## The Centre Democrat. BELLEFONTE, PA.

THURSDAY, JAN., 31 1861

W W. BROWN, . - ASSOCIATE EDITOR

No Civil War. York Aribune, is good doctrine. We are not likely to have war unless it be made upon the sea against our Home Squadron. Provided always, that United States properly be not withheld from its lawful owner and United States authority be not corrected in the Territories. and elsewhere within its jurisdiction. The United States own forts and arsenals at various points an the coast. As they bough: the sites, and erected the forti-Scations, it would seem to admit of no doubt that they belong to them, and to fiebody else. If they be seized, and attempts be made to er. hold them, no one can be presumed to suppose that the United States ought not to reon anybody, they simply recover their propand attempt to retain it, they exercise an un draft Resolutions : questioned right for which nobody can find a pretense of blaming them. If war is to be avoided, let those who have seized the forts ers, and C. G. Ryman. and arsenals simply surrender them on the demand of their rightful owners. The Unitack its people. They cannot do this. They will have no occasion, unless invited to put

down rebellion or insurrection.

How of the Territories? Of course the United States will retain and protect their Territories, as they should. They bought them, and have paid for them, and own them. They have always governed them and granted them protection. Why should they not continue to do so? It is a plain duty. But the seceding States will claim to have an interest in them. Of course they will, and the claim will be cheerfully recog nized. Every other State will claim the same right, and have it accorded to them .-But what is that right? Simply the right to go in peaceably and cocupy the land, by paying therefor. All will have that privilego. Seceding States, loyal States, or the people thereof, white and black, native and foreign, will all er joy equal privilegee. As to carrying slaves there, the Congress of the United States will regulate that, as they al-

ways lave done.
But the seceding States will send in an army and try to conquer the Territories, or a portion of them, and establish Slavery therein by force of arms? If they should do this, that would bring on war in the Territories. But it would not last long, as the experience of Kansas shows. And it would nct take much of an army to keep Slavery out. Slavery cannot be extended at the point of the bayonet against a free people who chiect earnestly to its spread. And any war on this continent, or at least this portion of it, for such a purpose, would be very brief. The struggle would soon be over ard peace restored. We cannot have much of a civil war therefore in the Territories.

If any a tempt should be made to obstruc the navigation of the Mississippi River, it would create difficulty, and might readily lead to war. But the secoding States them. selves say they have not the slightest intention of doing anything of the sort.

The only danger of collision, then, would pear to be on the sea, in the effort to drive away the Coast Squadron, which may be seceding States would object to being shut up. They would aim to remove the blockade that must be import', if those ports refuse to pay Federal duties. They would thus have to attack the naval force used in the block ade, and drive it off, or defeat and destroy it. if they could. The war would thus become a naval war, and the strongest party would succeed. But, considering that one side has a navy and the other has none, the contest would be very unequal, and its results hardly admit of a doubt. The Slave States would

submit. What then? The seceding States would have no war in any other way than in the modes suggested, unless they raise an army and invade the loyal States. If they should do this, they might very easily bring on a general civil war. But they never yet have contemplated this method of proceeding, and the Union is paramount to all mere party it is difficult to perceive what advantage they would gain by it. The interior and border Slave States would be slow to do this, inasmuch as the retaliatory blow would first fall upon them. Besides, such an attack would unite the North, and greatly exasperate the people. The inevitable result would be defeat to the weaker party. Which that is can easily be told beforehand, by examining the census tables. The raising of armies in the seceding States to invade the loyal States

does not, therefore, seem at all probable. We do not see then in what way a general eivil war is going to be brought about. The war, if we have any, must be local zed and specific. It must be in the Territories. It quat be on the Mississippi River. Or, what reems to be more probable than all, it must ne a war of the seceding States on the blockale squadron. To be sure, if Maryland should secede, the terrible Mr. Torne be may march northward, sword in hand, as he irtimated he shall, and attempt to take Washlugton. Or some other contest may be ini-

tisted for the same object. On the whole, therefore, we are obliged to confess that we do not see just how we are going to have an old-fashioned civil war .-The war, if there is to be any, must inevitably be one of the sections; and, for the reasous given, we conclude it will not be of much importance. Even before it begins, everybody will want peace, and struggle for peace, and they will do this more and more every day till it is fully established. We have not had three-quarters of a century of internal peace, and general fraternity, and republican education, for nothing. As Commodore Stewart lately said, "quiet your fears, madam, quiet your fears ; the efforts to break up this Government will fail, it will certainly fail It cannot be done. The peo ple will not permit it."

