



THE WATCHMAN.

K. S. SEELY AND J. S. BARNHART, EDITORS.
BELLEFONTE, PENNA.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1860.
FOR SALE.

The undersigned being desirous of abandoning the Printing business, offers for sale his interest in the Democratic Watchman. The establishment is a paying one, having about 1000 subscribers and a fair share of Job Work and Advertising. Any person wishing to embark in the business, would not find a more pleasant location. Possession given on the first day of January next.
S. S. SEELY

The Election.
The election came off on last Tuesday, decidedly in favor of the Republicans, as we all expected. In Bellefonte Borough the Democrats are beaten 42 votes which is a Democratic gain over the Governor's election. We are unable to give the full returns of the different townships in this week's paper, and will wait for the official. We had no expectation of carrying the County knowing that our party was discouraged from their late defeat and that they would not come out to the election. The State has gone for Lincoln by a large majority.

Bell and Everett have carried Virginia and Maryland.
Lincoln and Hurd have carried New York, Ohio, Illinois and Indiana.
Douglas and Johnson have carried Missouri.

Mr. Cameron on Lincoln's Cabinet, if Elected.

A Harrisburg correspondent of the New York Tribune says that it is the opinion of Senator Simon Cameron that Mr. Seward will be elected the post of Secretary of the State by Lincoln if elected. This is in direct contrast to what Mr. Corwin writes in the letter to Mr. Hodge. In that letter Mr. Corwin not only says that Mr. Lincoln tells him, that, if elected, it is his purpose to execute the Fugitive Slave Law as far as regards every State throughout the North, until a letter to him to accomplish his purpose shall be enacted—but also that he will maintain the right of any future State to be admitted into the Union with slavery in its Constitution, if it please so decide on coming to frame that instrument; and also that he will oppose all efforts to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia against the consent of its legal voters and without full compensation to the owners of slaves in the District. He further states in the same letter that Lincoln avows his determination to offer the post of Secretary of State to Hon. Wm. C. Rives of Va. and to call upon his cabinet Mr. Fish, Mr. Bates and Mr. Ewing of Mr. Vinton, of Ohio. There can be no doubt whatever that Lincoln does not hesitate to avow to his confidential friends that those who expect him to aid in the destruction of the Government by assaying to incorporate the principle of suppressing conflictualism in his administration, rest under a profound mistake.

We Want Money.

We don't like to be continually dunning our subscribers, but must do with the plain talk and tell them that we need money. Our necessities have frequently been laid before them a dozen times, and they are still slow to contribute. We have imported some of them with the modesty which is commendable and yet many have paid little or no regard to our demands. We will again try to do this in the PAY UP. The November term of court will pass an excellent opportunity to do so. Money we must have and we will get it. We can't get it by publishing a newspaper without getting paid, and what is more we don't intend to. We have labored most assiduously through one of the most important political struggles ever experienced in this country, and the demands upon our energies have been of such a nature as to preclude the possibility of giving much attention to our finances. Our time shall be more occupied in relation to the business of our office in future, and will say to some of our delinquents that *we will be imposed upon them no longer* and immediate attention is not given to paying off their indebtedness in our future the close of the second week of the November term of Court.

FATHERS IN BALTIMORE. Great excitement prevails in Baltimore over the suspension of Josiah Lee & Co.'s banking house. The firm consists of Goyer & Brothers, who succeeded Lee, Carter & Dalrymple, and have been doing business under the name of Josiah Lee & Co. The house is one of the oldest and best known in Baltimore, having been in operation for more than forty years. The failure was caused by the recent depression in stocks. The stock and banking house of Appleton & Co., according to current rumor, has also suspended from a similar cause. The failure of Josiah Lee & Co. is said to be a bad one—the liabilities are at least \$500,000. The assets are placed in the hands of trustees.

