

# The Centre Democrat.

A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Temperance, Literature, Science, The Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, The Markets, Education, Amusement, General Intelligence &c.,

"WE STAND UPON THE IMMUTABLE PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE—NO EARTHLY POWER SHALL DRIVE US FROM OUR POSITION."

Volume 27,

Bellefonte, Centre County, Penna., Thursday Morning, Dec. 12, 1861.

Number 43.

## THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING

BY J. J. BRISBIN.

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**JOB PRINTING.**  
We are prepared to do all kinds of Job Printing neatly, and at reasonable prices.

### ANNA LISLE.

Down where the waving willows,  
'Neath the sunbeams smile;  
Shaded over the murmuring waters,  
Dwelt sweet Anna Lisle.  
Pure as a forest lily,  
Never thought of guile;  
And its home within the bosom,  
Of loved Anna Lisle.

On a bed of pain and anguish,  
Lay dear Anna Lisle;  
Changed were her lovely features,  
Gone the happy smile.  
On a wave willow murmur, &c.  
Gone the happy smile.

Raise me in your arms, dear mother,  
Let me once more look;  
On the dark and waving willow,  
And the flowing brook.  
Fornal old in Heavenly garments;  
Look on me and smile;  
Waiting for the loving spirit  
Of loved Anna Lisle.

Gone the happy smile.

### President Lincoln's Message.

READ IN CONGRESS, TUESDAY DEC. 3rd '61

Fellow-citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

In the midst of unprecedented political troubles, we have cause of great gratitude to God for unusual good health and abundant harvest.

You will not be surprised to learn, that in the peculiar exigencies of the times, our interests with foreign nations have been attended with profound solicitude, chiefly turning upon our domestic affairs. A display of the American people have, during the whole year been engaged in an attempt to divide and destroy the Union.

A nation which endures the same domestic division is exposed to disrespect abroad, and one party, if not both, is sure, sooner or later, to invite foreign intervention. Nations thus tempted to interfere are not always able to resist the counsels of seeming expediency and ungenerous ambition, although measures adopted under such influences seldom fail to be unfortunate, and injurious to those adopting them.

The disloyal citizens of the United States who have offered the ruin of our country in return for the aid and comfort which they have invoked abroad, have received less patronage and encouragement than they probably expected. If it were feasible, we should have secured by important commercial advantages might be secured by favorable treaties with them.

The operation of the Treasury during the period which has elapsed since your adjournment, has been conducted with signal success. The patriotism of the people has placed at the disposal of the Government, the large means demanded by the public exigencies. Much of the National Loan has been taken by citizens of the industrial classes, whose confidence in their country's faith, and zeal for their country's deliverance from the present peril, have induced them to contribute to the support of the Government the whole of their pecuniary acquisitions. This fact imparts peculiar obligations upon us to economy in disbursement and energy in action.

The revenues from all sources, including loans for the financial year, ending on the 30th of June, 1861, were \$84,578,834 47, leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of July, of \$2,257,065 80. For the first quarter of the financial year, ending on the 30th of September, 1861, the receipts from all sources including the balance of the 1st of July, were \$102,532,509 27, and the expenses \$98,239,733 09; leaving a balance on the 1st of October, 1861, of \$4,292,776 18.

Estimates for the remaining three quarters of the year, and for the financial year of 1861, together with his views of ways and means for meeting the demands contemplated by them, will be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is gratifying to know that the expenditures made necessary by the rebellion are not beyond the resources of the loyal people, and to believe that the same patriotism which has thus far sustained the Government will continue to sustain it till peace and union shall again bless the land.

I also in the same connection ask the attention of Congress to our great lakes and rivers. It is believed that some fortifications and depots of arms and munitions, with harbor and navigation improvements, at all well selected points upon these, would be of great importance to the national defence and preservation.

I ask attention to the views of the Secretary of War expressed in his report upon the same general subject. I deem it of importance that the loyal regions of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina should be connected with Kentucky and other faithful parts of the Union, by railroad. I there fore recommend, as a military measure, the Congress provide for the construction of such road as speedily as possible. Kentucky no doubt, will co-operate, and through her Legislature, make the most judicious use of a line. The Northern terminus must connect with some existing railroad, and whether the route shall be from Lexington or Nicholasville to the Cumberland Gap, or from Lebanon to the Tennessee line in the direction of Knoxville, or on some still different line can be readily determined. Kentucky and the General Government co-operating, the work can be completed in a very short time, and when done, it will not only be of vast present importance, but also a valuable permanent improvement, commensurate with its cost in all the future.

