The Centre Democrat.

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, PENN'A. Office formrly occupied by the Hon. James Burnside. Jan. 19, '60.-tf.

W. W. BROWN—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW BELLEFONTE, PENNA. 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. 20, '60, tf

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

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 his friends and the public. Oct.26'58

G. A. FAIRLAMB, M. D. JAS. A. DOBBINS, M. D
FAIRLAMB & DOBBINS.
DR. FAIRLAMB has associated with him DR J. H. DOBBINS, in the practice of medicine office as heretofore on Bishop street, opposite the Temperance Hotel. March 19,57.

DR. JAS. P. GREGG, respectfully offer his professional services to the people o Milesburg and vicinity. Residence, Daniel R Boileau's National Hotel.
Refer to Dr. J. M. McCoy, Dr. G. L. Potter, Dr. J. B. Mitchell. [Nov. 3, 1860.—tf.

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.—1y.

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. 2. '60. tf.

JAS. F. RIDDLE, ATTORNEY-AT LAW, BELLEFONTE PA. Will attend to all business entrusted to him with care and promptness. Refer to Gov. Pollock, Milton Pa. and Hon. A. G. Curtin, Bellefonte Pa. Office with John H. Stover jan. 5, '60.

J. R. MUFFLY, AGENT FOR THE WEST BRANCH INSURANCE COMPANY. Persons wishing to secure themselves from losses by fire, will do well to call upon him at the store of J. R. Muffly & Co., N. E. corner of the Diamond, three doors above Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Centre co., Pa. Mar. 15, '60. 1y.

W. W. WHITE, DENTIST, has permanently located in Boalsburg, Centre County Pa. Office on main st., next door to the store of Johnston & Keller, where he purposes practising his profession in the most scientific manner and at moderate charges. mar.

A. O. FURST, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA., will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Northwest corner of the Diamond.
Will practice in the several Courts of Centre and Clinton counties. jan. 24, '61 -tf.

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.—tf.

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 f Administrators and Executors prepared for filing. office next door to the Post Office.
Oct., 19th, '58, WM. J. KEALSH.

JOHN H. STOVER
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW BELLEFONTE, PA., will practice his profession in the several courts 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 opcupied by Judge Burnside, and D. C. Boal, Esq. wherehe can be consulted both in the English and inthe german language. May 6, '58—22 1y.

JAS. MACMANUS. W. P. MACMANU
J. & WM. P. MACMANUS.
ATTORNEY'S-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA., Office in the rooms formerly occupied by Linn & Wilson, Allegheny street. Jas. Macmanus has associated with W. P. Macmanus, Esq., in the practice of law. Professional business intrusted to their care will receive prompt attention. They will attehd the several Courts in the Counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield.
June 21, '60, tf.

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 entrustedto them. J. T. HALE. jan 5'1860

CURTIN & BLANCHARD.
ATTORNEY'S-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PENNA The undersigned having associated themselves in the practise 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 promt 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., PENN'A.
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

WM. 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, Shampooning, &c., attended to in the most workman-like manner. He hopes by strict attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
Ilefepte, June 28, 1860;—tf.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
CHESTNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.
WM. B. CAMPBELL, Proprietor
Apr 5th'60—tf.

J. THORP FLAHERTY,
Importer of
Havana Segars.
o. 837 CHESTNUT STREET,
(Adjoining Girard House,)
And Opposite CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.
Ar d.26,-'60,—1y.

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,——1v.

CHARLES McBRIDE,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK OF
Dry Goods,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE.
ALL 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.——tf.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
BY
L. W. TENEYCK
OPPOSITF PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HARRISBURG PA.
B. HARTSHORN Superintendent.
NO pains have been spared to make the abvoe the first hotel in Harrisburg. The table i always spread with the best the market affords and the accommodations are suprior to any found elsewhere in the city. March 1st 1860.s

HUGH B. BRISBEN,
Druggist,
MANUFACTURER OF
EXTRA LIQUOR COLORING,
N. W. Cor. Third & Poplar streets,
Terms Cash.] *Philadelphia.*
Oct. 3, 1860,—1y.

E. C. HUMES, JAS. T. HALE
R. N. M'ALLISTER, A. G. CURTIN
BANKING HOUSE.
Interest paid on Special Deposit.
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. Also,
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
POCKET KNIVES, FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, TOBACCO,
SEGARS, LIQUORS,
and all the Patent Medicines made.
Surgeon's and Physician's Instrumenst onnstantly on hand. Call and see them, nearly opposite the Conrad House.
January, 3rd 1861.