Grand Rally on Wednesday Evening. ver-flowing. Long before the hour for ppening, the people began to assemble, and by seven o'clock the vast Hall was completey filled up. The following list of officers

vas submitted and unanimously adopted.

President—Thomas Hutchinson of Potter. Vice Presidents-Jas. Alexander, Union : Jas. G. McAlroy, Spring; Lewis Hess, Potter : J. G. Goldman, Halfmoon ; Thos. Hesterman, Haines; Hepry McEwen, Walker; McCalmont, Marion; Ira Fisher, Boggs; Jas. Donlap, Ferguson; Wm. Marshall, Benner; A. N. Russel, Unionville; John Adams, Huston; Samuel Osman, Worth; John Irvin, Howard; Maj. F. Burkert, Miles; Geo. Boal, Harris; Jeremiah Mayes, Patton : Jacob V. Knell, Cartin

Secretaries- W. 11. Longwell, Bellefonte Jesse Comly, Spring; J. Irvin Gregg, Walk-

After music by the Bellefonte Brass Band the meeting was opened with prayer by the take thesa. In doing this, they make no wor Rev. Thomas Sherlock. The President then stated the object of the meeting, after which erty. In expelling those who have taken the following Committee was appointed to

A. Boyd Hutchinson, Chairman : II. N. McAllister, Henry McEwen, John E. Rodg-

During the absence of the Committee, Col. Brown addressed the meeting in a speech of ted States will not invade any State or at. over an hour in length, in which he took strong grounds against compromise measures. At the conclusion of his remarks. Mr. A. B. Hutchinson, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, came forward and announced that the Committee could not agree and therefore a majority and a minority report would be submitted. Mr. Hutchinson, in behalf of the majori.y, submitted the following Resolutions :

Resolved-That we, the members of the Republican Party of Centre County, here as-sembled, adopt the following as the declaration of our political sentiments, in view of our present national disturbances.

FIRST-That we are now, more than eve before, firmly convinced of the necessity and perpetuity of the Republican Par y. That we believe its principles as laid down in the Chicago Platform to be just to all sections of the country; right in themselves, and en-tirely conformed to the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

SECOND-That we will firmly resist any change or amendment of the Constitution of the United States, believing that our past prosperity has demonstrated its wisdom, and that our Fathers made all the concessions to the Slavery interest which security required r justice would admit.

THIRD-That we totally deny, as ridiculous and absurd the charge, that the Repub-lican Party is responsible for the troubles which have fallen upon the country; that we believe they have had their origin in the treasonable schemes of ambitious men; and their aid and comfort in the imbecility of our Executive Government, the unfounded prejudices of our Southern brethern, and the aded misrepresentations of an unscrupu-

FOURTH-We totally dony the existence of any legal right of any State, under any cir-cumstances, to resume the powers encodele-gated to the general Government, or in any way to seperate i self from the Union.

FIFTH-We are opposed to the repeal of the so-called L berty Bill of Pennsylvania; be-lieving that it was not enacted in a spirit of retaliation towards our Southern breihren that it is Constitutional and right, and in no way inte fering with the execution of the of a w Sister State.

what we conceive to be fundamental princis sert to enforce the laws. The seaports of the ples of political wisdom, and finally, we sert to enforce the laws. The seaports of the ples of political wisdom, and finally, we ities to our country, to our posterity and to with which secession has spread, proves, if humanity, to maintain our present Government, our present Constitution, and our whole Union; to the extent of our power, at every cost, and at every hazard.

