

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE PA.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1861.

W. W. BROWN, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

We How to the Line, let the Chips fall where they may.

Death of Judge McLean.

This venerable man died in Cincinnati last week, after a short illness. There is probably no one living who has occupied high and responsible positions for so long a time as Judge McLean; and we do but record the universal opinion of the American people, when we say that no public man of the present age has passed through so long a career of usefulness, and left a fairer reputation behind him. Very few have deserved so much esteem and respect from their countrymen, and it is doubtful whether any have so generally received it. He was appointed to the Supreme Bench, by Jackson, and always performed the important duties of his responsible office in a manner becoming a statesman. In a time when public virtue is so rare a thing, and in the hour of our country's peril when honest men are so much needed; the death of such a man must be regarded as a great national calamity; but he was full of years and honor, and a good from among us, leaving the legacy of a good example that "nobler work of God" an honest man.

The Crisis has Come.

There is no mistaking the fact that those in authority, in Washington, regard the crisis in our National affairs as close at hand. The atmosphere is full of it. From the tenor of our Washington advices, published this week, and which are from sources thoroughly reliable, the present position of affairs between the Government and the Seceded States, may be summed up as follows:—Fort Sumter will be evacuated because it is a military necessity, resulting from the policy of the last Administration; but Fort Pickens will be re-enclosed and maintained at every hazard. This is the prime cause of the activity everywhere visible in the military departments of the Government. It appears to be the decided opinion of the President that his constitutional obligations require of him to maintain the authority of the Government wherever he has the power, and according to his view he has the power in the harbor of Pensacola. He will therefore strengthen the garrison of Fort Pickens, and if the troops are fired upon while landing, by the forces of Gen. Bragg, the fort is instructed to return the fire, and repel every assault to the last extremity. The onus of commencing the war will then be upon the rebellious States. In this event the President appears to be prepared to meet the responsibility.

The Difference.

There is a difference, we admit, between the Republicans and Secession Democrats. The difference is a wide one. The former are for the Union; the latter are against it. The former are for the Constitution as it is; the latter wish to alter, change, to reconstruct it. The former respect the laws and would have them enforced; the latter set the laws at defiance, and call an attempt to enforce them coercion and war. The former are opposed to stealing; the latter justify the men who steal the Government property, steal the money of the Government, and who are a practical band of land pirates. In short the difference consists in the fact that the Republicans are loyal to the country, while the Secessionists and those who aid or sympathize with them are traitors and renegades. The difference is so plain—so easily discerned that every one not laboring under the most lamentable moral blindness cannot fail to perceive it.—Columbia Republican.

"Mason and Dixon's Line."

In conventional usage, "Mason and Dixon's line" is the boundary line between the Free and the Slave States. Concerning the origin of that line, and its actual extent, the following are the historical facts:—On the 4th of August, 1783, Thomas and Richard Penn, and Lord Baltimore, being together in London, agreed with Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, two mathematicians or surveyors, to mark, run out, settle and fix the boundary line between Maryland on one hand, and Delaware and Pennsylvania on the other. Mason and Dixon landed in Philadelphia on the 16th of November, flowing, and began their work at once. They adopted the pinnacled line, and the radius and tangent point of the circular of their predecessors. They next ascertained the northeastern coast of Maryland, and proceeded to run the dividing parallel a distance of 23 miles, 18 chains and 21 links, from the place of beginning at the N. E. corner of Maryland to the bottom of a valley on the Darkirk Creek, where an Indian war-path crossed their route, and here, on the 19th of November, 1783—ninety three years ago, their Indian scout told them it was the will of the Sioux Nation that the survey should cease, and they terminated accordingly, leaving 33 miles, 6 chains, and 50 links as the exact distance remaining to be run west to the southeast angle of Pennsylvania, not far from the Broad River Tunnel on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Dixon died at Lunham, England, 1777; Mason died in Pennsylvania, 1787.

We would inform the people of this vicinity, that Dr. Jones will be at the Conrad House, Bellefonte, on Monday the 15th inst., and remain one week. Dr. J. is master of his profession; he has a thorough medical education, having had the advantages of this country and Europe, in everything pertaining to the science of medicine and surgery. He is said to be the greatest Aurist and Oculist in this country. Persons afflicted should not fail to call on him. His testimonials are of the first character.

