



## THE WORLD.

AN Independent Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Newspaper, for National Circulation and Family Reading. THE WORLD is an imperial quarto journal, published in the city of New York, aiming to be, in respect to all objects which truly belong to the province of a secular journal, the first newspaper in America.

Not assuming or seeking to be a preacher of religious doctrine, but recognizing in all its judgments on the practical affairs of life, the authority and efficacy of Christian Principle and Christian Truths.

All the news will be found in its columns, in every department of human activity, Political, Agricultural, Scientific, Commercial as well as in Literature, Science, and Art.

In all that concerns mental and moral progress and culture it will be first and foremost. Religious and Educational Topics and News, therefore, will receive special attention, and also all New Publications, Inventions, Discoveries, and Works of Art. The Foreign and Domestic Correspondence of THE WORLD is unequalled; not from the North alone, but from the South, East, and West. In every state it has a regular correspondent, always a resident of character and position. In Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Turkey, Syria, China, Japan, South America, and Africa, we have paid resident correspondents.

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June 13, 1861

Something New!

TO THE CITIZENS OF BELLEFONTE, AND of Centre and Clinton counties.

As "hard times" and great "scarcity of money" have led many country merchants to curtail their business very much, or even to suspend making any fresh purchases at all, so that those who wish "things to eat and wear, and take good and solid prices" without them at all, we deem it of great interest.

TO EVERY PERSON, RICH OR POOR, to know that we have made large purchases, availing ourselves of the immense and unprecedented advantages in this line of goods.

Panic and Wreck of Prices, in the markets, where with the cash we have obtained many goods at

ONE HALF THEIR VALUE! Confident that we can save every one twenty five per cent, we would most cordially invite all FROM EVERY SECTION, to call at the

"KEYSTONE," which now contains new and double goods consisting of Dress Goods, such as Mohairs, Poplins, Silks, Gray Goods, Lawns, &c.

5,000 Yards Beautiful Prints, 2500 Yds. Brown and Bleached Muslins, Silk Mantillas, Lace Mantillas, Lace Points, DUSTERS of Cloth and GRAY GOODS,

SHAWLS, Stalls, Thibet, Broche, and French Lace, at UNHEARD-OF PRICES.

We desire to call particular attention to our Groceries, consisting of "Sugar Loaf" and "Beehive" Syrups, White Clarified Sugar, Coffee Spices, &c., &c. We have a rare quality of Brown

SUGAR AT SEVEN CENTS. OUR STOCK OF CARPETS

is excellent, and the prices are very low, as will satisfactorily appear on examination. As our business is

EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH OR FARMERS PRODUCE, we have unusual facilities for doing a large business at a small profit, and we ask to avail themselves of the great inducements we offer. Respectfully, MERCEDEZ & CO.

THE KEYSTONE STORE between the Fallon House and White's Hotel, Water Street, Lock Haven, Penna., June 27, 1861.—St.

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. 7, 60. If.]

W. W. WHITE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, Centre County Pa. Office on the next door to the store of Johnson & Keller, where he professes his profession in the most scientific manner and at moderate charges.

## The Centre Democrat.

IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY J. J. BRISBIN.

Office in Reynolds' Iron Front, Second Floor. Terms.—\$1.50 if paid in advance or within six months after subscribing; otherwise \$2 will invariably be charged. No subscriptions received for a shorter period than six months and none discontinued, unless at the option of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

From the New York Independent.

Compromise.

Compromise? who dares to speak it? On the Nation's hallowed day, When the air with thunder echoes, And the rocket-lightnings play? Compromise? while on the dial Liberty goes ages back— Scourged and bound, for our denial, Firmer to the despot's rack?

Compromise? while angels tremble As we falter in the race? Cringe, and flatter, and dissemble— We! who hold such royal place? Compromise? It suits the craven! Have we lost our ancient ardor? Face to face to meet the foe?

Compromise is treason's ally, Traitor's refuge, coward's aid; All the wrongs that justice suffers Flourish in its deadly shade. Compromise is base undoing— They for Right and Freedom suing— We disclaim what they thought.

No! by all the Mayflower's perils On the wild and wintry sea; By the Pilgrim's prayer ascending As he knelt with reverent knee; By the fairest day of summer When we tried, the true, the brave, Name and life and sacred honor To the Roll of Freedom gave;

By the tears, the march, the battle, Where the noble, fearless died— Wild around the cannon's rattle, Waiting angles at their side— By our children's golden future, By our fathers' stainless shield, That which God and heroes left us We will never, never yield.