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.—1y] PITTSBURGH, PA.

LOUIS GERBER,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
FANCY FURS.
For Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Wear,
NO. 234 ARCH ST., PHIL'A,
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.—1y.

W. A. ARNOLD. JOHN W. WILSON
ARNOLD & WILSON
WARMING & VENTILATING WAREHOUSE,
No. 1010 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
CMILSON's Paten Cone and Ventiiating FURNACES, Cooking Ranges, Balh Boilers,
ENAMELED STAT MANTELS
Common and Low Down arlor Grates,
Warm Air Registers an Ventilating, &c. &c.
Particular attention given to warming and Ventilating Buildings of every discription.
BENJ. M. FELTWELL, Sup't.
Apr. 26,—1860.——1y.

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.—1y.

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

NO COMPROMISE WITH REBELS.

Speech of the Hon. Mr. Conklin. in the House of Representatives, Jan. 30.

The House resumed the reconsideration of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. CONKLIN, (Rep., N. Y.), in opening his remarks, said that from the first advent of this secession movement he had no hope that any concessions they might offer would stem the current of the revolt, knowing that it had been long smoldering and festering in the Gulf States. The people of these States were the dupes of wicked and designing men. It was said that the leading mission of the Republican party was to subvert the constitutional rights of a portion of the people of the country, and that Republicanism was only another name for Abolitionism, and that upon the first accession of power on their part they would liberate the slaves by an armed intervention of the Federal Government. These charges were sown broadcast thoughout the land, and were sent forth, like snow storms, or clouds of locusts, to cover the entire South. These charges were founded upon the sayings of Republican politicians, torn from their context, and which were as near the original as a shred rent from the canvas of the picture would present the conceptions of the painter. But they abounded in another thing, infinitely more detrimental. They abounded in scraps cut from Northern newspapers, which assailed throughout the political contests the motives and principles of the Republican party. Ten thousand springs of falsehood and perversion had opened and filled the very atmosphere of the South with noxious vapors, which were turned persistently for years by Southern politicians into a current so mighty that it had broken over the safe props of order, so that the South believed the great party of patriots in the North, the lovers of constitutional law, were reduced to a minority so hopeless as to be utterly extinct. He was constrained to believe that every avenue was closed to everything except what was calculated to lash the public mind throughout the South into fury. If the avenues of compromise were still open, he did not believe, so far as the Union was concerned, that any compromise they could offer would have any perceptible effect. Dupes were never leaders, and the men of the South who were deceived with regard to the sentiments of the North, were not the men who would head rebellion or instigate revolt. Those who sowed the whirlwind would direct the storm.—Those men, however, who had succeeded Old Boreas, and who had let out in this South wind, were not deceived, for they knew well that the party which had recently prevailed in the country had no idea of an invasion upon constitutional right, or intended any novel application of its doctrines with regard to Slavery or any other subject. They knew well that the mission of that party was to restore the ancient policy of the Republic—a policy which began with Washington and carried the Government successfully down the stream of time for seventy years—seventy pure, prosperous, and peaceful years.—These men well understood the needlessness of all these schemes of compromise. They knew what harmless things the Personal Liberty bills were, if they conflicted with the Constitution or with the law. They had an example of this in South Carolina, where they had already learned how harmless a thing was legislative usurpation in the States before the beak and claws of Federal power. That none pretended to invade the relationship of master and slave these Southern leaders well knew. They knew that the declarations of all political parties were against it, and they knew also that if any party desired any amendment to the Constitution to give them this power, it could not be effected in any period of time which human prophecy could foresee. They knew that, whatever his intention might be, the President elect would be harmless to injure them, as harmless as a child, with a majority against him in both Houses of Congress, had the representatives of the South been but true to themselves and remained faithful at their posts. They cry out against Territorial injustice and usurpation, and yet they knew that they had more Slave Territory than they could ever hope to people, not by the law of Mexico, as it was said, but by the Territorial law, which they would have been unable to pass under the organic law but for the votes of Northern people as well as Southern. He understood the list of grievances, but yet considering, while apostate Americans were plotting the ruin of this country, for such was their avowed reason. While this was going on, the great mission of liberty, which filled Christendom with light and hope, was shriveled like a parched scroll.—These apologists were attempting to throw on the wave of revolution over our free institutions, warning the nations of the earth to keep aloof from the mighty ruin.

