwhelming majority of all classes at the North, have no disposition to interfere with slavery as it exists in the States. They believe that the responsibility rests with the States, and are prepared to abide by the provisions of the Constitution. They were prepared to stand by the Missouri Compromise, but since that has been repealed by Southern influence, they will not be accessory to the extension of a system which they believe to be wrong. I admit that there is a growing "feeling in the Free States, which says, Let the South go," but it is not a feeling of hostility. But if the South is resolved to break down the protecting barriers of the Constitution, if she is determined that the North shall say that slavery is right and ought to be extended, if she insists that we shall regard human beings as property, if she insists that she shall be permitted to bring her slaves to the free homes of the North, if she insists that Northern freemen shall give utterance to no opinions which differ from those of the slaveholder—or if concessions like these must be the Union, then will the voice of the North, like the voice of many waters, be heard saying, "Let the South go;" but even that voice will be lifted up in sorrow, not in anger. The North is aware of the fact that the agitation "has reached the minds of the slave population of the South, and rendered every home in the distracted land insecure." How did this come to pass? Not by means of Abolitionist emissaries, for they have not been in communication with one slave in ten thousand. Their masters have declared "in their hearing that it was the purpose of the North to free the slaves. The unfounded assertions of the master have "reached the minds of the slave." This is said in sorrow—not in exultation! We sympathize with "the consternation which reigns in the homes of the South." We are ready to fulfill our Constitutional obligations to protect those homes. Thousands would march at the call of the Executive to put down servile insurrections. What stronger proof that "madness rules the hour," than the idea that safety depends upon the dissolution of the Union! What will be your security, when the protection of the Constitution is ruthlessly cast away? The people of the North do not delude themselves into the belief that the Revolution which shall destroy the Constitution will be a bloodless one. They will be careful that no act of theirs shall commence a revolution whose results no human sagacity can foresee.

That fearful responsibility will be left to the South.

We should rejoice in any wise, and "prompt action" on the part of the North that will deliver us from the dangers that threaten us. The State laws complained of will doubtless be repealed or declared null and void. A convention may be called, but I do not see what guarantees it could give that are not given by the Constitution. The feeling of the majority at the North, a far greater majority than Lincoln's—was never stronger against interference with the constitutional rights of the South than at this moment. But if you demand more than the Constitution requires, if you demand that we shall believe in slavery as a righteous institution, if you demand that we shall annihilate freedom of speech—if, in short, you demand that we shall nationalize slavery, be assured that your demands will not be yielded to.—The decision as to the course the North shall pursue is in the hands of the millions who earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, and no perils or sufferings will ever convince them that man was not made to be free. Very respectfully yours, A FREEMAN.

The French Press on Disunion.—La Presse, of Paris, has a long editorial on our Southern secession movements. We quote from it as follows:—"France, who abolished slavery herself, cannot even seem to protest in other countries. Such an idea even would do her a serious injury. The Americans of South Carolina must, then, be persuaded that if they ever obtain from the French Government the moral support that they demand, it will not be as proprietors, but in spite of their being proprietors of slaves, and by virtue of the principle, acknowledged for thirty years, that all Governments de facto shall be recognized by the Governments of Europe and America. France cannot even lend such consent as silence may afford; her duty is to labor with all her power to prevent a dissolution. There ought not to be for us, on the other side of the Atlantic, either Southern Americans or Northern Americans, but States whose union is important in the equilibrium of the world. The American marine is not less necessary to France than the Russian, Spanish, and Italian navies, to prevent a single Power from seizing the empire of the seas. France was the first ally of the free Americans, and she has helped to make this people—who will never help to destroy them. Such are we, convinced, the sentiments of our Government.

A Prayer for the Union.—The Rt. Rev. Bishop Smith, of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Kentucky, has set apart the following prayer to be used in the churches of that denomination during the present crisis. No comments, which we might make it, can add to the simple grandeur, the patriotic fervor, or the Christian inspiration of this heartfelt and eloquent PRAYER FOR THE UNION.

O, Eternal God! the supreme disposer of all events, and the rightful Governor of all the nations upon earth, look down in mercy upon our beloved country, and graciously avert from us all those evils which we most justly have deserved, and whereof our consciences are afraid; the evils of discord and disunion. Raise up, we beseech thee, a national succession of able, wise and good men, worthy to stand in the places of the Fathers of our Country, so that our Union being preserved, our free institutions may be handed down, wholly unimpaired, to the latest generations! Grant this, we humbly beseech thee, for Jesus Christ's sake, our only Lord and Savior! Amen.

