TERMS - \$2 por year when paid in advance 2.50 when not paid in advance, and \$3,00 whe et paid before the expiration of the gear.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT. DEO B. McCLELLAN

OF PENNSTLVANIA. FOR VICE PRESIDENT

DEO. H. PENDLETON. от опто

MINCTOPS AT LARGE.

ROBERT F. JOHNSON, of Cambria. RIGHARD VALX, of Philadelphia. DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st. Wm. Laughlin.
2d. E. R. Helmbold.
3d. B. P. Dunn,
4th. T. McCullough,
5th. E. T. Iless,
6th. P. S. Gerhard,
7th. G. P. Lepier,
8th. Michael Seltzer,
9th. Patrick McEvoy,
10th. T. H. Walker,
11th. O S. Dimmick,
12th. A. B. Dunning,
12th. W. Moutgomery

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY NOMINATIONS

POR CONGRESS, THEO. WRIGHT, Lock Haven.

FOR SENATORS, Dr. R. W. CHRISTY, Blair Co. H. J. WALTERS, Mifflin Co... FOR ASSEMBLY.

C. T. ALEXANDER, Bellefonte. FOR COMMISSIONER. JOHN L. GRAY, Half Moon. FOR AUDITOR. J. RISHEL, Gregg Township.

McCLELLAN, PENDLETON & VICTORY

GRAND DEMO RATIC RALLY!

"Let the Voice of the People be Heard" A Grand Mass Meeting of the Democracy and Union loving citizens of Centre and adjoining counties will be held at

BELLEFONTE, MONDAY, OCT. 8, 1864 All who are in favor of preserving the Constitution and the Union, all who would preserve undivided and unimpaired the glorious heritage bequeathed to us by the Patriots and Sages of the Revolution, all who reverence the memory of Washington, all who admire Jefferson, and Jackson, and Clay, and Webster, whose energies in life were devoted to the preservation of the Constitution as it is, all who are in favor of a speedy and honorable termination of the terrible struggle in which we are engaged,

all who are in favor of the elevation of GEORGE B McCLELLAN AND · GEORGE H PENDLETON,

to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States are invited to attend BX.40V: WILLIAM BIGLER, HON. GEO. NORTHROP, and

SAML H. REYNOLDS, ESQ. will be present without fast, and Hon C R. Buckslow, Hon C Chancey Barr, of N. J. and Hon. J M Heister, together with other distinguished speakers, have been invited, and are expected to address the people.

Let there be a grand rally of the citizens of "old Centre." Come from your offices and stores, from your fields and shops, from the mines and choppings. Come in your power and might, old and young. Democrats and Conservatives. Come in wagons, in carriages, in buggies and sulkies, on foot and on horseback. Come and give one than you? Do greenbacks make them day to your country, one day je, the cause Demogracy and show that you are in favor of PEACE and Permanent Union. By order of the Committee,

WM. F. REYNOLDS, Chairman.

Up, Democrats, and at Them !

Let the friends of Democracy cheer up. Never, in a political campaigin, as bright, nexer was success as certain. or victory as sure, if we but doour dat; The people, the voting masses, see the necessity of a change, and it but remains for us to do our part and that change will be made Thousands of honest votors who were deceived by the shod dies of 1860, by the promise of "better times," land for the landless," and homes for the homeless," now see the designs of those that lured them into the support of Abolitionism, and are taking their places in the ranks of the good old democracy. Every day adds scores to our numbers, every day in creases our strength. Right in our midst we can see it. Here in our own county changes can be noted by the hundred. We have, in our possession now, a list of names numbering over a hundred, of persons with whom we are intimately acquainted, that voted for Lincoln in 1860 and Curtin in 1863, that will cast their suffrage for the whole Democratic ticket at the coming election. And so it is throughout the entire North of the reports of truthful men can be relied upon. Let us raise the shout and go on with the contest with renewed vigor and determination. Ours is the right and we dare not fail. We can sucered, we will succeed, if we but try. Let us work then like we have never before worked. Let us make our victory so overwhelming that Abolitionism will n ver again raise its treasonable head upon the free soil of the American Re-

Shoddy Address to the People of Penn-

"And now those robuses have been found out, And "we, the People," I've no doubt, Will put a period to their dashing, And honest men will come in fashion."

