



THE WATCHMAN.

BELLEFONTE, PENNA.
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1861.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned being desirous of selling the Printing Business, office for sale, the establishment is a paying one having about 1,000 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.

CENTRE DRAGOONS.

The Centre Dragoons for some reason best known to themselves, did not parade on the 22d instant, as had been intended. So there was no demonstration of any kind, in this place, worthy of the memory of the immortal Washington.

THE WHEAT PROSPECT.

The present season is said by those whose interest it is to keep looked up in such matters to be an exceedingly favorable one for the growing of the wheat crop. So far as we have heard, the wheat fields throughout the State present a very flourishing appearance. Providence still smiles upon our land, notwithstanding the political troubles with which we are temporarily afflicted.

IT IS SAID THAT EX-SECRETARY FLOYD

is preparing a lengthy and elaborate defence of himself and official acts. He will take the ground that his acts were justified by precedent and the necessities of the Government. But the business of the Department could not proceed without some expenditure to relieve the Treasury, and that the Treasury Department and Congress are at fault in not properly providing for the fulfilment of the contract.

FENCIBLES PARADE.

The Fencibles were ordered out for parade on the 22d instant, but did not make their appearance. A few straggling soldiers however, were seen wandering about the streets. At two o'clock the band turned out and played a few tunes on the portico of the Court House, after which it returned to the Armory and dismissed. We understand that the Captain fined every member who did not make his appearance according to the call.

WE NOTICE FROM A WESTERN PAPER,

that our fellow townsman, Mr. Jas. B. Cook, a member of the "craft," has been distinguished himself in the way of giving popular lectures. We clip the following from the Rockford Daily News: A friend who heard the lecture before the South-Berkford Lyceum, at the School House last evening, says it was a fine effort, and was attentively listened to by an appreciative audience. Jas. B. Cook was the speaker, and his subject, "The Unity of the States or the Relations Between Individual and National Liberty."

WE NOTICE FROM CLEARFIELD,

exchange that the bridge over Clearfield creek two miles east of town, was carried off by the ice flood, a short time ago. The pier of the bridge at James Forrester's on the old Lewispike, was also torn away by the ice, thus rendering it unsafe to cross that one. The consequence is that hauling has in a great measure been suspended and the mails are now carried across the creek on a foot-log, and Mr. Johnson, of the Mansion House, runs a conveyance to and from the creek, with the mails and passengers.

THE LATEST.

The spring fashions for Philadelphia are already out in Philadelphia and of course will soon be introduced here by the "ton." The favorite style is a narrow plain in enormous squares. Our reporter contemporary of the *North American*, saw a sample yesterday, which he thus describes: "One bar rests upon the foot, the next at the knee and the third at the hip the fourth forming the waistband. The legs of the gentleman sporting these trowsers reminded us of the long loop-hole windows in the front of the Eastern Penitentiary. The color is a lively brick-red, barred with orange." There is a fashion that is a fashion.

A MAN KILLED.

On last Thursday evening, Mr. Andrew Luff, more familiarly known as the "milk man," was killed while engaged in hauling saw logs on the farm of Doctor Fairbank. It appears that a number of logs were lying on the side of a hill from which one of them had been detached from the bottom of the pile, and rolled to the foot of the hill. Here the unfortunate man was engaged in loading them on a sled, when another log started from the hill-side and caught him before he was able to make his escape. He leaves a wife and a large family of children, most of whom are small, to mourn his untimely end.

HOW TO MAKE A COAL FIRE.

If everybody knew how to make a coal fire, there would be more comfort inside and less smoke outside the houses in cold weather. During the "coal" plagues the Cockneys have been permitted to enjoy, the smoke is said to have settled down upon London like a dense fog. Nearly all this might have been prevented by knowing how to make a coal fire, which is: Before you throw on coals pull all the fire to the front of the grate, towards the bars, fill up the cavity at the back with the cinders or ashes which will be found under the grate, then throw on the coals. The gas evolved in the process of roasting the coals, will be absorbed by the cinders, and render them in an increased degree combustible. The smoke will thus be burnt, and a fine, glowing, smokeless fire will be the result.

Excellent — that cake.

Mr. Lincoln's Departure from Harrisburg.

