

# Democrat and Sentinel.

THE BLESSINGS OF GOVERNMENT, LIKE THE DEW OF HEAVEN, SHOULD BE DISTRIBUTED ALIKE UPON THE HIGH AND THE LOW, THE RICH AND THE POOR.

NEW SERIES.

EBENSBURG, PA. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1861.

VOL. 8--NO. 9.

W. U. O'Neill

**TERMS:**  
"DEMOCRAT & SENTINEL" IS PUBLISHED every Wednesday Morning at ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS per annum, payable in advance; ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS if not paid within six months, and TWO DOLLARS if not paid until the termination of the year.

No subscription will be taken for a shorter period than six months, and no subscriber will be at liberty to discontinue his paper until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the editor.

Any person subscribing for six months will be charged ONE DOLLAR, unless the money is paid in advance.

Advertisements must be marked with the name of the advertiser, and they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

**TO CONSUMPTIVES AND NERVOUS SUFFERERS.**

THE subscriber, for several years a resident of Asia, discovered while there, a simple vegetable remedy—a rare one for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and Nervous Debility. For the benefit of Consumptives and Nervous Sufferers, he is willing to make the same public.

To those who desire it, he will send the Prescription, with full directions (free of charge); also a sample of the medicine, which will be a beautiful combination of Nature's simple herbs. Those desiring the remedy can obtain it by return mail, by addressing

**J. E. CUTHBERT,**  
BAPTIST PHYSICIAN,  
No. 429 Broadway, New York,  
April 18, 1860—3m.

**EBENSBURG FOUNDRY.—**HAVING purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the Ebensburg Foundry, the subscriber is prepared to furnish farmers and others with

**Ploughs, Plough Points, Stoves, Mill Castings, Thrashing Machines,**  
and castings of any kind that may be needed in the community.

Strict attention to the business of the country, he hopes to merit, and trusts he will receive a liberal patronage from those in want of articles in his line.

All business done at the Foundry.  
**EDWARD GLASS,**  
March 22, '56—1f.

**HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA.**

A benevolent Institution established by special Act of Congress, for the relief of the Sick and Aged, and afflicted with Venereal and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Care of Diseases of the Female Organs.

**MEDICAL ADVICE** given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and location of extreme poverty. Medicine furnished free of charge.

**VALUABLE REPORTS** on Spermatorrhoea, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letters, enveloped, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, **DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,** Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.  
**EMMA D. HEARTWELL, President,**  
**GEORGE FAIRCHILD, Secretary.**  
Feb. 8, 1860—1f.

**BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!**  
**NEW GROCERY STORE.**

Unparalleled would respectfully beg leave to inform the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, that he has just received, at his store, one door West of Davis & Lloyd's Store, a large and fresh lot of Groceries, which he offers for sale cheap for Cash or country Produce. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—

**SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, TOBACCO, SEAGRASS, CHEESE, FISH BACON AND THE BEST OF FLOUR AND CORN MEAL.**

He also keeps on hand a large and well selected stock of School Books and Stationery. Notions &c., all very cheap.

He hopes by strict attention to business to merit and receive a full share of public patronage, and he feels satisfied his stock is good and he will sell as cheap as any other house in town will allow.

**WAR IN MEXICO.**  
**D. J. EVANS & SON,**  
HAVE this day received from the East, and are now offering to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, a well selected assortment of

**MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,**—a large lot of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

**KATINS, VELVETS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS, SATINETTES, TWEEDS, JEANS, FLANNELS, MUSLINS, DRESS GOODS** of every style, NOTIONS.

Large lot of **BOOTS & SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, BONNETS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, STATIONARY, HARDWARE, GROCERIES, FISH, SALT, &c., &c.**

Together with such other articles as are usually kept in a country store, which they will dispose of very low for cash or country produce.

The Tailoring business will be carried on in all its branches, all work will be done in short time and on the most reasonable terms.  
Ebensburg, Feb. 1, 1860.—10—1f.

**ABRAHAM KOPELIN,**  
Attorney at Law—Ebensburg,  
Office on Clinton Street, a few doors north of the corner of Main and Clinton.  
April 23, 1855.