We are indebted to the miscegenation organs throughout the State for giving as a peep at this clap-trap address Murder will out, and in this attempt to deceive and betray the honest voters of Pennsylvan a, shoddy has considerably over shot the mark. It has unclothed naked ugliness, a corn-cob, dung-hill aristocracy, looking down upon the masses of the North as the 'chaff and stubble.' the 'curse and crimes' of society. To show the people, the voting masses, the workingmen of our country, what the leaders of Abolitionism think of them, it is only necessary to call their attention to the following paragraph, which we copy from the address of the "Union State Central Committee:"

"The desolations, and beconvenents, and burdens of war may be, nay, are terrible, but the tempest which ravages forest and nut the tempest which ravages forest and field, destroying the increase of labor, and even human life, is terrible. Yet it is beneath which is terrible. Yet it is beneath which is terrible. Yet it is beneath which is the increase of labor, and the earth would degenerate into putridity, and the earth would revolve in endless night. o war involves nations in its fearful vortex hat social and political renovations may As a fire sweeping over the field: Heks up the chair and stubble, vet affects we are called upon to endure is consuming
of society. The nathe notorious crimes of society. The naand purer than before." Here, laboring men of Pennsylvania,

is the e timation in which you are held by the Sholdyocracy of the State You that have borne the burden of this merciless abolition war; you that have sent your fons to be consumed by the flery ordeal through which we are now passing; you, that have labored night and day to furnish the means demanded by those in authority; you, that have given, until your families have been robbed of the necessaries of life, to assist in prosecuting the war, you, the bone and sinew of the country-you, hard-fisted. sun-burned laborer, are, in the eyes of these apers of European aristocracy. but the "chaff and stubble," and your sons, your brothers-those that have gone out from among you, and been swept away by the terrible tide of war, but the "notorious grimes of society." They say, to renovate society, it is ne cessary to murder your friends, to purify their social and political atmosphere, they needs must sweep you from existence; your poverty is a crime in their eyes-your labor a stink in their nostrils-your honesty a sign of public degeneracy. Can you, will you, give them support? They have claimed to be your friends? Have they befriended you? Let the prices that war compels you to pay, in order that your wives and little ones may not suffer-the enormous taxes which are daily eating up your earnings, the grave of your murdered son, the wounds of your suffering brother, or the broken and enfeebled constitution of your kinsmen-affswer. After you have assisted them to power, after you have robbed yourselves to enrich them, after you have sacrificed friends and family to carry out their designs, they tell you that you are but the "chaff and stubble." the "notorious crimes of society," which must be swept away in order to purify and strengthen the political atmosphere in which they move. If there is a drop of American blood within you, you will fling back the insult in their teeth. If you have the spirit of freemen left, you will show them at the polls that you spurn and spit upon them. Does money make them better

----If you would be represented in Congress by a man of ability, of honesty and integrity, of influence and determination, vote for Theodore Wright.

your masters? Answer, like freemen, on

the Second Tuesday of October.

If you would have honest men in the State Senate, men that will see that the interests of Centro county are cared for, vote for Christy and Walters.

If you would have our County represented right in the State Legislature. if you would place a man there of experience and ability, vote for C T. Alexander.

If you would elect a man in every way qualified to fill the important position of County Commissioner, voto for John L.

If you would have a man of splendid as incse qualifications, as Auditor, vote for John Rishel.

If you would have men-men of princi-ple, of ability, of honor and integrity to represent you, vote the whole Democra tio ticket.

-Let the tax-payers of the county remember, that under a Democratic Administration they were not compelled to pay twenty-five cents on every dollar hey were worth to enrich government contractors, and feed Southern negroes. Let them remember that there was no bounty or conscript taxes that robbed them of all their surplus carnings. Let them remember that they were not compelled to labor day and night in order to feed and fatten a pack of lazy, worthless office holders. Let them remember what: all their taxes were then, and compare them with what they have to pay today, and then decide what party they

had better support. - Remember that it is but a short for their sinking craft; but if we do time until the election, and unless you our duty, if each democrat accomplishes are assessed ten days before, you will be your own risglect.