Mr. HINDMAN, (Dem., Ark.) appealed to the chair to know whether the gentleman was in order in using and applying such language as "apostate Americans." He would inquire of the gentleman if he intented to apply that language to any member of that House or to their constituents? If such language could be used there, then the time had come for the dissolution of the Union, and for the secession of the Southern States from it. He would ask the Chair to decide whether or not such language was in order.

Mr. GROW (Rep., Pa.) said the point of order was not debatable. The Chair requested gentlemen to keep themselves to a fair argument of the question before the House, but unless gentlemen made their remarks personal, he had no power to interfere.

Mr. CONKLIN was not addressing his remarks to the gentleman from Arkansas, nor did he desire to say anything offensive to any gentleman on the floor. But this was a time which imposed upon every man the duty of speaking unreservedly on this subject.

Mr. HINDMAN again rose. He said that the words "American apostate," had been used for some purpose, and he desired to know to whom the words were applied, and whether it was proper to apply them in that House? It was better to meet the question now than at another time.

Some interruption followed.

Mr. CONKLIN, resuming, said that he was about to say that these grievances of which he had spoken were the avowed reasons for this revolt:—pitiful, contemptible excuses of designing and desperate men. He believed them to be sufterfuges, makeshifts of an unholy and vapid ambition. The true reason of this revolt lay deeper than those reasons which had been assigned. The true reason was, that by the sentiment of an overwhelming majority of the people of this Republic, Slavery, as a moral poison, was outlawed, and abhorred. It was because that Slavery, as a policy to be fostered, had ceased to be national in this country. It was charged on the North that at all its social assemblies it was held to be a moral, a social, and political evil. The charge is true, every word of it. It was true that the vast majority of the people of the North, all political parties alike, looked upon Slavery as an institution as a monster of the worst kind, insatiable, and destructive to the victim, to the master, and to the land. In that respect the North agreed with all the rest of the civilized world, that slaveholding was the worst of wrongs, the liberty founded, model Republic alone excepted. The jurisprudence of the world was against Slavery, the civilization of the world was against Slavery, the literature of the world was against Slavery.—Webster once said, "Lightning is strong the torrent is strong, the earthquake is strong, but there is something stronger than all this—it is the enlightened judgment of mankind." And that, too, is against Slavery.—There was no one to blame for that. No, it was one of the enactments of that "higher law" which was recognized by all people, and to which Coke had given utterance when he said, "that the law of Parliament, when in conflict with the law of God, was to be held utterly at nought." He affirmed that that love of liberty, that detestation of oppression, that unquenchable hatred of tyranny, which lay at the foundation of Republican institutions, was the sentiment of the earth, and was a law which lay at the foundation of Republican institutions. It was the sentiment of the earth, and was a law which could not be suspended by Congressional compromises, nor repealed, except by that great Legislator whose enactments enter into the subtle essence of human life. He repeated, that this Anti-Slavery sentiment lay at the bottom of Southern discontent—not while it lay dormant and slept, like passion, in the breast of infancy—not while it was silent, did it provoke this terrible anger, but when it found a voice in the politics of the country. It was charged with a design to accomplish unconstitutional ends, and to grasp at unconstitutional power. That they didn't themselves believe; but it had controlled the election, and there was the rub. It had come, like a chilling frost, to nip in the bud, personal ambition, and to frustrate the deep laid plots of sectional aggrandizement, and had changed the balance of political power in the country. Its mission was not of to-day, but was to prevail; nor would he deny that it ushers in a mighty reformation.