Mr. McAllister, in behalf of the minority. then submitted the following Resolutions:

FIRST-Resolved, that this meeting approve of, and recomend as a basis of Com promise for the settlement of the difficulties exaining between the Free and the Slave States, the adoption of the propositions sub-mitted by the Committee from the Border States as reported by Hon. Jas. T. Hale in Republican caucus, that our most heartily approve of the conduct of Our Representative in the primises, and that the conciliatory and friendly spirit manifested by the Hor Border Slave States meets our hearty approconsiderations.

SECOND - Revolved that the course of Gov. ernor Curtin as for shadowed in his Inauvural address and manifested in his intercourse with Governor Hicks meets our entire approval.

The following are the propositions submitted by the Borger Committee:

The Committee of the Border States, of which our Representative is a member, com-Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ken-tucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, in caucus on the 5th inst., adopted the f.l-lewing proppositions, as a basis of compro-mese for the settlement of the difficulties between the two sections:

1st. Recomending a repeal of all the personal liberty bills.

2d. That the Fugitive Slave Law be amended for the prevention of kidnapping, and so as to provide for the equalization of the Com-missioner's fee, &c.

3d. That the Constitution be so amended as to prohibit any interference with slavery in any of the States where it now exists. 4th. That Congress shall not abolish slavery in the southern deckyards, arsenals, &c., nor in the District of Columbia, without the consent of the innabitants of the District,

nor without compensation. 5th. That Congress shall not interfere with

the inter slave trade. 6th. That there shall be a perpetual pro-

bibicion of the African slave trade. 7th. That the line of 36° 30' shall be run though all the existing territory of the United States; that in all north of that line slavery shall be prohibited, and 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, chall apply for admission as a State, it shall be admit ted, with or without slavery, as its constitu-tion may determine.

galerone, brendT le

The meeting on Wednesday evening was a supported the majority report, in a lengthy grand affair. The Court House was filled to and strong speech. Mr. McAllister followed him, and made a very able speech in defense of the minority report, taking strong grounds

Legitor of the Cincinnati Times—Dear but could not make himself heard. Stover, my.

I would respetfully suggest that you give and his Resolutions, and declared that he was not in favor of the meeting passing any motion was ruled out of order by the Presishouts of applause. Mr. Brisbin then proposed three cheers for the Constitution and the Union, which were given with a hearty

> The Bellefonte Brass Band was present during the meeting and discoursed some fine

good will, and the meeting adjourned.

SECRETARIES.

Concession and Compromise.

These are terms frequently used in there ly to avert the calamity which threatens, by gains tothing, and loses almost everything, some peaceable remedy. They are sadly ag- by wrapping himself in the garmonts of his itated at the thought of coercing a State into submission, and would rather dissolve this fair fabric of government by submitting to peacable secession, than adopt the maxim of the immortal Jackson, and declare that the parid of the par, by some chimney corner council of literary owls, to be founded in her-Union must and shall be preserved "-There has been a worse than womanish weak ness exhibited on this subject at Washington on the part of the President, his Cabinet and both Houses of Congress, and we are not surprised that, like an infectious disorder, it has had an effect in less distinguished places and amongst men from whom we ought to ex-

concede to and compromise with traitors who have risen with arms in their hands defied the government, seized upon her public arsenuls forts and fortifications, fired upon the flag of our country, and continue in open refor the sake of the Union," but in what other country on the face of the globe, would such an idea be entertained under similar circum-

We doubt very much whether the States which have conceded can be reached by any compromises which might be offered. The train of circumstances developed show a couhave been maturing for years, under the aid and encouragement of traitors in the Cabinet and in other high places, showing a deepseated and long concocted scheme of disunio and secession, and exhibiting a matured de-Fugitive Slave Law, or the rights of citizens | termination to accomplish the end in view. The truth is, these men were determined to Sixth-We are opposed to any concessions ' rule or ruin." And when the result of the that by the phrase "bloody coercion," we did Presidential election announced to them that | not intend to convey the idea that we do not their day of "ru'e" was ended, "ru n" be. deprecate as a calamity of gigantic dimencame their watchword; and the rapidity with which secession has spread, proves, if We had fondly hoped that such a necessity with which secession has spread, proves, if there was no other evidence, that the train would not arise, and that the "sober-second was laid year since, and the traitors only thought" of the people would be on the side match and plow our government to frag-

And no new guarantees can be given than liar rights and institutions. All that is necwe go for the Constitution as it is and the and at all hazards.