Mr. Lincoln left Harrisburg, says the Patriot and Union, on Friday evening at six o'clock in a special train for Philadelphia, where he took the cars for Washington, and arrived in the Federal Capital before its denizens were out of bed. The programme previously arranged was for him to leave this place on Saturday morning for Baltimore, and to proceed to Washington in daylight. We understand that arrangements had been made at Baltimore for his reception, and that a committee were here to assure him there was not the least danger of his being assassinated on that city. But for some mysterious reason he departed from Harrisburg so secretly as to elude observation, and went all the way round by Philadelphia so as to avoid a change of cars at Baltimore. Even the person who drove him to the cars was not aware that the gentleman who stepped into the vehicle at Coverley's Hotel, disguised in a slouch hat, was the President elect of the United States on his way to the Capital to be inaugurated—never supposing it for a moment possible the President would depart in that secret and undignified manner.

Various reasons are assigned for this hasty exit.

One story has it, that Mr. Lincoln feared he would be assassinated at Baltimore. If this was the case, we don't believe the slightest grounds existed for his apprehension. It would only show the power of an accusing conscience. The wicked lie when no man pursueth. Another story is, that he fled for the purpose of avoiding the horde of ravenous office hunters assembled to lay siege to him; and that he feared he should be compelled to undergo the excessive fatigue of listening to another oration. And still another account says that he was summoned to Washington by Mr. Seward for high reasons of State.

Which of those stories are correct we will not undertake to say.

But there was certainly something ridiculous in a President elect of the United States making a triumphal progress to Washington, and counting observation and applause until he arrived at Harrisburg, and then leaving this place at night to finish his journey like a fugitive being pursued by the ministers of justice.

A REPUBLICAN COMPROMISE.

This is the New York Tribune's remedy.

"The true compromise for the crisis is to buy all the negroes of the border States, and thus convert them into Free States. Who would refuse to be taxed for such a purpose? Nobody who is not a fool or a traitor."

In other words, it proposes that the Southern owner shall sell his negro, worth \$1500, for \$200, the purchase money to be paid out of the United States treasury, into which the Southern States have contributed more than two-thirds of the receipts. The plan is to get about \$60,000,000 for a piece of property worth \$1500, for the privilege of raising his "nigger" to a position of social and political equality with himself! This is said to be a compromise with the South, and it is all that the Republicans will concede. If the Southerner thinks it is rather tough and refuses to "conclude" on such terms, he is to be hanged, shot, strangled, suffocated, annihilated and re-animated, by the warlike Greeley — N. Y. Day Book.

Messrs. HOFFER BROTHERS.

These gentlemen have recently purchased the dry goods store of Mr. George Jackson, formerly known as the T. R. Reynolds establishment of this place, and intend conducting the mercantile business on a very extensive scale. We are informed that it is their intention to deal largely in the grain and flour business. One of the partners intends leaving for the city in a few days to lay in a stock of spring and summer goods, which will be sold at lower rates than have ever been offered in Bellefonte heretofore. The Messrs. Hoffer Brothers need no encomiums from us, because they are known all over the county to be fair, honorable, upright men. They are deserving of success, and we predict for them a very liberal support. We will publish their advertisement in a short time, when we will give a more extended notice of their business.

WANT TO SEE ABE.

A number of our fellow townsmen went to Harrisburg last week to see "the elephant." They report having seen the veritable animal. He is one of rather elongated dimensions, standing perpendicular over six feet. They returned fully satisfied with having seen a full menagerie — Animals from different parts of the inhabitable globe were on exhibition, and whether those persons in attendance from these "diggins" got the worth of their money, we are not prepared to say. One thing we can say, if reports be correct, old Abe was on exhibition, and no doubt the Republicans of Bellefonte who went to see him, had their curiosity fully gratified.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

On Monday morning last, before daybreak, Fra Shotwell, a convict in the Clarion county jail, whose sentence was referred to several days ago, managed to get his iron off, and with the use of them picked a hole through the wall of the jail, and passed into the yard. He had some difficulty in scaling the wall, and was discovered and taken back just as he had reached the top. The guard examined the iron at twelve o'clock at night, and on going to the cell in the morning, the prisoner was not there. Shotwell said he would have given a thousand dollars for an hour's more time. The Sheriff started with the prisoner to the penitentiary on Tuesday morning.