Hear it! ye who sit in council, We the People, tell you so! Will you venture "Yes" to whisper When the millions thunder "No"? Will you sell the nation's birthright, Heritage of toil and pain? While a cry of shame and vengeance Rings from Oregon to Maine?

Compromise—then Separation— Such the order of the two: Who admits the first temptation, Has the second's work to do. Compromise—the culture's silence— Separation—the whirlwind power! For a moment's "hallowed quiet," Will you risk that rending hour?

Who would sell the Mississippi? Who the mountain ranges hold? Win Ohio's fertile borders? Sacramento's sands of gold? Would we be our banner's glory? Who the eagle's flight would claim? Whose our old, illustrious cry, Patriot graves, and fields of fame?

Compromise—we scorn the offer! Separation—we defy: "Firm, and free, and one forever!" Thus the People never reply. "Death to every form of treason, In the Senate, on the field!" While the chorus swells and echoes, "WE WILL NEVER, NEVER YIELD!"

A Voice from the Administration.

SPEECH OF HON. CALEB B. SMITH.

At the mass meeting held in Providence, R. I., on Friday evening, the Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, addressed several thousand people. The substance of his speech was as follows:

"It is idle, my friends, to indulge in the hope that, if we cannot sustain this Union we must sustain a republican institution. For, let me assure you to-night, that if we cannot preserve our present government in its present form, we cannot sustain a free government in any form. There is great truth—there is great force in the sentiment so eloquently pronounced by the immortal statesman of Massachusetts, 'Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable.' Why is it, my friends, that this discord prevails among us? Why is it that a portion of our own citizens are now threatening at the very door of the Capital with hostile artillery? I know there is one element of discord in our system; and I intend to speak plainly in all that I have to say— It is the question of domestic servitude that has rent asunder the temple of liberty."

What is there in this question of slavery that should divide this people? Why, my friends, when this government was formed, when we marched from the battle-fields of the Revolution, every State of the Union, with a single exception acknowledged the institution of slavery. It has been abolished in New England, in New York and Pennsylvania; and our States of the West have grown to their present stature of population and magnificence as free States. But for the last ten years an angry controversy has existed upon this question of slavery. The minds of the people of the South have been deceived by the artful representations of demagogues, who have assured them that the people of the North were determined to bring the power of this government to bear upon them for the purpose of crushing out this institution of slavery. I ask you, is there any truth in this charge? Has the government of the United States, in any single instance, by any one solitary act, interfered with the institutions of the South? No not one.

The theory of this government is that the States are sovereign within their proper sphere. The government of the United States has no more right to interfere with the institution of slavery in South Carolina than it has to interfere with the peculiar institution of Rhode Island, whose benefits I have enjoyed to-day. But, my friends, during the last summer, when the great political contest was raging throughout the land—then it was that designing and dishonest men, for the purpose of accomplishing their own selfish schemes, appealed to the prejudices of the Southern people, denouncing those who supported Mr. Lincoln as abolitionists—as men who would disregard the constitutional rights of the South, and transgress the powers of the government. Excited by these iniquitous appeals, they were ready to take arms to prevent the inauguration of that President whom a majority of the people had declared to be the man of their choice.

My friends, I have known the President long and well. It has been my fortune to be selected as one of his constitutional advisers. I have had the honor of being connected with this administration since its commencement, and I tell you to-night that you cannot find in S. Carolina a man more anxious religiously and scrupulously to observe all the features of the Constitution relating to slavery, than Abraham Lincoln. Had the people of the South been willing to wait and see whether he would regard that oath which in the presence of the assembled nation he had taken, they would have found that no administration ever organized in this country would have more conscientiously regarded and protected the rights of the South, than this administration would have done. I know that I speak the sentiments of the President and his advisers—at those who have controlled his administration.

But these people, however, were not willing to wait until this test could be applied, and no sooner was this President inaugurated than the tocsin of war was sounded throughout every Southern State, and the armed strength of the people was summoned to drag down the administration—to undermine the foundation of the government, and to crush in ruin this fair fabric of republican institutions. What, I ask you, could the administration have done? One after another of the forts of the United States had been taken; one after another had the possessions of the government been seized; State after State had renounced its allegiance to the federal Union; in State after State the glorious flag of the nation had been trampled in the dust, and to its place had been lifted the emblem of the pirate and the traitor. What was the duty of the administration in this emergency? Should we stand by and see one after another the pillars of our great fabric disrupted and broken, or should we appeal to the patriotism of the American people to sustain the institutions of their fathers? If Mr. Lincoln had not pursued the course which he has, would he not have been unworthy of the confidence that has been so generously placed in him? He has adopted this course, and he has appealed to you, the people of the States, to rally around the standard of our country and teach the world that republican institutions still live upon this continent.

