THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT

The Centre Democrat.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

THURSDAY, JAN., 10 1861.

W W. BROWN, - - ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT having the largest Circulation, is, therefore, the Advertising medium in the county.

AID TO MAJOR ANDERSON.

Departure of the Star of the West with Reinforcements.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—The Steamer Star of the West was chartered by order of Gen. Scott, and sailed to-day with a full supply of provissions for Maj. Anderson, and two hundred and fifty men, under Lieut. Bartlet.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Steamer Star of the West fired into by the Rebels.

CHARLESTON, Jan 9th, 1861.

The steamship Star of the West, while endeavoring to enter Charleston harbor about daylight this morning, was opened fire upon by the Garrison on Morris Island, and also by Fort Moultrie. The steamer put about and went to sea. The belief is that no injury was sustained by either the boat or those on board. Fort Sumpter did not respond to the fire from the South Carolinians. Lieut. Hall, of Fort Sumpter, came over to the city about 11 o'clock this morning, bearing a flag of truce. He repaired to the quarters of the Governar, followed by a crowd of citizens.—He was in secret communication with the Governor and council for two hours. The object of his mission is not known. It is supposed that it related to the firing on the Star of the West.

To the Military of Centre County.

The Military of Centre County are among the best drilled, and the best equipped, in the State. We have long felt a just pride in our citizen soldiery, believing them to be as brave and resolute a set of fellows as could be found anywhere. Until now, our Companies have been used as mere ornaments, but the time has arrived when they can be of use. In thirty days from this writing, the Troops will be on their march from Pennsylvania to the seat of war, and shall it be said that Centre County's sons are not as chivalrous and loyal to the Constitution and the Union, as the people of other portions of the "old Commonwealth?" No! no, they would spurn, with scorn, such an imputation upon their courage and patriotism. Centre county will do her whole duty in the contest for the Union, but let her not procrastinate.—Gov. Curtin is every day receiving scores of applications from Companies, all over the State, asking to be put on the list first. Captains of Centre county, what are you doing? Send in your applications quick, or you will be too late. There will be, at least, seventy thousand men who will tender their services to the State. Not one-half of these will be accepted, for the Government will *not need them.* Among those that are accepted, we would like to see the Companies of Centre County. Remember, soldiers, the rule in war is, "first come first served." If then, you want a hand in the glorious work of crushing treason and rebellion in "our dear native land," you must apply at once, or you will be too late. Send in your applications immediately, and "Andy" will do his native County the honor to place her sons high on the list. Capt. Dunlap and Capt. McFarland, do you hear? We want to see the "Cameron Infantry" and the "Dragoons" applications filed right away, so they will come within the limits of the requisitier.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Both branches of the General Assembly of this State were promptly organized, on last Tuesday a week, by the election of Republican officers throughout.

Robert M. Palmer, of Scnuylkill, was chosen Speaker of the Senate, having 26 votes, (McClure, absent) and Shindel 6.

Mr. Errett, of Pittsburg, was re-elected Clerk. Mr. Ramsdell, of Venango Assistant.

Transcribers—G. W. Patton, G. S. Berry, F. Hitchcock.

Sergeant at Arms—Herman Yerkes and J. R. M'Afee.

Door-Keepers—John G. Martin, J. B. Heines and George Bubb.

Messengers—W. H. Huddleson and Wilber G. Brower, (of Danville American)

Librarian—Wm. P. Brady.

In the House, Elisha W. Davis, of Venango, (the candidate of the Railroad Companies) was chosen Speaker, having 71 votes to 27 for Dr. Hill of Montgomery—2 Democrats absent.

Clerk—E. H. Rauch, of Lehigh county.

Assistant—E. W. Caperon, of Chester.

Transcribing Clerks—C. W. Walker, of Philadelphia; W. H. Danniston, Pittsburg; W. A. Nichols, M'Kean; John R. Porter, Schuylkill.

Post Master—H. A. Woodhouse, Wayne.

Sergeant-at-Arms—J R. Matthews, Philadelphia.