If any compromise can be effected, without violating principles, and without dishon-or, most heartily would we concur in any tion, has most delighted to bonor. such measures as would bring order out of confusion, and stav civil war with its attendent horrers. But come what will the unity of this government must be preserved. To doctrine repugnant to every just view of our pact. - Crowford Journal.

Mr. Hutchinson then came forward and The Cost of Coercion-Revly to a Louisi- ern pro-slavery Empire at the instance, and

An intelligent gentleman from Louisiana, under date of January 4th, 1861 addresses

in favor of compromise. Col. Brown followad him in reply, when one of the most excibecause an offensive editorial appears in it. I ting scenes we have ever witnessed, occurred.

like to compare the opinions of men in different sections on the various important topbut Col. Brown kept the floor and demanded
Y. Tribune, that arch find of Abolitionism, to be heard. The President tried his voice, in order to watch the mevements of the ene-

the floor but failed, Col. Brown positively recion. You have counted the cost of disunfusing to give way. At last order was restored, and Brown went on to make his speech. He was severe on Mr. McAllister

South Carolina platform. How much will their coercion cost the free States in men, money, &c. &c. ?

We like the spirit in which this letter is resolutions. At the conclusion of Col. Brown's remarks a motion was made to lay both sets of resolutions on the table. The number of second was paper because he happens to find in it occasionally an article to which he takes excepmotion was ruled out of order by the President. The question was then put, and the newspaper, and satisfy the readers, than is Under any other circumstances a charge of minority resolutions adopted amid loud generally imagined; and he who would in form himself must consent to examine all but at the present time the prevalence of sides of the question. Tradition tells us of two valiant knights of the days of chivalry, who, traveling in opposite directions, encoun-tered a splendid shield, which had been plac-this: Conservatism is not cowardice—it does ed by the side of the road. One instantly pronounced it gold; the other, without hesiples of right and wrong—it does not imply tation, declared it to be silver. Each positive in his conclusions; high words soon followed a vicious and rebellious people lowed, and each withdrawing to a proper distance, dashed at his adversary with his sword and lance. While they were engaged in a desperate struggle, seriously endangering slave breeding oligarchs. So far as we can desperate strugg'e, seriously endangering

esy. Nothing bespeaks the gentleman, the

scholar, the man of travel, so quickly as a willingness, at all times, to submit his opin-ions to the inspection of those from whom he differs on all imaginable subjects. If there annot be found two leaves of the forest preeisely alike-if two human faces cannot be found to correspond-if there be a shade of difference between even two blades of grass n the field-if there be not two lilies in the valley which the delicate pencil of nature has fashioned precisely alike-if even two drops of water will not balance in the microseopic scale -if, in short, contrast, and not uniformity, is the universal law of nature, why should we erect a Procrustean bed upon which to rack the opinions and sentiments of mankind? We are to day what our fathers bellion to law and order. It is a very pretty were a few hundred years ago. They believcenter around which the Universe was proud to revolve; they believed it proper to destroy even their own fathers, and mothers, and children, when they assumed the forms of witches and wizards, and, instigated by the ted the r neighbors' dreams and killed their cattle by the mere exercise or will; they be-lieved, in Old Virginia, as late as the mid-dle of the sevent senth contury, it was right cert of action and plan of operations which to bring a man to the whopping post, or take We now criticise our fathers, but our chil-dren in turn will criticise us, and will laugh as heartily at' our follies as we now laugh at the follies of those that have gone before us or Coercion ?" WHAT WOULD BE THE COST