**UDOLPHO WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHNAPPS**  
A SUPERLATIVE TONIC, DIURETIC, ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND INVIGORATING CORDIAL

**TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW JERSEY AND PENNSYLVANIA,**  
APOTHECARIES, DRUGGISTS, GROCERS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.

**Wolfe's Pure Cognac Brandy, Wolfe's Pure Maderia Sherry & Port Wine, Wolfe's Pure Jamaica and Green Rum, Wolfe's Pure Scotch and Irish Whisky.**

I beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of the United States to the above Wines and Liquors, imported by Udolpho Wolfe, of New York, whose name is familiar in every part of this country for the purity of his celebrated *Schleiden's Schnapps*. Mr. Wolfe, in his letter me, speaking of the purity of his Wines and Liquors, says: "I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant of thirty years' residence in the City of New York, that all the Brandy and Wines which I bottle are pure as imported, and of the best quality, and can be relied upon by every purchaser." Every bottle has the proprietor's name on the wax, and a fac simile of his signature on the certificate. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. For sale at Retail by all the Apothecaries and Grocers in Philadelphia.

**GEORGE H. ASTON, No. 822 Market St., Phila.**  
*Sole Agent for Philadelphia.*

Read the following from the New York Courier.  
*Essays on Business for one New York Merchant.*—We are happy to inform our fellow-citizens that there is one place in our city where the physician, apothecary, and country merchant, can go and purchase pure Wines and Liquors, as pure as imported, and of the best quality. We do not intend to give an elaborate description of this merchant's extensive business, although it will repay any stranger or citizen to visit Udolpho Wolfe's extensive warehouse, Nos. 18, 20 and 22, Beaver street, and Nos. 17, 19 and 21, Market street. His stock of Schnapps of brand ready for shipment could not have been less than fifty thousand cases; the Brandy, some ten thousand cases—Vintage of 1856 to 1858; and ten thousand cases of Madeira, Sherry and Port Wine, Scotch and Irish Whisky, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, some very old and equal to any in this country. He also has three large cellars, one filled with Brandy, Wine, &c., in cases, under Custom-House Key, ready for bottling. Mr. Wolfe's sales of Schnapps last year amounted to one hundred and eighty thousand dozen, and we hope in less than two years he may be equally successful with his Brandy and Wines.

His business merits the patronage of every lover of his species. Private families, who wish pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal use, should send their orders direct to Mr. Wolfe, until every Apothecary in the land make up their minds to discard the poisonous stuff from their shelves, and replace it with Wolfe's pure Wines and Liquors.

We understand Mr. Wolfe, for the accommodation of small dealers in the country, puts up assorted cases of Wines and Liquors. Such a man, and such a merchant, should be sustained against his tens of thousands of opponents in the United States, who sell nothing but imitations, ruinous alike to human health and happiness.

September 12, 1860.—6m.

**MANHOOD, How Lost, How Restored.**  
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope,  
*A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions producing Impotency, Consumption and Mental and Physical Debility.*

By **ROBERT C. CULVERWELL, M. D.**  
The important fact that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without internal Medicines or the dangerous applications of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment, as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing **DR. C. C. KLINE, M. D., 480 First Avenue, New York, Post Box 4586.**

July 25, 1860. April 11, 1860.—1y.

**JOHN H. ALLEN & CO., NOS. 2 & 4** Chestnut Street, (south side, below Water.) PHILADELPHIA. (THE OLDEST WOOD-WARE HOUSE IN THE CITY.) Manufacturers and Wholesale dealers in Patent Machine-made BROOMS, Patent Grooved CEDAR-WARE, warranted not to shrink, WOOD & WILLOW WARE, COILS, BRUSHES, &c., of all descriptions. Please call and examine our stock.

March 4, 1857.—1y.

**PHILADELPHIA WOOD MOULDING MILL** Willow street, above Twelfth, north side. Mouldings suitable for Carpenters, Builders, Cabinet and Frame Makers, always on hand. Any Pattern worked from a drawing. Agents wanted in the various Towns in this portion of the State, to whom opportunities will be offered for large profits to themselves. **SILAS E. WEIR,** February 17, 1858:tf

**JACKSON & CLARK,** SURGEON DENTISTS, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

One of the firm will be in Ebensburg during the first ten days of each month, during which time all persons desiring professional services can find him at the office of Dr. Lewis, nearly opposite Blair's Hotel. [may25,1859:tf]

**NOTICE.**  
The Pamphlet Laws of the last Session of the Legislature of this Commonwealth, have been received and are ready for distribution to persons entitled to get them.

