The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

THURSDAY, NOV., 15, 1860.

W. W. BROWN, - - ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

MONEY! MONEY!!

Our first year of the *Centre Democrat* will close with five more numbers. We desire to settle up all our accounts. Many of our subscribers will be in town during Court week, and will thus have an opportunity of paying us "that little bill," and by doing so enable us to pay others "that little bill" we are asked for every morning. Pay now, friends, and save us the necessity of giving you any trouble. At the end of the year year, January 1st, we will place our books in the hands of an Attorney for collection. We are in great need of money, and since it is a question of time you may just as well pay now as five weeks hence. A word to the wise is sufficient.

A Trip down South.

The last week of the contest for Lincoln, we got a taste of Southern democracy. The Wide Awakes of Wheeling, Va., having been assaulted by the rowdies and being too weak themselves to hold a meeting in opposition to the rowdy element, they called on their Pittsburg brethern to aid them. It was accordingly arranged to have a grand parade in Wheeling, on Friday night, the 30th of Nov. Fifteen hundred Wide Awakes were to be present, and with this force little danger was to be apprehended from rowdies.—Five hundred men were to go from Pittsburg, five hundred were to be picked up at Steubenville and other points along the way, and five hundred were to be raised in and about Wheeling.

When the time came for leaving Pittsburg, the day was so wet and stormy, that instead of five hundred men but one hundred reported themselves at the Depot as bound for Wheeling. With this meager force, however, we immediately set out on a special train, expecting large recruits along the way. When we arrived at Steubenville, where we confidently counted on a heavy reinforcement, we found only a few men, and a Telegraphic Dispatch awaiting us, from the leading Republicans of Wheeling, who had been informed of our progress, requesting us to go back, and also informing us that the parade had been postponed. The Steubenville men returned to their quarters, but the Pittsburgers were not to be turned back so easily. A council of war was at once called, and the Hon. Robt. McKnight was the first speaker. He urged the Pittsburg men to return, but they were immovable, in their determination to go to Wheeling. We tried our hand, but it was like pouring water on a duck's back—go to Wheeling they would, and go to Wheeling they did. Mr. Bingham of the Pittsburg *Journal*, also counseled them to return, but without avail. Having failed to induce them to go back, we resigned ourself to our fate, and on went the train amid loud shouts and huzzas for Wheeling. We could not, for the soul of us, help thinking of John Brown, Harper's Ferry and a gibbet—it was a ghost "that would not at our bidding, down."

When we reached Wheeling, it was dark as pitch, and raining We immediately disembarked and formed into line. Only eighty men took their places in the ranks, but these eighty were as brave and daring men as ever trod the soil of Virginia. With drums beating and colors flying, we crossed the wire bridge, (a beautiful structure,) and entered the town in the midst of a shower of rain. In less than five minutes the streets were lined with thousands of people, men, women and children. Our men bore themselves gallantly, and their seeming total indifference to the rain and wind, appeared to strike the Virginians with admiration. On we went, through mud and wet, saluted every moment by the jeers of the mob, and cries of John Brown—Abolitionists—stone them, etc. Here and there a fair daughter of Virginia would wave her white handkerchief in grateful recognition, and then, perhaps for the next dozen houses, we would be hissed at from almost every balcony. The mob frequently seemed threatening, but we reached the building our Virginia friends had opened for us, without any violence from the populace.

We held our meeting without much annoyance. The building was densely packed during the speeches, and but few interruptions occurred. After being most hospitably entertained at the McClure House, by our Virginia friends, we set out for the cars. On our way to the Depot we were set upon by the rowdies, who had gathered in great numbers along the line of march. Many of our men were knocked down, cut, bruised and otherwise hurt One only, we believe, was shot. At length we reached the mouth of the bridge, and the falling of the ponderous gates, after the Wide Awakes had passed through, shut off the mob and ended the fight.

Notwithstanding the complimentary escort we got out of Wheeling on Friday night, we returned on Monday and spoke there again on Monday evening to a very large audience. This time they let us go in peace.

An unwise saying from Wise.