In the first place, let us remark, however, awailed a favorable opportunity to apply the yet that our brethren in the North and in the South will be able to settle the questions which distract them, and that they will, ere Now, what do such men care about "c.n. long greet each other not as enemies, but as cession and compromise?" Nothing at ail! friends—friends linked together by considerations of interest, happiness, and mutual safety, altogether too exalted to be sacrificed those engrafted in the Constitution. In upon the ignoble after of personal prejudices that instrument are found provisions amply sufficient to protect each section in its pecuthe laws must be executed, that Secusion and liar rights and institutions. All that is nec-essary is to have these provisions put in force principle and effect, must be met (if the disby laws faithfully executed. For our part case cannot be reached by the mild arguments of reason) by the strong arm of miliand soldiers of the past and present age. I we are wrong, we enjoy at least the satisfaction of knowing that we are in the company

But we are asked what will be the cost of coercion. From this question, we infer that our correspondent believes that it would re-quire an immense sacrifice of men and money bring back the seceding States. Let us admit the night of a State to secode, without see. It will not be necessary, it is possible. the consent of her sisters, from the Union, is to transport a single man across the soil of the South. Mr. Jefferson believed the true doctrine repugnant to every just view of our sacred compact and a tacit acknowledgment that our government is but a rope of sand, subject to the caprice and whim of the smallest section which may at any time choose to assert its severeignty and dissolve the compact. Compact description of the smallest section which may are proportionally and to their numbers, whether any of the straight of the living seeds on the same of the war natives of Europe and Great Britian) to continually add to their numbers, whether any of the straight of the living seeds or not live in the same of the same seeds or not live in the same of the same seeds or not live in the same see the States of the Union secede or not. Has it occurred to our correspondent that it will Minutes of the Institute

We this week commence the publication

We this week commence the publication We this week commence the publication of the minutes of the County Teachers Institute on our outside page. We will complete them next week, and would ask our Island and Cape Cod? Has it occurred to of the minutes of the County Teachers Institute on our outside page. We will complete them next week, and would ask our
readers to give them a careful perusal, as
they contain matters of special interest. We
are the only editors in the county that would
publish them. We hope the teachers will publish them. We hope the teachers will her to contend successfully with the present has it mind, and when they have any printing to do send it to the Centre, Demoprinting to do, send it to the Centre Democrat, They should support the paper that
supports them. We would have published
the minutes sconer, but waited in hope that
we could make arrangements with some of we could make arrangements with some of the other papers to publish them with us.— Having failed to make an arrangement of this kind we concluded to publish them alone. We hope this explanation will be satisfactory to all the teachers, and account of the country to the countr

under the sole ausyices of o State like South Carolina, would be telt throughout Europe, and the strong sinews of Southern wealth and enterprise would wither and die under the blighting curses which weuld be institu-

tively huried upon them from the galleries of the civilized world.

The right to coerse rebellious States into bringing them to terms by immediately blockading their ports, we cannot for a moment doubt. We hope no blood will be shed, but, if treason cannot be suppressed without the shedding of blood, we say, LET THE WORST COME.—Cincinnati Times.

We notice that a number of Democratic sheets, and their attendant demagagues, are assailing the Republican party as lacking in conservatism, because its leaders refuse to accept the thousand and one plans of accomeven gone so far as to aver that if civil war is the result of the present complications, the this character would deserve only contempt, such an idea, ridiculous as it is, may possi-bly have rerious consequences. Still, we have very little to say in reply, more than not mean desertion of fundamental princi-ples of right and wrong—it does not imply These are terms frequently used in these troublous times. And there are many men who are willing to concede every thing to compromise the difficulties which environ the Union. They reflect but little upon who or what has produced the crisis which imperils our form of government, but are anxious only to avert the calamity which threatens, by some peaceable remedy. They are sadly agby wrapping himself in the garments of his own individuality, and refusing to permit an idea to penetrate his saul which he does not fully understand, or which he finds inconsistent with a me hackneyed notions of his childhood, or to have been delared, at some period of the past, by some chimney corner council of literary owls, to be founded in here.