**JOSEPH McDONALD,** Prothonotary, Ebensburg, July 25, 1860.—35—1f.

**C. D. MURRAY,** Attorney at Law, Ebensburg, Pa. OFFICE OPPOSITE CRAWFORD'S HOTEL. [mar17,1856]

**Humphreys' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC REMEDIES** for the People

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.  
The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their gentleness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies, to hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hooper, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressy, D.D., Secretary of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. R. L. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bellford, Mass.; the Rev. Alonzo B. New-York Conference, the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorey, Vt.; the Rev. John K. Robie, Buffalo; A. G. Hart, Rector of St. Peter's Church, New York; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of "The Ohio State Journal," Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Mobile, Ala.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Louisville, Ky.; the Hon. J. M. Caldwell, Raleigh, N. C.; the Hon. Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

**LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.**

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.  
No. 2.—For Warm Fever, Warm Colic, Watting the Bed.  
No. 3.—For Colic, Cramping, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.  
No. 4.—For Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.

No. 5.—For Cough, Griping, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.  
No. 6.—For Whooping Cough, Hoarse Cough, and Sore Throat.  
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Eyes.  
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.

No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, and Faintness of the Head.  
No. 10.—Dyspepsia Pills.—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.

No. 11.—For Female Irregularities, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Menstruation.  
No. 12.—For Leucorrhoea, Profuse Menes, and Bearing Down of Females.  
No. 13.—For Green, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.

No. 14.—SALT REMEDY PILLS.—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.  
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Stiffness in the Chest, Back, Loin, or Limbs.  
No. 16.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Misanthropic Ague.

No. 17.—For Piles, Hemorrhoids, Internal or External.  
No. 18.—For Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat, and Facial, Falling, Weak, or Blurred Sight.  
No. 19.—For Catarrh of the Lung standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.

W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.  
In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the Specific Remedies is obvious, and in all such cases the Specifics act like a charm.

Small doses are often administered, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which so frequent occur, and which so often lay the foundation of disease, bronchitis, and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Female Debility, and Irregularities, and Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, and other ailments, the Specific Remedies, in such doses as proper application, will cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Catarrh of the Bladder, Headache, or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

**PRICE.**  
Case of 25 pills complete, in Morocco, and Book ..... \$5  
Case of 50 pills complete, in Morocco, and Book ..... \$10  
Case of 100 pills complete, in Morocco, and Book ..... \$20  
Case of 500 pills complete, in Morocco, and Book ..... \$100  
Single letter boxes, with directions, ..... 50 cents  
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for painters and decorators, ..... \$15

**ALSO SPECIFIC.**  
FOR ASTHMA OR BRONCHITIS.—Bismuth, Labradore, Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR EAR DISEASES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurosal. For Noise in the Head, Headache, Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SCORFID.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Testicles, Scrophulous Swellings, and Ulcers. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR DIARRHOEA.—Fetid Discharges, or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR DYSPEPSIA.—Flatulency, or Stomach Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SICKNESS.—Vomiting, or Stomach Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SCORFID.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility. Best Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient Remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, \$1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves in the most favorable position, or to seek advice of Prof. Humphreys, can do so at the office 505 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. or by letter.

**OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.**  
Look over the list, make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 505 Broadway, New York, and the medicine will be duly returned by express, free of charge.

**AGENTS WANTED.**—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every State, Territory, or County in the United States. Address Dr. E. HUMPHREYS & CO., 505 Broadway, N. Y. City.

For sale in Ebensburg, by **E. J. MILLS,** May 2, 1860.—1f.

**LADIES' CHOICE!**  
**FRIDLEY & CORNMAN'S SELF-SEALING AND SELF-TESTING, AIR-TIGHT, PREMIUM FRUIT JARS & CANS!**

These Jars and Cans being perfectly simple in their arrangement and requiring no cement in order to make them air-tight, any one of ordinary judgment can hermetically seal them by simply screwing the cap down tightly after the fruit has been put in hot.

