The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA. THURSDAY, FEB., 21 1861

W. W. BROWN, - . ASSOCIATE EDITOR

MOTTOES FOR THE DAY.

I will suffer death b fore I will consent or adwise my friends to consent to any concession or compromise which locks like buying the privilege of taking possession of the Government to which we have a Constitutional right; because, whatever I wight think of the merit of the various propositions before Congress, I should regard any concession in the face of menace as the destruction of the Government itself, and a consent on all hands that our system shall be brought down to a level with the existing disorganized state of affairs in Mexico. But th thing will hereafter be, as it is now, in the hands of the people; and if they desire to call a Convention to remove any grievances complained of or to give new naranties for the permanence of vested rights, it is not mike to oppose. [ABBERIN LINCOLN]

nauguration first; adjustment afterward.

I wee it to myself, I wee it to truth, I wee it to the subjet, to state that no earthly power could in-duce me to rote for a specific measure for the intro-duction of Slavery where it had not before existed, either South or North of that line. Coming as I do from a Slave State, it is my solemn, deliberate, and well natured determination that no power- no outhly power-shall compel me to vote for the posites introduction of Slavery either south or north of that line. Sir, while you reproach, and justly, too our British ancestors for the introduction this institution upon the continent of Ame ica, I am, for one, unwilling that the posterity of the present inhabitants of Carifornia and New Mexico shalt reproach us for doing just what we re-proach treat Britain for doing to us. If the entreus of those Territories choose to establish ry, I am for admitting them with such rons in their Constitutions; but then, it provisions in their Constitutions; out men, will be their own work, and not ours, and their posterity will have to reproach them, and not us, for forming Constitutions allowing the inion of Slavery to exist among them. [HENRY CLAY.

"The Wrongs of the South."

Surely, bays the New York Tribune, a fallacy more groundless has never had a popular run. To examine is to explode it.

Does the Constitution wrong the South? The only unequal advantages conferred by that instrument are tv.c. It bestows on the South the privilege of capturing escaped elaves within the limite of the States which have probibited Slavery ; thus, to that extent, curtailing the local sovereignty of the Free States and suspending the operation of the world's common law. Again, it endows the tation in Corgress, and a superior franchise in the election of all Federal officers, by adding three-fifths of the slaves to the number of the free prople of those States as the hasis of their representation, thus endowing them permanently with vastly more political power than it confers on communities of similar size in the Free States. Those may be

bought Louisiana and Florida, fought the Seminoles and Mexicans, receded from the Jefferson policy of Slavery-restriction, enace ted Fugitive Slave bills and enforced them, Federal Government. connived at the slave-trade, packed the Supreme Bench, and winked at Disunion-all for Slavery. These may be wrong, but are they wrongs of the South?

Has the Judiciary wronged the South? -Consider the comparative efficiency in execution of the Federal laws in the interest of Slavery, as compared with those in the interest of Freedom. The other day, at Cleveland, in the extreme North, the poor gir. E ina was arrested and proved to be a fugitive plave. The Free-State Court and Personal Liberty bill availed only to demand evidence. The evidence being produced, Ohio withdrew her protecting hand, and abandoned the innocent woman to her fate. The bond under the Constitution was paid, even to the pound of flesh. But at Norfolk, the captain of the al laws against the Slave-trade being a dead of the rendition of fugitive slaves, but we self-government. canuot recall a single instance of punishment under the laws against the slave- rade .-These may be wrange, but are they wrongs of the South?

Has Popular Sentiment wronged the South? There is not a spot on Northern soil where our fellow citizens of the South may not free'y come, freely hold, and freely speak their opinions on any topic, and find personal freedom and freedom of speech conseded to and maintained for them by Northern sentiment as well as by Northern law .of property known to the world's common

are they wrongs of the South? Among the picked men of the South now convened at Washington is there not one under the term "couccession," is demanded

de Pan-ob scott. destrod the Union with-Bu-chanan. Our Manifest Policy.

It is a shame and a disgrace to the Republican party that there should be at this crisis of affairs any hesitation, doubt, question, or division among them, in regard to the

Nothing can be plainer than that the Secessionists are on the high road to ruin, and that they will be soon encountered by revo- sustaining the patriots of the border States, lution at home which will end in their over-

ties, and the abolition of the mail service in the principles of Republicans to be approved sition. But the whole movement rests on no all the laws of the Union? Do they love the solid basis whatever. A little time to cool, a Union and the Constitution more than they duy to observe it. We want them to conto bring the population back to their senses. terests? I believe there are some such, and It is monstrous to suppose that such a revo. if so, we shall do all in our power to sustain What she has done now has been done in and stripes, only when the stars and stripes utter thoughtlessness and baste. She will shall be made the banner, under which Slamake equal baste to retrace her steps, when very shall find a safe refuge from its own Slavery is the creature of local law. the beneficent protection of the Federal arm weaknes and the scorn of christian civilizashall be withdrawn, and she shall feel the tion? There is no necessity to sustain this