Importance of the October Election

The approaching October election

must not be overlooked or cast into the

shade by the importance of the Presidential contest in November. The whole country will look to the result of the local elections in Pennsylvania as a preage of what is to follow, and in all probability, as the old Keystone goes in October, so will her heavy electoral vote be cast for President. No one should be idle, thinking that it is unimportant itself and now stands forth in all its and that the great struggle can safely be postponed until November. It is impossible that the forces of the enemy, if badly beaten in October, can successfully rally in the short interval which is to clapse between the two elections. Eve ry blow struck now will tell as directly for McClellan and Pendleton as if made in November. But we do not think there are any amongst us who do not realize the importance of success. The question is how to attain it. Let; no one be idle. Do not depend entirely upon Those who are known as "leaders." degree. The issues before us are perhaps of greater importance to the most humble in the land than to those who are known as "leaders," and they should be actively engaged from now until the election, each laboring in his sphere for the accomplishment of the great end. Whorever there is a band of Democrats, nowever small, let them organize and understand theroughly what ought to be done and decide as to the best way of doing it. All have influence, all can he leaders, and every one ought to and must do his duty in this hour of danger to our country and liberty. Let not a voter be left behind, and if the October tions can be carried at all, the major ity will be more than double in Novem ber. There is always a floating vote which goes with the strongest party. By puccess in the first election, we will secure this voto for the second, and if the elections are callfied in the State by barely one thou and, we can count upon majority of twenty thousand for Me-Ciellan in November. Solet each friend of the country, every man that desires

> they increase McClellan's strength by a score of votes in the election to follow.

> a change in the administration of our

government remember that in every vote

gained for the Democracy in October

Our Candidates for Senate. The Abolition leaders are busy quarcling over the division of the spoils they have stolen from the people, and there never was a more favorable opportunity for the triumph of justice and right The dishonorable gerrymander made last winter of our Senatorial Disfrict was intended to make every effort of the Democracy to carry it hopeless. But this attempt has been almost neutralized by the selections made of men for whom the people are asked to vote for the im portant position of State Senators. They are men against whom the opno sition can say nothing, except that while Republicans were crying out against the Union, and seeking to destroy the Government, they were bravely buffeting the waves of fanaticism and struggling almost against hope in the markness which closed around them in their own counties. Anything which appears al most impossible of accomplishment is sure to be done-if every energy is bent for that end. The Schatorial District in which Centre County finds herself looks dark enough; but in consideration of the broils in the enemy's camp, and the weli known character of the Democratic candidates for honesty and integrity, their election is made not only n sible, but very probable, if every effort

is made by the Democracy. Dr. Christy, represented his county in the State Legislature during the session of 1858, and won for himself distinguished honors as a man of ability and determination. Mr. Walters, our other canlidate, has long been identified with the Democracy of Mifflin county, and for everal years has been the principal is a man of talent, of integrity and deem the 18th Congressional District.

We speak for them, in Centre county. ters are above suspicion, men eminently qualified to fill the positions for which them if we but do our duty.

-We would again urge upon our Democratic friends throughout the county and State, the imperative necessity of immediate and energetic action. There is not a moment to be lost. The enemy s active, is vigilant and determined, and unless every one of us are willing to do our duty, unless each individual goes to work immediately, defeat will come. There is no use of underrating the power of our enemy, they have offices and contracts, and greenbacks, with which to buy the mercenary; they have their secret midnight meetings in which plans are laid to deceive the unthinkingthey have spies, and informers, and agents who will attempt to frighten the cowardly, and thousands of other ways by which they will try to gain support simply what is in his power to accomour efforts.

Make Him Tell You.

If an Abolitionist asks you to support Abraham Lincoln, ask him what good the contatry will derive from his reelection. If he tells you it will "put lown rebellion" and "restore the Unask him why this has not been on. done during the past four years. He has had all the men, and all the money he asked for, he promised to do the work with 75,000 men in three months. He told us there was "nothing wrong," and that "nobody was hurt." that our troubles were simply a "tempest in a tea-pot," and that they could be settled at most in "sixty days." . His Secretary of State asserted the same thing, and is whole party re-itterated the assertion Ask kinn why they failed to accomplish this object. If he tells you that Demo: erats are not Union men, ask him who it was they called "Constitution stricklers," and "Union-savers" in 1860, ask him who controlled the administration of the government from the birth of our Republic, ask him who it was that inscribed upon their banners, the "Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is;" ask him to show you a single Democrat that has said, "lot the Union slide." or 'we want' no 'Union with slavehold-" and if he tells you Abraham Lincoln is in favor of the Union, tell him it is false, and ask him why he refused to compromise our difficulties, on the basis of the Union, with the Southern Commissioners at Niagara Falls. If he tells you his party is in favor of the Union, tell him it is false, and ask him who it was that cried "no Union with slaveholders." that carried sixteen star flags in 1856, that endorsed Helper's Book and praised the bloody deeds of John Brown, that said the Union was a "he, a cheat," and that the Constitution was an "agreement with death and a covenant with hell," ask him who'it was that presented a petition in the United States Senate for a "dissolution of the Union," and declared this "Union could not remain half slave and half free. If he still has the impudence to ask you to vote for Abraham Lincoln as the man for the times, ask him to repeat the promises and pledges made by his party to the people in the campaign of 1860.