There must be no more Mexican Wars for Slavery or ambition, traveling along the crimson way of military conquest. The arms of the Republic should no more go forth to change realms into deserts, or to sack cities, or to subdue Territorries in order to people them with Slavery and endow them with slave representation. The embassadors of the Republic in Europe will never again dare to assemble at the tomb of the great Charlemagne and proclaim an Ostend Manifesto.—Henceforth American Slavery was not to be enlarged. No longer was she to be the feasted, pampered child of American destiny, a thing to be fondled and caressed by the Government. No, but from this time out it would be a simple necessity in the country, having defined constitutional rights, and having no more. All this had long been foreseen by the far seeing eyes of Southern politicians, and who predicted the very year when they would come to pass. In that same hour when the horoscope foretold the political reverses of 1860, a child was born which has already grown into armed rebellion. From that hour to this, revolution had been premeditated and prepared, and that, too, by the very men who, as officers of the Government, were sworn to maintain the Constitution and the laws, but who had thrown off the mask and revealed themselves as conspirators in this Capital of the country. With this view of their predicament, of its origin, cause, history and authors, he from the very outset saw how little they could do beyond abiding the issue which awaited them. Upon the President and his Cabinet, grave responsibilities had been cast, responsibilities for which they would be held deeply answerable before more than one tribunal. By the Constitution, it was the duty of the President to see the laws faithfully executed. But he had offered an excuse for their non-fulfillment by the fact that as all ministerial and federal officers had resigned in South Carolina, his power was practically paralyzed to fulfill the law. That point was one of grave importance, but it had been swallowed up by an event of still vaster magnitude. The President was Commander-in-Chief, and he was charged with the duty and vested with the power to preserve on land and sea the national defenses, and for the full execution of that duty no Judges, or Courts, or Marshals, were needed. Nothing was wanted but firmness and integrity. This he had made no attempt to do; but, on the contrary, had left the country "naked to its enemies," and left brave men in fortresses ungarrisoned, and refused to send them succor and support. But if it were said that to have sent ships and men to these forts would have precipitated bloody outrages, then he answered that it should have been done before the first muttering of the storm—done early, gradually, when sagacious politicians and citizens had advised and implored him. But it had not been done, and the Executive of this great country stood petrified by fear, or vacillating between determination and cowardice, while rebels tore from his nerveless grasp the insignia of the Republic, and in its place hoisted the banner of secession and rebellion. Congress was powerless to control this. The Constitution had given them no power to interfere. They had voted the money to carry on the Government, and what else could they do? Nothing but to take their share in that issue which remained—the paramount question of the country. As to the secession movement, that any one State had the right to go out of the Union he did not believe. The Constitution showed no such right. Their fathers would spurn the idea of secession. It would be spurned by those statesmen who believed that they were not making a compact of voluntary affiliation the eternal wedlock of the people. There were three ways in which a State could cut itself loose from Federal allegiance: By the amendment of the Constitution, as provided in the Constitution itself; by the consent, not of the State going out, or of the remaining States, but by the universal acquiesence of the American people; and by that right or power which inheres in man and not in State, that option which all men had to defeat their governments, and if they succeeded to live in peace as patriots and heroes, and if they failed to die as rebels and traitors. But, as to this question of coercion, it was not the coercion of States, but individuals. States did not commit murder and other such crimes. Men did such things, and men were punishable, not States. It had been suggested that suppose eight States seceded, what then? That was the old puzzle, the old problem, solved by every Government that ever demonstrated the power of self-perpetuation. In the crime of one man ten thousand may have been engaged, and they are equally guilty, but not all punishable practically, because the wheels of Government, in inflicting punishment on all, would roll axle deep in blood, and so clog. But the principle remained the same. As to the question of waging war. In this material age, war was a humdrum thing. The battles fought by the knights and Crusaders, and sung of by the troubadours of old, had all passed away. War was no longer a question of personal valor and individual achievement, but a mere question of murder—of who could indulge in most iron and lead. It was no longer regulated by the law of honor, but by the law of trade; and if he had the bad heart imputed to men of the North, he might indeed be anxious to let secession take its course, and he would willingly crown every absconding State with instantaneous independence. There would then be no more rendition of fugitive slaves, no General Government to quell servile insurrection, no more foreign Powers to interfere with the Government. Slavery would of itself die out. The cotton statistics of the world showed that American slave-raised cotton is not to reign as king forever. These statistics, the weird sisters which attend the ring, proclaim that his reign shall be but short, and that his scepter should go into alien hands, "no son of his succeeding." But the question was, what was to be done? He believed that a more unjust rebellion, and more perfidious as regarded the relationship, of the men of the Government they sought to overthrow, was never known. And his difficulty was to see how any branch of the Government could with safety and propriety enter upon negotiations at all.

