



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.

M'ALLISTER & BEAVER ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office on Allegheny Street. Feb. 10 '59

E. M. BLANCHARD ATTORNEY AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Office formerly occupied by the Hon. James Burnside. Jan. 19, '60.-f.

W. W. BROWN ATTORNEY AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Will attend to all legal business entrusted to him, with promptness. May, '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. [Sup. 20, '60, if

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

GEO. L. POTTER, M. D. OFFICE on High Street, (old office) Bellefonte Pa. Will attend to professional calls as heretofore, and respectfully offers his professional services to his friends and the public. [Oct. 20 '59.

FAIRLAMB & DOBBLIN, M. D. R. FAIRLAMB has associated with him DR. J. H. DOBBLIN, in the practice of medicine. Office as heretofore on High Street, opposite the Temperance Hotel. March 19, '57.

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

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 portion of the public patronage. [Feb. 16, '60.-f.

J. J. LINGLE, Operative and Mechanical Dentist, will practice all the various branches of his profession in the most approved manner. Office and residence on Spring St. Bellefonte, Pa. [Mar. 1, '60.-f.

JAS. F. RIDDLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA. Will attend to all business entrusted to him with care and promptness. Refer to Dr. J. M. McCoy, Milton Pa. and John A. G. Curtis, Bellefonte Pa. Office with Hon. H. Stover. Jan. 5, '60.

J. R. MUFFLA, AGENT FOR THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE COMPANY. For persons wishing to secure themselves from losses by fire, will do well to call upon him at the store of J. E. Duffy & Co. in the corner of the Diamond, three doors above Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa. Mar. 15, '60. ly.

W. W. WHITE, DENTIST, has permanently located in Bellefonte, Centre County Pa. Office on main st., next door to the store of Johnson & Keller, where he is practicing his profession in the most scientific manner and at moderate charges. Mar.

ISA 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. [No. 1, '60.-f.

CONVEYANCING. DEEDS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, AND ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT neatly 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, WM. J. KEALSH.

JOHN E. STOVER, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA., will practice his profession in the 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 Burnett, and B. C. Ross, Esq., where can be consulted both in the English and the German language. May 6, '58-22 ly.

JAS. MACMURDO, W. P. MACMURDO & W. M. P. MACMURDO, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA., Office in the room formerly occupied by Messrs. Linn & Wilson, Allegheny street. Jas. Macmurd has associated with W. P. Macmurd, Esq., in the practice of law. Professional business entrusted to their care will be given prompt attention. They will attend the several Courts in the Counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield. June 21, '60, f.

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 be represented by me in the trial of all cases entrusted to them. J. T. HALE, Jan. 5, 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 W. E. REYNOLDS & 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 '58

W. M. HARDING, FASHIONABLE HATTER 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 Sissors, 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. Bellefonte, June 25, 1860.—f.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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

J. THORP FLAHERTY, Importer of Havana Segars, No. 187 CHESTNUT STREET, (Adjoining Olcott House.)

And Opposite CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA. Ar. 4.30, '60.-ly.

BOMGARDNER HOUSE CORNER OF SIXTH AND R. R. STREETS OPPOSITE

L. V. AND PENNA. R. R. DEPOTS, HARRISBURG, PA. J. W. STONE, PROPRIETOR Mar. 16th, 1860.—ly.

CHARLES McBRIDE, HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF Dry Goods,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, &c., of which he is selling at very reduced prices.

Goods given in Exchange for Country Produce. The public are invited to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. Bellefonte, Nov. 3, '59.—f.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, BY L. W. TENBYCK OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT HARRISBURG PA.

R. HARTSHORN Superintendent. No pains have been spared to make the above the first hotel in Harrisburg. The table is always spread with the best market affords and the accommodations are superior to any found elsewhere in the city. March 1st 1860.

HUGH B. BRISBIN, Druggist, MANUFACTURER OF EXTRA LIQUOR COLORING,

N. W. Cor. Third & Poplar streets, Bellefonte, Pa. [Mar. 1, 1860.—ly.

H. C. HUBER, J. A. L. WALKER, H. M. M'ALLISTER, J. A. S. CURTIN, BANKING HOUSE, Interest paid on Special Deposits.

HUMES, M'ALLISTER HALE & CO., BELLEFONTE, PA. DEPOSITS received, Bills of exchange and Notes Discounted, Collections made and proceeds remitted promptly. Interest paid on special deposits for ninety days, and under six months at the rate of four per cent. per annum. For six months and upwards, at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Exchange on the East constantly on hand. January, 3rd, 1861.