Assistants—James Gubers, Philadelphia; J. C. Sturdevant, Crawford; John Mecklin, Armstrong; Casper Gang, Allegheny.

Door Keeper—E. D. Picket, Erie.

Assistants—W. Gardy, Philadelphia; J. R. Miller, Lawrence; Wm. Davis, Bradford; Henry Hough, Bucks.

Messenger—H. G. Gibson Mercer.

☞ Ayer's American Almanac has now arived and is now ready for delivery, gratis, by J. Harris & Co., to all who call for it.—Our readers may be surprised to know that this little pamphlet which has become so much a favorite in our section has quite the largest circulation of any one book in the world, except the Bible. It is printed in many languages and scattered throughout many nations as well as supplied to almost the entire population of our own vast domain. Every family should keep it, for it contains information which all are liable to require, when sickness overtakes them and which may prove invaluable from being at hand in season. If you take our advice, you will call and get an Ayer's Almanac, and when got, keep it.

☞ Edgar A. Cowan, of Westmoreland County, was elected United States Senator, on Tuesday last, by the Pennsylvania Legislature, to represent this State in the National Senate for the next six years, commencing March 4th, 1861.

The Resurrection of the Government—The First Step Towards Peace.

We find in the *New York Times* of January 3d, an able article under the above head, from which we make the following extract:

"We pay all due honor to those Northern men, and especially to those Northern Republicans, who have insisted upon the paramount duty of saving the Union, even at the sacrifice of something of party principle, and much more of party feeling. We do not underrate the courage nor the profound regard for the public good which has prompted Mr. Thurlow Weed, in this State, to throw the whole weight of his political influence into the scale of compromise and conciliation,—nor do we doubt in the least that his effort will do good. But for any distinct, practical compromise *the time has not arrived.* The elements for such an adjustment as would bring permanent peace to the country, (and neither section wants any other,) do not yet exist. No man and no body of men has any power to pledge the North, nor is there any authority clothed with power to act for the South. It is not for this Congress to say whether the Missouri line shall be restored,—nor has anybody the right to say that if restored, the South would accept it as a final end of the "irrepressible conflict." All these questions,—and all others growing out of this emergency, *belong to the coming Administration.* The people have committed to them the direction and control of their affairs. They will be responsible for the peace of the country,—and for that essential and equal justice to every State and to every section by which alone peace can be secured.

But men say this will be too late. The South will not wait. The Border States will be dragged into the maelstrom of disunion before that time arrives. Those States may as well understand, that they have duties to perform in this matter as well as the North. They have quite as much at stake as we have. Their interest in the Union is as real and as profound as ours. And they must undertake the control of their own conduct, at least to this extent, if they have the slightest desire for the preservation of their rights or the protection of their interests, in or out of the Union. The dissolution of this Union,—the overthrow of this Government, is not a thing to be accomplished in a day or in a month. It is not to be the hot achievement of momentary wrath, nor the instant result of a vote in Conventions or mass meetings. The Southern States may plunge themselves into fearful perils and greatly embarrass their own freedom of action, by the rash measures they may adopt. But that is at least quite as much their affair as ours,—and they have duties to perform in connection with it, quite as imperative as any that devolve upon us.

We are in favor of all just and proper measures of compromise made at the right time, and on the right basis. But we distrust the wisdom of thrusting upon the hot rage of the active Disunionists at the present moment, promises and pledges which we have no right to give, and which they have not the slightest disposition to take. Whatever is to be done on either side, should be done with dignity and a deliberate weighing of consequences. When this controversy is settled we wish it to be *finally* and *decisively* settled. There never will be a better time for insisting upon such a settlement than now. The country is rich,—the hearts of the people are prepared for it,—and all men of all parties and all sections desire to know, once for all, what are to be the permanent relations of Slavery to the Federal Government. But let us have no patch-work,—no hasty, crude popping of the constitutional fabric. Let us have nothing rushed through in the heat of a panic, to be deplored and execrated by either party when the clouds shall have blown over. Whatever is done must be done with deliberation,—after a full study of the whole case, and with a close and complete knowledge of the public sentiment in every section of the country.