needs only to withdraw its beneficent influ- dent by which, in the future, any State may complish this object. The Federal Covern | patriotic and right. ment has only to pursue a roller of masterly inactivity in order that the whole rebellion should collapse. It can be patient. It can

wait. It can prograstinate. And by this policy it can punish the seceding States, and extinguish their traitors almost without striking a blow. The Secessionists cannot wait. The seceding States cannot wait. They must de something-must accomplish some Slaveholding States with an extra representihing; and they must do it at once. Business interests will not, cannot wait. The people will grow impatient. Ground down by taxation, every branch of business, every avenue of trade, every active pursuit and emplayment, every enterprise, stagment and death-struck, they will rebel against their incompetent and treacherous revolutionary leaders and hurl them from power. The chiefs wrongs, but are they wrongs of the South? of the Sacersion movement will yet dang eat Has Congress wronged the South? It has every cross road in the South, if the vive policy is pursued at this crisis. The cople themselves will execute venueance upon their false suides without the intervention of the

bome. If any man thinks it best to succumb the recognition of Slavery in any territory, lest the Union should not be saved, let him retire and give place to some worthier representative. The country is in no danger.

In the recognition of Slavery in any territory, but she may petition for and vote for it, and replace to some worthier representative. The country is in no danger.

In the recognition of Slavery in any territory, but she may petition for and vote for it, and replace to some worthier representative. The country is in no danger.

But you are if The recognition of Slavery in any territory, but she may petition for and vote for it, and rightful owner—tear down your rattlesmake of master men —men mighty in battle, but induce, if possible, others to vote for it.

But you are if The recognition of Slavery in any territory, but she may petition for and vote for it, and replace to some worthier representative.

But you are if The recognition of Slavery in any territory, but she may petition for and vote for it, and represent recognition of slavery in any territory.

But you are if The recognition of Slavery in any territory, but she may petition for any varies of all who owe it arregiance. Let us held it sacred and obey its plain commands, are not all who owe it arregiance.

But who over it arregiance.

But who over the recognition of Slavery in any territory, but she may petition for any varies of the recognition of slavery in any territory.

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But arretire of the recognitio sentative. The country is in no danger .-The Government is in no danger. The Republican party is in no d. n er except from cow cessions are ande. It is not the leaders who ards and traitors within. It is the Secessionists who are in danger, and nobody elee -Nover, never was there such a signal opportunity to illustrate the vitality of principles, and for system of Government, as exists at bats and moles. The men who would compromise are mad. Timidity, felly, and crim inality alone, can counsel a surrender just at slaver Storm King was acquitted, our nation the point when we are upon the eve of winning a most conclusive victory in behalf of letter. We have known numerous instances | the great cause of constitutional liberty and

We beg the Republican compromisers to stay their hand. We beg them not to consu- stood as the champion of the right of peti- und faithfully perform its whole duty. mate the suicide of their principles and their non will give a fair and candid hearing recession will cure itself, and without war or ty of the Government. If rebellion result, it

Their every personal right, and every right a storm. But ite foundations are strong and If the revolution should succeed it cannot ef in using it? not these facts? Perhaps they indicate same. So is will save itself from demoraliwrongs arising from popular sentiment, but | zation, and come forth with a new prestige and accumulated vitality.

None but a physician knows how elear-sighted enough to discriminate between much a reliable alterative is needed by the equal rights under the Constitution and the people. On all sides of us, in all communicommon law, which every Southern man en- ties everywhere there are multitudes that sufjoys perfectly in every Northern State and in fer from complaints that nothing but an al- resolutions of the Kentucky Legislature. To all national territory, as distinguished from ferative cures. Hence a great many of them this demand we cannot acceed, though by re- favor no such doctrine. those extra Constitutional guaranties and have been made and put abroad with the as- fusal we lose every State South of Mason & that national propagation of Slavery which, surance of being affectual. But they fail to Dixon's line, ecomplish the cures they promise, because by the South? And is there not one gallant they had not the intrinsic virtues they claim. heart ready to stand by truth and his coun- In this state of the case, Dr. J. C. Ayer & try, and to express to his competers and contry, and to express to his competers and conship, Lancaster county. Our taxes are enthem in their position and incite ne
ship, Lancaster county. Our taxes are enthem in their position and incite ne
ship, Lancaster county. What is ready and incite ne
theory mine amounting to about \$200 a year. stituents the emptiness and injustice of the ery, "Wrongs of the South?"