WHEAT.—Since the first of August there has been received at Milwaukee and Chicago no less than ten million bushels of wheat. Since the same date there has been received at Buffalo nine million bushels. The Buffalo Commercial says: "What is hardly a moiety of the grain trade, even when we include with it the receipts of flour. Thus, reducing flour to wheat, our total grain receipts, from the opening of navigation to the close last week, have been 25,804,270 bushels. We estimate the year's receipts of grain at this rate not less than 32,000,000 bushels of

Latest Foreign News.

The rebellion in China is still progressing. The rebels were expected at Shanghai every day, and measures of defence were being inaugurated by the foreign residents of that city. A volunteer rifle corps, consisting of foreigners, was about to be instituted. Mr. Ward, the American minister, and Lord Edgerton and Baron Gros, the ministers of England and France, were in the vicinity of Shanghai. Later advices, by way of Hong Kong, state that the rebels had made an attack on Shanghai, but were compelled to retire. The Chinese were confident of being able to defend their city, although the rebels were in the neighborhood preparing for another attack.

The allied fleet has anchored a few miles from the mouth of Peking. The debarcation commenced on the 1st inst.—the French securing the honor of first landing by jumping into the water and wading ashore. The forts of the Peh tang Village, having been previously abandoned by the Chinese, were occupied by the allies next day. The position of the Chinese on the Peh river, is represented to be a very strong one, and, in addition to these fortifications, they have two bodies of troops, one numbering 40,000, and the other from 40,000 to 50,000. It was expected that the attack would certainly be made on the 12th or 13th, as a longer delay might result in a great deal of sickness, from the malarial air of the marshes.

CALIFORNIA.—The steamship Southern Light arrived at New York yesterday with advices from California, Central and South America. The following is a summary of the news: The ultimatum of the American government had been rejected by Peru, so far as the L. L. Thompson, Goetz and Sartoria claims are concerned. This refusal would compel the American Minister to demand his passports. The Ship Leonel M. Hale was partially burned in the 5th ult. at Callao. The Peruvian frigate Callao was sunk at the dry dock at San Lorenzo on the 12th of October. The accident occurred by the stove-boiler of the dock giving way, causing the vessel to roll over and sink. The frigate was being docked with all her crew on board, when some stove-boiler of the dock gave way, causing the vessel to pitch over, when she rapidly filled with water, and sunk. A great number of people were killed, including men, women and children, and the sick in the hospital, all of whom perished. All the particulars of the disaster were not known at the latest date; but it was believed that the number killed would reach one hundred and fifty. In Nicaragua Martinez was at the head of affairs. Ministers Dimity was endeavoring to arrange with him for the settlement of American claims but thus far without success. There was some difficulty between the American and British forces, occasioned by the arrest of an American officer for refusing to respond to the challenge of a British soldier. Panama was in a state of excitement, on account of rumors that were in circulation relative to another attack on the town by the negroes. The troops are still on guard. Com. Vandenberg had made the government an offer for the transit but it was not accepted. Advances from Guayaquil state that Flores was disbanding his forces, but that the Peruvian President Castilla, still remained on hostile attitude, and was seeking permission from Congress to declare war again with Ecuador.

OREGON.—MASSACRE OF INDIANS. The last arrival from Oregon brings dates from Vancouver, a town on the Columbia river, to the 2d inst. H. Schuber had just arrived at that place with news of the massacre by the Snake Indians of an entire entire grain train, consisting of forty six persons, nineteen of whom were men and the balance women and children. The party was first attacked about fifty miles west of Salmon Falls on the 9th of September. This attack lasted about an hour. The Indians then withdrew and allowed the train to proceed fifty miles, when they again attacked the train. This fight lasted two days, and one night after the affair of the 13th the Indians killed persons of all the whole train in the camp of six men, who long remained unburied after traveling through the woods for five days. The survivors were again attacked and five of the party killed. Mr. S. Huber alone escaped by hiding in the bushes. He traveled seven days without food. He was found in a weakened condition by some persons who took him to the Dr. C. O'Brien's men on the party six were discharged soldiers from Fort Hall. Mr. Schuber is the only survivor. He says that the six men who fled from back did not leave until the Indians had completely possession of the train and from the streams of the women and children he would have believed that the whole party was butchered.