PARSON BROWNLOW ON THE SECESSIONISTS.—Parson Brownlow, of the Knoxville Whig, is evidently not "in lots" with the secessionists, as the following little clipping from his paper amply demonstrates:—"This machine of government, so delicate and complex in its structure, and which cost its great architects so much labor and thought, so much of the spirit of concession and compromise, and our fathers so much of blood and treasure, is to be broken to pieces to gratify a set of corrupt, ambitious and disappointed demagogues, who find that they can never preside over these United States; and hence they seek to build up one or more contemptible Southern Confederacies, and to place themselves at the head of these. The fiddling and dancing of Nero, while Rome was enveloped in flames, was not more brutal, hellish, stupid and wicked, than is the conduct of these country-destroying, God-dodging, and hell-deserving traitors to their country, who will and talk thus sippantly of the most momentous event that the human mind can conceive!"

TELEGRAPHIC FEAT.—The President's Message was forwarded entire from Philadelphia to Cincinnati by telegraph in six hours, an unparalleled feat in telegraphing. A boy, who is a telegraph operator at Pittsburg, sent the first column of the matter in fifty-five minutes, and the second in forty-eight minutes. Five columns and a half of matter were received in the office in Cincinnati without breaking the circuit, and it was written in manifold, from the sound of the instrument. The capacity and usefulness of the telegraph is strongly illustrated in the achievement. A western editor, in giving an account of a tornado, headed it as follows:—"Disgraceful thunder storm." By reference to another article in the same paper, it will be seen that he had got two paragraphs mixed, for the other is headed, "Destructive street fight—a man horse whipped."

Stand by the Old Flag.

In these troubled times man of indefinite opinions or weak faith are reliable to have their confidences in our political system shaken. The hour demands self-recollection and trustful recourse to our most sacred principles and traditions. True souls, imbued with the legitimate sentiments of the age, and worthy of the destiny appointed to the nation, will not flinch before the present trial; they will remind themselves that such exigencies are the discipline of good institutions, as of good men; that virtue and greatness, whether of states or of individual men, have few surer indications than steadfastness to principle; that is to say, confidence in principle when adversity most menaces it. Never has there been an hour in which the citizens of these free states should have stood more manfully around the flag which symbolizes their principles and their history, than they should in this period of trial. It is the testing time of our destiny; if found faithful and worthy, that flag will yet wave more proudly than ever before the eyes of the world. We must show our regard for it by all possible dispositions for compromise and conciliation, but not by one concession of the principles of political truth, righteousness and liberty, essential to the genius and mission of the nation. What is its genius, if not freedom? What its mission, if it is not to build up the new world with the institutions of Christian civilization—to spread over its vast domains the triumphs of industry, intelligence and virtue—the industry, the homes, the intelligence, and the virtues of self-relying humanity? This is what the natural conditions of the country demand, what God demands, what the founders of the republic designed. We cannot forego this design without defying the will of heaven, the conscience of the civilized world, and the undeniable purpose of our fathers. The latter treated the difficulty which now threatens us with a wise expediency, but with no sacrifice of principle. It was to them, as to us, a problem which required forbearing treatment; they met its practical embarrassments by constitutional provisions, but with the protest of all their avowed principles, and with the direct protest of the express language of many of the best and greatest of them—of Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Patrick Henry, &c. They admitted its incongruity with the legitimate destiny of the country, they expected its gradual and peaceful extinction in the progress of the country. Every provision they made in relation to it was made with this tacit calculation. No man who knows the state of opinion at the revolutionary era will question the assertion.

It is in the spirit of these men, the founders of the government, that its Constitution should be expounded by all just and comprehensive statesmen. It is in that spirit, and that alone, that the compromises of the present controversy, if compromises there can be, should be constructed. There can be no wavering at this point, without an outrage to the memory of our national founders, to our self respect, and to the supreme moral sentiment of the Christian world. These great Free States, charged with a solemn amenability to the opinion of the civilized world, and to the God of nations, cannot give way at this point. To do so would be to show a moral feebleness unworthy of their country and dishonorable to the human race. They could not give a surer proof of the political enervation of the nation—of the extinction of the spirit of its founders, and of its best hopes. Such an example would be pointed to as a stronger demonstration of the failure of our political system than any local disruption of the Union, for it would prove not merely political perplexity, but radical demoralization. We must, then, stand by our flag, by standing firmly on the position here indicated. Standing here, we shall not only be faithful to the spirit and design of the Constitution and its founders, but we shall be mighty in our national morale; we shall maintain our self-respect and dignity, and if calamities are to be confronted, we can meet them as true men. Let us not distrust, in this testing hour, our destiny or the great principles upon which divine Providence has projected it. Let us away with even doubtful language respecting the "republican experiment." No American artisan, among his children at his hearth, no farmer in his cottage, no teacher at the public desk, should allow the utterance of such treason to his fathers, and to the hopes of mankind; it is fit only for unprincipled demagogues who can sacrifice the public good for their individual hopes.