A South Carolina paper threatens Dr. Holmes of The Farmer, with a coat of "tar and feathers." He gives the following capital turn to the threat:—"And the feathers too! What should we do with such tattered and mortal body? We might do to set an eagle free, and hatch Carolina statesmen; but I wouldn't pay."

The Policy of Preparation.

Every day develops some new danger to the Republic, while the complication in our national difficulties sternly suggest the imperative necessity of each commonwealth making preparation for self defence, as well to give confidence in self security as to insure the protection of the lives and property of the people. Whatever we may have thought or printed heretofore on this subject, or however much we may oppose civil war, it is apparent now that those who have renounced their allegiance to the country, are determined to force a contest on those who would willingly preserve the Union without a resort to arms. Before God and the world, the administration of Abraham Lincoln cannot be held responsible for any result which may flow from a resort to arms, nor is there any policy longer in denying the appeals of a momentous necessity, urging on us the duty of national and individual preservation.—Revolution around us, and treason in our midst, suggest at once the feasibility of a policy for prompt preparation, to resist both the invasion of neutral territory or an infringement on any of our rights in any quarter of the Union whatever. A civil conflict is deprecated by every Christian man in the land—it has been sought to be avoided by every patriot and philanthropist—but as treason has become emboldened by domestic success its proportions begin to assume a national significance to which only a national resistance, made up of the States that are yet loyal in their allegiance to the Constitution and laws, will suffice to give peace and security to the business, the labor, the present and the future of our divided and distracted country. Further delay will only prolong the difficulty and the danger. It will corroborate the assertions of those who lead in this revolution, that the Northern States are only Commonwealths composed of cowards, unable and unwilling to meet the issues in the present contest or defend the interests they have represented in a Union of States. The aspiration has been repelled by some of the States of the North in arming their citizens for defence, and making preparation for any emergency or difficulty that may grow out of the crisis in which we are so unhappily involved.

Geographically, Pennsylvania is so located as to become involved to a great extent in any struggle that may possibly result from secession or disunion. Her location is important in every respect, and the more we regard her interests and her influence, the more we are impressed with the importance both of her political, social and geographical position. We must not therefore suffer any opportunity to pass for our own protection, or allow any temerity to prevent us from assuming such an attitude and appearance of defence, as will at once satisfy those who now threaten us that we have the will as well as the ability to defend not only our own interests in the Union, but to insist upon the fulfillment of the obligations of others in that sacred compact. To this stern necessity the odious hatreds of the South seem to be forcing every issue, and it is in obedience to its fearful invocation that the lovers of freedom and the Union are compelled to arm themselves for the maintenance of their nationality, their altars and their fire-places.

Pennsylvania must not be last to assume an armed resistance to the treason which is now hemming in the National Capital. She must not be the last to lay her hand on the hilt of the sword, nor falter in any duty which aims at the preservation of the Union and the vindication of the laws. In compliance with this conviction of duty, it becomes incumbent speedily on the Executive to use all constitutional means in his power, to place the military resources of the State on a proper footing, and to inform the legislature of his wants in this particular. The patriotism of the legislature will respond at once to such an appeal, while the people themselves would give the movement their aid by rallying in thousands to the preservation of the prestige of the commonwealth and the Union of the States. All that is necessary for Gov. Curtin to do, is to ask for the power to place the State on a war footing. The times justify the demand, the danger which threatens us these reasons we urge this policy on the consideration of those whose duty it is to act in the premises.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

Messrs. Howell & Bourke, at the N. E. corner of Fourth and Market streets, Philadelphia, have, by their liberal expenditures during the late dull season, placed themselves at the head of the manufacturing establishments in their line of business.—Their stock of Paper Hangings, &c., is unsurpassed in quantity, quality, variety or price. The latest and best styles are always certainly found among their assortment, and many of the best styles are of their own manufacture and found at their establishment only. This establishment is the one where purchasers will be able to make selections with the least loss of time and at as low prices as the same articles can be produced by any other establishment in this country. Try it.

The Pennsylvania newspaper expired to-day, after a lingering illness of four years, induced by partaking of and attempting to digest the enormous frauds and corruptions of the administration of James Buchanan. For more than forty years the Pennsylvania was the leading organ of the Democratic party of Philadelphia. James Gordon Bennett, and the lamented Joseph C. Neal, were among its earliest conductors, while such men as Charles Jared Ingersoll, Judge Sharswood, and others eminent for their attainments and abilities, were successively connected with its columns as editors and contributors. In its old age it passed into the control of an corrupt cabal as ever disgraced politics or degraded the editorial fraternity—and its dissolution seems to be a fitting close to the excesses it has advocated and ascribed for the last five years. Peace to its ashes! May we never look upon it like again.—Harrisburg Telegraph, April 2.