Gov. Wise, in a late speech said that, "so help him God, if Abraham Lincoln is elected he would resist his inauguration to the death."

The moment Mr. Lincoln was elected, the Constitution of the United States took him under its care and provided for his inauguration. If Gov. Wise dares to disturb the operations of that Constitution he becomes a traitor. Mr. Wise has nothing to do with Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. The Constitution of Virginia provides for the holding of slaves in the Commonwealth of Virginia—John Brown went down to Virginia and disturbed that Constitution in its operations, and for that John Brown was hung. The Constitution of the United States provides for the inauguration of the President, and if Gov. Wise violates its operations it will hang him, just as the Constitution of Virginia hung John Brown. A word to the wise is sufficient.

The Patronage.

We see our cotemporaries are much exercised about the division of the State and national patronage. This is right, we would rather see them manifest anxiety than indifference. The opinion of the public Press ought to be consulted, for upon the Press depends the popularity of the administrations. It is perhaps, after all, the best criterion—for its business is to watch the progress of the canvass, and it seldom fails to mark the deserving. The noisy active canvasser, as well as the quiet worker, is pointed out, and by the aid of public Journals alone, we would not hesitate to make two-thirds of the appointments that belong to this State, and make them judiciously too.

Mr. Buchanan neglected to consult the Press, (and it should reflect the wishes of the people,) in making many of his appointments, and to this he is indebted, in a great measure, for the failure of his administration. But there is another great source of power that must be consulted by the official in bestowing his patronage—the politicians. To the ambitious office holder, who looks beyond his present position, their wishes are of the utmost importance, for to disregard them is to preclude all possibility of future emolument.

We feel confident that neither Col. Curtin nor Mr. Lincoln, will make any appointments without due consideration. The wishes of the people will be carefully consulted, and no appointment made that will not give perfect satisfaction. Let the people of the District to which the appointment belongs, control it. Let them express their preference through their leaders, and let them see to it that no favoritism is shown—and that no drones creep into office. We have plenty of good men for every position in the gift of the Governor and President, and none but active, efficient working men should be placed in office. There is one class of men that the party in power seems bound to keep; they do nothing to advance the interests of the party, yet they must be constantly kept in place. It is time this pauperism was put an end to, let the drones be set aside—let the people and the politicians agree on their candidates—let the Press, without fear, favor or affection, name the men, and let them be placed in power, and four years from now the Republican party will be invincible.

The Disunion Sentiment.

However much the people of the South may affect to deplore the election of a Republican President, they have the satisfaction of knowing that it is the result of an unwise policy, on the part of their own leaders.—Since the days of Calhoun, the Southern abstractionists have gone wild over the doctrine of "State Rights," and carefully nursed their one idea, until it culminated in an open and avowed disunion sentiment.

For years, they have sought a pretext to raise the banner of revolution, by demanding concession from the North, and have been foiled in their efforts, because the Northern democracy, in blind subserviency to party, were always ready to yield to their demands.

They demanded a Fugitive Slave Law, because they thought the North would not vote for it; and when they found the North ready to swallow the pill, it was made still more of fensive, by Mr. Mason, of Virginia, who, to defeat its passage, introduced a provision which authorizes the Mershal of a District to call on any person, within the hearing of his voice, to aid him in arresting a fugitive slave, under a penalty. Even this was acceded to, for the sake of peace, and the bill became a aw.

The next pretext was sought in a repeal of the Missouri Compromise—not because they wanted it, but because they thought the demand would be refused. The Northern members, however, came up to the requirements of their Southern task-masters, and that wise restriction which had been a "foundation of peace" for thirty years, was broken down, to gratify the aggressive spirit of the South.

The disunionists, still finding their schemes thwarted py the yielding conciences of the Northern democrats, determined to force an issue that would drive off the party of the North, and thus increase the agitation and excitement at the South, by making the election of a Republican President certain.—They therefore went to the Charleston Convention and demanded the recognation of slavery in the Territories by Congressional intervention, and a slave code for its protection, as a plank in the democratic platform. The plan succeeded. The Northern delegates refused to accede to this demand, the disunionists seceded, under the lead of John C. Breckinridge, while the majority nominated Mr. Douglas, under the banner of Popular Sovereignty.