NARBONNE ESCAPED FROM LAZAR. Law without success. Escaped from Lazare Paraway, living at Westchester, Md., narrowly escaped Lynch law last week. If he had been arrested he would have been hanged. The warrant against him was issued by Judge Galloway, one of the most excellent and amiable young ladies in the county, took a stroll alone to Sunset Hill, where she was sketching some views of the ground and picturesque scenery around it, when she was suddenly approached by Paraway. Alone and unprotected she suddenly became almost frantic with fear when she entered into a struggle with him, which he had commenced to leave her, to which the young lady threatened to knock her head off if she attempted to escape or scream. She had no money, but gave him a line, when just at that opportune moment Charles Stuller, who was out gunning, here in sight, when the rebels were left and went to Stuller with almost composure and exhibited the ring, which he said, the young lady gave him. Hastily returning home, Miss G. discovered to the family what had occurred, the neighbors soon got wind of it, formed an impromptu committee of vigilance, arrested the young scoundrel, and would have lynched him on sight had they not been previously warned. He was finally committed for trial.

OPINION OF THE PRINCE.—The Prince of Wales left \$150 to be distributed among the servants of the Revue House, in Boston. It is stated that the Revue House for \$2,000 repaired the entrance of the Prince of Wales and his suite at the Revue House, a like sum having been paid at the Continental, in Philadelphia, and Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York. The Prince also paid \$1,300 for the use of the steamer Daniel Drew, on the trip from New York to West Point.

PEN, PASTE & SCISSORS.

As a man drinks, he generally grows reckless. In his case, the more drinks the fewer scruples. Bow to destiny. One of these days may be polite and return your bow. Laughing after dinner is a better stomach to promote digestion than cheese, champagne, or pills.

A Holbein, lately arrested in London, swallowed his false mustache, and thus prevented his identification. A celebrated writer says that in sleep we are especially open to heavenly influences. How about the nightmare!

It has been discovered up in Canada that Gaidiabi is of Troopis descent—no more nor less than a "big Injun."

It is the opinion of the doctor that the lawyer gets his living by plunder, while the Lawyer thinks the doctor gets his by pillage.

Never flatter yourself that you have obtained the perfection of politeness, unless you can pull a man's nose without giving him offence.

Tomish—Some dirty water left by the Prince of Wales in a basin in his apartment at Quebec, was bottled and sold at four shillings a vial to some of his toasting admirers.

A negro being caught stealing from a hen roost, excused himself by saying—'that he only came down to see if the chickens sleep wad day (eyes open)'

Mr. Jones, don't you think marriage is a means of grace? Certainly, anything is a means of grace that leads to repentance. Exit Jones, working in the lead of a brown handkerchief.

It was deemed worth telegraphing from Quebec to a New York paper that the Prince of Wales has had out and the Barber shed the locks shorn from the head of the son of royalty at a high price to the ladies.

Being in love and having the toothache is much alike. When a tooth aches it is difficult to tell which one it is on account of the sympathy existing between that and the others, and it is equally difficult to tell which one to give in a box of pretzels only.

A Portugal paper says that Gen. Tom Thumb is to take a wife from that city, the handsomest and accomplished daughter of one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens. She is said to be very pretty, below the ordinary height, and hence to quite a large estate.

Mr. J. W. Ferny was burned in a factory on last Friday evening, at Reading Pa. by some juvenile Democrats who thought to inaugurate the course which he took in the last State election. He was represented by a figure of straw, holding in his hand a copy of the Press.

The habit of drinking can be cured by giving the drinkers all the liquor they want to drink all the time. We know of two in our own experience who were cured in three weeks. One picked out of a fourth-story window and ran a cutting into his head. The other didn't get up one morning and has now a cauliflower growing over his head in the grave yard.

An Irishman discovered a part of the wood work of a chimney piece on fire, that endangered the whole house. He rushed up stairs to his master, and announced the alarming intelligence. Down he rushed with him. A large kettle of water was on the fire. "Will you don't you get out the fire," cried the man. "Why, you fool, pour the water upon it."—Surely a hot water bath.