By Nothing bespeaks the geatleman, the the national property and punish all rioters and rebels with due severity. States. as States, are not recognized in this quarrel. There is not, and cannot be, any such thing altogether with individual men, owing alle giance to the United States .- Harrisburg

The indictment of Secretary Floyd by the grand jury of the District of Columbia, for complicity in the late malversation of bonds in the Department of the Interior, will give universal satisfaction among honest men. It is humiliating to the national pride that one who has occupied so bigh a position -a member of the cabinet, and a constitu-tional adviser of the President-should be arraigned for an offence which, if proved, would, according to law, consign him to the penitentiary. No such instance has before occurred in the history of the government — But the higher the position the more degraded the act, and the worse the example. I the secretary is guilty, his condign punishment will be a yindication of law such as will do more than anything else to re-establish the old standard of official probity. If be is innocent, the trial will do him good service in relieving his name from one of the stigmas which rested upon it when he left even positive swindling is, to our mind, a lighter offence than abusing his official trusts in emptying northern arsenals, as he indis-putably did, for the behoof of those who, he knew, were designing a subversion of the government which he had sworn to defend. Justice, we fear, has a long account to settle with the gentleman who so vociferously har-angued us in Wall street in 1856! And if so, we hope she may get her dues.—N. I'

We have this day stricken from our exchange list The Centre Democr it and The Central Press, both republican papers published at Bellefonte. Pa, their editors in their last issues having proven themselves

liars, villiflers and blackguards.
D. S. DUNHAM. Ob. Mr. Dunham, how could you? Indeed, indeed, we don't know what we will do if you stop the Watchman. Where are we to get our blackguard articles if you don't send get our blackguard articles if you don't send us your paper? You don't know how you A Goods has just been received at the Store of Will inconvenience us, or you would not strike us from your books. Our family likes your us from your books. Our family likes your paper, it is so handy. We have not used any cologne about the house since we got it-the boys say it makes such good kindling and shaving paper, and then we have tied up all Union as it is, and for preserving it by all the means at the command of the Federal government, without regard to consequences wood, Stewart, and all the leading statesment the Watchman, or a lock of your hair. the Watchman, or a lock of your hair.

## Fred Ku-tz.

The saucy little Editor of the Berichter, was in town this week, and did not forget to pay our sanctum a visit. He looks fine, and pay our sanctum a visit. He looks fine, and is as full of fun as ever. Politically, we differ very widely with Fred, but personally we agree perfectly. We like him, for he is bold and manly. Mr. Kurtz is the only Demor eratic Editor in this County, he gives hard heart we wish bim joy. May his posterity be numerous,, and may he long live and repent of his poli ical sins before he dies.

son stalks abroad in high places, there is one man who loves his country! -one man who will defend his country's flag! God bless and protect the gallant Mojor Anderson and his noble band!"

The "amens" which came up from the brethren around, were loud and enthusiastie, and when the congregation arose from their knees, mi es and tears were seen struggling in mar y a countenance.

satisfactory to all the teachers, and account for the delay.

Wishing to publish the proceedings of the meeting on Wednesday we delayed our paper somewhat this week.

Would, at once, be forfeited, and added to the capital stock of the North?

It is not necessary to "count the cost of Coercion." If not a soldier should be sent to the South would still be the cat sufferer in case of a separation. The coral effect alone of the formation of a South-LOT of Ladies Woodes for trains fore also search but he cought her beat for The City ig forward, but he exegut her bes . The Critenden resolution have been

NEW STORE! HARDWARE HARDWARE!

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 Guus, and Locks of every descrip-CROSS CUT, MILL AND CIRCULAR SAWS, And all varieties of
HAND-BACK, GRAFTING AND PANNEL
SAWS. Broad, Hand and chopping Axes. Butchers sleav DRAWING KNIVES, HAMMERS, HATCH-

DRAWING KNIVES, HAMMERS, HATCHETS, CHISLES, and ADZES.
HAY, MANUAR
AND SPREADING FORKS.
EDGE TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
CEDAR AND WILLOW WARE,
PAINT AND DUSTING BRUSHES,
NAILS, PAINTS, OIL, GLASS & PUTIV,
COAL OIL AND LAMIS.
SADDLERY HARDWARE

COAL OIL AND LAMIS.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

COACH TRIMMIG

Also, COFFIN FIXFURES,
And everything that is generally kept in a well regulated Haraware Store. Terms Cash.

