

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA. THURSDAY, MAR. 14 1861

W. W. BROWN, ASSOCIATE EDITOR

MOTTOES FOR THE DAY

I will not die before I can do any good... I will not die before I can do any good...

Immigration first; adjustment afterward.

(SALMON P. CHASE.)

I see it myself, I see it to truth, I see it to... I see it to truth, I see it to truth...

(HENRY CLAY.)

The Inaugural.

Have we a government? For the last four years it seemed a little doubtful whether there was a government in this country or not.

It is not peace, but does not hesitate to declare that it will punish rebellion.

The Inaugural has given us new hope, and its calm, determined tone, we feel confident will allay the feverish excitement that has prevailed throughout the nation for the last six months.

Judge Hale's Reception.

Judge Hale had a magnificent reception Tuesday night on his return home from Washington. Early in the afternoon the people from the country began to gather into town.

Narrow Escape.

John Corvado, representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, had a narrow escape from death a few days since. One of his friends, a distinguished member of Congress from Pennsylvania, happened, by accident, to examine a beautiful weapon of war, of Sharpe's invention; and, in making the experiment of trying the trigger, the rifle went off, and the ball pierced through the door of one room, passing into the adjoining apartment, and cutting its way through the rail of the bedstead upon which the honorable member was seated at the moment.

The Republican Party.

We often hear it remarked by those with whom "the wish is father to the thought" that "if our national difficulties growing out of the Slavery question, should be settled, it would be the end of the Republican party."

Let us see. The Republican Party, in their Chicago platform, resolve in favor of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and "embodied in the Federal Constitution," and that the "Union of the States must and shall be preserved."

They resolve that it is the "right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively," and denounce "the lawless invasion by an armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext." Any "pigger" in this?

They denounce in their platform the reckless extravagance of Buchanan's administration, and recommend a return to rigid economy. Any nigger in this?

They resolve in favor of a revision of the present tariff, and in favor of "such an adjustment of the duties upon imports as to encourage the industrial development of the whole country." Any nigger in this?

They resolve in favor of Free Homesteads for actual settlers. Any nigger in this?

They resolve in favor of appropriations for river and harbor improvements, where such improvements would be of a national character. Any nigger in this?

They resolve in favor of a Rail Road to the Pacific. Any nigger in this?

We find this party, too, unlike some other parties that have "rose, reigned, and fell," in our midst, as soon as they get power, and wherever they get power, going quietly to work to put into practice the principles of their platform. They have passed a Pacific Rail Road bill; they have passed the Tariff Bill; they have passed a Homestead Bill, which was vetoed by a Democratic President, and are busy in Congress legislating for the great interests of the White Men of the country.

While it is true, and we thank Heaven that it is so, that the Republican Party has placed itself firmly upon the doctrine that Slavery should not be extended over our Western Territories; yet they do not devote their whole time to this one idea of their faith by any means.

What legislation has the Republican Party ever proposed in the Congress of the United States that looked to this Slavery question in any other light than in opposition to its "further extension?" They have never proposed to interfere with it where it now exists; but, on the contrary, have passed a resolution unanimously through Congress, declaring that they have no desire to do so.

How is it with our Democratic friends? Have they not recently had some little family quarrel over this inevitable Sumo? Whilst the Democracy claim that the negro question unites us and keeps us together, in fact keeps us alive as a party, history shows that this same "negro question" broke up the Democratic party, and sent them into the last century with two leaders, agreeing upon everything else, but disagreeing about the negro.

(For facts we would refer inquiring Democrats to the history of the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions of 1860. Whilst we claim that there are some other questions that help to unite and keep together the Republican Party beside the Slavery question, we know that in the Democratic party this same question was of such potency and power that it rent the party asunder. It is a question of some magnitude, is it not, Democratic friends, if it brought your proud old horse down about your ears?)

Is not the settlement of this question properly, worthy the highest aims of a political party? We think so. And properly we intend to settle it, in favor of FREE TERRITORIES, and against the dogma the Democracy are trying to re-ignite their scattered family upon, that "Slavery shall be recognized as an existing institution in our Territories, and that neither Congress nor any other power can interfere with it."

The Democracy may think that they will have to meet this question of the further extension of Slavery; they must take some position upon it, and when they do they will have just as much negro in their platform as we have in ours. All there is in ours is opposition to the further extension of Slavery; they can't have less than for extension, or against it in theirs.

A Dirty Bid for Patronage.

The publishers of that humane, truthful and moral "Journal of Civilization," known as Harper's Weekly, finding that the South was losing confidence in its "soundness," have made a desperate effort to regain its lost character in that section. This effort is concentrated upon a wood cut, containing two scenes. The first represents Henry Ward Beecher administering the sacrament; by his side stands the ghost of John Brown pointing to a Higher Law motto. In a group are Seward, Lincoln, Greeley and others, in a devout attitude, preparing to partake of the elements, while Washington, kneeling at the table, is ordered to stand aside as an unworthy, because of his relation to slavery.

The second scene represents Mr. Lincoln in a drunken frolic, with an empty wine glass in one hand and a misused hat in the other.

Upon the whole, this is the lowest and most outrageous publication that has ever disgraced the pages of a journal making the slightest pretensions to respectability, and it should secure for the paper and its publishers a position beneath the contempt of decent people, North and South.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

Fort Sumter to be Evacuated.