The Baltimore Patriot says:—The newly-married Miss Mattie Taylor, daughter of Colonel Taylor of Covington Kentucky and a relative of the late President Taylor, has received from the Prince of Wales a diamond brooch, surmounted by his crest as a souvenir of the pleasure for company she afforded him in dancing with his Royal Highness at the late Cincinnati Ball.

Beauty, like holsters, will spoil in time. Kisses, like ice, will melt. Words are but air, love is only a bubble bright but full of the light of fancy. Touch'd by the rough reality of life it is nothing. Hope, the plaything of the hour, departs the seconds cease, money, the god men worship, longety, new out of cloud, remains little as possible, and only out of the fashion, profane, an excellent substitute for knowledge.

TARDINESS OF NEWCASTLE ON THE PRINCE'S VISIT.—The Philadelphia correspondent says that the Duke of Newcastle speaking on the subject of the Prince's visit to this country, to a gentleman of that city said:—I wish it could be stated upon my authority that the visit of the Prince of Wales to the United States would have either than the visit of Napoleon. Even if he were here I am not sure that it would be anything more than a political farce, with what allusion, his mother, the Queen, is regarded here by all classes, and he has been deeply touched by the consideration extended to him upon his recent visit. Above all the entrance look with him a sense of strong personal obligation for the warmth and kindness of his reception here, and for the English are not ungrateful. He will be shared by all classes at home as if it were rendered to themselves. To be frank with you, this visit will decidedly make England and America better acquainted with each other. Should the question of difference ever arise, depend upon it, the Prince will frankly protest against it, alleging in support of his views his personal familiarity with the character and the abundant resources of a country which rivals England in the arts of peace, and can summon three million of volunteer well-disciplined soldiers to fight for her, if the misfortune of war should arise.

THREE DAY VISITS THE SEYDL.—All visits to the place of the Queen of England are restricted by custom, to three days; the first for the arrival, the second day for the departure, and the last day for the departure. The Prince of Wales has "rightly" observed this practice in his tour through the United States, never stopping more than three days in any place, unless Sunday intervened. Many families would rejoice to have this fashion introduced into the United States.

An Eloquent Appeal for Democratic Principles.

The Philadelphia papers containing the report of a speech delivered at National Hall, in Philadelphia, on Thursday evening the 21st inst., to a large Democratic Mass Meeting, by our fellow townsmen, Ira C. Mitchell, Esq., from which we extract the following:—

The Chairman introduced Mr. Ira C. Mitchell, of Bellefonte, Centre county, Pennsylvania, who spoke substantially as follows:—

REMARKS OF IRA C. MITCHELL.
FELLOW CITIZENS: I have just travelled from the west by the swift winged railroad car, over her romantic hills and along her blooming valleys, to meet in this metropolis the thousands here tonight assembled to pay tribute to the principles which underlie this glorious fabric of a Government. As I was hurried along, I was led to exclaim, whence all this unexampled rejoicing? Whence this evidence of human freedom and of human greatness? The recognition of my country's history replied, "All are the offspring of Democratic principles."

Who that is permitted to witness all this can refrain from exclaiming, in the exuberance of his spirit, "I thank God that I am an American citizen!" The same American citizen, who has created this Republic, who has created the stars and stripes of our flag, and who waits the bow the law in reverence for the principles of popular government which they symbolize. So far as government affects the prosperity of a nation or the welfare of a people, who dare deny that all we are the work of the Democratic party? Hold fast, as we have done, the reins of power at home, as we have done, the reins of power abroad, since the days of Washington; advocate, as we have, all the great principles that have been engrained upon the institutions of our country; we can justly claim, even were it in the hour of final dissolution, that we are the best government on human freedom a colossal monument.