Besides their simplicity and ease of adjustment and the impossibility of stoppage of blowing out, &c., the greatest advantage that you can at any time see the condition of your fruit by simply looking at the top of the cover. If the gum gasket is concave the fruit is good; if convex it is going to spoil, but will always show itself in time to be saved.

The absence of this test has ever been a matter of anxiety, and frequently of serious loss to those putting up Fruit or Vegetables.

These are advantages which no other Fruit Jars or Cans in this market possess. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by the subscriber, owner of the right of Somerset and Cambria counties.

1 Quart Cans ..... \$2.25 per dozen.  
2 ..... 2.75  
4 ..... 4.00  
A liberal discount made to those purchasing six dozen or more at one time. Address your orders to

**F. W. HAY,**  
Johnstown, Cambria Co., Pa.  
Johnstown, July 18, 1860.—34—1f.

**MEDICINAL WINE, BRANDY, GIN, WINE BITTERS, &c., just received and for sale at**  
**LEMMON'S DRUG STORE,**  
Ebensburg, Oct. 17, 1860.—47—3f.

**COAL! COAL!!**  
I beg leave to inform the citizens of Ebensburg that I am still in the COAL business. All those in need of the article will please call at the old stand of

**EVAN E. EVANS,**  
Ebensburg, Oct. 17, 1860.—4f

**THE NATIONAL CRISIS.**  
**Special Message of the President.**  
*To the Senate and House of Representatives.*

At the opening of your present session, I called your attention to the dangers which threatened the existence of the Union. I expressed my opinion freely concerning the original causes of these dangers, and recommended such measures as I believed would have the effect of tranquillizing the country, and saving it from the peril in which it had been needlessly and most unfortunately involved.

Those opinions and recommendations I do propose now to repeat. My convictions upon the whole subject remain unchanged. The fact that a great calamity was impending over the nation was even at that time acknowledged by every intelligent citizen. It had hardly made itself felt throughout the length and breadth of the land. The necessary consequences of the alarm thus produced were most deplorable. The imports fell off with a rapidity never known before, except in time of war, in the history of our foreign commerce.

The Treasury was unexpectedly left without the means which it had reasonably counted upon to meet its public engagements, trade was paralyzed, manufactures were stopped, the best public securities suddenly sank in the market, every species of property depreciated more or less, and thousands of poor men, who depended on their daily labor for their daily bread, were turned out of employment.

I deeply regret that I am not able to give you any information upon the state of the Union which is more satisfactory than what I was then obliged to communicate. On the contrary, matters are still worse at the present time than they then were. When Congress met, a strong hope pervaded the whole public mind that some amicable adjustment of the subject would be speedily made by the Representatives of the States and of the people, which might restore peace between the conflicting sections of the country. That hope has been diminished by every hour of delay, and as the prospect of a bloodless settlement fades away, the public distress becomes more and more aggravated.

As an evidence of this it is only necessary to say that the Treasury notes authorized by the act of the 17th of December last, were advertised according to law, and that no responsible bidder offered to take any considerable sum at par, or at a lower rate of interest than 12 per cent.

From these facts it appears that, in a government organized like ours, domestic strife, or even a well grounded fear of civil hostilities, is more destructive to our public or private interests, than the most formidable foreign war.

In my annual message I expressed the conviction, which I have long deliberately held, and which recent reflection has only tended to deepen and confirm, that no State has the right, by its own act, to secede from this Union, or throw off its Federal allegiance at pleasure. I also declared my opinion to be, that, even if that right existed, and should be exercised by any State of the Confederacy, the Executive Department of this Government had no authority, under the Constitution, to recognize its validity, by acknowledging the independence of such State.