FROM PENNSCOOLA.

We have some recent news, as late as the 7th inst., from Pennscola. Everything was being made ready for action, and the Colonel gave orders to prevent any reinforcements, and to stop any vessel coming in, unless under a flag of truce. Orders brought for Lieut. Stimmer, by Lieut. Pusum were, to be prepared for defence, and not to fire until attacked, and then to co-operate with such vessels as may be seen.

Muddy — the stream.

Mr. Lincoln's Speeches.

The short speeches made by the President elect at the various points in the course of his journey from Illinois to Washington, have elicited considerable comment from the press, and the opinion is freely expressed that they betray a most lamentable ignorance of the real state of the country, as well as a total lack of the qualities that the American people are accustomed to look for, in one who lays the least claim to statesmanship. The Republican journals, it is true, affect to admire these speeches for their brevity and good humor, but it is very plain to see that their praises are forced, and uttered under a painful consciousness that Old Abe, although he may have been a good rail splitter, is a decided failure in the Presidential line. Some of them find it necessary to enter into "explanations." Thus, the New York Commercial, as if oppressed with the conviction of the absurdity of Mr. Lincoln's singular declaration, that "nobody is suffering anything," tells us now that "the President elect was not speaking of local or commercial affairs, but in a broad, general, political sense, simply saying what we all feel, that the verbal expression of certain States has produced no crash or wreck of the Republic."

"Verbal" secession, "does our cotemporary say? If the Federal Government is powerless to execute a single law in any of the seceding States to day, the secession, it seems to us, is something more than "verbal."

Really no crisis—nothing going wrong—nothing that really hurts anybody," says Mr. Lincoln, but the N. Y. News asks:

"Does not the sweeping bankruptcy of our merchants, the stoppage of our manufactures, the universal stagnation of trade, and the tens of thousands of poor, laboring people thrown out of employment by the unrest of the times, hurt somebody?"

The Philadelphia Inquirer also shows that somebody has been "hurt" in that city:

"In this city full thirty per cent of the working population are idle. To realize the truth of this let every man note the dullness in his own peculiar trade or business; let him call to mind the large number of his friends, neighbors and fellow traders who walk the streets after day with nothing to do. His experience in this respect will be the type of all. Let him go into the large manufacturing establishments which, at this time, should be filled with busy hands, and observe the thinned ranks of the workmen and workwomen. From this cause a great deal of misery is being experienced. The universal stagnation of trade on that thoroughfare. Our hotels and mercantile warehouses, which by this time should be vocal with the hum and activity of the 'spring trade,' are dull and almost lifeless. The building permits, which in February a year ago numbered hundreds, now scarcely reach a dozen. It is stagnation everywhere. The man who does not see it is blind, and the public man who ignores it in the Legislature or in Congress commits a crime."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Express writes:

"The tone of levity and frolic which characterized the speeches of Mr. Lincoln, causes the hearts of our citizens to sink within them. They perceive already that he is not the man for the crisis, and begin to look upon an extraction from impending difficulties."

The Philadelphia Argus, commenting on Mr. Lincoln's speeches, remarks:

"When the people ask for bread he gives them a stone. He dispatches the most serious subjects with a joke, and asserts, with a smile, that the present crisis is purely artificial. The tariff and other kindred subjects, which should be familiar to every citizen aspiring to statesmanship, he acknowledges he does not understand. No adequate plan of action seems to have been matured by his administration but everything is to be left to chance. The humbling spectacle is thus presented of the President elect of this great confederacy indulging in the merest clap net of the politician, thanking the people for voting for him, and begging them to pardon his unfitness for the high office, and appealing to their sectional animosities. A universal reprobation comes to us through the press of the trifling and flippant remarks indulged in by the President elect."

The Philadelphia Ledger also says:

"We confess we are somewhat disappointed in the speeches which Mr. Lincoln is making while on his way to the seat of Government, where he is to be invested with the chief executive authority. To say nothing of the tone of these speeches, which is not always becoming the serious situation of affairs in which the country is now placed, the difficulties he has to encounter, the very beginning of his administration, and his own conduct in the land would approach with dread and hesitation. There is a degree of bipartisanship in his treatment of our national difficulties when he does approach that subject, even in a remote manner, that shows he is not yet sufficiently impressed with their real significance, and has not presented to his own mind a definite course of action which is likely to lead us to peace and safety. When Mr. Lincoln attempts to ignore the crisis which now threatens the existence of the government and the peace of the country, and declares that there is nothing wrong, or nothing which keeping cool on both sides will not correct, he shows a very shallow and superficial appreciation of our difficulties."