FROM WASHINGTON.

STIRRING TIMES.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

SCHOONER FIRED AT.

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS.

CONQUEST OF THE CAPITOL.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

Philadelphia Appointments.

THE SUPREME JUDGESHIP.

Fort Pickens and Sumpter.

STIRRING TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Never since peace was declared with Mexico has there been such active military and naval preparations going on here, as at the present time. Clerks are kept up nearly all night, writing "orders," and are told that the slightest violation of their contents will cost them their situations. Officers are sent hither and thither to make personal observations, and to hasten back with reports. The regiments are being recruited to the full quota, vessels are being fitted out for sea, and the preparation of ammunition shows that service is expected. Even the Surgeon-General's department is busy, and instead of the usual details of drugs, purchases are being made of amputating saws, tourniquets, bandages and lint.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS. We have lost the crack companies of our garrison, some of them having been ordered away on the Potomac, while others have gone to Fort Hamilton, in New York harbor, where it is expected they will take steamers for "the seat of war." It is also said that Capt. Meigs engaged a force of carpenters from among the men who have worked under him on the Capitol, and that they are also off, armed with saws, hatchets and axes, to provide coffins in case an engagement occurs.

SCHOONER FIRED INTO. A despatch just received here, states that the mortar batteries on Morris Island, last evening, fired into an unknown schooner which attempted to enter the harbor without displaying her colors. Three shots were fired.

Major Anderson immediately dispatched a messenger to Gov. Pickens to demand an explanation. A violent gale was blowing at the time, and the vessel put to sea again.

AN ATTACK ON FORT PICKENS IMPENDING. Lieut. Gilman regards a collision at Fort Pickens as imminent, and the administration is looking hourly for advice from that quarter. Private despatches from the South contain decidedly warlike advices.

PRETENDED PACIFICATORS.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—President Lincoln, when he declared in his inaugural that he would hold all the forts and other public property handed down to him, and to collect the revenue, was earnestly implored by the leading members of the Secession States to stay his hand! They begged, prayed, beseeched him to withhold the exercise of Federal sovereignty, and to forbear from any hostile demonstrations. This request has been complied with, but meanwhile, these very pacifiers have, one by one, become instrumental with the Secession States, and enlisted under the banners of Jefferson Davis. While "masterly inactivity" has been displayed here, the insurgents have been raising troops, strengthening their fortifications, and exercising sovereign powers. At the North, there is the same hostility manifested by the Secession States, and it is very evident that the Government of the Confederate States is daily assuming more formidable proportions.

CONQUEST OF THE CAPITOL.

Some of the rebels are bold enough to propose the organization, in Virginia, of an army to quote from Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address—"Hold every town, village, and property and place belonging to the Government." This is no idle tale, and had it not been for the conservatism and prudence of Gov. Lecher, we might have seen the erratic "wise" approaching at the head of his forces.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

While the prayer of the peace-askers was being granted, the Administration has surveyed its position. The army and navy have been purged of their demoralized officers, reports have been received of what was necessary to render them efficient, instructions have been sent to our foreign ministers, and now Government finds itself "in position," as the military men say, to meet the emergency. Fort Sumter must necessarily be given up, for there is a logic of circumstances that is irresistible, and Mr. Buchanan took care to bequeath several troublesome legacies to his successor. Pickens, however, can be reinforced, and it has already been supplied with provisions, as this correspondence stated with regard to either Sumter, or the undertaking to make hostile demonstrations there, and should attempt to cut off supplies, he will find that Charleston is not Pensacola, and that Lieut. Slemmer has left the Government so well advised of his wants, that they have been supplied.

THE PHILADELPHIA APPOINTMENTS.

There is no probability to be placed on any of the "slates" so industriously kept before the people, and it is understood that no appointments will be made until week next, which is a great disappointment to some scores of gentlemen from your city, now among us. The Union must first be attended to, and after it has been preserved, offices can be talked about.

An interview was held this morning, between the President and prominent Pennsylvanians, in reference to the Philadelphia appointments. Messrs. Curtin, Wilcox, Kelly and McClure were present.