Whatever may be the result of southern secession, these Free States are sufficient to continue, with but a transient disturbance, a mighty and invincible government of free and sovereign men; they could at once, with the loss of all the disaffected States, be a first rate power among the nations; they can be if they simply move forward, as heretofore, under the Constitution, not only a first rate power, but soon the first power—their granaries feeding the world, their commerce in all its ports, and their old and honored flag, the emblem of successful self-government, before the eyes of all nations.—Without the seceding States, they would be still as great as the Roman empire in its greatest glory. Let them bear in mind,

then, that the "experiment," so called, and the honor of their fathers, alike with the best hopes of struggling humanity in all lands, and let them acquit themselves like men!—All their conditions are too homogeneous to admit of a rational fear of disunion among themselves. They have no self-interest that does not demand their continued harmony; any contrary suggestion should be treated as the whim of political imbecility, or the treason of Jacobinical demagogism. It should be scouted with spontaneous maledictions, wherever heard. No candid man who has read our columns, can doubt the motive of these remarks. We have contented for conciliation—we still content for it—we shall use every honorable means toward it; but if fail it must, let us accept with self-respect, and with unabated fidelity to our country and the world, the mournful alternative. Our States and our homes will remain safe and prosperous, notwithstanding some temporary disturbance. The unavoidable doom of such recreancy to the work of our founders will fall elsewhere, and will give a lesson to the world, in contrast with our own steadfast example, which may fortify rather than impair the principles of constitutional free government.

Such thoughts we think appropriate to the hour, and we doubt not that they will receive the response of every genuine American. "Let us stand by the old flag."—The World.

Got to the Red Sea.—A South Carolina clergyman, writing to a Northern newspaper, says: "Providence, which has brought us to the Red Sea, can open for us a passage through and out of it." Many will be inclined to think that this Rev. gentleman, and his secession friends, have made a slight mistake in regard to the analogies of their case. At least the similarity of their circumstances to those of that peculiar people, who, by the interposition of Divine power, were led out of Egyptian bondage, is not apparent to all. In some minds this movement is slightly suggestive of another people, who stood on the banks of the Red Sea, not as God's chosen people, but in the pursuit of an insane policy, that was leading them to ruin. But whatever may be the analogies of the case, it is evident that the only way for the Dominion and his associates to escape the dangers of the Red Sea, is to retrace their steps back to the leeks and onions of Egypt. It is apparent that they have no Moses with them, and no cloud and pillar of fire going before them. And if they undertake to cross it, it is doubtful whether they may not find themselves very much in the predicament of the Egyptians. They may have trouble with their chariot wheels, and the returning waves may be a little too quick for them. And more than all, to add to their mortification, those black rascals, on whose account all this stir has been made, may be on the other bank with timbrels and harps rejoicing over their calamity.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

Southern Aggressions.—The toadies of a Southern aristocracy, many of whom claim to be Democrats, are just now assailing the North for its aggressions upon Southern rights. When asked for particulars, their mouth works about personal liberty bills, etc., as though the North were really censurable for their passage. We find in an exchange a few charges on the other side, which are tangible and true. In the first place, the understanding from the commencement, and on all hands, South and North, was that slavery was tolerated as a temporary necessity, which was to be gradually, steadily and utterly eradicated. That understanding and virtual agreement the South first ignored. In the annexation of Texas, in defiance of the strongest remonstrances, they inaugurated the policy of making slavery perpetual. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a further step in the same bad faith. Some of the provisions of the fugitive slave law were most unchristian, tolerably offensive to non-slaveholders, and unnecessary to the maintenance of that law—yet modification was refused. The extradition or lynching of our citizens on mere suspicion, not only without proof, but in defiance of proof to the contrary. The illegal imprisonment of our colored seamen. The banishment of Judge Hoar, in defiance of all law and courtesy. The brutal assault on Senator Sumner, who however unwise, was entitled to the protection of law—the worst thing ever done in intimidation of government and law.

Stand Firm.—We are glad to see the feeling manifested by the great mass of our Republican friends to stand as firm as the eternal hills upon the platform on which Abraham Lincoln was elected President. That platform emphatically declared it the purpose of the Republicans to "turn this Government back into the channel in which the farmers of the Constitution originally placed it." Having elected Mr. Lincoln on this platform they are resolved to stand by him. They selected him as their standard bearer because they had confidence in him. He never betrayed a trust—never violated a compromise—never deceived a friend, and they confidently feel that now he will not begin to falter and turn traitor to his past life. He will be just, moderate, prudent, but unflinchingly firm. Let no one who supported him advise any thing else.