BELLEFONTE DISPENSARY. Persons in want of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, or anything of the kind, will do well to purchase them at the Drug Store of J. & J. HARRIS, Brockerhoff's Row, Bellefonte, Pa. MEDICINES, POCKET KNIVES, FANCY ARTICLES, PERFUMERY, TOBACCO, SEAGARS, LIQUORS, and all the Patent Medicines made.

Surgeon and Physician. Instrument constantly on hand. Call and see them, nearly opposite the Court House. January, 3rd 1861.

A. G. & BROS., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

DISTILLERS OF MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKEY, Also, Retailers of the IRON CITY WHISKEY, And Manufacturers of the Celebrated GERMAN STOMACH BITTERS No. 25 Market Street, Nov. 15, '60.—1.

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 Shipping Furs. Furs taken care of during the Summer Oct. 4, '60.—ly.

W. A. ARNOLD, JOHN W. WILSON, ARNOLD & WILSON WARMING & VENTILATING WAREHOUSE, No. 1010 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

OSMILSON'S Patent One and Ventilating FURNACES, Cooking Ranges, Ball Boilers, BRANDED STEAM MANTELS Common and Low Down Parlor Grates, Warm Air Registers and Ventilating, &c. &c. Particular attention given to warming and Ventilating Buildings of every description. BELMONT FLETWELL, Sup't. Apr. 26, 1860.—ly.

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. 26, '60.—ly.

LOT of Ladies Woolen Hoods just received by Bellefonte, Dec. 20, '60. D. LEYDEN & CO.

AGENTS WANTED.

A BOOK THAT EVERY Farmer, Mechanic, and Business Man Wants. JUST PUBLISHED.

THE TOWNSHIP AND LOCAL LAWS OF THE State of Pennsylvania, COMPILED FROM THE ACTS OF ASSEMBLY BY WILLIAM T. HAINES, Esq., AND PUBLISHED BY EDWARD F. JAMES, WEST CHESTER, PA.

THIS work contains over 400 pages of closely printed matter, and will be sold by subscription.

It teaches the duties of Justices of the Peace, with forms for the transaction of their business. It teaches the duties of Constables with all the necessary forms, appearing to the office.

It contains the duties of Supervisors of every County and Township in the State.

It contains the mode of procedure for the laying out and opening of public and private roads, of vacating and altering roads, the building of bridges, &c., &c.

It contains the Common School Law, with explanations, decisions, and directions, together with forms for Deeds, Bonds, Contracts, Certificates, &c., &c. This department of the work was compiled at Harrisburg by Mr. Samuel P. Bates Deputy Secretary, and it alone warrants the price of the volume to any one interested in Common Schools.

It contains the duties of Township Auditors. It contains the duties of Assessors. It contains the laws in relation to Strays, Mules and Swine.

It contains the laws relative to Fences and Fence Viewers. It contains laws relative to Game Hunting, Trout and Deer.

It contains the Election Laws with all necessary Forms. It contains the Naturalization Laws, with all the necessary Forms for application.

It contains a large number of legal Forms, which are used in the every day transaction of business, such as Acknowledgments, Affidavits, Articles of Agreements and Contracts, Partnership Agreements, Assignments, Attachments, Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Bills of Sale, Bonds, Checks, Covenants, Deeds, Deposition, Due Bills and Produce Notes, Landlord and Tenant, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Marriages, Mortgages, Receipts and Releases. The work is bound in Law sheep, and will be sold to subscribers at \$1.25 per copy, payable on delivery of the work.

The work has passed the revision of many of the best Lawyers in the State and has received their unqualified approbation, as a reliable hand book of reference upon all subjects upon which it treats. The whole is arranged in such a manner as to be readily understood by any one. The work is presented to the public at the support of the duties of all Township Officers, as may be readily understood by any one. Centre county will be thoroughly benefited by the work, and the support of the citizens is respectfully solicited.

GEORGE LIVINGSTON, General Agent for Centre County. P. S. Good answers to be sent to all parts of the County for the above work, to whom a liberal compensation will be given. Applications, which must be made at an early date, addressed to the General Agent at Bellefonte, will receive prompt attention. [Dec. 13, '60.—f.