For the Government to conciliate in this matter was to evince that they were either in the last extremity, or that they possessed a magnanimity entirely sublime. Could it be supposed that they would change the laws of the land at the armed behest to those engaged in resisting them? To do so would demoralize and jeopardize any Government. How could they offer terms to insurgents with uplifted banners of revolt in their hand? To do so would be not only to confess their impotency to execute the laws, but would be offering a bounty to popular clamor and insurrection. He never saw a mob less deserving to be leniently dealt with than that which had seized the possessions of the Federal Government, and taken the property and money, and who had fired upon an unarmed vessel bearing its flag. In the view of these thins, and as long as they continued in their present condition, let there be no compromise, or if there must be let him be "counted out" as one all the way to the end. Not confining his views to the Executive, and the people who had raized the standard of rebellion, be they many or few, he had no compromise to offer, and no terms to talk about.—None. Never, until they had doffed their cockades and hauled down their Palmetto and their Pelican flags, and wore, not the livery of rebellion, but the habiliments of citizenship, of men subject to the laws. Destruction reigned in these very States where a majority of the people are loyal to the Constitution and the Union. There were other States, however, the people of which had the strongest and most obvious incentive to launch in the tide of secession. They are connected socially, politically, geographically and commercially, with a community against whom an irreverence to the Constitution and hostility to the Union had gone so far that fealty to the General Government had been made punishable with death. In those States two parties existed, one in favor of disunion, and the other persistently opposed the conclusions, to go out or to remain in, if they were waiting to be coaxed—if that was so, if the people of any State were to be raffled for by the Government, he for one would decline to take any part in such transaction. He would not see the Government go into an auction room to bid for allegiance. If they were to be coaxed into wedlock, he would prefer the feeling of the old conqueror with regard to his daughter, and of whom the poet sung:

> A warrior should her bridegroom be
> Since maids were best in battle wooed,
> And won mid shouts of victory.

This was the way he would prefer to woo those States who stood wavering, and who wanted to be coaxed into the Union. Dangers existed in Deleware, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and North Carolina. In those States public virtue still lived, and the patriotism and genius of her sons was exhibited during this debate. And now, in this great struggle, they found them not; only maintaining their own position in the storm, but inspiring others with their spirit; and yet they promised to give all the help they can [applause] to stem the current of revolution, and to roll back the tide of sectional madness and egotism which prevailed in other States. Not that he believed it would avert the spread of disunion, or even narrow it. They would, however, make what concession they might to show that they had not stood idle spectaters while the ship was drifting on the rocks, which would show that they did not stand uninterested spectators while the harpies on shore attempted to destroy the eagle on the seas, concessions which would show that they were anxious to avert civil war until after they had exhausted every expedient and employed every fair means to secure peace. But who could compute the consequences, or count the disasters of granting to Slavery all the posessions hereafter to be acquired?—Who could predict the disasters which might arise in making Slavery the golden promise embodied in the Crittenden proposition of further empire? To do this would do to make the Government the armed missionary of Slavery, and would amount to covenant of war against every people and tribe and State owing a foot of land between here and Del Fuego. He would vote for all the provisions declaratory of the duty to observe all constitutional pledges. He would vote for even an amendment to the Fugitive Slave law, providing they could have two amendments.—There was a provision proposed for transferring from the Government of a State to Federal Judges the duty of surrendering fugitives from justice. He could not vote for that. The blame was not that the constitutional guaranties were not sufficient, but that the people would not observe them. If they were not observed now, how could they expect them to be observed when altered?—There would still be provisions as dangerous as those now existing, and as accessible to the Punic faith of the Free States. He would leave the Constitution as it was. If they should alter it, if the American people tamper with that liberty-bestowing instrument, some Gibbon, or, better still, some Dante would immortalize the crime. Some limner, with infernal pencil, would group in the picture, horrible in their resemblance to the actors of the day, and hang it in the sky, full in the view of those who shall hereafter tread the corridors of time. The people of the North were a peace-loving and brave people, and would cling to the last to the institutions of their country, with an attachment almost idolatrous, so would the people of the great State of New York, with her 4,000,000 of inhabitants. So did her Legislature, as testified in their late message to the Government in relation to the action of these men, who were now embracing the pillars of the Republic that they might tear down the temple of liberty. These men would sustain the supremacy of the Government, and defend it against all new commers. The men of the North beleived in this Government as their fathers made it. They cherished it for all its memories, its martyrs, its heroes, and its statesmen. They cherished it for the shelter it afforded against that storm which, without it, would burst and desolate the continent.—But above all they cherished it for its promises yet unaccomplished, its mission incomplete, and its destiny unfulfilled.