This left me no alternative as the Chief Executive officer under the Constitution of the United States, but to collect the public revenue, and protect the public property so far as this might be practicable under the existing laws. This is still my purpose. My province is to execute, not make the laws.—It belongs to Congress exclusively, to repeal, modify or enlarge their provisions to meet exigencies as they occur. I possess no dispensing power. I certainly had no right to make an aggressive war upon any State, and I am perfectly satisfied that the Constitution has wisely withheld that power even from Congress. But the right and duty to use the military force defensively against those who resist the Federal officers in the execution of their legal functions, and against those who assail the property of the Federal Government, is clear and undeniable. But the dangerous and hostile attitude of States towards each other, has already far transcended and cast into the shade the ordinary executive duties already provided for by law, and has assumed such vast and alarming proportions as to place the subject entirely above and beyond the Executive control. The fact cannot be disguised that we are in the midst of a great Revolution. In all its various bearings, I therefore commended the question to Congress as the only human tribunal under Providence possessing the power to meet the existing emergency. To them exclusively belongs the power to declare war or authorize the employment force in all cases contemplated by the Constitution, and they alone possess the power to remove the grievances which might lead to war, and to secure peace and union to this distracted country. On them, and on them alone, rests the responsibility.

The Union is a sacred trust left by our revolutionary fathers to their descendants, and never did any other people inherit so rich a legacy. It has rendered us prosperous in peace and triumphant in war. The national flag has floated with glory over every sea.—Under its shadow American citizens have found protection and respect in all lands beneath the sun. If we descend to considerations of purely material interest, when, in the history of all time, has a Confederacy been bound together with such strong ties of mutual interest? Each portion of it is dependant on all, and all upon each portion for prosperity and domestic security. A free Trade throughout the whole supplies the wants of one portion from the productions of another, and scatters wealth everywhere. The great planting and farming States require, and the commercial navigating States send their productions to domestic and foreign markets, and furnish a naval power to render their transportation secure against all hostile attacks. Should the Union perish in the midst of the present excitement, we have already had a sad foretaste of the universal suffering

which would result from its destruction. The calamity would be severe in every part of the Union, and would be quite as great, to say the least, in the Southern as well as in the Northern States.

The greatest aggravation of the evil, and that which would place us in a most unfavorable light, both before the world and posterity, is, I am firmly convinced, that the secession movement has been chiefly based upon a misapprehension at the South, of the sentiments of the majority in several of the Northern States. Let the question be transferred from political assemblies to the ballot-box, and the people themselves would speedily redress the serious grievances which the South have suffered.

But, in Heaven's name, let the trial be made before we plunge into an armed conflict upon the mere assumption that there is no other alternative. Time is a great conservative power. Let us pause at this momentous point, and afford the people of both North and South an opportunity for reflection.

Would that South Carolina had been convinced of this truth before her precipitate action. I, therefore, appeal, through you, to the people of the country to declare, in their might, the "Union must and shall be preserved," by all constitutional means.

I most earnestly recommend that you devote yourselves exclusively to the question, how this can be accomplished in peace. All other questions, when compared to this, sink into insignificance. The present is no time for palliation. Action—prompt action—is required. A delay in Congress to prescribe and recommend a distinct, practical proposition for conciliation may drive us to a point from which it will be almost impossible to recede. A common ground, on which harmony and conciliation may be produced, it is surely not unattainable.

The proposition to compromise by letting the North have exclusive control of the territories above a certain line, and giving Southern institutions protection below that line, ought to receive universal approbation. In itself, indeed, it may not be entirely satisfactory, but when the alternative is between a reasonable concession on both sides, and the destruction of the Union, it is an imputation on the patriotism of Congress to assert that its members will hesitate for a moment.

Even now the danger is upon us. In several States which have not seceded, the forts, arsenals, and magazines of the United States have been seized. This is by far the most serious step which has been taken since the commencement of the troubles. This public property has long since been left without garrisons and troops for its protection, because no person doubted its security under the flag of the country in all the States of the Union. Besides, our small army has scarcely been sufficient to guard our remote frontiers against Indian incursions.

The seizure of this property, from all appearances, has been purely aggressive, and not in resistance to any attempt to coerce a State or States to remain in the Union. At the beginning of these unhappy troubles, I determined that no act of mine should increase the excitement in either section of the country. If the political conflict were to end in civil war, it was my determined purpose not to commence it, nor even to furnish an excuse for it by any act of this government. My opinion remains unchanged, that justice, as well as a sound policy, requires us still to seek a peaceful solution of the questions at issue between the North and South. Entertaining this conviction, I refrained even from sending reinforcements to Major Anderson, who commanded the forts in Charleston harbor, until an absolute necessity for doing so should make itself apparent, lest it might unjustly be regarded as a menace of military coercion, and thus furnish, for a provocation at least a pretext, for an outbreak on the part of South Carolina. No necessity for these reinforcements seemed to exist.