I boldly trust that we have met tonight simply in the proud character of American citizens. I am willing that all Democrats shall forget their name and task that man of all other parties shall be guided by the light of reason, who will require that this great nation, when the right of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery, between those who maintain the Constitution intact, and those who denounce and oppose it, between those who respect all constitutional judicial tribunals and those who set up their own courts and opinions in opposition thereto, be determined by the voters, who are the enforcement of the law and those who resist all laws of which they do not approve. The issue is a plain one. Choose you which master you will serve in view of the solemn responsibility that rests upon you. The true issue is the relation of the States to the Federal Union—avoiding all confusion of authority and conflict of power.

The speaker then addressed to the powers of Congress to show that that body had no authority to enact laws for the government of individuals, and after alluding to the Reading electoral ticket as pledged to the nomination of the Charleston Convention, and urging Democrats to support it, and thus defeat Lincoln and sectionalism, and secure the future organization of the party for Douglas and popular sovereignty. He retired amid great applause.

HOW THE ROYAL PARTY ROLL-TEN-PINS.—The royal party roll very badly. Any of our New Yorkers could beat the whole string and not had try. A ten strike is a matter of congratulation with the whole party, all clapping their hands, and saying "good." Elliot, rolling a slow large ball makes the most hits. St. Germain rolls with a great deal of accuracy, but does not play with a ball which happens to topple over. All of the party smokes during the performance, and large number of cherry cobbles were ordered up and consumed, so that inaccuracy being substituted for accuracy. Perhaps this latter part of the programme is the real attraction after all, for sherry cobbles are great favorites of the Abolitionists who visit the States. The royal party remained in the alley until after 12, and this was all the ball they attended.

THE UNQUITT OF PATENTS. The Scientific American, in noticing a new patent for lowering ceilings into groves, indulges in the following strain in reference to patents. The life of this age, most assuredly, is an age of patent inventions. The most important men which have been woven on a wrapp'd loom, from yarn spun on a patent frame, and drawn his first drop of nourishment from his mother's breast through a patent nipple, should be the first families a patent doll, the boy whisks a patent top or plays with a ball which is made under one of the most reliable patents of the age. In later life we pull on a french yoke shirt, which with the rest of our clothes is sewed on a patent machine with a patent thread, and in our patent boots and our very boots are made of patent leather. We use in the morning from a patent sloper, spring bed, under the patent fastenings of our windows, roll up our patent curtains upon the patent rods of our doors, which were constructed by patent machinery, and go down to our office, which is made in a patent Old Dominion collection. We write with one of Morton's pens, which we dip into patent ink, and in our patient stand, thus surrounded by patents, we pass our life, which is filled with gurgling dreams of making a splendid fortune by some patent invention of our own till at last we are placed in a patent burial case, and lowered from a patent tier into its final place of rest.

ENCOUNTER BETWEEN COWS AND GREENS. We clip the following from the West High Land (C. W.) Journal of September 20. On Thursday afternoon, the 15th of about twenty negroes, belonging to Mr. F. Hoag, farmer, Blythe, wandered from the Links, where they usually feed, into a field near Crofton, where four cows were grazing. The cows, on seeing them, followed furiously, and presently setting themselves boldly to shoulder like soldiers, they made a run at the green. This they repeated several times, when one of the green getting detached from the flock, was run upon by the cows one of which caught it upon its horns, and tossed it up in the air. After it fell, the four cows set upon it and killed it. By this time an alarm was given by some persons who had witnessed the strange scene, and two men went to the rescue with a dog. While driving the green out of the field, the cows again gave chase after the dog, men and green, and it was with some difficulty that they got clear off.

ELECTION RETURNS: GREAT TRIUMPH!

LOOK WHAT THE DEMOCRATS DID!!!

Men openly denounce the Supreme Court of the United States. Lincoln himself has boldly proclaimed the doctrine of "an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces," and has said that "this Union cannot endure half slave and half free—it must become all one or the other."

There can be but two sides to this aggro question, and but two parties based upon it—abolition and non-intervention. Slavery is either right or wrong constitutionally. We have nothing to do with its moral aspect until we are prepared to risk the experiment of destroying the Constitution made by our fathers; and trust the Abolitionists to renounce the States under one of their own construction.