HANDSOME WOMEN! To The Ladies. HUNT'S "Bloom of Roses." A rich and elegant color for the cheeks and lips. It will not wash or rub off, and when once applied, remains durable for years. The tint is so rich and natural, that the coarsest scrutiny fails to detect its use. Can be removed by lemon juice and will not injure the skin. This is a new preparation, used by the celebrated Court Beauties of London and Paris. Mailed free, in bottles, with directions for use, for \$1.00.

HUNT'S "COURT TOILET POWDER," imparts a dazzling whiteness to the complexion, as it milks anything else used for this purpose. Mailed free for \$1.00.

HUNT'S "BRITISH BALM," removes tan, freckles, sunburn and all eruptions of the skin. Mailed free for 50 cts.

HUNT'S "EMERALD POWDER" for the hair, strengthens and improves its growth, keeps it from falling out, and is warranted to make the hair curl, and to be used for \$1.00.

HUNT'S "ROSE BLENCHER," for the teeth and gums, cleanses and whitens the teeth, hardens the gums, purifies the breath effectually, preserves the teeth and prevents toothache. Mailed free for \$1.00.

HUNT'S "ROSE WAXED PARFUMS," a delicate extract of orange blossoms and orange. Mailed free for \$1.00.

This exquisite perfume was first used by the Princess of Wales on her marriage. Messrs. Hunt & Co., presented the Princess with an elegant case of Parfums, (in which all of the above articles were included) in handsome cut glass with gold stoppers, valued at \$1500, particulars of which appeared in the public press for \$1.00.

All the above articles sent free, by express, for \$5.00. Cash on arrival accompany the order, or be paid to the express agent on delivery of goods.

HUNT & CO., Perfumers to the Queen. Regent St., London, Sanson St., Phila., Pa. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. The Trade Supplied. Nov. 1, 1860.—ly.

BELLEFONTE FOUNDRY. S. HAUFF, Jr. & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Centre County, that they keep constantly on hand, and warranted, Pair Points Patent Shaker and Straw Carrier, the same that was formerly manufactured at Millheim, also Threshing Machines & Horse Powers made on an improved plan.

Farmers are particularly invited to call and examine these articles before purchasing elsewhere. Grain Drills, Clover Hullers, and all kinds of Machines and Powers repaired on short notice. Gun Boring for Machines, for sale. Clover Hullers, Iron Fencing, Corn Shellers, Cart Spindles, Saw-Mill Gearing, Side Hill Ploughs, Worts's Rolling Mill, Rice's Iron Beam, Iron Kettles, Hathaway.

Millheim and Hubersburg Shears, Tin Sheet-Iron Ware, together with the usual variety of articles in the Foundry line, kept constantly on hand or made to order.

Having in our employ experienced mechanics in the various branches of our business, we flatter ourselves in being able to do up work to the satisfaction of all who will favor us with their custom. Our terms and prices are reasonable. Bellefonte July 26, 1860.—ly.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the account of Henry W. Weaver, assignee of Jno E. Moss, has been filed in this office, and be considered absolutely at January term next, unless exceptions be filed in the meantime. JNO. T. JOHNSTON, Pruthy's Office, Bellefonte, Jan. 3, 1861.—St.

No Surrender of Principle.

The home organ of the President elect, which no doubt speaks "by authority," in an article under the above caption says that "the recent Presidential battle was fought over the question of slavery extension. The Republicans took ground in favor of free territories and the right and duty of Congress to exclude slavery therefrom. On that ground it conquered, and its representatives should see to it that there is no finching from that position—no surrender of principle. We want the President elect and the Republican members of Congress to say to the South and to the world, that slavery shall not pollute another inch of free soil belonging to this Government, if it is in their power to prevent it. We have steadily opposed the restoration of the Missouri Compromise line, and are equally opposed to any other legislation that shall surrender any free territory to slavery. We are just selfish enough to want it all for freedom. When States are to be formed out of the Territories, then let the people framing those States say whether they will or will not have slavery, and let Congress respect their decision; but until that time let the Republican party use all its power to keep the territories free. We are opposed to any amendment of the Constitution that shall give to slavery further guaranties, rights or privileges beyond those now given. We want to see our government turned back into the channel in which its framers originally placed it—a channel leading to it freedom—and we are utterly opposed to legislation looking or tending in any other direction. Slavery is the creature of local law, and slave-holders, as such, have no rights or privileges under the Constitution—except a Congressional representation of their peculiar property, and a national law for the rendition of fugitives—and these are all the rights they ever ought to have, and in our humble opinion, all that they will ever get.—We believe that slavery will ultimately become extinct in this country, and we do not want to see any legislation by Congress that shall extend the period of its existence. We would not interfere with slavery where it exists by virtue of State law—we would not deprive it of any rights it now has under the Constitution; but we would have Congress use its power to prevent the extension of the evil. Republican members of Congress have pledged themselves to this policy, and they must live up to it or basely betray the trust reposed in them by their constituents. We believe that Mr. Lincoln is planted firmly on this ground, and will not abandon it. So far as he and the Republican party can accomplish it, the Territories shall be free. The character of the States to be formed out of the Territories must be determined by the people who frame and adopt their Constitutions. There will be there can be no abandonment of this position by Mr. Lincoln or his party."