and why they were not fulfilled. - In 1860 the Democratic party warned the people that if they placed the Republican party in power, it would bring the most terrible and bloody war the world ever witnessed. The Republicans told them that they would destroy the Union, if necessary, to destroy an ustitution recognized and protected by the Constitution. Our history in the past four years has proved that both parties told the truth. The Democratic party warns the people now, that to continue Abraham Lincoln in power will not only be to continue the flerce and wicked war which is now raging, and to destroy the Republic, but that it will be the death blow to liberty upon our continent. Mr. Lincoln tells us that the constitution is already suspended and that it will be utterly subverted if neoessary for the prosecution of his schemes. In view of history, which is already recorded, can any one doubt that all this is as true now as the promises and predictions of the same parties were four years ago? Can any patriot hesitate as to how his vote shall be cast in the coming election? We think not.

----In our Congressional District we are to decide whether we shall be represented in Congress by a patriot and a man, or whether we shall be as in the past few years, without representation at all or else most foully mis-represented. The Democratic party has presented for that important position a firm unlinching Democrat—as well as a MAN whose public and private record is with out spot, and against whom the opposition can say not a word but will recoil upon their own heads. To oppose him the Abolitionists have nominated a man with whom a large faction of their own party is at war. There is dissatisfaction and mutiny in their own camp, and a well directed attack will throw them into utter confusion and make success cerediter of the Lewistown Democrat. He tain. Arouse Democrats and let us re

LOOK OUT FOR LIES. -Let the friends at least, a heavy majority. They are of Democracy be on the alert. The op-men whose private and political characnothing that will add strength to their ticket. The country will be flooded with they have been chosen, and who, if lying circulars, with spurious tickets, elected, will be an honor to the district with false reports, and with everything and to the people they represent. Let that can be invented to dishearten or deus arouse and to work! we can elect feat the Democracy. Nothing is too contemptible for them to resort to. They see defeat staring them in the face. Their cause is desperate, and they will make a mighty effort to save themselves. All kinds of reports will be set afloat about our candidates. Believe them not . every man on our ticket is worthy the support of every honest voter. Let no the lies of Abolitionists deceive you.

The efforts of the Abolitionists to create a division in the ranks of the Democracy have failed. They see that it is foolish to attempt it farther, and have now changed their tactics, and are telling about the "rebellion" being on its 'last legs' again. This will be the string they will play on until after the election. We would warn the people against their lies. Do not believe them : they are gotten up to deceive and betray. Defeats will be exaggerated into victories, Richmond, and Charleston, and Mobile upon the free soil of the American Rejublic. Up Democrate and at them!

Every man in favor of Peace, of Union and low tares, will vote the Democrate Teket.

To meacratic Fleket.

The assessed ten acys before, you will be prohibited voting. See to it immediately that your name is on the books of the sun. There is no such word as determined. Let us go to work then with vigor and determined. Let us go to work then with vigor and determination, and a glorious triumph will crown be not prevent year from voting on account of vour own hadden. and all the strongholds of the Confederguard!

- Poor Ressons.