My friends, we make no war upon Southern institutions. We recognize the right of South Carolina and Georgia to hold slaves if they desire them. But, my friends, we appeal to you to uphold the great banner of our glorious country, and to leave the people of that country to settle these domestic matters according to their own choice and the exigencies which their times may present.

But, my friends, with all these sacrifices you have not done enough. Your country demands from you more sacrifices. With overwhelming force the enemy is upon us. Perhaps while I am speaking, he is thundering at the gates of your capital. If they gain possession of that, they think they will destroy your nationality. I trust the patriotic men of Rhode Island are not satisfied with the efforts they have made. Regulations have been received from the War Department for more troops. Let them be ready. If they could start this very hour they would not be one hour too soon. For I tell you your country requires them at this very moment.

Let New England rally promptly and earnestly, and I tell you rebellion will be crushed to the earth, and the stars and stripes will be raised over a united country. Then we shall have peace. Peace will spread her benign influence over this land, and happiness restored, business revived, and the blessings of a free government enjoyed.

I do not invoke to you to engage in this war as a war against slavery. We are warring for a different principle. But there is an old adage brought down to us from the ancients: "That whom the Gods would destroy, they must firstadden." They are afflicted by that madness which their wickedness God's providence has brought upon them. And what will do more to crush out the institution of slavery than would be done by the peaceful administration of the Government in ten centuries. If that should be the consequence, I have no tears to shed. To the future and to Providence I leave the issues of this great question.

this Union the right to manage their institutions in their own way. I know that my fellow citizens will recognize that as one fundamental principle upon which we commenced this contest. Let us not give our opponents any reason to complain of us in this respect. Let us not bring to bear upon them the power of despotism, but the power of the people of a republican government where they rule. Let us bring it to bear upon them so that the traitors shall receive such a condign punishment as well as the world may see the fate which a free people visits upon traitors. No spectacle would afford us so much satisfaction as to see dangling from the gallows the bodies of Jefferson Davis and John B. Floyd, Henry A. Wise and all those men who have involved this country in the greatest affliction which can overtake any people. Why, is it that we have been compelled to send to Europe for arms, while the rebels meet us with arms, the best the country can supply? The traitor John B. Floyd, during all the time he was in the cabinet, while you were reposing in confidence that the government would be fairly administered, was robbing you of your portion of the public arms, and sending them to the traitors. Jeff Davis, while a member of the Senate of the United States, making the laws for the people of Rhode Island, and compassing the rolls of the army, designated the men who were to head the armies of the rebellion.

Men of Rhode Island put on your armor, and rush to the capital to defend it. It is this hour in danger, menaced by an overpowering force. Prompt as you may be, you may be too late; you have not a moment to lose. If you love your country and the institutions under which you have prospered and the liberty which has made you the admiration of the world, come forward at this moment and show your devotion to it by making sacrifices necessary to maintain it.

The War and Slavery.

The war has disorganized not only business but politics. A revolution has taken place, not in the administration or Constitution of the country, but in the sentiments of the people on public affairs, and in the relative strength of parties. The masses are united in unrelenting hostility to the introduction of violence as a means of obtaining power and position, and they have reconsidered their opinions as to the merits of that interest which was the first to resort to violence. Anti-slavery counts its converts by thousands, and not the least zealous of these are the many Democrats who have for years underestimated the evils of slavery and overestimated their constitutional obligations to it. It begins to be seen that in its effect on individuals it is pernicious; that if, in a state of bondage, slaves are civilized it is at the expense of their masters, who are barbarized by the process; that as a system of labor it is, in many of the states where it prevails, wasteful, do-tive, unprofitable; and that as an element of political power, it is restive, overbearing, and unjust. Its history is full of horrors. It kept South Carolina and other states in a state of craven submission to Britain during the Revolution; it impeded, after the Revolution, the most serious of the difficulties which arose in perfecting our Union; it has claimed for itself recognition and privileges which no other interest in the country has dared to aspire to, and it has finally assaulted, with deadly intent, the government and the Constitution itself.