I was assured by distinguished and upright gentlemen from South Carolina, that no attack on Maj Anderson was intended, but that on the contrary it was the desire of the State authorities, as much as it was my own, to avoid the fatal consequences which must inevitably follow a military collision. And here I deem it necessary to submit, for your information, copies of a communication dated the 28th of December, 1860, addressed to me by R. W. Barnwell, J. H. Adams, and James L. Orr, Commissioners from South Carolina, with accompanying documents, and copies of my answer thereto, dated the 31st of December.

In further explanation of Major Anderson's removal from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumpter, it is proper to state that after my answer to the South Carolina Commissioners, the War Department received a letter from that gallant officer, dated on the 27th of December, 1860, (the day after the movement,) from which the following is an extract:

"I will add, as my opinion, that many things combined as that the authorities of the State designed to proceed to a hostile act. (Evidently referring to the orders dated Dec 11th, of the late Secretary of War.) Under this impression, I could not hesitate, that it was my solemn duty to move my command from a fort which we could not probably have held longer than forty-eight or sixty hours, to this one, where my power of resistance is increased in a very great degree."

It will be recollected that the concluding part of these orders were in the following terms:—"The smallness of your force will not permit you, perhaps, to occupy more than one of the three forts; but an attack on, or attempt to take possession of either of them, will be regarded as an act of hostility, and you may then put your command into either of them which you may deem most proper to increase its power of resistance. You are also authorized to take similar defensive steps whenever you have tangible evidence of a design to proceed to a hostile act."

It is said that serious apprehensions are to

some extent entertained that the peace of this district may be disturbed before March next. In any event it will be my duty to prevent it, and this duty shall be performed.

In conclusion, it may be permitted to me to remark, that I have often warned my countrymen of the dangers which now surround us. This may be the last time I may refer to the subject officially. I feel that my duty has been faithfully, though imperfectly performed, and whatever the result may be, I shall carry to my grave the consciousness that I, at least, meant well for my country. (Signed) **JAMES BUCHANAN,**  
Washington City, January 8th, 1861.

**A Rough Country.**

In the Missouri State Legislature, Mr. White, of the House, delivered himself as follows, in reference to the project of forming a new county. He said:

"I predict my objections to this county on different grounds, one of the main and most important of which is, that I am confident it would not be entitled to a representative in the next fifty years. Mr. Speaker, did you ever visit the territory sought to be created into the county of Carter? Did you ever have an opportunity of beholding its multifarious beauties, and of examining its boundless resources? Well sir, I have. I have been all over it, and all around it, and I do say here, openly and defiantly, that there is not level ground enough within its entire limit to build a pig-pen on. (Laughter.) The soil is so poor it would not grow 'penyroyal.'"

"Sir, you might mow the county with a razor and rake it with a fine comb, and you wouldn't get enough fodder to keep a sick grasshopper through the winter. (Renewed Laughter.)"

"Sir, they plant corn with crow-bars, and hold their sheep by the hind legs while they nibble the grass in the cracks of the cliffs.—(Increased laughter.) Sir, the *Ferrea nictans*, of that section are principally ticks, and I must in justice say, that variety of insects attain a splendid size in this new county of Carter; the smallest that ever fell under my observation being at least as big as saddle bag locks. (Laughter.) As to internal improvements in that section, this House can form some idea when I assure it that the only thing resembling a road that I ever saw there was when one of the barefooted natives dragged a wild boy seven miles through the snow. (Laughter and cheers.) With such a country as this, Mr. Speaker they propose to make a new county, and the reason given for so doing is, that the convenience of the inhabitants will be promoted thereby! Sir, if it were possible to hold their courts under a shade of a post of oak and black-jack saplings, to keep a Clerk's office and the records of the county in the recesses of a hollow sycamore, and make a jail out of some of the dark and slimy caves beneath the craggy hills of that rough country—if it were possible to establish the machinery for doing county business out of such materials, we might entertain the project as feasible and plausible. But, alas, even such advantages as these are denied by nature to this county. (Laughter.) It is true there would be no difficulty about the caverns for a jail but the necessary post-oak and black-jack saplings