This plan was matured and carried out by the Southern leaders, for no other reason than to stir up commotion at the South, so as to precipitate those States into revolution and disunion. And now the threatened secession is to be attempted. Their complaint of Northern aggression on Southern rights, has been shown, over and over again, to have no foundation in fact; and their demand for protection to slave property in the Territory is a "feigned issue." There is no Territory to which they could send slaves, and if their was, they have no negroes, to send; and if they had the land and the negroes, they have not the population to send with them. Thus it will be seen that the whole plea for disunion is with out cause, originated on false issues, to gratify the selfish designs of ambitious demagogues; and the sooner they are convinced of their error, the better for the peace and safety of the country.—*Carlisle Herald.*

☞ W. H. F. Walker, Brevet-Lieutenant in the United States Army, has resigned his commission. He will be a candidate for Colonel of the Augusta Volunteer Battalion at the election on Saturday night.—*Southern Paper.*

We hope he will be elected. As soon as he attains the position of Col. in the Augusta Battalion, we are informed he will be a candidate for a situation under the Sheriff of Augusta. When his term of office expires under the Sheriff, he will be elevated to the gallows, where he will remain a short time and then descend into obscurity.

A Northern view of the South.

First let us present the case of the North, as it should be regarded by our fellow-countrymen at the South. On Tuesday last, the people of the United States elected their Chief Executive Magistrate to serve for four years after the Fourth of March, 1861, and their choice is ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois. This act of the people is looked upon by some of the citizens of a minority of the States as good cause for severing their connection with the Union, and thereupon they declare their purpose to secede. If there is anything in this act to justify secession, it must be in the manner of Mr. LINCOLN's election; in his conduct and character as a public man; or in the authoritative declaration of principles of the party by which he was supported. So far as the election is concerned, is was conducted in perfect conformity to the Constitution and laws, just as every other Presidential election has been; and therefore there can be no room complaint on that score. As to Mr. LINCOLN himself, he has served in Congress, and has occupied a conspicuous position in the public eye as the competitor of Judge DOUGLAS for a seat in the Senate of the United States; and he has, therefore, a record upon questions of national politics upon which he can be judged. When tested by this touchstone, (and it is an ordeal from which not a few of our statesmen sometimes shrink,) it will be found that he has never cast a vote, nor expressed a sentiment, as a public man, in which he has not the companionship of CLAY, WEBSTER, FILLMORE, EVERETT, and their compeers—men whose patriotism is undoubted. More than that, they are men to whom the people of the South were perfectly willing to entrust their political fate. Hence if the political record of ABRAHAM LINCOLN presents an act done by him, or any principle of public policy that he entertains, which makes his election a just cause of secession to the people of the South, the record of CLAY, EVERETT, WEBSTER or FILLMORE would have furnished the same cause, if either had been elected to the Presidency at this time; yet, who would be insane enough to maintain such an absurdity as this?

The same cource of reasoning will lead to a similar result as to the platform of principles upon which his party placed him before the public. There are, of cource, wide differences of opinion in regard to the soundness of the different matters of policy declared in the resolutions passed by the Chicago Republican Convention. This had always been so, and will perhaps always continue to be so. But whatever differences of opinion may exist, truth requires the admission that there is nether principle nor sentiment in those resolutions that has not, at all periods of our history, been held by statesmen who were honored and trusted by both South and North when living, and whose memories are cherished by all patriots, now that they are dead.

If these principles, when held by such men were consistent with fraternal relations and Union, in the earlier and purer days of the Republic, it is difficult to conceive, how they of themselves can furnish just cause for dissolution now. Examining, in this way, this vexed and vexatious subject of disunion on account of LINCOLN's election, the conclusion is inevitable, that nether the mode of his election, nor his record as a public man, nor the authoritive exposition of the principles of the party by which he was supported, furnishes any tenable ground on which any of the Southern States can justify their alleged purpose to secede. This is the Northern view, and, if our Southern brethren could only contemplate it calmly, those who would not admit its entire and perfect reasonableness would be very few indeed.