The chief weapon of slavery, for many years, has been terror. It has threatened war, bloodshed, violence, devastation, a dissolution of the Union, if its claims were not conceded. But the sting has been, or will be, removed by its menaces when their weakness is proved. If the Union cannot be dissolved, if war will not extort from us what we refuse to persuasion, and the claims of slavery, on its own merits, cannot enlist our sympathies, nor command our votes, what is its condition? It is the jackass stripped of its lion's skin; it is the whipped bull of the ring, whose defeat is more humiliating in proportion as his brag was noisy and ferocious. The Constitution re-established over the revolted states, in its own name and not under color of war against slavery, is nevertheless fatal to slavery as a political power, because the only strength of that institution as a political power, apart from the right of representation as a political power, is in the right of representation yielded to it in the Constitution, was in its supposed capacity to break up our Union and forever destroy our peace, if its claims, freshly renewed every day for further favors, were not acceded to.

Traitors in Office.

With such an exhibition as the following of persons holding office at Washington, there can be no wonder that the southern traitors were advised of every important movement going on:

Treasury Department	45	29
Department of the Interior	20	15
Post Office Department	11	12
War Department	35	5
Navy Department	8	5
Attorney General's Office	15	5
Department of State	2	1
Employed about the Capital	7	4
Miscellaneous	8	1
Total	143	75

This is a beautiful exhibit for union men to look at, and if removed will no doubt raise a howl of distress from the Day Book democracy; but off with their heads say we.

## From the Albany Evening Journal.

Is it a Real or Mimic War?

Senator Breckinridge, who is alleged and believed, was concerned in a conspiracy to seize the capital, in February, and become the head of a provisional government, after doing what mischief he could at Washington attempted to execute the people of Baltimore to a renewal of violence. And this was permitted! The presence of five or six regiments is required to preserve the peace of Baltimore. And yet a known and avowed enemy, in time of war, is allowed to go there and in a public harangue endeavor to stir up rebellion!

Popular sentiments, fortunately, was divided, and a few Union men were enabled to drown the voice of the traitor. But why was he not arrested? Where and when, in the history of rebellions, were arch-traitors thus tolerated? How many noblemen have been hurried "to the tower" for offenses venial compared with those of Breckinridge? How long would Louis Napoleon have reigned if he had dealt thus tenderly with his enemies? What would be the fate of Senator Wilson if he should attempt to address a secession audience, or even venture into secession territory? "A halloo, and the first tree!"—Indeed Union citizens of secession states are hung, or hunted away from their burning mansions and confiscated estates.

But here the order of things is reversed.—We have been forced into an unnatural war, all the horrors of which fall upon loyal citizens, without provoking retaliation. Rapacity and ferocity—fire and rapine—the jail and the gibbet, distinguishing one side, while magnanimity and forbearance characterize the other! The skulking miscreants around Arlington, Alexandria, Fairfax, &c., &c., who shoot our sentinels, when brought in as prisoners are released on taking the oath of allegiance! Hissing traitors who keep the enemy informed of all our movements, reside unmolested, in Washington; and until very recently, if not now, occupy desks, in some of the departments, receiving pay from the government for betraying its secrets!

It is needless to say that this ill-judged and ill-deserved forbearance emboldens traitors and disheartens loyal citizens. But it may not be unprofitable to say—and we say it with emphasis—that this condition of things is *unendurable, and will not be endured.* This turning of the other cheek to the smiter must cease. More than enough for these humiliations were endured before the war existed. We must now have "an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth"—blow for blow, and blood for blood.

Actual war, all the severities of which have been visited upon Union men, has existed for a third of a year, costing us more than three thousand lives and more than an hundred million dollars. The prosecution of the war calls for still greater sacrifices. Meanwhile business is paralyzed, property depreciated, and labor unrequited. The sufferings and penalties of war must not, therefore, be all on our side. When such men as Breckinridge come among us, stirring up rebellion, if the government does not deal with them the people will.

The enemy strikes wherever he finds a weak or defenseless point. If a Union visitor is up, javelin is thrust by it; if a seaman is found in our armor, his wearer is pierced. Privateers, to our great shame and great annoyance, cruise with safety, capturing our commercial cities. We held Fort Sumpter, but allowed rebels, in reach of its guns, to construct the fortifications and batteries to which it was surrendered. We hold Fort Pickens, but in reach of its guns permit the enemy to intrench and fortify.