Slavery is politically wrong, then the most ultra abolitionist is the truest patriot and the best citizen. If it is right, then he is the worst—and the institution of slavery must come within the same rules and stand upon the same basis with all other questions of internal policy—subject to the legislation of the respective States and Territories, under constitutional restrictions, the measure of which shall be determined by the Federal courts.

But the Republican party, founding its notions of justice upon the principle that "slight makes right," emblazon upon its banners "no more slave States!" and the North, by the gradual abolition of slavery and the acquisition of free territory, having acquired the power they assert that we shall exert that power to take possession of the Territories of the West, and prevent our Southern brethren from an equal voice in the formation of the institutions of the new States. They persist in making a national question of slavery, and thus protracting the federal question which often has shaken the Union to its very centre.

The Democratic party, standing upon the broad doctrine of popular sovereignty, declares the right of the people of every State and every Territory "to decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits," subject to no restrictions. But such are imposed by the Constitution of the United States, the common law for us all, and the Supreme Court to fix those restrictions. Henceforth until negotiations put for ever at rest the contest will be between those who advocate all approaches toward centralization and all national agitations created by questions purely local, and those who claim the right of Congress to legislate upon the subject of slavery, between those who maintain the Constitution intact, and those who denounce and oppose it, between those who respect all constitutional judicial tribunals and those who set up their own courts and opinions in opposition thereto, be determined by the voters, who are the enforcement of the law and those who resist all laws of which they do not approve. The issue is a plain one. Choose you which master you will serve in view of the solemn responsibility that rests upon you. The true issue is the relation of the States to the Federal Union—avoiding all confusion of authority and conflict of power.

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Horrible Suicide.

One of the most horrible suicides heard of in the calendar of self destruction was enacted in East Flamborough, on Monday last, when James Black, of Newark, burned himself to death by sitting a pile of burning sticks! The facts of case are as follows:—Black had left a tavern for some twenty years in Pittsburgh about a year ago, in one of his fits of "blue devils" he beat his wife till her life despaired of, but through great care she recovered. He rented the tavern and went to Mount Forest and started in business a butcher, which did not prosper with a few months ago he removed to Clinton on the line of the Buffalo and Huron Road, where his family are at present, appeared very unwell, and told some of his acquaintances that this would be a last time they would meet—they had been Shake hands. The week passed on till Monday morning, when he was noticed going into a field where some boys were burnt brush, and he lay down on the burning pile all his clothes were burned off, he was a boy, gave the alarm when two Mr. R. Marshall's sons came and dragged him but he still persisted in going on. T tried to take him off the second time, but threatened them, when one ran for assistance to Mr. Martin, who with some old got him off, but he still wanted to rem on saying that was his doom. He was entirely wasted. Not a particle of cloth remained on him—He bore it all without any signs of torture, until taken Marshall's horse where he was attended by I Ghent, but medical aid was of no avail; lingered on for about eight hours when he came to his relief. —Gazette (C. W.) del. Fraser.

COMMON SENSE rules the masses of people, whatever the misnamed and mis-thought philosophers may say to the contra. Show them a good thing; let its merits clearly demonstrated, and they will not hesitate to give it their most cordial patronage. The masses have already ratified the judgment of a physician, concerning the visit of HOUSTETTER'S BITTERS, as may be seen by the immense quantities of this medicine which are annually sold in every portion of the land. It is now recognized greatly superior to all other remedies yet known for diseases of the digestive organs such as indigestion, dyspepsia, etc., for the various fevers that arise from derangement of those portions of the system. HOUSTETTER'S name is rapidly becoming household words, from Maine to Texas, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific. Try the article and be satisfied. Sold by all druggists in the world. See advertisement in other columns.