THE RESULT.

	Lincoln.	Fusion.	Douglas.	Bell.
Bellefonte,	156	114	9	
Milesburg,	87	42	1	
Unionville,	36	19		
Boggs,	272	85		
Benner,	120	107	12	
Burnside,	45	21		
Curtin,	30	26		
Ferguson,	234	169		
Gregg,	63	259		
Haines,	115	186		1
Half Moon,	142	42		
Harris,	279	155	2	
Howard,	153	52		2
Huston,	80	12		
Liberty,	110	26		
Marion,	51	66		6
Miles,	56	187		
Patton,	89	37		
Penn,	42	222		2
Potter,	161	281		1
Rush,	72	47		4
Spring,	220	76	2	
Snowshoe,	62	28		
Union,	88	29		
Walker,	198	114		
Worth,	48	34		
Total,	2922	2346	16	26
	2346			
Over Fusion.	576			
	42			
Over all,	534			

Treason! Treson!!

The steamer *Keystone State* had to haul down the United States flag and put up the Palmetto flag before her arrival at the port of Charleston. At least is so reported here by passengers just arrived from that city.—There has been no telegraphic communication with it to day.—*Phil'a. Inquirer.*

If true, this is carrying the joke rather far. Only think—has it come to this, that the American flag can no longer enter our own ports. This is treason, and it is the duty of our Government to crush treason whenever and wherever it rears its horrid crest.—Will Mr. Buchanan enforce the laws of the Government? When South Carolina in 1833 rebelled under the lead of John C. Calhoun, and hoisted the Palmetto flag, Gen. Jackson said, "by the Eternal he would hang the traitors high as hamen." That ended the rebellion. Will Mr. Buchanan go as far? The President is sworn to support the Constitution, and he must now do one of two things, either resign his office or enforce the laws of the Government. To remain inactive is to perjure himself. He must act, and we wait to see what he will do.

[BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

THE SECESSSION MOVEMENT.

THE "PALMETTO FLAG" HOISTED.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 8.—The barque *James Gray*, owned by the Cushings, of Boston, now lying at our wharves, has, under the instructions of its owners, hoisted the Palmetto flag, firing a salute of fifteen guns.

AN INCEDIARY FIRE.

FORT GAINES, GA., Nov. 7.—A fire has consumed the agency of the Bank of Columbus, at this place, with several stores and dwellings. The loss is estimated at $40,000 to $50,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

MINUTE MEN AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 8th.—Playcards have been posted about the city, calling a convention of those favorable to the organization of a corpse of the minute men.

THE VIRGINIA VOLUNTEERS TENDER THIER SERVICES TO SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S C., Nov. 8th—The speaker of the House, last night, received a despatch from Virginia, tendering the services of the volunteer corpse raised in that State, in the event of South Carolina seceding.

Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, spoke here last night. He said that Southern independence had been his life-long study, and he thought it could only be secured by the secession of South Carolina. The speech was rapturously applauded. Other stirring addresses were made.

IMMEDIATE SECESSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Efforts were made yesterday in the Legislature to wait for southern co-operation in the secession movement, but they failed.

A State Convention will be called, and the secession of South Carolina seems inevitable.

The election of Delegates will probably be ordered on the 4th of December, and the Convention will meet on the 17th.

Congressmen Boyce, Bonham, and Keitt urge the call of the Convention, and immediate action.

RESIGNATION OF FEDERAL OFFICIALS.

A large body of citizens called on the Federal officers last night, at which time the latter took occasion to announce their resignation of the offices they held under the government. This was hailed with cheering demonstrations. The officials returned thanks in spirited addresses.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 8th.—Jas. Conner, Esq., the United States District Attorney, has resigned. Mr. Colcock, the Collector, and Jacobs, Deputy Collector, have notified the President of their resignations.

THE PRESIDENT WILL RESIST NULLIFICATOIN, BUT NOT SECESSION.