In our judgement the present public sentiment in nearly all the Southern States is the result of an utter misapprehension of the principles and purposes of the Republican Party. It has been brought about by the most steady, relentless and infamous crusade of falsehood that ever disgraced the history of any civilized country. So long as that feeling prevails, no compromise can be made which will be worth the paper on which it is written. That misapprehension must be removed, as a preliminary step to any adjustment which will last a year, or give the slightest satisfaction to either section. It could be removed at once, if the intelligent men of the Southern States had the courage to tell what they know to be the truth about the Republican Party, and the man who has been chosen President of the United States. But as long as they assent in silence to the infamous falsehoods by which both are slandered,—as long as they lend themselves to the schemes of the conspirators by repeating their Shibboleth, and echoing their epithets, and countenancing their bald and shameless perversions of truth;—as long as they join in suppressing the real sentiments, and reiterated declarations of Mr. Lincoln, and permit the most glaring forgeries to be palmed off upon their people as the genuine expression of his opinions;—so long as they allow even their slaves to hear the Republicans spoken of as *blacks*,—and the President elect as pledged to set them free,—they must not expect, nor do they deserve, that we of the North shall assume all the burden of preserving a Union which is worth far more to them than it is to us,—and which is imperiled only by their flagrant neglect of the most solemn duties that devolve upon citizens of a free Republic.

According to present appearances, there is but one thing which will dissipate these false apprehensions of Republican ascendency,—and that is, actual experience of a Republican Administration. Six months of the actual practical administration of affairs under Mr. Lincoln will do more to allay the Southern panic,—to refute the falsehoods which have wrought this wrong, and to restore peace and harmony to the country, than all the compromises that groundless wrath on the one hand can extort from irrational fears on the other."

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

The committee of the border states, including Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and North Carolina, from the South, and New Jersey, North, to-day agreed upon propositions for an adjustment of pending difficulties, by amending the Constitution, follow:

I. Recommending a repeal of all the personal liberty bills.

2. That of the fugitive slave law be amended for the preventing of kidnapping, and so as to provide for the equalization of the commissioners' fee, &c.

3. That the Constitution be so amended as to prohibit any interference with slavery in any of the states where it now exists.

4. That Congress shall not abolish slavery in the southern dockyards, arsenals, &c., nor in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland, and the consent of the district, nor without compensatoin.

5. That Congress shall not interfere with the interstate slave trade.

6. That there shall be a perpetual prohibition of the African slave trade.

7. That the line of 36 degrees 30 minutes shall be run through all the existing territory of the United States; that in all north of that line slavery shall be prohibited, an that south of that line neither Congress nor the territorial legislature shall hereafter pass any law abolishing, prohibiting, or in any manner interfering with African slavery, and that when any territory containing a sufficient population for one member of Congress in any area of 60,000 square miles, shall apply for admission as a state, it shall be admitted, with or without slavery, as its constitution may determine.

The compromise proposed by the committee of border states is not accepted by the South. The South will not consent to leaving the territories south of thirty-six thirty to be free or slave as the people may elect, believing that by leaving the question open the scene of Kansas will be revived, and the country overrun by anti-slavery people thro' the agency of the northern emigrant aid societies. They demand the unequivocal recognition by the North that slavery shall exist in territory south of the proposed line until it shall be divided into states, when, in their sovereign capacity as states, they may alter or confirm their status in regard to slavery. In other words, all territory North shall be considered free, and all South slave, unless the people shall choose to change their condition after their government shall be clothed with state authority. Nothing else will be accepted by the South; and as false impressions may be formed from the favor in which the propositions of the border committee are received in some quarters, it is proper that this explanation should go before the country as soon as possible.

The republican members of the House caucussed in the Post Office committee room again to-day, upon the present state of affairs, Speaker Pennington in the chair,—There was a full attendance.