Oil in Centre County.

Our readers will not be a little surprised at the announcement that oil has been discovered in this county, but we are authorized to state, upon the most unmistakable evidence, that oil exists in Milesburg, two miles north of this place. Mr. Jonathan Bullock, a blacksmith by trade, having sunk a well on a lot upon which he had just completed a new dwelling, found the water so impregnated with oil as to be entirely useless for family purposes. A gentleman from that place having just returned from the oil regions in the western part of the State, brought with him a quantity of the oil in its crude state, and, upon comparing it with the oil found in Mr. Bullock's well, the specimens were found to be precisely the same. It will require further investigation to determine the intrinsic importance of this discovery, and as we understand Mr. Bullock intends to commence boring early next spring, we will defer further comment on the subject until after the "juggalar" is tapped—Central Press.

Hon. C. H. Van Wyck,

a representative in Congress from the State of New York, was severely cut with knives, and finally knocked senseless by a blow, shot, by three men on Capitol Hill, on Friday night. He shot one of his assailants with a revolver,

PREV, PAST & BOISSONS.

Robbin' Round—Poppy Potsgrove. You must tell some men a great deal to learn them a li-de.

The brightest dreams awaken to the darkest realities.

God often jets us stumble, to put us on our guard against a fall.

The Legislature of Kansas has postponed the election of two United States Senators until April.

The question in Stormtown is not who struck Billy Patterson, but who knocked Billy Bradly off his legs.

Unsocial of Snaarl says that love is a combination of diseases—an affection of the heart, and an inflammation of the brain.

A man named Wm. Weaver is confined in the Perry county jail awaiting his trial for poisoning his wife.

Query!—Were those men who embraced Lincoln so affectionately, at Cincinnati, on Tuesday, patriots, or office seekers?

Broken out—The oil fever, at Curwensville. Wonder if that town will succeed and join in with the "State" of Vengango!

Why is a man looking at a smashed up pumpkin like some of the Southern States? Because he is very likely to see one.

A young man, who, two years ago, inherited \$70,000, is now posing bills at Chicago. Highly talented, and a first class accountant, rum has ruined him.

It is very well for children to be lambs but a very bad thing for them to grow up sheep, and still worse for them to become young "bucks."

At a fair, down east, the reporter, under the head of "domestic arrangements," gives the following item: "Best bed comforter—Miss Susan Thompson."

True.—Many beautiful women while walking the streets, seem very angry if they are gazed at, and sadly disappointed if they are not.

"Wonder this child don't go to sleep," said an anxious mother to a female friend.

"Well, I don't," replied the lady; "its face is so dirty that it can't shut its eyes."

The Queen's Appeal.

The British Parliament was formally opened by the Queen in person, with great pomp, on the 5th inst. The Queen, according to custom, delivered a speech on the occasion. Her speech has a paragraph alluding to the American Revolution, as follows:

"Some differences have arisen among the States of the North American Union, great as they are, but which affect the happiness and welfare of a people nearly all of us subjects by descent, and closely connected with them by the most intimate and friendly relations. My heartfelt wish is that these differences may be susceptible of satisfactory adjustment. The interest which I take in the welfare of the people of the United States cannot be increased by the kind and cordial reception given by them to the Prince of Wales during his recent visit to the continent of America."

The Queen's speech is kind and considerate to us of "the North American Union," meaning all of us, North and South. It is an appeal from an august Woman abroad, to wrangling, meddling politicians at home. It is the invocation of a Monarchy to a Republic "to keep the peace." If the women of America would rise in the spirit of this Queen, no negro issues would ever part us asunder. Let our President elect imitate the kindness, the goodness, the spirit of conciliation shown by an illustrious Queen, who is as such opposed to slavery in the abstract, as he can possibly be, but who, as a woman of sense, would not break up a Nation upon it.