The Charleston *Courier* publishes a despatch from Washington, which states that President Buchanan will resist nullification, but not secession.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 8, 1860.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

The President is greatly embarrassed.—The seceders know that if they wait till next 4th of March, it will be impossible to do anything, even in South Carolina. If they strike now, the President will be forced either to resign his office or to use his official power against them, as he swore to protect the Constitution, which they violate by leaving the Union.

DISUNION.

The *Constitution* contained yesterday a strong disunion article, said to have been written by Howell Cobb's Assistant Secretary. The President was immediately approached by gentlemen of high standing, who expressed their unqualified indignation against his organ. This morning's *Constitution* revokes the disunion article of yesterday and comes out flatly, although with a little twisting, in favor of the Union and against secession. Mr. Howell Cobb, being thus rebuked, is said to have resigned his office.—At least, that is rumor all over town this evening.

There will be no secession. In South Carolina and Georgia, the leaders want to secede for the purpose of getting into the United States Senate.

☞ The *Mail* publishes a despatch from Apalachicola, stating that McQueen McIntosh, the Federal Judge of Florida, will not hold office under Lincoln.

We have some men in Pennsylvania who will accept the situation. One or two lawyers might be found in Bellefonte who would make very good Judges. If Mr. Lincoln can do no better, just let him write on and we will furnish him with their names.

THE MARKETS.

BELLEFONTE, Nov., 1, 1860

White Wheat,	per bushel	$1.10 @ $1.15
Red,	do	$1.00 @ $1.10
Rye,	do	60
Corn,	do	50
Oats, by weight,	do	28
Barley,	do	62
Buck wheat,	do	50
Clover Seed,	do	5 50
Potatoes,	do	50
Lard,	per pound	10
Bacon,	do	10
Tallow,	do	12½
Butter,	do	16
Eggs,	per dozen,	10
Plaster, ground,	per ton,	10.00

CLERFIELD, Nov., 1.

Buckwheat ℔ bushel 75; Rye ℔ bushel $1.00; Oats ℔ bushel 50; Corn ℔ bushel 1.00, Flour, Sup. Fine, ℔ bbl. $7.00; Extra ℔ bbl. $7·50; extra family ℔ bbl. $8.00; Butter 18 cts; Eggs ℔ dozen 12 cts.

LOCK HAVEN, Nov. 1.

Wheat Flour, ℔ bbl. $6.25; Corn Meal, ℔ 100 lbs, $1.75@1.87; White wheat, ℔ bus., $1.28; Red wheat $1.18; Rye, 60cts; Corn 75 cts; Oats 40 cts; Cloverseed $4.00; Butter ℔ lb 14@16 cts; Tallow 10@12 cts; Lard 10@12cts; Eggs ℔ doz. 14@16 cts.

LEWISTOWN, Nov. 1.

White wheat ℔ bush. $1.23; Red $1.13; Barley ℔ bush. 60cts; Corn ℔ bush. 55cts; Oats ℔ bush. 25cts; Buckwheat ℔ bush. 50cts; Cloverseed ℔ bush. $5.00; Timothyseed $1.75; Lewistown Extra Flour, ℔ 100, $3.50; Extra $3.00; Butter, good, ℔ lb 15cts; Lard 12cts; Eggs ℔ doz. 10 cts Potatoes, new, ℔ bushel, 30 cts.

YOU

CAN buy your clothing for yourselves and your boys, in every variety, and at low cash prices by calling at the cheap Clothing Store of A. Sternberg & Co., in the Diamond, where you

WILL

SAVE at least from 25 to 30 per cent. All kinds of Clothing and Furnishing Goods are to be had at this Store at the lowest cash prices, and receive well made goods. Would it not be better to

SAVE

MUCH valuable time by calling immediately and lay in your stock of Clothing for the Winter, at this establishment, where you will certainly get the full value of your

MONEY.

REMEMBER the place. One door above Livingston's Book Store, in the Diamond.

A. STERNBERG & CO.

Bellefonte, Nov. 15, 1860.

PINE GROVE ACADEMY AND SEMINARY.