Messrs. Thomas for Collector, Walborn for Post Office, and Fallock for Director of the Mint, met with no objection.

Mr. McClure wants Pomeroy to be Naval Officer, while Gov. Curtin asks that Neal may be the Navy Agent, the President desires Haines of West Chester. Wilcox pleads for Reed Myers for Surveyor of the Port.

There is evidently an irrepressible conflict between Secretary Cameron on one side, and Gov. Curtin and McClure on the other, transferred from Pennsylvania to Washington.—The appointments are laid on the shelf for one, and perhaps two weeks. A strong effort will be made to have General Keim appointed Treasurer of the Mint.

THE SUPREME JUDGESHIP. A movement is on foot to induce Chase to take the Supreme Judgeship, made vacant by the death of McLean. In that case Cameron would assume the Treasury, and Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, would be Secretary of War.

CONFIDENCE IN LINCOLN.

Those who have conversed with the President say that he has satisfied them that he is prepared to conduct the affairs of the Government in the exigency with firmness and ability. He says that he exhibited the South, in his course, a possible disposition in every way. There was no disposition in the South evinced to do either than take advantage of his forbearance. He deems it his solemn duty to make an effort to prevent this Government from crumbling to pieces by the

Nice Places Abroad.

We publish the following list of salaried consuls, which will doubtless prove interesting to such of our citizens as are anxious to serve the country under the State Department abroad.

