Now is the Time to Settle Up. As we are making ready to enter the army

is necessary for us to SETTLE UP OUR BOOKS AT ONCE. There are many of our subscribers who owe us for for ght along through the hard times and endeav. as we do a cie litor. At times we became discour, aged and resolved to give it up; but thus far we have carried it through, and now that Mr. Brown is raising a company we are about to suspend op-These must be paid. No man need "tremble in new dynasty in this New Worldh s boots," for fear that he will lose anything by That intelligent British journal, the Lon-

and it is right that we should be paid. After the November Court our books will be left in the hands of the proper officer, and collected just as fast as "the law allows." Our subscribers will save costs by calling upon us on our before Court Week.

right-that is all we ask. We have labored hard

J. J. BRISBIN.

. Settle Up.

As we have now commenced to recruit a comput y and will leave for the seat of war as soon as righty men are excelled, it becomes necessary for us to settle up our business as fast as we can. We therefore call upon all persons knowing themselves indebted to the Centre Democrat from 1854 to the 1st day of January, 1860, to call at once and settle their accounts.

The November Court will be a good time to attend to this business. If you bays not the money we want your note. We have over seven thousand deilars on our books, and we owe debts which must be paid with this money. We hope, therefore, that all will heed this notice and settle up as seen as possible.

We will take Corn, Oats, Wheat, Rye and Buckwheat. So bring it along and save trouble and W. W. BROWN.

News from the Seat of War. NOVEMBER 5.

There has been a battle between Floyd and the forces of Gen. Rosecranz, on the Gauley River. It appears that, on Friday, Floyd opened fire from two points opposite Gauley bridge, and succeeded in sinking a ferry boat, which, however, was raised again during the same night. No one was killed on our side during his fire, which was somewhat heavy, though badly directed, and few were wounded. He had cut a road around a hill where Rosecranz was encamplenced two of his batteries, and was at the latest accounts, about sending a force to attack him in the rear, so that it was expected that he would be entirely surrounded in a very shert time. On Saturday there was no fighting; at that time the position of the sold or paid for, nor exchanged for any acforces on both sides were as follows: The New River: Gen. Schnecks brigade was a tew miles above the junction of the Gauley and New Rivers : Gen. Cox's brigade and Gen. Rosecranz were near the junction, between the rivers, and Gen. Benham was below the junction. It was believed by some that Gens. Schneck and Benham would cross the river above and below Floyd, who has 7,000 men, and that they would eatch him. We look with interest for further de-

From Springfield, Mo., we learn that the rumors of the removal of Gen. Fremont had reached the Western Department, creating a very great excitement, and producing a deep feeling of hostility to the measure. It was not, however really believed that the Government proposed to take the step. The number of the rebels killed the other day in the charge of Gen. Fremor. t's body guard is now ascertained to be at least 127 No news had been received at Springfield of the approaching change in the rebel army by which Gen. Johnson was to supersede

Our batteries on the Potomac are going. on rapidly to completion. Yesterday the gans of one of them were tried on the rebel steamer George Page, with what result it could not be ascertained. The Resolute, arriving at Washington last night, reports that seven of our soldiers have been wounded by the shot and shells from the batteries at Shipping Point.

We have no definite news yet from the great Naval Expedition, further than that in was spoken on Wednesday morning. It is pelieved that it escaped the severe gale which raged along this section of the coast.

OUR EXPORTS. - Our large exports now very encouraging, they doubling what they to give us the great resources we possess to which, in the nature of things, could not be carry on the war. With proper protection efficient, for the simple reason that the Fedo our industry, and the impudent aristocra- eral Government have not the disposable cy which is trying to subvert our free in-stitutions subdued, the advancement of this "Whatever may be our want of cotton, titutions subdued, the advancement of this

THE COTTON QUESTION.