Ship, Lancaster county. Our taxes are pound Extract of Sarsaparilla, which does prove to be the long desired remedy. Its perceive to second as South Carelina or New York? I desire to establish a monarchy in a ship, Lancaster county. Our taxes are en them in their position and increases provided in the long desired a manifectation of a resolved purpose to maintain the term in their position and increases. What is really wanted is a manifectation of a resolved purpose to maintain the long desired remedy. Its perceive to be the long desired remedy. Its perceive to second as South Carelina or New York? I desire to establish a monarchy in a Who was the most unfortunate lass tions in market is that it cures the diseases in the country? Doug-las.

The Patriots of the Border States.

A great many appeals have been, and still are made to Republicans to sustain the "Patriots of the Border States." This seems to rue policy to be persued by the Government. be a very reasonable demand. We ought certainly to sustain patriots everywhere, and that we intend to do. But what is meant by and who are they? Are they men who are

nd commerce, the repeal of the sugar du- fore the resple? Are they ready to leave ution, founded merely on the popular ime them. But has is not occurred to our people pulse of a day, can stand the strain of a ru- that these patriots, of whom we have heard inous experience for any length of time .- so often, are only on CERTAIN CONDITIONS; Louis and never was other than a loyal State. that they are willing to fight for the stars should be atoned for. consequences of her rash and unjustifiable class of men, for they are already rife for they do concede all this, they ought not to conduct.

Suppose Congress pass laws ab lishing duthat unless their interests are cared for, they will join the malcontents of certain other sections who have revolted on account of this forever. Would Pennsylvania be patriotic then, when she had offered her allegiance for

No State or party has a right to demand anything from the Government. If they have a
right to demand it they must have a recedy
if that right is disregarded. Pennsylvania Federal Government.

Why cannot our public men see this? Is their vision blinded by the mis's of fear?—

If any man is alarmed let him resign and go bome. If any man thinks it best to succumb

The federal Government is a disregarded. Pennsylvania who have a Government. Before we talk of such a thing, we want it see the disregarded. Pennsylvania we have a Government. Before we talk of such a thing, we want it see the display interpreted—rightly administered—it will preserve our unity and our honor. It is any man is alarmed let him resign and go bome. If any man thinks it best to succumb

The federal Government. Before we talk of such a thing, we want it see the display interpreted—rightly administered—it will preserve our unity and our honor. It is any have a form the federal display in the fed

But you say, "The people of the Border States will become disupionists unless conwish it. These 'patriots of the Border States' are patriots indeed, but they feel that unless they can promise their people some concessions they will revolt." It does not change and for system of Government, as exists at the question in the least when we are inform of this Government to retake its stolen fort this boar. The men who do not see it are ed that it is the people, not the leaders, whose and other property wrongfully withheld. I the question in the least when we are inform allegiance we are to buy. And finalle, as the responsible party to whom the Government has been entrusted, we cannot be ex- ernment will collect its revenue, using just pected to concede to this demand, as it is so much force as may be necessary for that nothing less than a demand to us to forsake | purpose. It is true the Government is enveloped in ernment to preserve itself if that is possible.

Who was the most unfortunate lass tions in market is that it cures the diseases for which it is recommended, while they do not. We are assured of this fact by more ban one of our intelligent Physicians in this neighborhood and have the further evidence of our own experience of its truth.—Tennes-to destrod the Union with—Bu-chanan.

West hemost unfortunate lass for which it is recommended, while they do not. We are assured of this fact by more had one of our intelligent Physicians in this neighborhood and have the further evidence of our own experience of its truth.—Tennes-to destrod the Union with—Bu-chanan.

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West hemost unfortunate lass for which it is recommended, while they do not. We are assured of this fact by more had to world. I have very many fiends, in numbers about equal to the white oppolation of South Carolina, two guns three buildogs, six months' provisions, &c, if you think I am right, say so, and I will offer the supposed affronts they have received, and they will not do that until they are made to emside they have received, and they will not do that until they are made to many fiends, in numbers about equal to the white oppolation of South Carolina, two guns three buildogs, six months' provisions, &c, if you think I am right, say so, and I will offer the supposed affronts they have received, and they will not do that until they are made to many fiends, in numbers about equal to the white oppolation of South Carolina, two guns three buildogs, six months' provisions, &c, if you think I am right, say so, and I will not only a supposed affronts they have received, and they will not do that until they are made to many the supposed affronts they have received.

Compromise Not to be Thought of. SPIRIT OF THE REPUBLICAN PRESS.

[From the Springfield Journal.]

We want concession. We want the Southern States which are clamoring about con-cession and compromise, to concede that ours that a State cannot dissolve its connection with this Union at will. We want them to this wand humiliation, if they are not sooner saved by the succumbing of compromisers.

With the stoppage of New Orleans trade and commerce, the repeal of the sugar due fore they? Are they men who are enforce that this covernment has a right to concerd that the ors its stolen forts, arsenals, etc. Louisiane, that State would be in open revolt or condemned by the people acting in the disunionists in less than six ordinary way by popular elections? Are dent of the United States of America, has a condemned by the people acting in the having been constitutionally elected President of the United States of America, has a conditionally the fact the government is benifimonths. Secession had no advecates in they so patriotic as to stand by the Union right to take his seat without any opposition Louisiana ten days after Lincoln's election.