- \$1000 Acapulco, Mexico, 2000
\$3000 Amoy, China, 1000
\$1000 Athens, Greece, 2500
\$2500 Antwerp, Belgium, 500
\$500 Aux Cayes, Hayti, 2500
\$2500 Alexandria, Egypt, 1000
\$1000 Aspinwall, New Granada, 1000
\$1000 Asia Navarino, Island, 2500
\$2500 Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia, 1000
\$1000 Amoor River, Asia, 2000
\$2000 Bordeaux, France, 2000
\$2000 Belfast, Ireland, 2000
\$2000 Basle, Switzerland, 2000
\$2000 Beirut, Syria, 2000
\$2000 Bremen, Germany, 1600
\$1600 Batavia, Java, 1000
\$1000 Bahia, Brazil, 2000
\$2000 Buenos Ayres, 1000
\$1000 Bay of Islands, New Zealand, 2000
\$2000 Cork, Ireland, 1000
\$1000 Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, 1000
\$1000 Lima, Spain, 3500
\$3500 Callao, Peru, 1000
\$1000 Candia, Turkey, 4000
\$4000 Canton, China, 1000
\$1000 Cape Haytien, Hayti, 500
\$500 Cobjia, Bolivia, 1000
\$1000 Cyprus, Turkey, 3000
\$3000 Carthagena, New Granada, 3000
\$3000 Constantinople, Turkey, 5000
\$5000 Calcutta, Bengal, 2000
\$2000 Dundee, Scotland, 2000
\$2000 Demerara, British Guiana, 1500
\$1500 Elsinore, Denmark, 3000
\$3000 Frankfort on the Main, 3500
\$3500 Fayal, Azores, 1000
\$1000 Fuzhou, China, 1000
\$1000 Falkland Isles, 1000
\$1000 Funchal, Madeira, 1500
\$1500 Geneva, Switzerland, 750
\$750 Gaboon, Africa, 1500
\$1500 Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1500
\$1500 Glasgow, Scotland, 6000
\$6000 Hong Kong, China, 4000
\$4000 Harre, France, 6000
\$6000 Honolulu, Hawaiian Island, 6000
\$6000 Hamburg, Germany, 6000
\$6000 Havana, Cuba, 3000
\$3000 Halifax, Nova Scotia, 2000
\$2000 Hong Kong, China, 2000
\$2000 Jerusalem, 2000
\$2000 Kingston, Jamaica, 1500
\$1500 Kingston, Canada, 1500
\$1500 Lagayra, Venezuela, 1500
\$1500 Leipsic, Saxony, 1500
\$1500 La Rochelle, France, 2000
\$2000 Leeds, England, 2000
\$2000 Lahaina, Hawaiian Islands, 1000
\$1000 Lyons, France, 1500
\$1500 Lanthala, Feejee Islands, 1500
\$1500 Leghorn, Tuscany, 7500
\$7500 London, England, 7500
\$7500 Liverpool, England, 2500
\$2500 Marseilles, France, 1000
\$1000 Manila, Manila, 4000
\$4000 Mexico, Mexico, 2000
\$2000 Moscow, Russia, 1500
\$1500 Malaga, Spain, 1000
\$1000 Maranhau, Brazil, 1000
\$1000 Mauritius, 2000
\$2000 Manchester, England, 1200
\$1200 Madras, India, 1000
\$1000 Monrovia, Africa, 4000
\$4000 Melbourne, Australia, 500
\$500 Matamoros, Mexico, 1000
\$1000 Montevideo, Uruguay, 2000
\$2000 Nassau, West Indies, 3000
\$3000 Naples, Sicily, 1500
\$1500 N B.—Specimens of the Sunday School Times, 1500
\$1500 Oporto, Portugal, 1000
\$1000 Omora, Honduras, 2000
\$2000 Odessa, Russia, 1000
\$1000 Prince Edward's Island, 1000
\$1000 Para, Brazil, 3500
\$3500 Panama, New Granada, 3000
\$3000 Paris, France, 2000
\$2000 Ponce, Porto Rico, 2000
\$2000 Port au Prince, Hayti, 2000
\$2000 Paso del Norte, Mexico, 1500
\$1500 Palermo, Sicily, 500
\$500 Paita, Peru, 2000
\$2000 Pernambuco, Brazil, 2000
\$2000 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 2000
\$2000 Rotterdam, Netherlands, 6000
\$6000 Rio Janeiro, Brazil, 1000
\$1000 Rio Grande, Brazil, 1000
\$1000 San Jago, Cape de Verde, 500
\$500 Savannah, New Granada, 500
\$500 Shanghai, China, 5000
\$5000 Sima, Japan, 2000
\$2000 San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, 1000
\$1000 St. Thomas, 1000
\$1000 Spezzia, Sardinia, 2000
\$2000 San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua, 1000
\$1000 Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, 1000
\$1000 Stettin, Prussia, 1000
\$1000 San Juan, Rio Rio, 1000
\$1000 St. Petersburg, Russia, 2000
\$2000 St. Croix, 2000
\$2000 Smyrna, Turkey, 1500
\$1500 Southampton, England, 1500
\$1500 St. Domingo city, 1000
\$1000 Singapore, India, 1000
\$1000 Santiago, Cuba, 1000
\$1000 Sao Paulo, Loando, 2000
\$2000 Trieste, Austria, 2000
\$2000 Tunis, 2000
\$2000 Trinidad de Cuba, 2000
\$2000 Tampico, Mexico, 1000
\$1000 Turk's Island, 2000
\$2000 Tabasco, Mexico, 1000
\$1000 Tientsin, 1000
\$1000 Talcahuana, Chili, 500
\$500 Taubuz, Peru, 1000
\$1000 Tahiti, Society Islands, 3000
\$3000 Tientsin, 3000
\$3000 Vera Cruz, Mexico, 1500
\$1500 Venice, Italy, 3000
\$3000 Yonkers, N. Y., 1500
\$1500 Valparaiso, Chili, 3000
\$3000 Zanzibar, 1000

NOTWITHSTANDING ALL THE RUMORS FROM THIS CITY, THERE HAS BEEN NO CHANGE IN THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Some of the modes of proceeding only have been changed. Fort Sumter will, beyond all doubt, be evacuated, and the troops will probably be transferred to the Potomac, now rapidly being fitted out here, and will be ready for sea in a few hours. It is equally certain that Fort Pickens will be reinforced for by sea. The position of this work, unlike Sumter, admits of reinforcement in this manner. If the landing of the troops is interfered with in any way, the commanding officers of the Fort has orders to fire, but in no event to commence a fight. When the garrison is once strengthened in this way, the landing of future reinforcements will be easy. Fort Pickens can then be reduced only by an overwhelming force, and regular siege operations.

This course is pursued because the President believes it to be his duty to uphold the law, and retain the public property, wherever he has the physical power, and because he now finds it necessary to present an armed and resolute front to the leaders of the Southern rebellion.