The Wages of Labor.

A bill of very great importance to laborers throughout the State, has passed the House, and been sent to the Senate for concurrence. It is entitled "an Act for the better security of the wages of laborers," and provides as follows:

"That all wages that may be due from the owner or officers of any manufacturing establishment, to any laborer or laborers in or about such establishment, for any period not exceeding six months immediately preceding the death or insolvency of such owner or officers, shall be a lien upon such establishment, and shall be first paid from the proceeds of the sale of such establishment; Provided, That the same be presented to the officer executing the writ before the distribution of the proceeds of the sale. The second section declares that, in case of the insolvency of any person, any partner, partnership, firm or incorporated company, all debts due, or owing to operatives or laborers for services performed for such partnership, firm or incorporated company, for any period not exceeding one year, shall first be paid for, and paid out of the effects or assets of said firm or company, in preference of, or before any other claim, except such claims as shall not impair or affect the right of the widow or children of any decedent to retain three hundred dollars as provided by existing laws of this Commonwealth."

Fortifying Charleston.

The work of fortifying Charleston harbor is being pressed with great vigor and skill. The chief of the engineer corps of that State, at the instance of the Governor and Executive Council, advertises in the Charleston papers of Friday for several hundred laborers to construct new defenses in that harbor. The State offers to pay for the services of the laborers, and to furnish them with provisions and quarters.

The collector of the port of Charleston gives official notice that all vessels from States not members of the Confederated States of America, (except Texas), will, from and after this date, be regarded as lawful, and, as such, must enter, clear, pay fees, and comply with all the laws and regulations in force on the 1st of November last. All duties must be paid in gold and silver.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S LIBRARY.

A portion of President Buchanan's library has been forwarded to his residence at Wheatland. The President expects to arrive home about the 4th or 5th of March, and will receive a warm welcome from his old neighbors and friends. It is stated that he will be accompanied home by Gen. Cass.

Democratic State Convention.

The State Convention of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, met on Thursday, the 21st inst. in Brant's Hall, at Harrisburg, and was called to order at 3 o'clock, P. M., by the Hon. Wm. H. Welsh, Chairman of the State Executive Committee. The Rev. Jno. W. Nevim, of Lancaster, one of the delegates from that county, was invited to open the proceedings with prayer.

There was full attendance of delegates from all the counties of the State. The whole Berks county delegation was present, except Daniel Buskirk, Esq., in whose place David L. Wenrich, Esq., was substituted, by the unanimous agreement of the delegation.

On motion of Judge Shannon, of Allegheny, the Hon. HENRY D. FOSTER, was chosen permanent President of the Convention, by acclamation. Messrs. W. W. Davis, of Bucks; J. R. Hunter, of Allegheny; and C. W. Carrigan, of Philadelphia, were chosen temporary Secretaries.

On motion, a Committee of one from each Senatorial district, was appointed to report the names of Vice Presidents and Secretaries for the permanent organization of the Convention; and a similar Committee was appointed on Resolutions. Berks county was represented on the Committee on Organization by the Hon. David Schall; and on the Committee on Resolutions, by J. L. Getz. The Convention then adjourned until 7 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at the appointed time, when the Committee on permanent organization reported the names of 23 Vice Presidents and 30 Secretaries—one from each Senatorial district. Gen. George M. Keim was the Vice President, and Chas. Kesler, Esq., the Secretary, from this district.

The Committee on Resolutions obtained leave to retire for consultation. The Convention was then adjourned until 9 o'clock, P. M.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the States of this Union are sovereign and independent over every subject not surrendered to the control of the Federal Government; and they have no right to interfere with each other's domestic institutions, but are bound by the Constitution of the United States to protect and defend them against domestic usurpation as well as foreign invasion.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States, although limited in its authority to the subjects enumerated in the Federal Constitution, possesses within those limits a sovereign authority, having the usual and necessary powers for preserving justly and enforcing its laws.

Resolved, That the union of the States was founded by the wisdom of our patriotic ancestors, is sanctioned by the experience of our whole political existence, and has secured to us an unimagined prosperity at home and respect abroad. The Democratic party will cling to it as the last hope of freedom, and as the great experiment in self government which is to light the nations of the earth to liberty and independence.