The unfinished buisness of yesterday was resumed, being the report of Mr, Hale, of Pennsylvania, from the sub committee of the border states, who said that he believed the members of his committee representing the border slave states would agree to his proposition; that all the territory of the United States north of thirty six degrees thirty minutes should be free, and all south of that line to remain as it is, with liberty to the people to prganize into states whenever they please, with or without slavery. He was of opinion that it might be better for the North to take this proposition than to precipitate the country into war.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, said he objected to any compromise, because he believed it to be an acknowledgement of an error, which he would not concede. He defended the motives of the republicans in the committee of thirty-three, and expressed the opinion that they had done nothing that could be interpreted as a surrender of their principles. Those who understood Mr. Adams' position do not believe this.

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, speaking of the malcontents of the slave states, and the proposed compromise of dividing the territory between freedom and slavery to the Pacific, said: "There never was a more causeless revolt since Lucifer led his cohorts of apostate angels against the throne of God, but I never heard that the Almighty proposed to compromise the matter by allowing the rebels to kindle the fires of hell south of the celestial meridian of thirty-six thirty."

This outburst of the eccentric member from Illinois created a deal of sensation and some movement.

Mr. Sherman stated that, as a member of the border sub-committee from the border states, he could neither vote for the proposition proposed by Mr. Hale, nor that proposed by Mr. Crittenden, to restore the Missouri line and extend it to the Pacific. He was also opposed to the compromise to prevent the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia. While he did not wish to abolish it now, he was opposed to yielding up the right of Congress to do so at any future period.

Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, expressed himself decidedly opposed to all compromises. He asked what better platform the North or the South could have to stand upon than the Union, the Constitution and the laws? The republican party has elected a President in accordance with the forms of the Constitution, and is entitled to fair play. If his administration of the government is resisted by those opposed to Mr. Lincoln, the crime will be theirs. When the republicans took their position, before the election, they knew they would have to meet this state of things, and now they should not put the burden upon posterity.

Messrs. Hickman and Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Case, of Indiana, opposed all compromises, in speeches couched in unmistakable language.

Mr. Petit, of Indiana, from the sub-committee of border states, said he had opposed all the propositions in that committee except the one proposed by Mr. Hale, upon which he did not vote. He defended the border states for their efforts to arrange matters.

What President Fillmore Did.

Some ten years ago, when President Fillmore occupied the White House, South Carolina got up her secession movement because California was admitted into the Union, without being cut in two, making one a slave and the other a free State. Now, though Mr. Fillmore was an amiable man, chock-full of peace principles, what did he do? Why he quietly put into Fort Moultrie a strong body of troops, without asking their leave. The gay and gallant Palmettos awoke one fine morning and found this awkward fact suddenly staring them in the face; whereupon their chivalric Governor waxed wroth and applied to President Fillmore for an explanation. "Sir," was the answer, "the President of the United States is not responsible for his official conduct to the Governor of South Carolina." The amiable President, then in office, did not particularly affect leonine or heroic qualities; but he understood his duty to the Constitution he was sworn to support, and his vigorous mode of confronting rebellion nipped it in the bud to the great satisfaction of everybody except the combustible and explosive Palmettos. If the pusillanimous "old public functionary," now at the head of the government, had had the foresaat, discretion and spirit, two months ago, to do his plain duty, he would not now be the object of universal contempt and derision.—*Telegraph.*

PILES IN BOTH FORMS CURED.—READ THIS.—"I can only account for my present sound health, from the constant, though moderate use of Boerhave's Holland Bitters—having from my youth suffered, at intervals from *Piles*, in both forms, sometimes so severely as to completely prostrate me. I have several months past, though subject to loss of sleep, and unusual physical effort, been entirely free from any symptom of this distressing disease; while my general health is very much improved."

Persons doubting the authenticity of this certificate, are requested to call upon or communicate with the proprietors. They will take pleasure not only in referring them to its author, but to many others who have used the Holland Bitters for the same affection, with equal success.

A Happy New Year.

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

Lo! we wish you, dear readers,
A happy New Year!
May your hearts beat its seconds,
With pleasures to cheer
Ev'ry pa'n you are treading,
Of duty and love,
Through this wilderness horny,
To mansions above.

May our States their affection
For Union increase,
And rejoice in the blessings
Of plenty and peace!
May our harps from the willows
Be taken and strung;
And the sweet song song of labor,
Be cheerfully sung.