The progress of the war has served pretty effectually to explode some fallacies, which, at its beginning, found general currency at the North with regard to the military power and material resources of the Seceded States. It is thus that calculations of a politico-economical character, founded as they generally are, in part, on theoretical considerations, when brought to the test of experi ence are often discovered to be more illusory than solid. But while such theories, as were at one time prevalent among us, respecting the exhaustion and destitution to which the Southern States would be soon reduced by the continuance of the war, seem to have been, in a large degree, exaggerated the year 1860 and for the present year. We have if not unfounded, it is also apparent that the received doctrines of the Southern economists oring to serve our subscribers as best we could .- and calculators with regard to the imperial We had nothing to begin with and during the power of their great staple have been two years that we have been publishing this pa- equally scattered to the winds during the per we have struggled with all our might and last few months. If we have been in error main to keep out of debt-for there is no man un- with regard to the extent of Southarn reder the broad heavens whom we dread as much sources, they have been egregiously deceived in regard to the commercial power of that mighty lever which, with the cotton bale for its fulcrom, was once held sufficient to move the financial world and shake the firm foundation of European thrones, if rations and go with him. Notwithstanding our these latter did not aid the loyal subjects of dread of creditors we have contracted some debts. "King Cotton" in his attempts to found a

us. Every man must see the necessity of our don Economist, of the 31st ultimo, in alludsettling up our accounts. We hope that our sub- | ing to this Southern delusion, remarks as folscribers all possess honor enough to do what is lows:

"It is believed, too, that they, (the Southern leaders) still entertain the extraordinary notion that by starving France and England-by the loss and suffering anticipated as the consequences of an entire privation of the American cotton supply-they will compel these governments to interfere on their behalf, and force the United States to abandon the blockade. If they really expect such a high-handed violation of all international usage on our part, we can only say their leaders are less sensible and experienced men than we have hitherto supposed. There is not the remotest chance that either Power would feel justified for a moment in projecting sush an act of decided and unwarrantable hostility against the United States. We are less dependant upon the South than the South is upon us, as they will ere long begin to discover. It is more necessary for them to sell than for us to buy. As we have more than once shown, the worst that can happen to us from a continuance of the blockade will be that our mills will have to work two-thirds time; and it is by no means sure from present appearances whether the aggregate demand of the world would suffice to take off much more than three-fourths of a full production even if we had cotton in abundance. On the other hand, if the South Americans sell nothing, if they and their enemies agree to forbid any cargoes leaving their shores, they will have to do without the £40,000,000 or £50,000,000 which they are accustomed annually to raise by the sale of their produce. Whether they can forego this vast annual income they only can judge, for they only know how much poverty and privation their political passions will enable them to endure. Their reported scheme of selling or mortgaging their crops to Government will not really put them in funds. It will be no actual sale. The planters will be paid notes-which, though they may be made the basis of a new form of paper currency will be in no degree available for the real increase of the resources of the country. The cotton and tobacco will neither been tual commodity; they will merely have chels held possession of the west bank of changed hands within the territory-the new holder promising to pay the original

holder for them at some future time. "We still adhere to the opinion we have expressed from the beginning. We believe that so soon as the Confederate States are satisfied that 'cotton is not king' -- and that France and England have not the slightest intention of intervening in the strife-all the Southern produce will come down the rivers as fast as is safe and as soon as is necessary; and that considerable cargoes will contrive to evade the blockading squadron-in quantities pretty exactly proportioned to the European price of the article

required." The London Mercantile Gazette of the 2d instant, in referring to this same subject, intimates the expression of its belief that the blockade of the Southern ports by the Federal Government is not effective, and that cotton could be readily procured in British bottoms if the confederate authorities had not established an interior blockade on the transportation of cotton to the seaboard, in the hope of thus constraing a British or French intervention for the purpose of raising the national blockade, not in the interest of commerce, but for the interest of "Southern independence." To this effect that