Resolved, That the Democratic party possesses the recuperative power which no other party can give, and is determined to sacrifice on the altar of patriotism all individual interests and past dissensions, and unite as a band of brothers to rescue the country from the control of those who are seeking its destruction. That this country with the best form of government it ever had, is now in the hands of a party determined to sacrifice on the altar of party difficulties which threaten its very existence, and yet the Republican party refuse all reasonable terms of compromise and their leader, on his way to take possession of the government, seemingly satisfied with the disastrous culmination of his "irrepressible conflict," declares "there is nothing going wrong."

Resolved, That the people of the Southern States contributed their exertions and treasure in the acquisition of the Territories equally with those of the other States, and that the principle which recognizes the equal rights of all to the same territory, should be in the clearest equity, and supported by the decision of the highest Court of the country. It ought, therefore, to be sustained by every law abiding citizen until a satisfactory dividing line can be settled by an amendment of the Constitution.

Resolved, That every State is bound by the Constitution of the United States to aid in delivering up fugitive slaves to their owners, and all legislation in which withholds such aid or throws obstacles in the way, is unconstitutional, and should be repealed, and suitable enactments substituted, in accordance with the Federal duties of the respective States.

Resolved, That the resolutions offered in the United States Senate by the patriotic Senator from Kentucky, and known as the "Crittenden plan of compromise," present a satisfactory basis for the adjustment of our difficulties. The measures therein specified are wise, just and honorable—calculated to end the present deplorable agitation and prevent forever its recurrence. We commend this plan or something similar, to patriots—men of business—working men—political parties—to the people everywhere; and we call upon all who love their whole country to sanction, to give their hearty approval, and to give their aid to carry it through.

Resolved, That we will, by all proper and legitimate means, oppose, discountenance and prevent any attempt on the part of the Republicans in power to make any armed aggression upon the Southern States; especially so long as the laws concerning their rights shall remain unrevoked on the statute books of Northern States, and so long as the just demands of the South shall continue to be unrecognized by the Republican majorities in those States, and unsecured by proper amendatory explanations of the Constitution.

Resolved, That in the dignified and prudent course of the Southern Border States, and in their consolidating overtures, we recognize the same patriotic purposes which animated the Fathers of the Republic; and that an appeal to the people of Pennsylvania to manifest their hearty concurrence in all reasonable and constitutional measures for the preservation of the Union, consistently with the rights of all the States.

Resolved.

That we are in favor of the immediate repeal of the 5th and 6th sections of the Fugitive Law of Pennsylvania—except so far as relates to the crime of kidnapping—because said sections stand in the way of a strict enforcement of the fugitive slave law.

The resolutions were adopted by acclamation, and with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of approval. On motion, a Committee of thirty-four members of the Convention, with the President, Gen. Foster, as Chairman, was appointed to convey the resolutions to Washington, and lay copies before the President of the United States, the Peace Conference, and both branches of Congress.

Eloquent and patriotic addresses were then made by the venerable Josiah Handall, Hon. Richard Vanx, Hon. Wm. H. Welsh, and others; after which the Convention adjourned sine die.

EXTRA SESSION IN THE SENATE.—President Buchanan has issued his proclamation concerning the Senate of the United States in extra Session at noon on the fourth of March next. This is according to custom, to enable the appointments which Mr. Lincoln may make, to be confirmed. The new Senators will be sworn in at the same time.

A New Orleans bank brought a suit against a banker in St. Louis to recover a large amount of money, and the bill has been taken by the horns in the answer which the defendant files in the Circuit Court of the county. The defendant asks that the case be dismissed, because plaintiff belongs to a State that has seceded.

SPECIAL COURT.

List of Jurors drawn for the Special Court, to be held March 25th 1861:

Bellefonte, John Montgomery, Walker, Theodore H. Hooper, Wm. Swartz, and Geo. Swartz; Liberty, Joseph C. Hooper, George Forrester, Harris, George Schenberger, J. C. Patton, Geo. Hooper, and Peter H. Bush; Penn, John D. Spore, Daniel H. Wessner and Henry Adler; Spring, Isaac Pannington & David Miller; Potter, Simon Long and J. P. Hutchinson; James Text and Elzevir Hunt; Perry, Daniel McWhorter, Joshua Brasler, W. Krummer, Samuel S. Ar., Fel R. Krummer and Wm. H. Miller; Bureau, Barney Bajturst and James Askey; Plains, Henry Spiker and Jesse West; Renner, Tasker K. Knox, Howard Syme and McKeen; Gregg, Andrew Coats; John (this list and county); Kings, George Constantine Carter, Wm. Phelps, William...