Some of the supporters of Lincoln in this neighborhood are silly enough to assert, as a reason why Lincoln should be re-elected, that he has not had a chance to show what he can do, and therefore is entitled to "reign" four more years in order to perfect his work. Now, we have an idea that the peple have come to the conclusion that his work is about near enough perfected, and that he has shown plainly enough what he can do. He has violated his oath and trampled upon the plain provisions of the Constitution; he has slaughtered and maimed millions of American citizens, and made the country bankrupt in men and money; he has stricken down State rights and subordinated the ballot box to fraud and the bayonet; he has made thousands of widows and hundreds of thousands of orphans; he has filled bastiles with innocent victims and sanctioned the devastation of whole regions of country inhabited by women and children; he has suspended the writ of habeas corpus and suppressed the freedom of speech and press; he has told smutty jokes and sang nigger songs, on the fields, when our friends were dying by the thousands; he has squandered more money, cause more distress, and brought more woe upon the country, than his. bitterest political opponent ever dreamed of These things he has done. What more remains for him to do?. Two great objects which he has ever kent in view, he has failed to accomplish, viz: The subjugation of the South and the freedom of the negroes. But we do not imagine the people—those that are liable to con scription and the laboring, tax paying classes are very anxious to have him ex Perimenting at their expense, in that line, much longer As to perfecting his work, we think that is already done. The Union is broken up, the country i bankrupt, and the people are enslaved with taxes. Four years more might crown him Emperor, might elevate him to a social and political equality with the negro, but that it would perfect his work in ruining the country, we do not believe -that is aiready done.

- There has never been a time in our history when it was of more importance to the people that they be properly represented in the State Council Our candidate, Mr. Alexander, is so well known to the people of this county that his success cannot be questioned He can stand upon his record and defy the shafts of the enemy. His upright, honorable course, as a member of our Legislature last winter, has been the theme of praise of one of the most violent opposition journals in the State To him our people can look with confidence knowing that they have a man of integrity and ability to represent them in the Halls of our Legislature. Let his majority be treble that of last year.

---The taxes"which are forced upon us by the Abelition rule, speak loudly to every tax-payer, warning him to steer wide of the party which has so grevious ly burdened him. It is their declared purpose to spare neither money nor blood in the futherance of their schemes, and experience teaches us that it is not the money and blood of those who raise the cry which will be taken; but owns the result of the labor of the hard working farmer and mechanic. Shall we continue in power the party which is robbing us of all we have and all we hold dear on earth? Let our votes in October answer.

---- Four years since, when trying to get into power, the Abolition leaders made great ado about being the friend; of the laboring classes. Now that they have got the power, and hope to keep it by force or fraud, they turn round and call them the "chaff and stubble." the 'notorious crimes of society," and say that this war is to sweep them from exetence: in order that the "social and political atmosphere may be renovated. Let the laboring men remember this when then go to the polls.

-The man that votes the Abolition ticket, votes directly for the destruction of the American Republic. Every man on it is pledged to Abe Lincoln, who has declared that he would not, if it were possible, restore the "Union as it was." He is a traitor and the man that supports him supports a traitor.

Au "Olive Branch" From Richmonn -The Richmond Sentinel, the reputed-organ of Jeff. Davis, in a late article on the recent conference at Niagara, makes a suggestion for the attainment of peace, in the following half-earnest, half-bantering language :

"Let peace commissioners" be appointed by either section, and, invested with plenary powers of negotiation, meet on neutral ter-ritory, and discuss the terms of peace.— Let all subjects be open to free discussion and negotiation. We of the South consider and negotiation. We of the South consider independence as the great and first object of the war, and that separation is essential to independence; yet we shall be will ng to listen to what you hape to say and propose on the other side. You may offer us something that other side. You may offer us something that will secure our equal rights within the Union; you may propose to give the slave-holding and free States equality of votes in Congress and in the election of President; and partly to effect this you may throw all New England into one State, or give her to England; or, if England won't have her, let her secede. Now, that would be a tempting bait. We don't say it would satisfy us, but the subject is worthy of consideration." out the subject is worthy of consideration."

HIT HIM AGAIN .- The editor of the Old Colony, Mass., Sentine says:—We speak of our own knowledge, and from our own observation, when we say, there is evidence enough in regard to affairs on the Mississipple. do damn to eternal imfamy any Administration in the world." The Lin-coln dynasty must be getting badly down in the heel, when so many Republicans are turning State's evidence. "Damned to eterRepublican Union Breakers.

The Abolition Republican State Contral Committee has issued an election eering ad-iress, signed by Simon Cameron, its chair-nan. It is fair to presume that this docuspecious but flimsey protonce, as it is cor rain that no compromise would be sweepted by the rebels. The address assumes, as the groundwork of its reasoning, an immovable determination on the part of the South, to accept no possible compromise, and thence argues that an offer, made under such of-cumstances, would be a deceifful device for produring a suspension of hostilities with a ew to recognition.

view to recognition.