But suddenly the fever set in, and ran as all epidemics run. It has culminated in precipitating the State hashly into its present position. But the whole movement rests an no all the large of the Lincoln by legal means, of all the large of the Lincoln beautiful to take his seat without any opposition from any quarter whatever; and that if armed opposition is effect, it is the duty of the Government to put down or overcome entering the state hashly into its present position. But the whole movement rests an no all the large of the Lincoln has a large of the Lincoln Lincoln has taken an oath to support th Constitution of the United States, it is his little time for reflection, is all that is needed love Slavery and their peculiar local inter- ced- that the seceeding States have violated the Conscitution-and that they are in rebell on against the Federal Government, and that it is the duty of this Government to put down rebellion. We want them to concede that the talking of Federal forts and firing cede that Northern creditors have a right to In all this we do not ask the South to conede a single thing that is not demanded by

Everywhere the same experience will pro- by designating the price by which we are re- make. The flag of our country, the glorious duce the same results. The Secession move quired to buy it. The proposition is, "we ment produces ruin wherever it goes. It de- will be Union men for, and, in consideration to five form our laws bave been set at defiance s roys credit, it arrests trade, it breaks down of certain concessions; otherwise we will be traitors—our vessels have been fired intoprices, it extinguishes values, it excites indisunionists or our people will." If there were the free navigation of the Mississi pi has surrection, it causes general stagnation and no principles to be sacrificed in making the been interrupted—and to day a large army universal distress. It does all this of its own concessions demanded by these States there We are in bourly expectation of the sad operation, without any effort on the part of the Saul this very grave objection to a news that some brave defenders of the Amer the General Government. That Government compliance. We are establishing a preceign flag—the flag of Washington—bave ences and paternal care, and stand perfectly demand the protection of any particular in tells us to day that Santh Carriton and destill, to produce the overthrow of the traitors terest under a threat of secession, and find the modern and the protection of any particular in tells us to day that Santh Carriton and destill, to produce the overthrow of the traitors terest under a threat of secession, and find the modern and the protection of any particular in tells us to day that Santh Carriton and destination in the course the Santh Carriton and the protection of any particular in the traitors. who have fomented this causeless rebellion, ber justification in the course the Santiern Government does not surrender Fort Sumter There is no occasion for war, no occasion for states are about to take, and which you, who to the traitors! Away with compromises at any strain on the national treasury, to ac- go for concession, are willing to allow to be an hour like thirl Let us first establish the fact that we have a Government—a Government able to protect itself and punish treaties on imports, and the iron interests of while the flag of the traitors floats over an Pennsylvania suffer total destruction. Suppose, then, the people of our State, though their representatives inform the Government their representatives inform the Government flying at Valley Forge—the flag that Jasper cost of his life-the flag that our heroic Revolutionary fathe a carried to ump autly thro' the war for Independence—the flag that is hadd, any arthonoment of those cards are secured in THEIR PECULIAR INSTITUTION. they will FIGHT for the Covernment, Dig for yards at home—has been trampled under ish dread of the mere name of concession as the Union, and glorify the American flag foot by traitors in our own land, on American for Would Panagelenia has partially soil! Until that flag is unfurled over Moul-

trie, and everyother stolen fort, arsenal, custom house, and navy yard - until the laws of this a price? Is any man a patriot who refuses to fight for his country because its policy is not just what he would have it?

The Whig Party would have been damned to white the concession. We ask no man to yield up his concence, his mobs, and let every man return to his duty.

> and whatever manhood, honor, or patriot.sm can yield, shall be fully accorded. From another Article in the same paper. THE FORTS MEET BE RETAKEN-THE REV-OLUTION MUST BE CHECKED! - It is the duy the performance of it no more force will be used than necessary. Forcible resistance with be met, and if possible, overcome. The Gov-

We assume that this will be the action of our principles for a certain benefit. To your the Government, because it is the duty of the petitions for redress of grievances, when they Government, and because an Administration

shall be presented, the party which has ever is just going into power that will fearlessly it individuals attack the Government in the discharge of its duty, and less their lives deavoring to create the impression that Mr. Lincoln has committed biaself to some parparty. The Republicans are masters of the serving the right to grant or refuse them as thereby, can it be charged that the Governsituation. Nothing is wanted but a firm policy or duty may dictate. If it is demand- ment has wantonly shed "fraternal blood?" band and a steady rein, and a most glorious ed as a right and threats of rebellion, we will any one presend that the Government We have steadily decided this, and times will and overwhelming triumph awaits us, Se- shall refuse in order to sindicate the authori- cau do less than this? When the President show that we are correct. We are opposed takes a solemn oath to support the Constitu- to any compromise that surrenders Republi cession will cure itself, and without war or ty of the Government. If rebellion result, it tion, and the Constitution declares that be can principles. Advantages and rights we ruin to anybody but those who pertinacious— will be dealt with as circumstances may shall see that the laws are faithfully execu may and will cheerfully yield up on the alter beads.