One Kind Act.

When Mary and I were married, we were young and foolish, for we had nothing to be married with; but Mary was delicate, and I thought I could take care of her best. I knew I had a strong arm and a brave heart to depend upon. We rented a chamber and went to housekeeping. We got together a little furniture—a table, bedstead, dishes—but our money failed us before we bought the chairs. I told Mary she must turn up a tub; for I could not run in debt. No, no.—It was not long before our rich neighbor, Mrs. M——, found us out, and kindly enough she supplied us; half a dozen chairs were added to our stock. They were old ones, to be sure, but answered just as well for us. I shall never forget the new face those chairs put upon our snug quarters—they never looked just right before. The tables are turned with Mrs. M—— and me now—she has turned a poor widow; "but she shall never want while I have anything, never!" cried the old man, with a charming face. "I don't forget those old chairs."

Ah, now the secret was out. It was the *interest of the old chairs* which maintained the poor widow. She was living on the interest of a little friendly act done years before, and it sufficed for herself and daughter.

How beautiful it is to see how God blesses the operation of his great and moral law, "love thy neighbor," and we should often see it, could we look into the hidden path of life, and find that it is not self interest, nor riches nor fame, that binds heart and heart. The simple power of a friendly act can do far more than they. It is these, the friendly acts, the neighborly kindness, the Christian sympathy of one towards another, which robs wealth of its power to curse, extracts bitterness from sorrow, and opens wells of gladness in desolate homes. We do not always see the golden links shining in the chain of human events; but they are there, and happy is he who feels their gentle but irresistible influence.—*Merchant's Ledger.*

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The Charleston *Mercury* was very abusive of Gen. Houston, because he would not call a special session of the Texas Legislature. It quotes from the patriotic letter just published by old San Jacinto, and remarks:

"Such is old Sam. We hope he will not at last die like old Zack Taylor, of a pain in the stomach."

We have often heard it hinted, in a quiet way, that Gen. Taylor was poisoned by some Southern fanatic, because of his hostility to pro-slavery schemes; is this reference of the *Mercury* to his death a hint to some enterprising Texan to put Gen. Houston out of the way in the same manner? If not, why refer to Gen. Taylors's death at all?—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

Mr. Lincoln on Compromise.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 11.

This morning's *Journal* contains an authoritative contradiction of a Washington dispatch to the Associated Press, stating that Mr. Lincoln had written to his Congressional friends recommending conciliatory measures. It says:

"The country may rest assured that in Abraham Lincoln they have a Republican President, one who will give them a Republican Administration. Mr. Lincoln is not committed to the border State compromise, nor to any other. He stands immovably upon the Chicago platform, and he will neither acquiesce, nor counsel his friends to acquiesce, in any compromise that surrenders one iota of it."—*Cin. Commercial.*

SUBMISSION IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville *Courier* a Democratic paper, in noticing the introduction in the Legislature by Mr. Harrison, of a resolution "requesting the President to withdrad the troops from the forts and fortifications in the seceding States," says:

"Before we would ever consent to get on our knees to South Carolina in this sort of begging the question style, we would declare the United States Government a nullity at once; beg the rebel States to take such of its remaing as might please them, and let us, like underlings, dodge about between the mighty legs of King Pickens, seeking dishonorable graves."

"We are opposed to coercion. We are for letting the seceding States alone. At the same time we are for having and *making* the the seceding States let the United States alone. While we are an American citizen we will never acknowledge the superiority of South Carolina & Co., over the remainder of the United States, let them never be lowered to satisfy the caprice of a factious meb of Southern fanatics.—NEVER, NEVER, NEVER."

ALL FOR THE BEST.—Dr. Johnson used to say that a habit of looking at the best side of every event is better than a thousand pounds a year. Bishop Hall quaintly remarks, 'for every bad there might be a worse; and when a man breaks his leg, let him be thankful that it was not his neck." When Fenelon's library was on fire, "God be praised," he exclamed, "that it is not the dwelling of some poor man!" This is the true spirit of submission—one of the most beautiful traits that can possess the human heart. Resolve to see this world on its sunny side, and you have almost half won the battle of life on the outset.