BAXIRESSER & CRIST.

Bellefonte, april 26, '60.—y.

## Conner & Steel,

HAVE OPENED

The largest assortment of goods ever before offered for sale by them, consisting,
as heretofore of all such staple goods as are usually
kept in a country store, together with all the NEW STYLES IN MARKET.

DRESS GOODS.

Black and Fancy Silks, Brocades, Madona's De Beges, Barages, Barage delains, Delains, Challi-delains, Poplics, Lustres, Alpacas, Bombazines, Lawns, Ginghams, Chintz, Brilliants, Challi Crape-Marets, Tanjore Cloth, Robes and Traveling Dress

Goods. A L S O. A large assortment of mourning goods. Black Silk, Thibit Cashmere Crape and Stilla Shawle, Mantillas, Cashmere Scarfs, and Shawl

ALSO. Cloths, Cassimers, Satinetts, Cashmeres, Kentuc ky-Jeans, Drills, Ducks, Cottonados and READY MADE CLOTHING

A L S O, Ladies' and Gents' Hoisery, Gloves, Gauntlets and Mitts, Ladies Collars and Under Steeves, Laces

en and Luce Curtains, Gilt Cornice for Biinds, Ta-ble Covers and Floor Cloths.

Oakford's Hats always on hand, together with Straw Goods, Bonnets, Shakers, Ribbons, Artifi ciais and Bonnet Trimmings. A L S O.

A very arge assortment of Shoes and Boots for men, women and children.

ALSU. ESPECIALLY WOULD

TONNER & STEEL CALL THE ATTENTION OF MECHANICS & BUILDERS

To their much enlarged stock of Hardware Sad-dlery and Coach Trimmings.

Bellefonte, Oct. 11,-60-tf., Millinery Goods

VELVET, SILK AND STRAW BONNETS, purchashed in the city, and trimmed in the latest and most fashionable styles.

Having employed a first class milliner from the City she feels prepared to execute all orders with which she may be favored.

ALSO:

Whitman's best candles for rale

MRS. E. II GRAFIUS.

HEAD QUARTERS, CENTRE BATTALION Pine Grove Mills, Jan. 31st 1861.
To the Companies of Centre Battation.

In view of our present existing National difficulties and in obedience to

blows and expects to get them back, and when he gets a knock. (unlike the minnies of the Watchman he don't pout about it) but strikes back like a man. Fred has got a young wife, and from the bottom of our Jan. 31, '61.—4t.\$

STRAY.—Came to the reidence of the subscriber in Ferguson township, about the 16th of August, a white yearling steer, with red spots and a small crop off the right ear.

Jan. 31 '61—4t.

J. I. ROSS.

T ETTERS TES . AMENTARY on the Estate of John Jarrett. late of Tay o twp., dec'd, ranted to the undersigned, who requests all per-ors knowing themselves indebted to make im-nediate payment, and all those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN THOMPSON, Ex'r.

Jan. 24,'61. —6t.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of Elijah Buyce, late of Ferguson twp., dec'd.,
have been granted to the undersigned, who requests all persons knowing themselves indebted
to make immediate paymen, and those having
claims to present them duly authenticated for
settlement.

SARAH BOYCE, Exc'rx.

Jan. 24, '61:—6t.

P UND.— In the Court House, on Wednesday morning, a ladies Victorene. It is supposed some one loct it while attending the Concert of the Bellefonte Brass Band on Tuesday evening. The owner will please call at this office, and after thanking the editor for the notice she can have the Victorene.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Street the second



AYER'S CATHARTIO

PILLS. Are you sick, feele, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your bettings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the preinde to serious liness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right readedy. Take Ayer's lift, and cleause out the disordered he-

ching use of the right reanedy. 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
desense. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its matural 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,
talle Ayer's Pills, and as ee how directly they restore the
matural action of the system and with it the bnoyant
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 derangonious of the sectual functions of the
body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cural
by the same means. None who know the virtues of these
Pills, will neglect to employ them whom suffering from

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1860.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1204.