17 drag-those crits dawn upon their own scen to require, and its insignificancy or ted, can be disregard that oath, and suffer of peace, but principle we will never yield, the laws to be trampled under foot? If treations what may. Ou this point we believe son and rebellion make it necessary to use that Mr Lincoln and ourselves agree perfectly. We are in daily contact with Mr. House.

The contact with Mr. Lincoln and those who are intimate with him, a storm. But its foundations are strong and if the revolution should succeed it cannot ef in using it? Is it coercing South Carolina Lincon and those who are intimate with him, immovable, for they repose in the hearts of feet the original Government except in delaw, is revered and guarded as our own. But the people. It can stand the strain put upinnecent Northern men, and Southern too on it. Let it not abate a bair of its just auresources a mere temporary loss. The G.yide to hold Eart Pickens against the mobicol
them complaining of the course of the Journal. When Mr. Lincoln was nominated for
resources a mere temporary loss. The G.yide to hold Eart Pickens against the mobicol
to provide the people. It can stand the strain put upin the people and guarded as our own. But
the people are the people and guarded as our own. But
the people are the peo who merely dissent by silence from the prevalent Pro-Slavery sentiment in the South, are not safe there. They have in many instances been murdered, and its many more stances form or whise they man as a large through the stances form or whise they man as a large time of its just authority. Let it not concede an inch, but let thority. Let it not concede an inch, but let thority. Let it not concede an inch, but let thority. Let it not concede an inch, but let thority. Let it not concede an inch, but let thority. Let it not concede an inch, but let thority. Is it description will remain intact, and the Constilected to seal it? Is it description will remain intact, and the Constilected to seal it? Is it description will remain intact, and the Constilected to seal it? Is it description will remain intact, and the Constilected to seal it? Is it description will remain intact, and the Constilected to seal it? Is it description will remain intact, and the Constilected to seal it? Is it description will remain intact, and the Constilected to seal it? Is it description will remain intact, and the Constilected to seal it? Is it description will remain intact, and the Constilected to seal it? Is it description will remain intact, and the Constilected to seal it? Is it description will remain intact, and the Constilected to seal it? Is it description will remain intact, and the Constilected to seal it? Is it description will remain intact, and the Constilected to seal it? Is it description will remain intact, and the Constilected to seal it? Is it description will remain intact, and the Constilected to seal it? Is it description will remain intact, and the Constilected to seal it? Is it description will remain intact, and the Constilected to seal it? Is it description will remain intact, and the Constilected to seal it? Is it description will remain intact, and the Constilected to seal it? Is it descript ment of weakness exist in all, and enough bave already seconded to make a blookade of the United States custom house, armory, and to the United States custom house, armory, and but the United States custom house, armory, and the United States custom house, armore the United States custom house, ar the whole coast necessary, the only thing that | other property belonging to the Federal Gov | honesty, all warrant us in saying that he will | Andersonthe whole coast necessary, the only thing that in any event need be done. The Border States have made a demand, however, which I prehave made a demand, ho sume no one can think of acceding to; that the right of second, is other words, that the right of second with a few norms of the states which have seeded shall not be age received? Coercing of a State! He who invented the expression did a good work cession must be recognized. Witness the

> [From the N. Y. Tribune.] As there are no grievances, we should not Can an Individual Secrets?—Some one give a color by offering concessions to the propounds the following pertinent query to the Philadelphia Press:
>
> I am a ciuzen of West Hempfield town-

will maintain their rights, if necessary, in the field, to inspire a degree of respect which will cause the southern rebels to consider, with entirely a different spirit, whether there is really any ground for the attempt they meditate of overthrowing the government, in the frivulous grievances they are now so en-raged about. They imagine that if the North is superior in numbers, it lacks the courage to maintain the government it has taken pos-session of. Defeated at the ballot-box, they have appealed to arms to resist the judgment of the people against them, because they do not respect the tribunal by which that judg-ment has been readered. It is proper, of course, in a result so extended, to disarm the insurgents by persuasion and kindness, as far as practicable, but nothing of that kind will avail, unless it is seen and known that seen that the fact the government is benifi-cent avails nothing. It is time to show that it is strong, and does not stand or fall with the caprice of the minority.