Such a course of reasoning is a gross imputation on the honesty of the Democratic party; for the party have never professed anything but sincere devotion to the Union, and an unfaltering determination to main ain it. For the truth of these et facts be submitted to a candid public.

For the fifteen years previous to the out break of this cruel war, says the (N. Y. World.) the favorite epithet of decision applied by anti-slavery politicians to Demo-crats was "Union savers" This nick-name was even more in yogue than "Dough face," for, while the latter was intended to express simple scorn, "Union saver" was always bandied in a tone of contemptions incorporate as if there were something face-tionally absurd in the idea that the Union was in possible dauger from the anti-slavery spirit then so rampant. These old political nicknames condense agreat deal of history; they testify to the shrinking tenderness with which the Democratic party forbore to lay unhalfowed hands on the ark of safety, and to the reckless disregard of obvious consequences with which the abolitionists drove homethe wedge which has cleft the Union into bloody segments. Had democratic warnings been heeded, had Democratic coun Had democratic warnings been needed, had Democratic coun-els been followed, the fanatics would have lost the derisive merriment which they poured upon the chorts of the "Union savers," and the country have been saved the anspeakable calamities of which those laughing fanatics and fools are the authors there was a dramatic fliness in their ciert ing a course joker to be their final agent for converting the country into a bloody Acel-dama; for never before, either in the re-heared or in the acting, has there been such a comedie of wors. "The election of an abolition Presiden

had that effect on the public mind of the which they were assailed with voileys of black. Republican ributals for predicting.— But even then, the Union might have been saved if the fanatics had evinced any just ense of its value. In the winter previous o Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, the adoption of the Criterian compromise would have averled like a rand saved as from the terrible caringe of these four eventful years.

The main feature of that proposed compreunse was a constitutional amendment, re-viving the Missouri compromise line, and extending it to the Pacific. Had the Republican members of Congress consented to this, it would have been accepted by the South and the war have been averted. The effect of the measure would have been to divide the territories between the North and the South, giving the North about nine hwn-dred thousand square miles, and the South about three hundred thousand. But no the Republicans met the proposal with steadfast and relentless opposition and it failed. They would not make even this sacrifice to

They would not make even this sacrifice to save the Union.

The authors of the Cameron address are sensible that the history of the Crittenden compromise fixes on the republican party the responsibility for the War. They accordingly make an elaborate attempt to put it in a first light. But the fact will forever stand that the Republicania voiced against it, and did all in their power to defout it. The said did all in their power to defeat it. dress lays great stress on the fact that some of the members from the cotton States voted against it: but they did so only on the ground that the Republicans would not accept it, and that any compromise in which the Republican party did not participate would be futile. The measure was proposed as an amendment to the Constitution; and as the Republicans had a majority in all the as the Republicans had a majority in all the non-slaveholding states, but one, it was obvious that the requisite three-fourths would not ratify, suless a considerable proportion of the Republican party adopted the compromise. The cutton-state members stood ready to accept the Crittenden proposition if the Republicans would give it that support without whigh it would be abortize— breadth, and the compromise fell through On the 3d of January, 1861, Mr. Douglas

used this language in the Senate : "If you of the Republican side are not willing to accept this nor the proposition of the Scuator from Kentucky, prky tell us what you will do. I address the inquiry to the Republicans alone, for the reason that in the Committee of Theriera, a few days ago, every member from the South, including those you of the Republican side are not from the cotton states, (Mesers. Davis and Tiomha,) expressed their readiness to accept the proposition of my venerable friend from Kentucky, as a final settlement of the contro-versy, if tendered and sustained by the Republican members. Hence the bolk responsi-bility of our disadreement, and the on-A DIFFICULTY IN THE WAY OF AN AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT, IS WITH THE REPUBLICAN PAR

Again, on the 2nd of March, Mr. Douglas I can confirm the Senator's declaration that

I can confirm the Senator's declaration that S. mater Davis himself, when on the Committee of Thirteen, was ready at all times to compromise on the Crittenden proposition. I will go firther, and say that Mr. Toombs was also ready to do so.