List of Jurors drawn for the April Term 1861.

South, James Gilliland, B. B. Hays, H. J. Myers, and Wm. Wolf; M. S. Hays, H. J. Komin and Thomas Brooks; Walker, Wm. P. Harvey, Gregg, David Board, M. A. H. Tabbok, and Daniel Galt; Harris, Joseph A. Hays, David Hays, Howard Hays, J. C. Hays, Kreamer, John S. Felter and Geo. Johnson; Hays, H. J. Hays, John G. Hays, and A. J. Thompson; Hill, John, Miles, Wm. J. Ferguson, John Fortney, and John Hill; Spring, John R. Tate; Patton, John Smith, Myers and James Stein; Penn, Samuel Myer.

THE REV. J. C. FLETCHER

gave us last evening a brilliant lecture on the religious, customs and people of Brazil. So much have we relaxed anything more than the pure here had before his audience of that exuberant garden of tropic-land with its strange variety of fruits and flowers, teeming with perpetual harvest for the land of man. Surely that country must be the garden of the world, and if its people had the enterprise which marks this Yankee nation, imagination could not set a bound to the results they would produce there. As relevant to this comparison the Reverend gentleman stated that the best Remedies employed here for the diseases to which they are subject, are invented and supplied to them by their own well known countryman Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, Mass., and that not the people only, but the physicians and courts of the Empire draw constant recourse in sickness to the Remedies of this widely celebrated American Chemist-Laborer, Boston.

Domestic.

On the 25th of February, by Rev. Nathan J. Mitchell, Mr. W. W. Montgomery, and Miss Kate Welch, both of this place.

Matrimony, in many instances, adorns the character, and leads to noble and praiseworthy actions. Such has been the result in the present case, in consequence of which we were the recipients of a large and excellent cake. We thank the newly wedded couple for their kind consideration. May each and every blessing which the union of hearts affords be vouchsafed to them, and their journey down the stream of time be strewn with the sweet dowers of happiness and prosperity, and may three score years and ten find the joys of health as pure and unimpured as now.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN FROM

the county, unacquainted with city ways, engaged in the Commission business. One who can command from \$200 to \$300, and furnish satisfactory references, will find a permanent situation, at \$100 per month, in the City of Philadelphia. For particulars, address GEORGE C. MONTAGH, Commission Merchant, 41 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Feb. 23, 1861.

AGENTS WANTED.—WE WANT AN

experienced, energetic, and well acquainted with the United States and Canada, to sell a new patent article just invented. It requires an capital of from \$1 to \$5, and to persons out of employment, it offers great inducement. For full particulars, write immediately, and receive prompt answer by return mail. 423 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Feb. 23, 1861. 3 mo.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre County, the following described real estate will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on the 26th day of March, 1861: All of the one undivided fourth part of the following described Real Estate: A certain lot of ground in the town of Madisonburg, in the township of Miles, known by the plot and laid town numbers 21, 22, 23 and 24, containing one acre, more or less. ALSO, another tract of land situate in the township of Miles, bounded by land of Jacob L. Hill, Thomas Green, Jacob Boyer and others, containing 117 acres, 10 perches and allowances. All being the interest of Wm. B. Horlache, minor child of Elizabeth Horlache, daughter of Wm. Burt late of Miles township, dec'd. TERMS.—One-half the purchase money on confirmation of the sale; the residue in one year thereafter, with interest to be paid by bonds and mortgages. N. J. HILLBISH, Guardian. Feb. 23, 1861.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the following complaints: Mercurial and Rheumatic Affections, such as Syphilis, Eruptions, Scalds, Boils, Pimples, Blisters, Itches, Hives, Eruptions, and all skin diseases.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworms, Bores, Eruptions, Itches, Scalds, Boils, Pimples, Blisters, Hives, Eruptions, and all skin diseases.

Syphilis and Rheumatic Diseases.