iournal says: "The absence of American cotton from the markets of Europe is, in reality, due not were 1859 and 1860, with an increasing de- such a pressure shall be put upon the cottonmand in Europe for the grain of which we consuming countries of Europe as will rehave such an superabundance. If we had suit in an active intervention to terminate not the rebel war on our hands, we should the present interference with neutral comnow be in an unprecedented condition of merce. This is the natural explanation of prosperity under the Morrill Protective the fact that of the 4,000,000 bales of cot-Tariff which the Republicans passed last ton already packed, not one pound is on the wipter. As it is, that Tariff has dene much ocean; and not the efficiency of a blockade,

country in material prosperity would be un- we have abstained from taking advantage of

this matter of the establishment of a blockade in order to procure it. We can still afford to pursue the policy on which we have decided in reference to the contending parties in America, and so little do we advocate the cotton monopoly of the South, that our hope is that one consequence of the present disturbance will be the cessation forever of that dependance on America for the supply of a material which has hitherto been the distinguishing characteristic of our commercial relations with that country."

THE ARMY MANUFACTURING

BUSINESS Every day brings with it illustrations of the wide spread activity caused by the preparations of the government for a long war. Passing, or rather endeavoring yesterday to pass through an alley way in the central part of the city, we found it barricaded with packing boxes. The boxes are the work of a man who three months ago could hardly find any occupation. He is now making packing boxes for the government with all the hands he can employ, and carte blanche to continue work until ordered by the Quartermaster to stop. Goods made for the U. S. Government are delivered at the arsenal government finding the boxes. The receipts of clothing at the arsenal are enormous. To inspect the operations is well worth a day's time. One single establishment delivers daily 3000 shirts and 3000 pairs drawers; from another is received an equal number of hose, and these are but two sample establishments of the many that are engaged in pouring into the arsenal their various products. The number of mills running solely upon army cloths and army flannels are becoming legion. Mr. Divine, of Bank street, has no less than six, while scarce a day passes in which some cotton mill is not altered into a woolen mill, and set to work upon cloth and flannel.

Where hayforks and scythes took the atention of a manufacturer, sword blades and bayonets are produced instead. Brass turners have left off making faucets and door keys, and are doubling the products of their industry in making trappings for cavalry and the more delicate workmanship upon gun carriages, sword sheathes, &c. Trunk makers have taken to the fashioning of knapsacks, and men who once made carriages for the wealthy are now making ampulances for the soldier.

The result is that the city is gradually becoming one vast workshop, and the hum of industry each day grows louder and louder. From the streets beggary has almost disappeared, and the demands upon the committee by the families of absent volunteers are daily diminishing from the abundance of employment offered to the industrious.; The present war may pinch in some places, but it carries employment and comparative ease to others .- U. S. Gazette.

ASTOUNDING DISCOVERY IN FRANCE.—The following sounds very much like stories of the Arabian Nights, or Sinbad the Sailor but as it come from a respectable source, we give it for what it is worth :

It has been a great mystery to English bankers, and to the Directors of the Bank of England, how the bullion of the Bank of France could be so greatly increased within the last three years, while the institution has been constantly sending gold to England to Germany and to America. Not long since the Bank of France drew some fifteen England, which it paid for in gold bars with the French Mint stamp on them. At its last report it showed a balance of one hundred and seventeen million francs in gold, while the amount one year ago was under eighty million-nearly one third increase. It is whispered that this abundance of gold is the result of a scientific discovery, which the Emperor Napoleon has secured the monoply of. Gold is at the present moment manufactured at Paris in a secret manner. The principal articles used are lead and arsenic; and, though it is not known how extensively the precious metal is produced yet several hundred weight of the material are taken to a certain place on the first of each month. Everything is conducted with the utmost secrecy. None of the workmen are allowed to leave, and nothing definite can be known . but the fact that gold is produced is beyond peradventure.-How ong Napoleon III, will be able to keep this wonderful secret remains to be seen .-Banker's Reporter.

THE NATIONAL PLATFORM. PURPOSES OF THE WAR.

Congress, by a vote nearly unanimous, pass ed the following resolution, which expresses the voice of the Nation and is the true stand-

ard of loyalty. the Capital; that in this National emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spiret of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interjering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the suyremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the sear ought to cease."