[From the Evening Post]

If a national convention will do anything more to assure the people of the border states of their perfect security under the existing administration, let it be assembled; but if it is to be called with a view to changing our present federal constitution in any respect, or in the hope that the relation of the federal government to the subject of slavery can be at all improved, it will prove a failure.— Our constitution is excellent as it is; we have lived under it for eighty years in the dem and peace; and we confess that we do not know in what particular it could be amenot know in what particular it could be amenon know in what particular it could be amenon know in what particular it could be amenon know in what particular it could be a subject to the whole which it is a subject to the whole which it is a subject to the whole which it is a subject t "It was framed in a calm, noble and patris of the Spring and sections and all interests of the Country all sections and all interests of the Country field Journal; Robert Irwin, N. B. Judd, G. secure. The citizen and the press are free; religious establishments are abolished; rank and title are exploded; the voice of the people is supreme; they enjoy the right of a national representation, and the burdens and the blessings of government proceed from men of their own choice. When this provisions of the organic law are violated by their agents, or any of the guarantees of freedom disturbed, the people have still the remedy in their own hands." What need of alter-ion in an instrument of this abgracter?

From the New York Times. We have the utmost confidence in Mr. Lincoln's ability and patriotism. If any judg. spirits. formed from his past career, we hazard noth- the route. ing in predicting that the very opening of bis administration will infuse new hopes of peace and prosperity into the public mind,--crisis-alive to all its responsibilities, and ready to mest every danger, and perform every duty which it may devolve upon him He is the last man likely to mistake mere obstinacy for firmness, or party projudices for political principle. And while we do not ex pect, as we certainly should not desire, at his hands, any abandonment of those cardito prevent him from doing whatever justice and the permanent welfare of the country will eanction, to restore and preserve the in-tegrity of the federal Union.

| From the Republican Statesman 1 The Constitution that punished traiter and held rebellion in check-that is just and The Whig Party would have been damned to an eternal infamy of disgrace, if it had carried its opposition to the Mexican War to the extent of refusing in its prosecution.

And the Constitution. We ask them then, to concude that the one shall stand, and the isolated households to be a mighty and prosecution. stars and stripes-disperse your traitorous pairing, to curtailment, no enlargement. It will endure when the demagogues who com pare it to a worn out piece of machinery, shall have been tried and discarded. Give it to us as our fathers made it, and as Washington administered it, and we shall need no other adjustment.

ed to reflect his sentiments. That the arricle

THE COMPROMIE QUESTION. - There are a which sympathizers with treason might have the United States of America. From the presented, from the wife of the President of a temporary biding place. Republicans! steps of the Capitol he will proclaim his pur- the Miama Railroad, a boquet to Mrs. Linpose, his policy, his principles; and our word for it, that address will strengthen all weak bound with joy, and break the ranks of trea-bound with joy, and break the ranks of trea-bound with joy, and break the ranks of trea-Mr. Lincoln made a brief addres from the backs, make every true Union man's heart and a salute was fired and great enthusiasm bound with joy, and break the ranks of the beson. We say again, what we have often before said, in substance. Mr. Lincoln is not a platform of the car, reiterating what he had said before, that he could make no speech, fore said, in substance. Mr. Lincoln is not a traitor. He is not composed of material out of which a traitor can be made. We will so far play the "organ" as to say to all compromisers and tempor zers, go ahead, but don't count Abraham Lincoln "in" for any plan of adjustment that surrenders the principles upon which he was elected.

platform of the car, reiterating what he had said before, that he could make no speech, having no time to do it.

Punctually at 2 o'clock the train arrived at Columbus, and the President elect was received with a salute. Under a military eacert he arrived at the Capitol, and was received by the Gov. Dennison in the Execution of the car, reiterating what he had said before, that he could make no speech, having no time to do it.

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> Two more U. S. reuenue cutters-the Lewis Cass and the Robert M'Gielland-have been surrendered to the Secessionists. coerce!" let them do all the Let us all submit like good
>
> Let us all submit like good
>
> Mr. President and Mr. Speaker, and gen-Don't let us " coerce !"

MOVEMENT OF MR. LINCOLN.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 11. Mr. Lincoln left home at 7.30 A. M., accompanied by a large concourse of people to the depot, where nearly one thousand citis zens had stready collected. After he had thaken hands with a number of friends he took his stand on a platform near, and spoke as follows:

My friends :- No one not in my position, can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. To this people I owe all that I am. Here I have lived more than a quarter of a To this people I owe all that I am .century; here my children were here one of them lies buried. I how soon I shall see you again. A duty de-volves upon me, which is, perhaps, greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He rever would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at without a precedent which could ena all times relied. I feel that I cannot succeed without the same Divine aid which sustained

During the speech, Mr. Lincoln betrayed

J. G. Nicolay, private secretary to the President elect; J. In Hay. R. bert T. Lin-voln, Major Hunter, U. S. A.; Cel. Sumner, Fellow citizens, what I have said has been Latham.

Mrs. Lincoln remains in Springfield until

next week, and will meet Mr. Lincoln in

In addition to those reported accompanyng Mr. Liccoln are the following: L. Titton Hall, Wilson E. T. Lonard, W. Jamieson, E. Pack, Jackson Grimenaw, W. R. Morrison L. W. Ross, W. H. Carlin, W.

nt Cassel G. A. Hough, E. V. Sumner, jr., D. H. Gilmar, G. W. Gilpin.