J. E. THOMAS, A. M., Principal.

THE Eighteenth Session of this institution will open Wednesday Nov. 7th, 1860. Send for a catalogue. [Oct, 18, '60.—4t.

The Election.

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

"The election" is my subject,
O'r which many cry, "Alas;"
Lincoln men are now in clover,
And all others "gone to grass!"

I am not a politician;
Party strife I ever shun;
But I'll write on any subject
Rife with element of fun.

There's a man—I will not name him,
For you'll guess his name, no doubt—
Who, while shooting at *rail* bird,
By his gun was straightened on.

Wednesday morn he wrote a letter,
And bewaled his party's fate;
"Hubby," said his wife beside him,
"You're mistaken in the date:

"It is not November fifteenth,
As you've written on the sheet,
'Tis the *seventh*—you are crazy,
The effect of your defeat!"

He replied, "'Tis right, my darling!
You an explanation seek—
I've been knocked with Lincoln beetles
To 'the middle of next week!'"

With a smile his wife responded:
"Let the thought your grief assuage,
That the knocking set you forward,
And you're not behind the age!"

He was cheered by her suggestion,
And, no longer being blue,
Bloody stood, a happy freemen,
Whistling "Yankee Doodle Doo,"

And exclaimed, "Dear wife, may husbands,
And their loyal, loving mates,
Ever stand with hearts in union,
For the Union of the States!

"May the sons of all our sections,
With united voices shout,
'Freedom's flag shall float forever,
And no star be blotted out'!

"Then that flag shall wave in glory,
O'er the MAMMOTH TOWER HALL,
Which shall be a CLOTHING DEPOT
For our happy millions all!"

The Election is over, but Tower Hall still stands, any man in the Union, no matter what his politics may be, can purchase Clothing there, the very best, of every variety, and at the very lowest prices.

BENNETT & CO.

518 Market St. between Fifth and Sixth sts.
Apr. 26,-1860.—1y.

GREEN'S DRUG AND VARIETY STORE,

North-East Corner of the Diamond,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform his patrons and the public generally that he has just returned from Eastern Markets where he has purchased and is now selling the largest and best assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., ever brought to this country. He has constantly on hand all the approved PATENT MEDICINES of the day.

ALCOHOL, BURNING FLUID, PINE OIL, COAL OIL, LINSEED OIL, PAINTS, VARNISH, &c.,

together with a large assortment of the TOBACCO & SEGARS, of the best brands.

COAL OIL & FLUID LAMPS, HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, CLOTHES, & PAINT BRUSHES, PERFUMERY & HAIR OILS.

Also, a fine assortment of Plain and Fancy CONFECTIONERY, RAISINS, NUTS, &C., &C., TOYS of every description, also

FANCY CHINA-WARE.

Prescriptions and family receips carefully and promptly filled.

Thankful for the patronage he has received during the last four years he solicits a continuance of the same, and from the experience he has had he feels confident of giving satisfaction.

FRANK P. GREEN.

Bellefonte, Nov. 15, 1860.—tf,

Fall & Winter Goods.

WILSON BROTHERS.

HAVING returned from the East, invite the attention of the public and their old customers to the large and extensive assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

which they are now opening and ready to wait upon purchasers with the largest and best selection ever offered to this community.

They desire to call particular attention t their great variety of LADIES DRESS GOODS, consisting in part of Challies, Lawns, all wool De-Lains, of different colors, Baroges, Dress Silks, Mantillas Tissues, &c. The above goods were selected with great care expressly to suit the taste of the ladies. In addition to the above, are offered a general assortment of Hosiery and Gloves, Collars, Undersleeves, Dress trimmings, &c.

CLOTHS & CASSIMERES,

of all colors and styles at very low prices, together with one of the largest and best stocks of

Ready-Made Clothing,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Straw Bonnets of the latest fashion; also, Shaker Bonnets for wives and children.

Builders will find it to their advantage in calling to select their Hardware, as our assortment is large and complete: also, Mattresses.