The Voice of Henry Clay.

During the debate in the Senate in 1850, on the "Compromise Measures" of that year, Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, declared that the contingency had arrived which compelled the calling of a convention in his State to provide for the extreme remedy of disunion. Henry Clay followed him, and in the course of his remarks, threw out the following patriotic sentiments, which every man at this time ought to read:— Now, Mr. President, I stand here in my place, meaning to be unwavering by any threats whether they come from individuals or from States. I should deplore, as much as any man living or dead, that arms should be raised against the authority of the Union, either by individuals or by States. But after all that has occurred, if any one State, or a portion of the people of any one State, choose to place themselves in military array against the government of the Union, I am for trying the strength of the government.— [Applause in the galleries.] I am for ascertaining whether we have a government or not—practical, efficient, capable of maintaining its authority, and of upholding the power and interests which belong to a government. Now, sir, am I to be alarmed or disconcerted from any such source by intimations of the spilling of blood. If blood is to be spilt, by whose fault is it? Upon the supposition, I maintain it will be the fault of those who choose to raise the standard of disunion, and endeavor to prostrate the government; and, sir, when that is done, so long as it pleases God to give a voice to express my sentiments, or an arm, weak and feeble as it may be by age, that voice and that arm will be on the side of my country for the support of the general authority, and for the maintenance of the powers of this Union. [Applause in the galleries.]

Refusing to Abandon the National Song.

A correspondent of one of our Southern exchanges announces his determined opposition to the abandonment of the National Song, as indicated in the action of certain public gatherings in South Carolina and Georgia, confessing to a peculiar love for the brave old strains under which our fathers fought and won. The writer naively adds: I sincerely believe I never could learn to get entirely over a certain moisture of the eyelids that always comes to me when listening to the sweet and stately melody of the Star Spangled Banner, whether issuing from a company of mimic soldiers in the broad glare of day, or whistled at nightfall, gently swelling over moonlit waves from a far-off island of battle-ship. Nor do I think I could easily conquer a certain tingling of the finger-ends, and a peculiar combative tendency which will creep over my usually quiet nature, when the soul-stirring notes of Hail Columbia, marching onward like an army to the field, suddenly breaks upon my ear.— Much less, in view of the fact that even Yankee Doodle, played on a two stringed fiddle by a negro boy, seated upon a cotton bale, will cause emotions patriotic in character, would I guarantee to nerve my heart to utter forgetfulness of any other of our national melodies, endeared to us by so many recollections of bravely-fought fields and hard-earned victories.

Washington's Prayer

In these days when nothing is held sacred, and people for a shadow are ready to break open and destroy the Temple of Liberty, like midnight burglars robbing a church, everything in the least calculated to bring them back to a realization of their condition is a gain on the side of right, justice and humanity. It is in this spirit that we publish the subjoined, which comes up as if from the grave at Mount Vernon, at this critical moment in our history:— "In the summer of 1776, Washington, exploring alone one day the position of the British forces on the banks of the Hudson, ventured too far from his own camp, and was compelled by a sudden storm and the fatigue of his horse, to seek shelter in the cottage of a pious American peasant, who, greatly struck with the manner and language of his guest, and listing at the door of his chamber, overheard the following prayer from the Father of his Country:—

"And now, Almighty Father, if it is Thy holy will that we shall obtain a name and place among the nations of the earth, grant that we may be enabled to show our gratitude for Thy goodness by our endeavors to fear and obey Thee. Bless us with wisdom in our councils, success in battle, and let all our victories be tempered with humanity.— Endow, also, our enemies with enlightened minds, that they may become sensible of their injustice, and willing to restore our liberty and peace. Grant the petition of Thy servant, for the sake of Him, whom Thou hast called Thy Beloved Son; nevertheless, not my will but Thine be done."—McGuire's Religious Opinions and Character of Washington.