Telegrams from Decatur, Tolous, Danville, and the State Line, report the party in fine spirits. Mr. Lincoln apoke briefly to the

large crowds that gathered at the depots on The firing of thirty-four guns ansounced the approaching train bearing the President elect and party. The President was received and welcomed by Governor Morton, and escorted to a carriage with four white horses, when a procession was formed into a pageant, seldom, if ever witnessed here. The procession was composed of both houses of the Leg-islature, the public officers, the municipal authorities, military and firemen. Great en-

g thousands.
On reaching the Bates House the procesion halted, and Mr. Lincoln was excerted to

the balcony, when he said : He came here to thank them for the sup-port given by Iodiana, to a true and just cause. Coercion and invasion are terms much used now with temper and her blood. Let us not misanderstand their meaning, nor that of those who use them. Let us get their meaning from men who deprecate the things which they would represent by their use.— What is the meaning of these words? Would marching an army into South Carolina with hostile intent, be an invasion? would, and it would be coercion also if South Carolinians were forced to submit. But if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts, collect duties, or withhold the mails, where they were habitually yiels. would, and it would be coercion also if South the mails, where they were habitually violavasion or coercion? Do professional Union lovers, resolved to resist coercion, understand States, to be cosroion or invasion? If they do, their idea of preservation is exceedingly thin and airy. In their view, the Union, a a family relation, would seem to be oo regular marriage, but a sort of free love arrangement, to be maintained by personal at traction. In what consits the special sacredness of a State? I speak not of the position traction. In what consits the special sacredness of a State? I speak not of the position assigned to a State in the Union by the Constitution, for that by the bond we all recog-Position of President Lincoln.

The following article from the Springfield

Journal published a day or two prior to the the State better than the Coun.y? ton, is significant, emenating as it does from an exchange of names be an exchange of

a journal which is generally recognized as rights upon principle? By what rightful the President's "home organ," and presumption of the principle may a State, being not more than one-lourth part of the nation is soil and pop ulation, break up the nation and then everge accuractly fore-shadows the course of Lincoin a larger division of itself? What mysterious In view of our present right to play the tyrant is conferred on the existing National difficulties and in obedience to district of country with its people by merely calling it a State?

Mr. Lincoln, in conclusion, said he was not asserting anything, but merely asking questions for them to consider what was

right and what wrong.

Gov. Morton being loudly called for, appeared and spoke in congratulatory tones to the multitude, which was now immease.

Evening, 7 o'clock .- The members of the Legislature have welcomed Mr. Lincoln, who is now holding a reception at the Bates

The crowd, swaring to and fro, forget all eliquette, and each seems to outdo his elbow companion. Mr. Lincoln and suite leave the city to-morrow at 10, for Cincinnati

COLUMBUS, Feb. 13.

The special train under charge of E. W. Woodward, which left Cincinnatti, came through with great regularity, and the admirable arrangements were the subject of general remark among the guests, wh cluded Larz Anderson, the brother of Major

wells to the many that surrounded the depots

At Xenia the concourse was very large,

ceived by the Gov. Dennison in the Executive room. After the introduction, Mr. Lincoln was conducted to the Legislature, in joint session, where he was welcomed by the Lieutenant Governor in a short address, to

tlemen of the General Assembly : It is true, as has been said by the President of the Sen as has been said by the President of the Senate, that very great responsibility rests upon me in the position to which the votes of the American people have called me. I am deeply sensible of that weighty responsibility. I cannot but know, what you all know, that without a name—perhaps without a reason—there has fallen upon me a task such as did not rest even upon the Father of his Country; and, so feeling, I cannot but turn and look for the support without which is would be impossible for me to perform that great task. I turn and look to the American people and to that God who has never forsaken them. Allusion has been made to I know not the interest felt in relation to the policy of the Administration. In this I have received. from some a degree of credit for baving kept ther silence, but from others some deprecatiors.

He I still think I was right, In the varying and repeatedly shifting scenes of the present, without a precedent which could enable us to judge by the past, it has seemed fit that before speaking upon the difficulties of the country. I should have gained a view of the without the same Divine aid which sustained him, and in the same Almighty Being I country, I should have gained a view of the place my reliance for support, and I hope whole field, to be sure, and after all being at liberty to modify and change the course of fine described without the same Divine all the place in the place my reliance for support, and I hope whole field, to be sure, and after all being at liberty to modify and change the course of you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive that D vine assistance, without which I cannot susceed, but, with which, success is certain. Again I bid you all an affectionate farewell. (Loud appliause, and cries of "We will pray for you."

whole field, to be sure, and after all being at liberty to modify and change the course of policy as four events may make a change necessary. I have not maintained silence from any want of real anxiety. It is a good thing that there is no more than anxiety, for there is nothing going wrong. It is a consothere is nothing going wrong. It is a consoling circumstance that, when we look out. During the speech, Mr. Lincoln betrayed much emotion and the crowd was affected to there is nothing that really burts anybody, tears. The train left precisely at 8½ o'- clock.