Some treaties designated chiefly for the interests of commerce, and having no grave political importance, have been negotiated, and will be submitted to the Senate for their consideration.

Although we have failed to induce some of the commercial powers to adopt a modification of the rigor of maritime war, we have removed all obstructions from the way of this humane reform, except such as are merely of temporary and accidental occurrence.

I invite your attention to the correspondence between Her Britannic Majesty's Ministers and this Government, and the Secretary of State, relative to the detention of the British ship *Perthshire*, in June last, by the United States steamer *Massachusetts*, for a supposed breach of the blockade. As this detention was occasioned by an obvious misapprehension of the facts, and no justice requires that we should commit no injustice, we should at once retract, and as sanctioned by public law, I recommend that an appropriation be made to satisfy the reasonable demand of the owners of the vessel for her detention.

I repeat the recommendation of my predecessor, in his annual message to Congress in December last in regard to the disposition of the surplus of the principal of the permanent fund, relative to the claims of American citizens against China, pursuant to the awards of the Commissioners under the act of the 3rd of March, 1859.

It is, however, it should not be deemed advisable to carry that recommendation into effect. I would suggest that authority be given to the Secretary of the Treasury, to the proceeds of the surplus referred to in good accordance, with a view to the satisfaction of our other claims of our citizens against China as are not unlikely to arise hereafter in the course of our extensive trade with that empire.

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Unwilling, however, to inaugurate a novel policy in regard to them without the approbation of Congress, I submit for your consideration the expediency of an appropriation for maintaining a charge d'affaires near the city of Hayti, and to the extent of a doubt that important commercial advantages might be secured by favorable treaties with them.

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By the act of the 29th of August last, Congress authorized the President to instruct the Commanders of the suitable vessels to defend themselves against and capture pirates. This authority has been exercised in a single instance only. For the more effectual protection of our extensive and valuable commerce in the Eastern seas, especially, it seems to me that it would be advisable to authorize the Commanders of the suitable vessels to recapture any prizes which pirates may make of United States vessels and their cargoes, and the Consular Courts now established by law in the Eastern countries to adjudicate the cases, in the event that this should not be objected to by the local authorities. If any good reason should be shown, the President may, in withholding our recognition of the independence and sovereignty of Hayti, I am unable to discover it.

Unwilling, however, to inaugurate a novel policy in regard to them without the approbation of Congress, I submit for your consideration the expediency of an appropriation for maintaining a charge d'affaires near the city of Hayti, and to the extent of a doubt that important commercial advantages might be secured by favorable treaties with them.

The operation of the Treasury during the period which has elapsed since your adjournment, has been conducted with signal success. The patriotism of the people has placed at the disposal of the Government, the large means demanded by the public exigencies. Much of the National Loan has been taken by citizens of the industrial classes, whose confidence in their country's faith, and zeal for their country's deliverance from the present peril, have induced them to contribute to the support of the Government the whole of their pecuniary acquisitions. This fact imparts peculiar obligations upon us to economy in disbursement and energy in action.

The revenues from all sources, including loans for the financial year, ending on the 30th of June, 1861, were \$84,578,834 47, leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st of July, of \$2,257,065 80. For the first quarter of the financial year, ending on the 30th of September, 1861, the receipts from all sources including the balance of the 1st of July, were \$102,532,509 27, and the expenses \$98,239,733 09; leaving a balance on the 1st of October, 1861, of \$4,292,776 18.

Estimates for the remaining three quarters of the year, and for the financial year of 1861, together with his views of ways and means for meeting the demands contemplated by them, will be submitted to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is gratifying to know that the expenditures made necessary by the rebellion are not beyond the resources of the loyal people, and to believe that the same patriotism which has thus far sustained the Government will continue to sustain it till peace and union shall again bless the land.

I repeat the recommendation of my predecessor