Mackarel, Herring, Cod Fish and salt. Sugars Teas, Molasses from the cheapest to the best, which cannot be surpassed in quality. Persons visiting Bellefonte from the country, will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere, as we take pleasure in showing our goods and think we can suit them both as to price and quality, and are determined to sell at the very owest cash prices.

☞ All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange for goods.

Nov. 8th 1860.

A. Guckenheimer. S. Wertheimer. E Wertheimer.

A. G. & BRO'S.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Liquors.

DISTILLERS OF

MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKEY,

Also, Rectifiers of the

IRON CITY WHISKEY,

And Manufacturers of the Celebrated

GERMAN STOMACH BITTERS,

No. 25 Market Street,

Nov. 15,'60.—1y] PITTSBURGH, PA.

BELLEFONTE ACADEMY.

THE second Session of the Academical year will commence on Wednesday, November 28th, A. D., 1860.

TERMS:

Common English Branches,	$4.00
Extra " "	5.00
Languages, (Latin and Greek,)	6.00

A. M. WHITE, Principal.

Nov 15, 1860.—2t

STRAY STEER.—Came to the restdence of the subscriber about the first of August last, a three year old STEER, brindle sides, white streak along the back. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. JESSE FRY.

Spring twp., Nov. 15, '60.—3t.

DR. ELY PARRY, DENTIST, Will spend ten days or two weeks from November 19th at the Pennsylvania Hotel in Bellefonte, as his second professional visit, and persons who may desire his professional services are requested to make early application, as his time is limited.

Bellefonte Nov. 15, '60.—2t.

E. LIVINGSTON PATRICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BELLEFONTE, PA., Will attend promptly to all legal business entrusted to him. Office on Northwest corner of the Diamond. [Nov. 15, 1860.—tf.

Great Work on the Horse.

THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES:

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,

PROFESSOR OF PATHOLOGY AND OPERATIVE SURGERY IN THE COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA, ETC.

WILL TELL You of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL You of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL You of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL You of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Colic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhœa, Jaundice, Hepatirrhœa, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation, and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TILL You of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog, Spavin, Ring-bone, Sweenie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Cracked Hoofs, Scratches, Canker, Thrush and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Legs, and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL You of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye & Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephinning, Roweling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL You of Rarey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also, the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of more than fifteen years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weakness of this noble and useful animal.

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Nov. 8, 1860,—6m.

The People's Cook Book.

MODERN COOKERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

BY

MISS ELIZA ACTON.

CAREFULLY REVISED BY Mrs. S. J. HALE.

It Tells You how to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes of dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and Game of all kinds, with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

It Tells You how to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also the various and most adproved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

It Tells You all the various and most approved modes of preparing over fifty different kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

It Tells You all the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

It Tells You all the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionery, Preserves, Jellies, and sweet Dishes of every description.

It Tells You all the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials and Wines of various kinds.

It Tell You how to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within everybody's reach.

The book contains 418 pages, and upwards of twelve hundred Receips, all of which are the results of actual experience, having been fully and carefully tested under the personal superintendence of the writers. It is printed in a clear and open type, is illustrated with appropriate engraving, and will be forwarded to any address, neatly bound, and postage paid, on receipt of the price $1.00, or in cloth, extra, $1.25.

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For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, appls to or address JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher. No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 8, 1860.—6m.

New Fall & Winter Goods

D. LEYDEN & CO.

HAVE just received the largest and best assortment of Fall and Winter Goods ever offered in Bellefonte,

A full stock of Ladies dress goods,

Also, Cloth for Ladies Winter Cloaks; Tartan Plaids for Misses Dresses. A large assortment of Shawls, Poplin Velvets, French Marina, Coburg's De Lains, Thibit Cloth, Opera Cloth, Persian Twill.

For Gentlemen:

Cloth, Cassimers, Satinets and Jeans, Ready-made clothing.

Boots and Shoes of all sorts, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Hardware, and Queensware, which will be sold low for cash or Country Produce

Bellefonte, Nov.-3, 1860:——tf.

DR. JAS. P. GREGG, respectfully offers his professional services to the people of Milesburg and vicinity. Residence, Daniel R. Boileau's National Hotel.