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A passenger on the train of cars which ran off track of the Fall River and Boston railroad early on Friday morning last says:—

Mrs. Drinkwater who had an arm torn off was sitting near the time of the accident, and was thrown down. She got up after the train stopped, and was left in the car, when she said to her companion, "believe my arm is gone." Her companion replied, "Oh no, it is only numb from bruise." A moment after she said, "It gone for I cannot find my hand." Her companion removed some of her clothing and found that the arm had been taken off at the socket of the shoulder. It was, after wards found under the car, with a clot still upon the hand.

Wm. H. Blair, use of *In the Court of Common Pleas, City of Philadelphia, No 228 Nov Term 1860*
Joseph J. Lingle *No 228 Nov Term 1860*
By virtue of a writ of Venuedition Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, upon the above judgment, to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at public outcry, at the Court House in Bellefonte in the said County of Centre, on Monday the 20th day of November, 1860, all the interest of the defendant, Jos J. Lingle, being the undivided fourth part in all that certain messuage tenement and tract of land situate on the waters of Trout Run and Mushroom Creek, in the Township of Rush, in the County of Centre, and the township of Newmarket in the County of Clearfield, containing seventy-seven hundred and thirty six acres, more or less, being held in common with A. J. Curran, D. J. Pruner and Geo. M. Hale all which said premises are described in a mortgage given by the said Joseph J. Lingle to the said A. J. Curran, D. J. Pruner and Geo. M. Hale in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Assembly of 13th June 1840 in reference to executions against land in said County of Centre. THOS. MCCOY, Sheriff's office, Bellefonte, Pa. October 23d 1860.

ORPHANS COURT SALE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre Co. there will be exposed to public sale on the premises on Wednesday the 20th of November, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day the following property, to wit:—A certain lot of ground situate in the Township of Patton bounded by lands of Daniel Ben. W. Ben. Daniel C. Young, John H. Ben. and John Ben. more or less, on which are erected a log dwelling house and stable, late the property of Hannah Young dead.

There one half the purchase money on confirmation of the sale the residue in one year, there after, with interest, to be secured by Bond and Mortgage. N. G. R 1860

NOTICE.
ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property purchased by me at sheriff's sale, as the property of Wm. Burchfield, and by me as co-tenant of said day the following property, to wit:—500 Acres Wheat and Rye, 200 down land, 25 acres of Grain in the ground, 22 acres of Corn in the ground, 1 Red Horse, 1 Bull, 1 Cow, 1 Pig, 1 Dog, 4 Sheep, 1 Stearns Wagon 1 old Cart, 1 Bug, 1 Straw Carrier, 1 Wind Mill, 1 Sled, 3 Flour, 1 Cultivator and Plow, 1 Colter, 1 Hoe, 1 Set of Hay Rakes, 1 Horse Rake, 1 set of Sprehls, 1 lot of Leathers, 1 lot of Shingles, 1 lot of Lumber, 1 lot of Kettle 1 Copper, Kettle, 1 Stig, 1 Store and one Grain Cradle. JOHN BRETT. Pine Grove Mills, Nov 1

ORPHANS COURT SALE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, the following described property will be exposed to public sale on Tuesday the 20th of Nov. 1860. All that certain tract of land situate in Boggs Township, said County, containing about 130 acres, twenty five or thirty acres of which is timber, and the residue is cleared land and other out buildings, now in the possession of Geo. W. Shope.

Terms one half on confirmation of sale, the residue in one year thereafter with interest to be secured by Bond and Mortgage. Adm. of JOHN T. HOOVER Oct 30, 1860 Adm. of James Holt Dec

NOTICE.
IS hereby given that the Pine Grove assessor, acting for the detection and apprehension of Horses thieve, have made application to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County for a Charter of Inseparability, and the said Court, after hearing the evidence, and finding that the persons named in the Charter are no sufficient reason, the next term will incorporate the same according to the said application. JOHN HOFFER Prot. Bellefonte Oct. 25, 1860.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Mark M. Guire late of Boggs township, dec'd. have been granted to the subscriber, who has been appointed executor of said estate, and who is ready to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate are requested to present them duly substantiated for payment to the undersigned. BALDWIN HUTCHINSON Adm. Nov. 1, 1860.