FROM CHARLESTON. WASHINGTON, April 7.—Lieut. Theodore Talbot, of Kentucky, who has been with Maj. Anderson, at Fort Sumter, arrived here yesterday, and at once waited on President Lincoln, who was then in assembly in the Cabinet. He left Charleston by permission of Governor Pickens, to go to Oregon, where he has been detailed to act as Assistant Adjutant General, with the understanding that no officer is to be sent to Fort Sumter in his place. It is believed that Major Anderson would prefer to leave with the remainder of his command, in the usual way of detailing officers and men to different posts. But General Beauregard was not willing to have a Government steamer come into Charleston harbor and take away his "enemy." He wanted a surrender of the fort which he has so long defended, but he has not felt strong enough to do so, and it is understood that he has made it an ultimatum that Major Anderson and his command must not go out in peace.

NOTICE HAS BEEN GIVEN TO Major Anderson by General Beauregard that his supplies of provisions have been cut off. So stringently has this order been obeyed, that the boat's crew who brought out Lieut. Talbot to Charleston from the Fort, (soldiers of course) were deprived of some small individual supplies of whisky, tobacco and fruit, which they had purchased at stores on the wharf, while Lieut. Snyder, who accompanied Lieut. Talbot, was with Governor Pickens. The meanness of permitting these enlisted men to export the bounty pitance in the purchase of a few luxuries, and then seizing their purchases, is unworthy of a people who possess such a standard of chivalry.

The mail facilities hitherto enjoyed by the garrison at Fort Sumter, under espionage, it is believed, have been cut off, and the Government has received the Charleston newspapers hereafter. Neither can messengers from or to Washington be allowed transit through the C. S. A. But, with all this violent stoppage of supplies of cables and mail bags, an official intimation has been given by General Pickens that the Government must not open fire on Fort Sumter, unless Maj. Anderson provokes attack, or there is an attempt made to reinforce him. It is very evident that, as the critical moment approaches, there is a hesitation about taking the initiative.

OFFICERS DISMISSED.

Yesterday two officers, who had been ordered to embark on the expedition at New York, waited on General Cameron and reported to be informed that, in the light of the movement, and whether it was intended to operate against the seceding States.—With the utmost coolness, the Secretary of War replied, "Give me your commissions; you are dismissed from the service this very hour." Such will also be the fate of every officer, either British or American, who has put his hand to the plough, looks back in this hour of our country's peril.

ORGANIZATION OF NORTHERN MILITIA.

Governors Morton, of Indiana, Dennison, of Ohio, Washburne, of Maine, and Curtin, of Pennsylvania, were closed with President Lincoln for two hours yesterday, and came to an understanding to place the militia of each State on a war footing. Gov. Curtin left for Harrisburg on Saturday night, to prepare a message to send to the Legislature on Monday, recommending the adoption of immediate measures to organize the militia of the Commonwealth, and to tender, its services to President Lincoln.

PORT SUMTER TO BE HELD.

The latest news is that Lieut. Talbot carried back orders to hold Fort Sumter until reinforcements could reach there, but any officers say that he will be obliged to leave.

MR. WILCOX URGES THE GOVERNMENT TO ACT.

Senator Wilcox is decided in urging the President to uphold the honor of the Government. It is rumored that the Pennsylvania Militia will be placed on a war footing this week.

THE DEFENCE OF THE CAPITOL.

The excitement here continues unabated—in fact, increases every hour. Notwithstanding the reports in circulation that an attack upon the city is contemplated, the Government manifests no fear that such will be attempted. However, every precaution has been taken in strengthening the guards at all the points hitherto established, and arming them effectively. Gen. Scott is untiring in his efforts, exercises constant and careful surveillances.

LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

HOSTILE PREPARATIONS.

5000 Troops Ordered Out.

NEW BATTERIES CONSTRUCTING.

CHARLESTON, April 8.—Gen. Beauregard has ordered out 5000 troops. Companies are constantly arriving and being put in position.

New batteries are also being constructed. Maj. Anderson's mail facilities have not been cut off as reported. Only his supplies have been discontinued.

Considerable activity is being manifested in military quarters, indicating that matters are approximating a crisis.

ANCIENT JERUSALEM.

A LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL ISOMETRICAL PICTURE OF JERUSALEM AND THE SACRED PLACES SURROUNDING THE HOLY CITY AS THEY APPEARED IN ANCIENT TIMES.

The above work is commended to the favorable notice of clergymen, and those having charge of Sunday-schools, Bible-classes, and public institutions.

It is about nine feet long and six feet wide, colored and varnished, and mounted on canvas with rollers.