It is clear, therefore, that the Republican party-atands chargeable with all the conse-quences from which the address vainly tries to clear them—of defeating the Crittenden proposition. With the Union in one scale and their party feelings in the other, the Union proved too light to over-balance their party views. Rather than divide the terriorics, giving the North the lion's share, they deliberately preferred to commit the Union to the hazards of a great war. And in the fear of such facts n the face of such facts, they have the effrontery to charge the Democratic party with infidelity to the Union.

"To put their own Union pretensions to the test, we wish to ask them one question: Would they to stay the further offusion of lood, consent to the Crittenden comp mise now, if, by its adoption, the Union could be restered? We challenge an

We take the following extract from the Western Maryland Democrat, published at Westminster, Md.:

"Gen. McClellan is by no means satisfactory to us, but if we can only save one delicate female from the brutal grasp of one of Lincoln's negro soldiers, had we not well vote for him? If we can only save the house of one innocent child from the burning tarch had we not well vote for him? If we can only save the home of one infant, porhaps yet unborn, from the hands of Lincoln's in-cendiaries, had we not well vote for him !— If we can only save the life of some one pining and dying in a government bastile, had we not well vote for him? If we can turning State's evidence. "Dammed to eter-nal infamy!" Pretty stiff, but just, and fits the Lincoln dynasty exactly;

Why is in.—Why is it that none of those who support Lincoln have a good word for him? They denounce McCitelian and conservatives generally, but they have no word of praise for the Widow-Maker.

Lincoln has been tried nearly four years; the his found nearly four years;

man. It is that the presume that this doonirent has been prepared with more deliberantion than the mass of black Republican editorials; the tissue of sophistry and, misthe position has distinguished abilities for
the position he occupies—his devotion to
the position sand laws—the grander of his
therefore, more inexcusable. Its lending
position is, that the Democratic party is a
distantion party; that the Democratic leaders
are consolutely aiming to render separation
final; that any offer of compromise which
they might make to the South—would, he as
specious but flussey pretonce, as it is cermasses why he should be referred. ceonomy of his administration—the wonder-ceonomy of his administration—the wonder-ful accomplishments of his proclamations— the innumerable blessings he has conferred upon the people, and thereby inform the masses why he should be retained in power

four years longer.
Lincoln was elected on the cry for a change. We obtained a change. Now let Lincoln's adherents display the manifold blessings secured by that change—how much better off we are than under the old state of affairs, and inform us what blessings are, yet held in reserve and to be dispensed by the Widow-Vaker to the people of America.

Lo. the poor negro! observes the Millwaukie News. How rapid and grand his advance to civilization. We have stolen him from his master; we have starved him, we have welcomed his little ones to hospitable graves—and now we prepose to buy

NEW ADVETISEMENTS.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre county there will be

Orphan's Court of Centre county there will be exposed to public wale on the promises in the Borough of Howard, Centre county, on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1864, at I o'clock, P. M., of said day, the following valuable red o'ctate, situate in the Borough of Howard aforessud, described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a poet, thence along the great toad leading to Milesburg, south 574 degrees West 6 it upen her to a post, thence by lot of Austin Juca's North 37 degrees Wost 15 4-10 forches to a post, thence along the great read perches to a post, these along the great road leading to Nittany Valley South 68 degrees East 18 8-10 perches to the place of beginning, containing about one half an acre, therewe erected a frame bouse 24 stories high, 40 by 29 feet, regether with a stable and carriage house. test; segether with a stable and carriage house. Pe-session to be given on or before the list day of April next. The widow has agreed to release her dower upon said lot; the purchaser will therefore obtain an unencumbered title.

TRAMS OF COLUMN ACT OF TRAMS OF COLUMN ACT OF COLUMN TERMS OF SALE -- One half the

purchase TERMS OF BALLE, -- One man the parameter money in band on confirmation of sale, and the residue in one year thereafter with injected to be recured by bond and morigage on the

ISAAC EATON, Guardian of Mary J., Sarah M and Robert Sep. 23---t-

NQUISITION NOTICE. To Polly Stover, intermarried with rith John I. Stover.
PENNSYLVANIA, CENTRE CO. SS

PHENNS LIVANI 1, CENTRE CO. SS
1, J. P. Gepheart, Clork of the Orphan's
Coultred said county of Centro, do hereby certify,
that at an Orphan's Court held at Bellefonte,
the 22d day of Angust A. D. 1861, before the
Honorable the Judges of said Court. On motion
a rule was granted upon the heira and legal
representatives of John W. Stover deceased, to
come into the Court on the fourth Nouday of Vovemberneyt, and accept, or refuse to accept, or show cause why the real estate of said decemd should not be sold.

ed should not be sold.