"A Big Thing."—Mr. Buchanan, on the fourth day of next March, will be like a certain Knickerbocker Governor we have read of. He can exclaim, "I am the most popular President the country ever had. I went in unopposed, and I go out unanimously," and so far as the sentiment of the American people is concerned, a loud "amen" will answer him on every side.

Gov. Black has vetoed a bill passed by the Nebraska Legislature to prohibit slavery in that Territory. The House, however, re-passed the bill; and the Council will also re-pass it.

An Incident at Fort Sumpter.

A gentleman who recently returned from Fort Sumpter, details in a Baltimore paper an impressive incident that took place there on Major Anderson taking possession. It is known that the American flag, brought away from Fort Moultrie, was raised at Sumpter precisely at noon on the 27th ult., but the incidents of that "flag raising" have not been related. It was a scene that will be a memorable reminiscence in the lives of those who witnessed it. A short time before noon Major Anderson assembled the whole of his little force, with the workmen employed on the fort, around the foot of the flag-staff.— The national ensign was attached to the cord, and Major Anderson holding the end of the lines in his hands, knelt reverently down. The officers, soldiers and men clustered around, many of them on their knees, all deeply impressed with the solemnity of the scene. The chaplain made an earnest prayer—such an appeal for support, encouragement and mercy as one would make who felt that "man's extremity is God's opportunity." As the earnest solemn words of the speaker ceased, and the men responded Amen, with a fervency that perhaps they had never before experienced, Major Anderson drew the "Star Spangled Banner" up to the top of the staff, the hand broke out with the national air of "Eul Columbia," and loud and exultant cheers, repeated again and again, were given by the officers, soldiers and workmen. "South Carolina had at that moment attacked the fort, there would have been no hesitation upon the part of any man within it about defending that flag."

New Way to Collect Old Debts.

One good thing might come of a dissolution of the Union. When Mississippi repudiated her bonds, issued in the great inflation of 1835-6, the British bondholders appealed to their government, and the subject became a matter of diplomatic controversy between England and the United States. England wanted to coerce Mississippi, but as that State could not be touched without attacking the Union, which was not responsible for the bad faith of the recalcitrant Mississippians, the agit of the Federal power protected them from the consequences of their crime. Suppose, however, that Mississippi seceded and reassumes her sovereignty. There will then be no one between her and the power of England, which would soon be on the Gulf with a fleet to assert the claims of her citizens to the payment of these ancient bonds, and enforce justice by the strong arm.

FINANCIAL ASPECT OF SECESSION.—It puzzles us to understand how the new "Southern Confederacy" is to establish its public credit. Are they fools enough to suppose that capitalists will lend money to a confederation of States who admit the right of secession, and are pledged to its recognition? Under such a system, any capricious State might at any time take a "miff" and secede, and overthrow the whole finances of the confederacy. We predict that when the agents of the new republic go into the money market to raise funds upon the faith in their public credit, they will see rather blue times, and find a dreadful stringency among money-lenders. Then some of those hotbeds will realize the fact that secession is not going to be a very funny affair after all.

Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, is sending himself to the lasting gratitude of all the friends of the Union. The most desperate efforts have been made to induce him to revoke his d e m i n a t i o n not to convene the Legislature. But he stands firm—neither seduced by persuasions nor awed by threats. The object of the secessionists is to get a State Convention called, and, if possible, get Maryland out of the Union before the fourth of March, so as to take possession of the Capitol—prevent Lincoln's inauguration—start the Southern confederation in Washington, and claim to be the true United States Government, demanding recognition as such from foreign powers.

Hon. James H. Campbell, a member of the House Union-saving Committee from Pennsylvania, writes home to the Miner's Journal that he thinks the time for compromise has passed away. "Concessions to traitors with arms in their hands, cannot be made." To make them is to permit the Government to be coerced. This is the sentiment of the entire population of Pennsylvania, except a few dirt-eaters who are still chained fast to the pro-slavery disunion faction. Let Mr. Campbell and his fellow-members of the Pennsylvania delegation stay duly fast by the Union as it is, and they may rely upon their constituents to back them.