Dr. Arke: 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 grieviously 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. Chriteright, New Orleans.
Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent
inities surpass any eathartic we possess. They are
inited but very certain and effectual in their action on the
owels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily
reatment of disease. Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

Hendnehe, Sielk Hendache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Bultimore.

Dars Boo. Aven: I cannot suswer you what compisints I have cared with your Pills better than to say all that we ever treat with a parapidre medicine. I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afrod us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

Dr. J. C. Aven. Sir: I have been repeatedly cared of the worst headache any lody can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a food stomach, which they cleanes at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PREPLE, Clerk of Steumer Clark on.

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 up practice proved more effectual for the cure of \$liona consplaints than any one remody I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthly the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, 
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, 
Sire: I have used your Fills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we cupiloy. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, have schom found a case of bilities disease so obstimate that it did not restilly yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALLA, M. Do, Program of the Barine Hoppins.

Dysentery, Diarrhan, Relax, Worms, From Dr. J. G. Green, of Canaga.

Your Fills have had a long trial in my practice, and I load them in esteem as one of the best aperionts I have ever found. Their atterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses the billions dynamics. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of resource and children.

Prom Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Boston, Dr. Ayrs: 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 digostion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends.

my friends. Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

Draw Sm.: I am using your Catharite Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleause the system and purify the finiteness of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

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

From Dr. J. P. Funghn, Montreal, Genada.

Too much cannot be said of your Fills for the cure of conference. If others of our fruiently have found then as efficacions as I have, they should join me in preclaiming 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 ose, ficences to originate in the liver, but your Fills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. E. Suart, 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 servicion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleaner the tionach and expet 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 Epis. Church. From the Rec. Dr. Handers, of the Medical spire, Control.

Howderd Sir: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought ine if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on exerciating neuroping pairs, which ended in chronic rehemotism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, but if by the advice of your excellent agent in Relitinore, Dr. Mackenzle, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

in the use of them, I am now entirely weit.

SENATZ CHAMER, Enton Pouge, La. 5-Dec. 1955.

Dn. Avgn: I have been entirely entrel, by your Fills, of for years.

VINCENT SLIDELL.

22 Mest of the PHIs 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 incustions 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., Bellefon'e; J. Bing, Unionville; R. D. Cummings, Port Matilda; Hebl.r & Co., Stormstown; H. Foster, Millheim; D. O. Bower, and Gross & Y. arick, Aaronsburg; C. G. Ryman, Milesburg, and by one trader in every village in the country.

Jan. 10, '61.—iy. HONOR THE DEAD.

BELLEFONTE MARBLE WORKS. HAVING just returned from the Eastern market where I have purchased a large and extensive stock of marble at greatly reduced prices I am prepared to fill all orders with which I may be favored, with promptness and despatch. My stock includes the best quality of foreign and de-

I kave employed in my establishment some of the best and most experienced workmen in the State, and persons who have her of ore patroniz-ed me can testify to the superior workmanship both in execution and design which I manufacture. Persons who desire marble tombstones, table tops, or anything into which the article can be manufactured will do well to give me a call.

All work delivered free of charge.

Shop on Spring street, North of the Presbyterian Caurch.

WM. GAHAGAN. Jan. 24, 1861.

A. O. FURST, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, A. Bellifone, PA., will attend promptly to all buriass entrusted to his care. Office on Northwest corner of the Diamond. Will practice in the seerval Courts of Centre and Clearfield counties, jan. 24, '61 -tf.

Axe Factory & Houses For Rent.

THE Bellefonte Axe Factory, capa ble of turnishing twenty dozen axes per day now in the occupancy of Harvey Mans.

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

Bellefonte, Dec. 13, '60.—6s.

ETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Fred'k. Shank, late of Howard twp., dec'd., granted to the undersigned who requests sill persons knowing themselves indebted to make immediate payment, and those have claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

CHRISTIAN SHANK, Adm'r.

D. LEYDEN & CO., have just received a fite agreement of Fall and Winter Goods which they offer very low for cash or country produce;

Nov. S, 1860. -tf.

Nov. 8, 1860 -d.