WASHINGTON, March 11. The Administration has decided to withdraw the United States troops from Fort Sumter, acting thus, under advice from Gen. Scott, protracted upon late despatches from Major Anderson. The movement is also designed to conciliate the Border States, and give them a proof that the policy of President Lincoln and his Cabinet is one of peace. There is no doubt of the truth of the intended evacuation, and orders to that effect will be issued by the War Department on Wednesday next.

Apointments Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 8th. The Senate today, in Executive Session, confirmed the nominations of Norman B. Judd as Minister at Berlin; Herman Kreisman, also of Illinois, Secretary of Legation, and John Akasas, of Iowa, First Assistant Postmaster-General. No nominations were sent in to-day.

Change of Sentiment.

The Springfield Journal says: "There has been, since the late election, a wonderful change among our Union friends. An election, if held to-day in our city, would undoubtedly give a majority for the Republican ticket. The action of the South will soon make us unite North."

The New York Township Elections show Republican gains among the farming people—cool, calm, reading men, who vote intelligently and dispassionately. The course of Slavery in her present Revolutionary attempt to destroy it she can not rule, has made thousands hate who before regarded it with indifference, and makes its former opponents more set and decided. Honest men, everywhere, begin to see the fact that Slavery has no more regard for Whites than for Negroes—it uses them both for its own ends, and when it cannot cheat or cajole them, it tries to alarm, injure, and coerce.—It is the cause of most of our troubles as a nation, and should be allowed no more power to agitate and degrade the mass of the people. Now is the time to put it down as the ruling power, and unite all good men in the Union Party.

American Life Insurance Co.

We have before spoken of the expanding business of this institution; and the statement of the office for the year ending December 31st, 1860, affords a very satisfactory illustration of it. The present value calculated from July 1st, 1859, was \$817,619 84.—By the last report, the present value calculated from date of statement, was \$1,185,543 75, a net gain in 18 months of \$367,923 91 cents; and, in the policy period during the earlier date, there was of course a decrease in present value of future premiums at the second date, the reader can understand something of the extent of the Company's new business.

With the augmenting business of the institution, we notice a corresponding increase in wealth. During the year just ended, the investments and other present means of the Company increased \$4,577 56, which is amply sufficient, we should think, to meet the added material liability under the policies.

The Trust Department of the office is kept entirely distinct from the business of the office, and the investments belonging to the former are of course not included in the statement referred to. As a Trust Company, the American is popular with a large body of our citizens, and its recent prompt disclaimer to take any advantage of the proposed law, requiring depositors to give three months' notice, before withdrawing over \$100,000, and its funds, has secured for it a greater share of public confidence.

A letter from Lieut. Slemmer, in command of Fort Pickens, says that the State troops, near him, are disgraced by playing soldier—that they are much afraid of the "further extension?" They have never proposed to interfere with it where it now exists; but, on the contrary, have passed a resolution unanimously through Congress, declaring that they have no desire to do so.

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FROM THE FEDERAL CITY.

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Three Cheers for Parson Brown. low!!

The following plucky article we clip from the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig, which is edited by the renowned Parson Brown. It is as full of grit as a hod of sand:

YOU CAN'T INTIMIDATE US. Subscribers in South Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia, are constantly sending in their insulting epistles to us, and ask a discontinuance of their papers, because we are opposed to Secession. We receive as many new patrons as we lose old ones, but we were to receive none, and every man on our list were withdrawn, we would have no part or lot in the wickedness and treason of Secession. The effort to break up this government led on by South Carolina, is a bold, wicked, daring, and damnable act, for which its guilty leaders ought to be ignominiously executed! This whole scheme of Disunion, is a more consummate Abolition contrivance than ever was devised at the North, by the most ultra anti-slavery men, and will work the greatest mischief to the slave population of the country, by bringing about the overthrow of Slavery, in a hundred years sooner than the Republican party could have done it.

The Cotton States may go out of the Union—the border States may go with them—all together, may form a Southern Confederacy. We shall adhere to our Union, Constitution and laws, and denounce Secession, and the miserable Southern Confederacy that may spring from it, and those who brought it about, though it may cost us our life upon the scaffold! Nay, we shall dare say in the teeth of South Carolina, that the Federal Government ought to enforce her laws, collect her revenue, and lash the rebellious States back into line at the point of the sword, and the mouth of the cannon!

We have no desire to live under any government organized and controlled by the corrupt, wicked, and hell-deserving villains who lead this revolution in the South. Democracy, as usual, as corrupt, and as infamous in heart, as the rebel States. It is the trouble, Milton says, "The Devil preferred to reign in hell rather than serve in heaven." So with Democracy.

Let every man in the country speak out in these "times that try men's souls," at all hazards, and say to the world what he feels in heart to say. There shall not live a disunionist south of Mason and Dixon's line who is not a Democrat, and if this Union be destroyed, as we incline to believe it will, it will be destroyed by defeated, ambitious and wicked Democrats. To oppose disunion, is to oppose Democracy, and as long as we have a voice to speak, a hand to write, and a heart to handle the vile organization, we will war against Democracy, whether it shall appear in the garb of divine, cloak of Southern rights, or in the garb of an angel of light. We are against the monster.

Inaugural in Michigan. At Lansing, yesterday, on the receipt of the inaugural, the Legislature took a recess to hear it read, and a salute of one hundred guns were fired in honor of the sentiments unannounced.

John Mitchell writes to the Charleston Mercury from Paris, that the Spaniards begin to take alarm from their fears of the designs of the Southern Confederacy. The Eusea