Gen. Scott Retires from the Army HIS LETTER TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR. SPECIAL MEETING OF THE CABINET. GEN. SCOTT'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED. GENERAL MICLELLAN IN COMMAND. The President and Cabinet Wait upon Gen. Scott at his Residence.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN. PATRIOTIC RESPONSE OF GEN. SCOTT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. I. The following letter from Lieut. Ceneral Scott was received by the President on Thurs

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, The Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War:
Sir:—For more that three years I have been unable from a burt, to mount a horse or walk more than a few paces at a time, and that with much pain. Other and new infirmaties—dropsy and vertigo—adminish me that a repose of mind and body wish the appliences of surgery and medicine are necessary to add a little more to a life already protracted much beyond the usual space of man. It is under such circumstances made doubly painful by the unnacural and unjust rebellion now raging in the southern states of our so late prosperous and happy Union, that I am compelled to request that my name be placed on the list of army officers retired from active service. As this request is found ed on an absolute right cranted by a recent act of Congress, I am entirely at liberty to say that it is with deep regret that I withdraw myself in these momentous times from the order of a President who has treated me the order of a President who has treated me with distinguished kindness and courtesy, whom I know upon much personal intercourse, to be patriotic, without sectional partialities or prejudices, to be highly conscientious in the performance of every duty and of unrivalled activity and perseverance. And to you Mr. Secretary, whom I now officially address for the last time, I beg to acknowledge my many obligations for the uniform high considerations I have received at your hands and have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect your abedient servant.

[Signed] WINFIELD SCOTT.

A special Cabinet Council was convened on Friday morning at nine o'slock, to take the subject into consideration. It was decided that Gen. Scott's request, under the circumstances of his advanced age and infirmaties, could not be declined. Gen. McClellan was therefore, with the unanimous agreement of

therefore, with the unanimous agreement of the Cabinet, notified that the command of the army would devolve upon him. At four o'clock in the afternoon the Cabinet again waited upon the President and attended him to the residence of Gen. Scott.

On being seated the President read to the General the following order:
On the first day of November, A. D., 1861, upon his own application to the President of the United States Brevet Lieut. General Winfield Scott is ordered to be placed and hereby is placed upon the list of retired officers of the army of the United States without reduction in his current respectives.

reduction in his current pay, subsistence or The American people will hear with sad-

ness and deep emotion that Gen. Scott has withdrawn from the active control of the army. While the President and the unanimous Cabinet express their own and the nation's sympathy in his personal affliction, and their profound sense of the important public services rendered by him to his coun-try during his long and brilliant career, among which will ever be gratefully distin-guished his faithful devotion to the Constitution, the Union and the flag when assailed by a paricidal rebellion.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
Gen. Scott thereupon rose and addressed
the President and Cabinet, who had also risen, as follows:

PRESIDENT .- This bonor overwhelms me. render to my country. If I had any claims before they are all obliterated by this expres sion of approval by the President with the unanimous support of his Cabinet. I know the President and this Cabinet will. I know that the country has placed its interests in this crying crisis is safe keeping. Their counsels are wise, their labors are untiring. As they are loyal and their course is the

una le to stand longer to give utterance to the feelings of gratitude which oppress me. In my retirement I shall offer up my prayers to God for this administration and for my country. I shall pray for it with confidence in i's success over its enemies and that

speedily.

The President then took leave of General Scott giving him his hand and saying he hoped soon to write him a private letter ex-

pressive of his gratitude and affection.

The President added: "General, you will naturally feel solicitious about the gentlemen of your staff who have rendered you and their country such faithful service. I have taken that subject into consideration.convenience after their return to make their wishes known to me. I desire you, however, to be satisfied that, except the unavoidable privation of your counsel and society which they so long enjoyed, the provision which will be made for them will be such as to ren-

der their situation as agreeable hereafter as it has been heretofore,

Each member of the administration then gave his hand to the veteren and retired in

profound silence.
The Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of War will accompany Gen. Scott to New York to morrow by the early train. The following is the response of the Secretary of Way to the letter of Gen. Scott: WAR DEPARTMENT.
Washington, Nov. 1, 1861.