May there be bread and butter
Enough for us all!
May the men, buying clothing,
Sustain Tower Hall!
May the year '*Sixty one* have
These blessings in store
"There is luck in odd numbers,
Says Rory O Moore.''

Those who would greet, in a nice suit, the "good time coming,'' should purchase one from the Winter Stock, now closing out at greatly reduced prices, at TOWER HALL, 518 Market St. Philadelphia. BENNETT & CO.

LIST OF LETTERS, remaining in the Post Office, at Bellefonte, Dec. 31st 1860.

Bowers, Ed. S	Leathers, John
Beck, Henry E.	McFadden, John
Beck, M.	Mackey, Maria
Bitner, Benjamin	McRaff, Wm.
Benzenbauch, B.	McCoy, Wm. P.
Clark, Lewis L.	Peoples, W. W.
Cowdrick, Morris	Passmore, Rebecca
Carmach, C. S.	Reade, Fanny
Deweye, Hannah	Rudy, Emiger,
Evans, Charles	Robennald, Sarah
Esworthy, Jane	Spange, Samuel
Faichet, Benjamin,	Sawerty, Tommy
Gradan, Jonn	Shony, Emanel
Hull, James	Sims, Mary
Hughes, Ezekiel	Schnesberger, Anthony
Hall, C. H.	Weller, Henry
Heacaugh, Wm.	Wolf, Newton
Hubler, Daniel N.	
Jameson, John	
Keefe, Micheal	
Koons, S. M.	
Lippi. P.	

Persons calling for Letter in the above list, will please say that they are advertised.

WM. COCK, P. M.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. Samuel Linn, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in the twenty-fifth Sudicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clearfield and Clinton, and the Hon. Henry Barnhart, and Wm. Burchfield, Esqr's, Associate Judges in Centre Co., having issued their precept to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, Orpnans' Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery at Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the third Monday of January, it being the 28th day, and continue one week.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day with their records, inquisitions, examinations and their other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand at Bellefonte the 3d day of January, A. D., 1861, and in the 85th year of the independence of the United States.

GEO. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Centre co., Penn'a., Jan. 3, 1861—tc.

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. Ternberg & 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. STERNBE G & CO.

Bellefonte, Nov. 15, 1860.

NOTICE.—The undersigned an Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Centre County to make a distribution of the balance in the hands of Jos. Baker & Jacob G. Houser, Ad'r of the Estate of Martin Houser, dec'd will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bellefonte on day of January, inst, when and where all persons iterested may attend if they think proper. W. P. MACMANUS, Aud'r.

Jan. 3, 1861.——3t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between Joseph B. Erb and Chas. Dennis, and trading under the firm of Jos. B. Erb & Co., has this day, Nov, 24th, been dissolved, The business, hereafter, to be conducted under the firm of E. W. Erb & Co.

JOS. B. ERB & CO.

Nov. 29, 1860.——6t.

FLOUR FOR SALE.—Extra superfine family Flour for sale by

Dec. 13, 1860. D. LEYDEN & CO.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you *what* complaints I have *cured* with your Pills better than to say *all that we ever treat with a purgative medicine.* I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *headache* any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREBLE, *Clerk of Steamer Clarion.*

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D., *Physician of the Marine Hospital.*

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr. J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa.* Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountain of the blood.*

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of *costiveness.* If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe *costiveness* to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse* the *stomach* and *expel worms.* They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev. Dr. Hawkes, of the Methodist Episc. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic pains*, which ended in *chronic rheumatism.* Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skillful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by J. Harris & Co., Bellefonte; J. Bing, Unionville; R. D. Cummings, Port Matilda; Heblr & Co., Stormstown; H. Foster, Millheim; D. O. Bower, and Gross & Yarick, Aaronsburg; C. G. Ryman, Milesburg, and by one trader in every village in the country.

Jan. 10, '61.—1y.

PATRIOTS, AROUSE!

SINCE it is evident that a civil war must ensue, let every Union and money-saving person call at the New Cash Tin and Sheet Iron Manufactory on Bishop street, where the undersigned ventures to say that he can furnish the citizens of Bellefonte and the surrounding country, with ALL KINDS OF WARE, manufactured from the best material at

VERY REDUCED PRICES,

at least from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than can be purchased elsewher, to be assured of the above all he demands is a call.