It is suggested that if South Carolina will not come back into the Union, all the States shall go over to her. She could hardly refuse so magnificent an offer. The names of the States might be changed, and the National Capital could be removed to Charleston. We should still have a glorious nation, the whole of which would go under the general name of South Carolina. If Mohammed will not go to the mountain, let the mountain go to Mohammed.

Passion is a very keen observer but a wretched reasoner. It is like the telescope, whose field is clearer the more contracted it is.

General Jackson's Will.

In June, 1848, Gen. Jackson, in his retirement at the Hermitage, wrote his will with his own hand. In it, among other bequests, are two, which ought, at this time, to be published for present reading. These sentiments therein expressed, in this solemn document, evince more than Roman patriotism, and should sink deep into the hearts of the people. Here is the literal language of the dead:— "Seventh. I bequeath to my beloved nephew, Andrew J. Donelson, son of Samuel Donelson, deceased, the elegant sword presented to me by the State of Tennessee, with this injunction:—

"That he fail not to use it when necessary in the support and protection of our glorious Union, and for the protection of the constitutional rights of our beloved country, should they be assailed by foreign enemies or domestic traitors."

"Eighth. To my grand-nephew, Andrew Jackson Coffee, I bequeath the elegant sword presented to me by the rifle company of New Orleans, commanded by Captain Beal, as a memento of my regard, and to bring to his recollection the gallant services of his late deceased father, Gen. Joan Coffee, in the late Indian and British war, under my command, and his gallant conduct in defence of New Orleans in 1814-15, with this injunction:— That he wield it in the protection of the rights secured to the American citizen under our glorious Constitution, against all invaders, whether foreign foes, or intestine traitors."

The Southern Reign of Terror.

The Southern fire-eaters have gone from bad to worse, still at last there is hardly a locality in that section where Northern men are safe, either on their travels or in their homes. Orders to leave on short notice, tarring and feathering, lynchings and assassinations, constitute the programme for the benefit of Northerners, without distinction. The fact that a person is from the North, is prima facie evidence that he has "no rights which Southerners are bound to respect," and all good citizens are expected to assist in the administration of slaveocracy penalties. But this course of proceeding is not confined to persons from the North alone, for Southerners who dare to express the sentiments of Washington, Jefferson and Clay, are treated with similar attention. The latest example is found in the case of John M. Butts, who, although a slaveholder, is not considered sound on the "divine right" of the slaveholders to rule the country and make the United States a slave empire; and who has also expressed in terms of honest boldness, his opposition to the disruption of the Union on account of the denial of that monstrous pretence of the slaveholders. Papers are in circulation at Richmond, and elsewhere in Virginia, for signatures, and are already numerously signed, requesting Mr. Butts to leave the State as soon as he can pack his duds. In view of such a spirit, and such a condition of society, the free people of the North are asked to surrender the Territories of the United States to the exclusive occupation of slaveholders.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

Stephen A. Douglas made a characteristic speech in the Senate last Tuesday. He spoke in favor of the perpetuity of the Union, and against secession, but declared that coercion was not the proper course to hold the Southern States in the Confederacy. He was in favor of compromise, even at the sacrifice of "my great principles"—non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories. He savagely attacked the Republican party, and denounced Mr. Lincoln, charged him with having given utterance to unsound and dangerous doctrine. Those who had been looking to Mr. Douglas to pioneer the government out of its present difficulty, have been sadly disappointed. He d i u t t e r o n e b o l d, manly sentiment, but acted the part of a bitter partisan. The Doug's journals throughout the country have little to say about the speech, while the Administration presses are loud in its praise. Douglas cannot forgive the Republicans for electing Honest Old Abe President.

We learn from Washington that the retiring representatives from South Carolina sent back by the Commissioners, whom Mr. Buchanan wouldn't treat with, and collected a little stationery that was due them. This was the principal business transacted by those Plenipotentiaries. It appears that \$3.50 worth of stationery, is allowed to each member of the House. The South Carolina representatives were at Washington only three weeks, and, of course, did not use up their allowances. But in the excitement of the resolution they forgot to call for their stationery account before they left. This was the business the Commissioners finished. They took back in their trunks the paper, and quills, and steel pens, and sealing wax and envelopes, that each functionary was entitled to, to make up his \$25. There is a suspicion about at Washington that this was the main thing the Commissioners came for, and that their ostensible object was only a blind.

Cover wisdom with rage and do one will endorse her.

What bird is most