We have a NAVY—a navy which in other wars was not only our means of defense, our pride and glory, but the terror of our enemies. What has that navy done, or what is it doing, with effect, in this war? Has it rendered the blockade efficient? Has it achieved glory or won laurels? Where, along the extended and exposed coast of rebellion, has the navy made its mark? Where and in what way has it annoyed and harassed an enemy who is constantly annoying and harassing us?

Is it not time, we ask earnestly, that this war should assume all the features and inflict all the penalties of war? Can the government afford, any longer, to invent mitigations or indulge sympathies? Lie and spirit must be imparted to the war, and real confidence restored, by a radical reform in this respect. The enemy must be struck at wherever he can be hurt. Exposed places invite attack all along the coast. The Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, &c., either all of which states have harbors, villages and cotton fields at our mercy, are not even menaced; and, instead of being required to defend themselves, they send their regiments to be almost in sight of the capital!

We cannot close this desultory but earnest article better than by subjoining the following extract from a letter from an eminent American, just received, and dated—

LONDON, July 21.—I hope soon to hear of vigorous action in the field, and vigorous action out of it, upon all traitors. People with whom I converse on these topics, on both sides of the channel, don't know what to make of us in these respects, and inquire if this business is serious or only boy's play. If the Savannah pirates are not hanged I hope the judge will be. There is mischief brewing here in the way of privatising, and I am anxious that those projecting such enterprises should realize that a fatal result awaits them.

God Save our Nation.

BY WILLIAM HAMMOND.

O! God, save our nation, Who gained our proud flag fire; Preserve our sacred banner, Now floating to the skies.

O! God, stand with our freedom, Who for our country fight; Give them all strength to conquer, Who battle for the right.

Stand by our nation's noble flag, Let not its folds be torn; Stand by our trusty soldiers, Who by it, have been sworn.

Let not our country's emblem Be trampled in the dust; No, let its folds be lifted—That freedom's sacred trust!

Smite all traitors from the land, Let not our flag be torn; Help our hearts to lit it now, And love for right inspire.

O! God, preserve our country, Snatch us from oblivion—We're standing on the brink.

O! we ask it, in thy strength, And in thy holy will, Rebuke the horrid ill of war; Command it—"Peace be still."

But if there must be fighting, O! God, be with the right; Give them all strength to conquer, Who for our country fight.

No Commerce with Rebels.

WASHINGTON D. C. AUG. 10.

The President to day issued the following proclamation, under the recent act of Congress for the suppression of the insurrection.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, On the 15th day of April, the President of the United States, in view of an insurrection against the Laws, Constitution, and government of the United States, which had broken out within the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and in pursuance of the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose," approved February 28th 1795, did call forth the militia to suppress said insurrection and cause the laws of the Union to be duly executed, and the insurgents have failed to disperse by the time directed by the President, and

Whereas, Such insurrection has since broken out, and yet exists within the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas; and whereas the insurgents in all the said states claim to act under authority of the laws of the United States, and are reprobated by the person exercising the functions of government in such state or states, or in the part or parts thereof, in which combinations exist, nor has such insurrection been suppressed by said states.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved July 13, 1861, do hereby declare that the inhabitants of the said states of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Florida, (except the inhabitants of that part of Virginia lying west of Alleghany mountains, and of each other parts of the state, and the other states herein before named, as may maintain a loyal adherence to the Union and the Constitution, or may be from time to time occupied and controlled by the forces engaged in the dispersion of said insurgents), are in a state of insurrection against the laws of the United States, and that all commercial intercourse between the same and the inhabitants thereof, with the exceptions aforesaid, and the citizens of other states and other parts of the United States, is unlawful and will remain unlawful until such insurrection shall cease or has been suppressed, and that all goods and chattels, wares and merchandise coming from any of said states, with the exceptions aforesaid, into other parts of the United States, without the special license and permission of the President, through the Secretary of the Treasury, or proceeding to any of said states, with the exceptions aforesaid, shall be seized and forfeited to the United States, and that from and after fifteen days, from the issuing of this proclamation, all ships and vessels belonging to the whole or in part to any citizen or inhabitant of any of said states, with said exceptions, found at sea or in any port of the United States, shall be forfeited to the United States; and I hereby enjoin upon all district attorneys, marshals, and officers of the revenue and of the military and naval forces of the United States to be vigilant in the execution of said act and in the enforcement of the penalties and forfeitures imposed or declared by it, leaving any party who may think himself aggrieved thereby to make application to the Secretary of the Treasury for the remission of any penalty or forfeiture which the said secretary is authorized by law to grant, if, in his judgment, the special circumstances of any case shall require such remission.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the city of Washington this 10th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-sixth.