JOHN S. LONBERGER.

Jan. 10, '61.—1y.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in Ferguson twp., about the first of April last, a pale Red Steer, about two years old, and has a piece cut out of each ear. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law

A. G. CARTER.

Jan. 10, 1861,—3t.

PEREMPTORY SALE,

$143,500 PROMISSORY NOTES.—On Tuesday, January 15th, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold without reserve, at the Pheladelphia Exchange, (Phil'a.,) two Promissory Notes, made by John Fallon, amounting to $143,500. ☞ Sale absolute.☜

TERMS.—Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the sale, the balance within three days from sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

No. 139 & 141, South 4th St., Philadelphia.

Jan. 3, 1861,——2 t.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions, and will make application at the next Court of Quarter Sessions for license to sell Liquors, &c., viz:

James Clark,	Tavern,	Centre Hall.
Jas. H. Swift & Geo. S. Taggart,	Liquor Store,	Bellefonte,

JNO. T. JOHNSTON, Cl'k. Sess'n.

Bellefonte, Jan. 3, 1861——tc.

NOTICE,—Notice is hereby given that the account of Henry W. Weaver, assignee of Jno E. Motz, has been filled in this office, and be confirmed absolutely at January term next, unless exceptions be filled in the meantime.

JNO. T. JOHNSTON, Proth'y.

Proth'ys. Office, Bellefonte, Jan. 3, 1861.——3t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed, there will be exposed for sale at public outcry, at the Court House in Bellefonte, on Monday the 28th day of January next, all the interest of the defendant, being the one undivided fourth part of all that certain tract or portion of land situate in the township of Rush in the county of Centre, and the township of Decatur in the county of Clearfield, containing Seventeen Hundred and five Acres and allowance, being held in common with A. G. Curtin, D. I. Pruner, and John M. Hale, all of which said premises are described by metes and bounds in a mortgage given by the said Jos. J. Lingle to the said Wm. H. Blair, dated 8th September 1857, and recorded in the office for the recording of Deeds in Centre county, in mortgage Book E, page 34, &c.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Jos. J. Lingle.

ALSO,

All the right, title and interest of defendant in the undivided one fourth part of a certain tract of land situate in Walker township, bounded as follows: On the North and East by lands of Simon Beck and others, West by Wm. Lee, and South by the Nittany Mountains, containing 190 acres, of which 120 are cleared, thereon erected a two story Dwelling House, Barn and small Tenant House, with the improvements and appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Patterson Dingee.

ALSO,

Two certain lots of ground situate in the township of Haines, fronting North on turnpike, and adjoining lot of Thomas Hosterman on the West, and on the East and South by lands of John E. Motz and others, fronting on turnpike one hundred and twenty feet, and runing back two hundred feet. Thereon erecte a large and well finished Dwelling Hous, with the improvements and appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Motz & Solomon Etlinger, partners, lately trading under the firm of Motz & Etlinger.

ALSO,

A certain tract of land situate in Ferguson township, it being part of a certain tract of land surveyed in the name of James McGrau, Jas. Boggs, Michael Rodman, Wm. Elliot, Alexander Clay, Henry Davis and John Cochran, containing ninety-two acres, and fifty three perches, and allowance, on which is erected a small house and barn.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Greim.

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 22nd 1860. } GEO. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

THE following accounts have been examined and passed by me, and kemain filed of record in this office for the inspection of Heirs, Legatees, Creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the next Orphans' Court of Centre county, to be held at Bellefonte on Tuesday the day of January next, for allowance and confirmation:

1st. The account of T. M. Hall' Adm'r. of Geo. Swartz, of Spring township, dec'd.

2d. The account of E C. Humes, Executor of John Seibert, late of Benner twp, dec'd.

3d. The account of Jacob S. Shope and Emanuel Shrozer, Adm'rs. of Adam Shrozer, late of Boggs twp., dec'd.