The following persons accompanied Mr. This is a most consoling circumstance, and from it we may conclude that all we want is

> altogether extemporaneous, and I will now come to a close.
>
> At the conclusion both Houses adjourned.

> Mr. Lincoln made a few remarks to the crowd, and afterwards received the citizens generally.
>
> This evening there is a levee as the house

of Gov, Dennison to the members of the Lagislature, officers of the army and militia, and other invited gueste. Mr. Lincotn and his family are the guests of Gov. Dennison,

dock this afternoon from Washington, saying that the votes had been counted peaceas by, and "you are elected." He read it with his usual equanimity. The announcement

caused much rejoicing among his friends.

The reception at Gov. Dennison's this evening is a brilliant affair.

The President elect will leave here at 72 o'clock to-morrow morning

What became of Popu'a Sovereignty? it Abated. (Abe-ate-it.)

WANTED.—A good boy about 16 years of ago, to learn the Mercontile business.—None need apply without being well recommended. One from the country preferred. Apply immediately to Martin Stone, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. [Feb. 21.—1261.

OTICE.—An election for managers of the Centre and Kishacoquilles Turnpike Road company will be held at the office of the Treamerer in Bellefonts, on Monday, Mark 4th. 18#1.

WM. P. WILSON, Treas'r.

Bellefonts, Feb. 14,-1881/——32. march. The President stood in his carriage acknowledging the we come of the surround-

THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRE SERVED, and so everybody ought to pre-serve his health in this cold weather by going to A. STERNBERG & CO. Sign of the Red Flag, near Livingston's Book Store, and provide himself with a suit of warm clothing at a trifling expense. Overcozts selling at cost price. Knitted Jackets, under clothing &c. &c., cheaper than ever. [Feb. 16, '61,

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cauticock against medding with the following usmed property now in the hands of Archey Moore, as the have purchased the same at Constable Sale, and ground, three-fitths of wheat in sheaf in the barn, ground, three-fitths of wheat in sheaf in the barn, 40 bushel of rye in garners, 100 bush. of outs in garners, 200 bush. of cars of corn, 50 bush. screaming, 2 cultivators, 1 sled, 1 but of hay and corning.

JOHN MOORE.

One thresing machine and horse power, I wind mill, I sled, i strawberry roan horse, I gey horse, I bay mare. I small bay mare with foal. setts of wagon gears, 6 head of yearling calves, two-fif h of 45 acres of grain in the ground, twofifth of a lot of wheat, rye and oats in the sheaf in the barn, 2 cowe, 1 plow and 2 harrows, ene yearling colt, 4 head of hags, 1 waron.

THOMPSON, LINN & CO.

Jan. 17, '61.—3t.

HEAD QUARTERS, CENTRE BATTALION.

Pine Grove Mille, Jun. 31st 1851.

To the Companies of Centre Battation.

the orders of our commanding officer Brig. Gen. Jonathan Wolf, you are hereby notified to be la readiness to march, at one day's notice to defend the Censtitution and the Union, should the covcrnment need your services.

J. IRVIN ROSS.

ETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Fred'k. Shank, late of Howard twp., dec'd., granted to the undersigned who requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to make immediate payment, and those have claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

CHRISTIAN SHANK, Adm'r. Jan. 24, '61 .-- 6t.

L BTTERS TES. AMENTARY on the Estate of John Jarrett, Inte of Taylor twp., dec'd., granted to the undersigned, who requests all persons kn.wing themselves indebted to make immediate payment, and all those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN THOMPSON, Sx'r. Jan. 24, '61. -- 6t.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of Eli-jah Boyce, late of Ferguson twp., dec'd., have been granted to the undersigned, who re-quests all persons knowing themselves indebted to make immediate paymen', and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for tlement. SARAH BOYCE, Exe'rz. Jan. 24, 'dl.—6t.

Jan. 24, '61.—6t.

STRAY.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Harris twp., about October last a yearling brown Steer. The animal has no particular marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

CYRUS WASSON.

Jan. 31, '61 .___4t.\$ A. BELLEFONER, PA., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his cars. Office on Northwest corner of the Diamond.

Will practice in the several Courts of Centre and Clinton counties.

STRAY.—Came to the reidence of the subseri-ber in Ferguson township, about the 18th of August, a white yearling steer, with ted spets and a small crop off the right car. Jan. 31 '61—4t. J. I. ROSS.

D. LEYDEN & CO., have just received a fine assortment of Fall and Winter Goods which they offer very low for cash or country produce.

Nov. 8, 1860.—tf.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.