In testinaouy whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, at Bellefonte, the 22d day of August A. D. 1834.

J. P. GEPHEART

RICHARD CONLEY, Sep. 23, '64.-4t.

NQUISITION NOTICE. To Thomas Parsons, Margaret, intermarried with John Twiner. Johnthan D. Parsons, David Parsons, James Parrons, John Parsons, and James Parsons and Elizabeth Parsons.

Parsons, and James Parsons and Elizabeth Parsons.

Take notice that an inquest will be held on the premises which were late of James Parsons, dec'd, on Tdesday the 18th day of October, A. D., 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. of the said day, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of the said deceared to and among his heirs and representatives if the same can be done without pressure to or spoiling the whole, otherwise to rule and appraise the same exclaim to law, at which time and place you can attend if you think proper.

Sheriff. 50ffice.

Sept. 20, 1864

Sept. 23,—'61.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Court of Controon Pleas of Centre county in the matter of the sale of the real estate of Andrew Gregg, who survived Jas. Irvin, lately, trading under the firm of Gregg & Irvin, The undersigned an Auditor appointed by said Court to distribute the money in the hands of Richard Conley, Esq., High Sheriff of Centre county, arising from the sale of the real estate of said Andrew Gregg, to and among these entitled to the same, will stiend to mong these entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, on Thursday, the 13th day of Octo-ber. A. D. 2864, at 2 o'clock, P. M, of said day,

when and where all persons interested may a

when and waste an feel they see proper.

GEO. M. YOCUM, Sep. 23-4t.

PUBLIC BALE.

PURIME SALE.

Will be exposed to public sale of Saturday the 1st day of October, at the late residence of liceny Vandyke, of the berough of Bellefonte, dec'd. The following property, viz. I bay mare, (a very trusty family beast,) 1 cow, 6 bogs, 1 top buggy, 1 spring wagon, 1 wind nill, 1 saidle, 2 sade saddle, 1 sleigh, 2 sotts of single harners, 1 sled, 1 lot of mortised posts, 2 tors of hay, 1, lot of shingles, together with a variety of other articles not necessary to enumerate. Sale to congnence at I o'clock on said day. Terms made known on day of sale.

GEO. LIVINGSTON,

Sep. 23 '64.

Executor

A UDITORS NOTICE.

A UDITORS' NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Centre county in the matter of the estate of Benjamin Everlant, dec'd. The undersigned an Auditor appointed by said Court to settle and adjust the account of George W. Johnston and Alexander Johnston, Administrators of the said decedent, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, on Wednesday, the 17th day of October, A. D., 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper, of said day, when and when see proper, ested may attend if they see proper, ested may attend if they see proper, a willier.

Sep, 23,-4t.

Sep. 23,—4t.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Centre county, in the matter of the exceptions to the account of Cline Quigley and Sarah Gunsalis, Eccutors, &c. of James Gunsalis, de'd. The undersigned an auditor appointed by said Court to hear and report on the Exceptions to said account, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte, on Friday, the 15th day of October, A. D., 1864, at two o'clock P. M., of said day, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

Sep. 23,—4t.

Auditor.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.

A Just to Cophans' Court of Centre county in the matter of the estate of John Emerick, derd. The undersigned an auditor appointed by said Court to distribute the money in the hands of the administrators, to and among in the hands of the administrators, to and among the persons legally entitled to the same, will attend to the duties of said appointment at his office in Bellefonte, on Saturday, the 15th day of October, A. B. 1864, at 2 e'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

W. P. MAOMANUS,
Sep. 23,—4t.
Auditor

AUDITOR'S NOTICE. A Thoundersigned, an Auditor ap-pointed by the Court of Common Pleas, to du-tribute the money in the pointed by the Court of Common Pless to dis-tribute the money in the hands of the Sheriff. of Centre county, arising from the sale of the real estate of William Underwood, will acted

to the duties of his appointment, at the Cour House in Reliefonte, on Saturday, the 12th day of November next, when and where all parties

interested may attend if they think proper, S. T. SHUGERT, Sep. 28,---iL