Refer to Dr. J. M. McCoy, Dr. G. L. Potter, Dr. J. B. Mitchell. [Nov. 8, 1860.—tf.

READ! READ!!

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

NEW AND CHEAP

Clothing Emporium,

NORTH SIDE OF THE DIAMOND,

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.,

City branch of Reizensteine Brothers, 124 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

THE undersigned Respectfully announce to the inhabitants of Centre county, and the public in general, that they have opened at the above named place, the most extensive assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

and Gentlemen's Furnishing Foods, that has ever been exhibited in this borough, which they will sell

30 Per Cent. Cheaper than the Cheapest.

Our stock embraces a full and complete assortment of Fine Black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats, Cassimere Business Coats, Satinet, Tweed, Jean, Farmers' and Mechanics' Cassimere, Frock and Sack Coats, Pea Jackets, &c., &c.

OVERCOATS OF FINE CLOTH,

Presidnnt and Moscow Beavers, Seal and Lion skin and Union Cassimeres, ribbed and plain.

PANTALOONS OF FINE CASSIMERE

and Doeskin, black Silk-mixed, and other fancy colors, of the latest, styles, as well as Satinet and Union Cassimers; Pants of strong and substantial material, for the farmer, laborer and mechanic.

AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF VESTS,

such as Satin, Silk, and Silk-finished Velvets, Grenadine, Valencia, Mattalese, Cassimere; cloth Satinet, &c.

A general assortment of Boys' and Youths' Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Undershirts and Drawers, Knit Jackets, Fine White and Fancy-bosom Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Handkerchiefs, Stocks and cravats, Socks and Gloves, Trunks, Valices, Carpet-bags, Umbrellas, and, in short, everything usually found in a well assorted store of this kind.

We also keep a fine assortment of

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

such as Pocket books Portmonnies, Pocket-knives and Razors, Combs, and Brushes, Watch-Chains, Keys and Guards, Finger-rings & Breast-pins, Violin and Guitar Strings, Pistols, Revolvers, Percussion Caps, Spectacles, Spy Glasses, and a great many other fancy and useful articles, too numerous to describe, all of which we will sell at the Lowest Cash Prices.

We invite every person in need of Clothing or any of the above mentioned articles, to favor us with a call and examine our goods, and prices, and we are confident that we can give satisfaction, and every person shall feel inclined to tell his friends where Goods and Cheap Clothing can be got. We are constantly receiving accessions to our stock from REIZENSTEINE BRO'S., Philadelphia, with whom we are connected, and shall always be supplied with a good variety of all the articles in our line, which will surpass in *style, cut, workmanship and cheapness*, those of any other establishment in this part of the country.

A. STERNBERG & CO.

Bellefonte, Oct. 4, '60·——tf.

NEW STORE!

HARDWARE HARDWARE!

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Centre county that they have opened a

HARDWARE STORE

in the Room formerly occupied by Wilson & Bro. on the Northwest corner of the Diamond. They have selected their stock with great care, and are prepared to sell goods from fifty to one hundred per cent lower than can be had at any other place.

The ladies are particularly invited to call and examine their assortment of cutlery. They earnestly solicit a liberal portion of the public patronage, and will take every pains to please.

They have constantly on hand a variety of POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY, Riffles, Shot Guns, and Locks of every description.

CROSS CUT, MILL AND CIRCULAR SAWS,

And all vatrieties of

HAND-BACK, GRAFTING AND PANNEL SAWS,

Broad, Hand and chopping Axes. Butchers cleaver- and choppers.

DRAWING KNIVES, HAMMERS, HATCHETS, CHISLES, and ADZES.

HAY, MANURE AND SPREADING FORKS.

EDGE TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE,

PAINT AND DUSTING BRUSHES.

NAILS, PAINTS, OIL, GLASS & PUTTY,

COAL OIL AND LAMPS.

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

COACH TRIMMINGS

Also, COFFIN FIXTURES,

And everything that is generally kept in a well regulated Hardware Store. Terms Cash.