It has been constructed from the most reliable and authentic sources, and will be found an invaluable aid to the student lecturing on the Holy Land, or imparting instruction to school classes on the subject to which it refers.

It aims to give an exact idea of the city as it appeared in biblical times. It is taken as a "birds eye view" or "balloon view," the holder being, in imagination, placed at a considerable elevation, so as to take a comprehensive view of the city and of the whole country for some distance around it.

The view is accompanied with an Outline Key, in which the different localities are numbered, and a descriptive manual containing all the information necessary to enable one to use the view to advantage in teaching or lecturing.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TIMES.

This is a Weekly Religious Paper, published at the very low price of ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

It is designed for Parents, Teachers, and all who are engaged or interested in the religious training of the young. It is also an excellent Family Paper.

A portion of the Sunday School Times is occupied with NARRATIVES and other matter particularly interesting to young persons. Teachers will find it invaluable, as they will like to read to their classes—interesting matter prepared to their hands, and such as they cannot find elsewhere.

For the same reasons, members of Bible-classes, and other schools generally, will be greatly benefited by the perusal of this paper.

The Sunday School Times has every week a report of the choicest matter, selected from the SUNDAY PRAYER MEETINGS, which are so interesting to all classes of Christians.

Besides a large amount of general religious intelligence, the Sunday School Times contains all the most recent Sunday-school news. It reports all important CONVENTIONS of Sunday-school teachers. It discusses the questions which respect the various methods of instruction for the young, the means of gaining the attention and affections of children, and especially of securing their conversion and bringing them to Christ.

The subject of MISSION-SCHOOLS for cities, and of Sunday-school missionary work for the world, is thoroughly canvassed. Indeed, there is hardly a topic of practical importance to any who are interested in the subject of religious education, which is not here brought under consideration from week to week.

SPECIAL OFFER.

The Proprietors of the Sunday-School Times having acquired the exclusive right of sale of the splendid work mentioned above, the SUNDAY SCHOOL TIMES, offer it at a special premium to those superintendents, teachers, or others, who will assist in getting subscribers to the paper.

Who offer this superb premium to any one who will send the names of 12 new subscribers and \$12 in cash.

CAUTION.

BEWARE IN every case, before beginning to accept, be sure to write to us and obtain the necessary documents and instructions. These will help you greatly in prosecuting the work, and will save you many needless expenses.

PROPRIETORS OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TIMES, 119 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

N B.—Specimens of the Sunday School Times, and a copy of the Map of Ancient Jerusalem, may be sent at the store of Tomner & Steel, Bellefonte, Pa., [Apr. 11, 1861.—2c.]

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT BELLEFONTE, APRIL 11, 1861.

All, John Hill, Rock Hill, S. C.
Aberthor, W. Watson, Holland, N. C.
Aber, Robert, Koeb, Nicholas M. B.
Addison, James, Koffer, Henry
Adler, James, Messers, Joseph
Bechtold, Joseph, Messas, George
Conner, Joseph, McKinney, Mrs. John
Campbell, Joseph, Mack, Bartie
Candlish, Hans, Messas, George
Gori, John, Mitchell, John
Casper, Bridget, Neidigh, John
Decker, Adam, Pennabaker, Dr. S. B.
Deunap, Hannah Maria, Koop, Mattie
Davis, Jos. W., Roush, G. & H.
Eaton, John, Righter, James
Ernst, Michael, Smith, Samuel P.
Foreman, Elias, Stewart, Irvin
Fox Michael, Stewart, Irvin
Fournie, Nazair, Shirk, Harriet
Gill, Susanna, Taylor, Elizabeth
Grove, George N., Turner, Carrie H.
Glen, S. A., Weaver, Maria
Goss, William, Willis, S. L.
Gott, James S., Willis, S. L.
Gross, & Davis, 2, Wollas, Franklin
Harris, R. T., Wollas, Franklin
Hain, John
All persons calling for letters in the above list will please say that they are advertised in this paper.

BEAUMAN'S POLYMETAL. A new and improved metal, which is lighter than water proof, and will neither fade or wash out. For Steam Boilers, Pipes, Gas Holders, Railroad Bridges, and Cars, Plaster, and all other uses. Tin Roof, Houses, Barns, Zences, Wagons, Ships Decks, Plumbers joints, Iron Foundries, Patterns, &c., &c. For Graining and Staining, Equal to Fresh Lumber.

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