4th. The account of John Ruble, Adm'r. of Jno. Houder, late of Marion twp. dec'd.

5th. The account of John Rishel, Guardian of Susan, Anna, George and Mary Crawl, minor children of Wm. Krawl, late of York Co., dec'd.

6th. The account of John W. Sholl, Exec'r. of the estate of John Sholl, late of Miles township, dec'd.

7th. The account of W. A. White, Exec'r. of Chas. Dingee, late of Walker twp., dec'd.

8th. The account of Michael Ulrich, Guardian of Mary and Rebecca Kunkle, minor children of John Kunkle, late of Potter twp, dec'd.

9th. The account of Samuel Beachdel and Nelson Askey, Exec'rs., of Christian D. Bechdel, late of Liberty twp., dec'd.

10th. The account of Robert Goheen, Adm'r. of Jane Goheen, late of Ferguson twp., dec'd.

11th. The account of John Teats, Adm'r., of David Bartholomew, late of Walker twp., dec'd.

12th. The final account of Jeremiah Kline, Adm'r., of Daniel Kline, late of Gregg township, dec'd

13th. The account of Samuel Moyers, Adm'r., of Wm. B McGhee, late of Miles twp., dec'd.

WM. H. LONGWELL, Register.

Register's Office, Bellefonte, Centre co., Dec. 24, '60. tc.

Preserve Your Stoves!!! LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED

LIQUID STOVE-POLISH!

SEVEN REASONS WHY IT IS THE BEST

1st. It is always ready for use.
2d, It has no smell,
3d. It polishes over rust.
4th. It is economical.
5th. It produces no dirt in polishing.
6th. It stand the greatest degree of heat.
7th. It is jus what every family needs:

IT PRESERVES THEM!

ONE THIRD LONGER! ONE THIRD LONGER!

Stoves will last one third longer by using this

TIME AND MONEY SAVED.

It has stood the severest tests.

Triumphant! Triumphant!!

LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE-POLISH.

Greatest Discovery of the age!!

ONE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU.

Address, *LEADBEATER & CO.,* (Sole Manufactures,)

No. 920 Market Street, Philadelphia.

☞ Sold by all respectable Dealers. ☞ A liberal discount to the Trade.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Price, 12 and 20 Cents.

Put up for dealers in cases containing four and eight dozen. A splendid Lithographic Show-card accompanies each package. Every Merchant should make a note of *LEADBEATER'S RENOWNED LIQUID STOVE POLISH.*

Nov. 22, 1860.——1y.

E. C. HUMES, H. N. M'ALLISTER, JAS. T. HALE, A. G. CURTIN

BANKING HOUSE.

Interest paid on Special Deposit.

HUMES, M'ALLISTER HALE & CO., BELLEFONTE, PA.

DEPOSITS received, Bills of exchange and Notes Discounted, Collections made and proceeds remitted promptly. Interest paid on special deposits for Ninety days, and under six months at the rate of four per cent. per annum. For six months and upwards, at the rate of five per cent. per annum. Exchange on the East constantly on hand. January, 3rd. 1861.

BELLEFONTE DISPENSARY

Persons in want of PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES, or anything of the kind, will do well to purchase them at the Drug Store of J. & J. HARRIS, Brockerhoff's Row, Bellefonte. Also,

DRUGS,	MEDICINES,
POCKET KNIVES,	FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY,	TOBACCO,
SEGARS,	LIQUORS,

and all the Patent Medicines made.

☞ Surgeon's and Physician's Instrument constantly on hand. Call and see them, nearly opposite the Conrad House.

January, 3rd 1861.

Axe Factory & Houses For Rent.

THE Bellefonte Axe Factory, capable of furnishing twenty dozen axes per day, now in the occupancy of Harvey Mann.

ALSO,

The dwelling house on High Street, with or without the frame building adjoining, now occupied by J. V. Thomas. For particulars apply to WM. A. THOMAS.

Bellefonte, Dec. 13, '60.—6t.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cepalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distiction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadach e this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?"—"Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of diseases of the stomach constituting *sick headache*, of hepathic disease constituting *bilious headache*, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as