By the President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Charleston Mercury calls the Yankees troops now threatening the South "tin pedlars."

It is true that the Yankees have generally in their visits South, peddled tin, but we guess they mean to peddle lead this time.—Frantic.

## Senator Douglas's Last Letter.

A friend of Senator Douglas has hands to the National Intelligencer, for publication, a copy of the following letter from him on the state of the country:

CHICAGO, May 10.

MY DEAR SIR: Being deprived of the use of my arms for the present by a severe attack of rheumatism, I am compelled to avail myself of the services of an amanuensis, in reply to your two letters.

It seems that some of my friends are unable to comprehend the difference between arguments used in favor of an equitable compromise, with the hope of averting the horrors of war, and those urged in support of the government and the flag of our country, when war is being waged against the United States, with the avowed purpose of producing a permanent disruption of the Union and a total destruction of its government.

All hope of compromise with the cotton states was abandoned when they assumed the position that the secession of the Union was complete and final, and that they would never consent to a reconstruction in any contingency—not even if we would furnish them with a blank sheet of paper and permit them to inscribe their own terms.

Still the hope was cherished that reasonable and satisfactory terms of adjustment could be agreed upon with Tennessee, North Carolina and the border states, and that whatever terms would prove satisfactory to these loyal states would create a Union party in the cotton states which would be powerful enough at the ballot box to destroy the revolutionary government, and bring those states back into the Union by the voice of their own people. This hope was cherished by the Union men North and South, and was never abandoned until actual war was levied at Charleston and the authoritative announcement made by the revolutionary government at Montgomery that the secession flag should be planted upon the walls of the Capital at Washington and a proclamation issued inviting the pirates of the world to prey upon the commerce of the United States.

These startling facts, in connection with the boastful announcement that the ravages of war and carnage should be quickly transferred from the cotton fields of the North, furnish conclusive evidence that it was the fixed purpose of the secessionists utterly to destroy the government of our fathers and obliterate the United States from the map of the world.

In view of this state of facts there was but one path of duty left to patriotic men. It was not a party question, nor a question involving partisan policy; it was a question of government or no government; perative of duty of every Union man, every friend of constitutional liberty, to rally to the support of our common country, its government and flag, as the only means of checking the progress of revolution and of preserving the Union of states.

I am unable to answer your questions in respect to the policy of Mr. Lincoln and cabinet. I am not in their confidence, as you and the whole country ought to be aware. I am neither the supporter of the partisan policy nor the apologist of the errors of the administration. My previous relations to them remained unchanged; but I trust the time will never come when I shall not be willing to make any needed sacrifice of personal feeling and party policy for the honor and integrity of the country.

I know of no mood in which a loyal citizen can so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the flag, the constitution, and the Union, under all circumstances, and under every administration, regardless of party politics, against all assailants, at home and abroad. The course of Clay and Webster toward the administration of Jackson, in the days of no lification, presents a noble and worthy example for all true patriots. At the very moment when that fearful crisis was precipitated upon the country, partisan strife between Whigs and Democrats was party policy for the honor and integrity of the country.

The Gulf which separated party leaders in those days was quite as broad and deep as that which now separates the Democracy from the Republicans. But the moment an enemy rose in our midst, blotting the dismemberment of the Union and the destruction of the government, the voice of partisan strife was hushed in patriotic silence. One of the brightest chapters in the history of our country will record the fact that during this eventful period the great leaders of the opposition, sinking the partisan in the patriot, rushed to the support of the government, and became its ablest and bravest defenders against all assailants until the conspiracy was crushed and abandoned, when they resumed their former positions as party leaders upon political issues.

These acts of patriotic devotion have never been deemed evidence of infidelity or political treachery, on the part of Clay and Webster, to the principles and organization of the old whig party. Nor have I any apprehension that the firm and unanimous support which the Democratic leaders and masses are now giving to the Constitution and the Union will ever be deemed evidence of infidelity to Democratic principles, or a want of loyalty to the organization and creed of the Democratic party. If we hope to gain and perpetuate the ascendancy of our party, we should never forget that a man cannot be a true Democrat unless he is a loyal patriot.

With the sincere hope that these, my conscientious convictions, may coincide with those of my friends, I am, very truly, yours,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

To Virgil Hickox, Esq., Chairman State Democratic Committee.