GENERAL: It is my duty to lay before the to the efficacy of a blockade which, in the mature of things, could not be and is not efficient, but to the mutual understanding and in determination of the Confederates them is elves. The Southern factor and understanding and that are soon as these objects are accomplished the selves. The Southern factor and understanding and that are soon as these objects are accomplished the the cotton planters if the cotton is brought to cases.

SCENK IN DIXIS.—Sympathetic Husband-will be tress have refused to have any dealings with the cotton planters if the cotton is brought to cases.

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SCENK IN DIXIS.—Sympathetic Husband-will be controlled to the country, in order that control leaving the country, in order that country is proposed to the country of the President your letter of yesterday asking to be relieved under the recent act of Congress.

Later From Missouri. REMOVAL OF FREMONT GEN. HUNTER IN COMMAND

A BATTLE HOUREY EXPECTED SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 3.

Yesterday small bodies of the enemy came within twelve miles of us and news was received of the approach of their advance; 2,. 800 strong. Preparations were making to go out and attack them, when Gen, Fremont received the unconditional order from Washington relieving him at once from his command. Simultaneously came the newspapers announcing the fact that the intelligence spread like wild fire through the camps and created indescriable excitement and indignation. Great number of officers signified their intention to resign at once, and many compawould fight under no one but Fremont. The General spent much of the afternoon expostulating with the officers, and urging them by their patriotism and by their personal regard for him not to abandon their posts, and

HEAD-QUARTERT WESTERN DEPARTMENT, Soldiers of the Mississippi Army: Agreea-bly to orders this day received. I take leave of you. Although our army has been of sud-den growth we have grown up together and I have become familiar with the brave and generous spirits which you bring to the de-fence of your country and which make me anticipate for you a brilliant career. Con-tinue as you have began and give to my successor the same cordial and euthusiastic sup port with which you have encouraged me,— Emulate the eplendid example which you have already before you and let me remain as I am, proud of the noble army which I had thus far labored to bring together.

also issued the following farewell to the

Soldiers, I regret to leave you most sin-cerely. I thank you for the regard and confidence you had inviariably shown to me. I deeply regret that I shall not have the honor deeply regret that small not have the holost to lead you to the vietory which you are just about to win; but I shall claim to share with you in the joy of every triumph, and trust always to be fraternally remembered by

my companions in arms.
[Signed,] John JOHN C. FREMONT. Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

Day of Thanksgiving and Praise. The following eloquent and appropriate proclamation, appointing a day of general thanksgiving and plaise, has just been issued from the Execuand p also, has just been issued from the Execu-tive office of Pennsylvania. There is something in the composition and tone of this production unlike any other proclamation on the same sub-ject which has ever issued from the same depart-ment, and we cannot but commend both its ele-gance of diction and really eloquent sentiment: PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Common-sealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Cuntin, Gosernor of said Commonwealth. PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, every good gift is from above and comes down to us from the Almighty, to whom it is meet, right and the bounden duty of every people to render thanks for Bis mercies; Therefore I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, covernor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania do recommend to people of this Commonwealth, they set spart Thursday, 28th of November next,

Thursday, 28th of November next, as a day of solemn thanksgiving to God, for having propared our corn and watered ear farrows, and blessed the labor of the husbandman, and crowned the year with His goodnes, in the increase of the ground and the gathering in of the fruits thereof, so that our barns are filled with plenty: and for having looked favorably on this Commonwealth, and strengthened the bars of her gates, and blessed the children within her, and made men to be sfone mind, and preserved peace is her borders; Beseching Him, also, on behalf of these Unite. States, that our beloved country may have deliverance from those great and apparent dangers wherewith she is compa seed, and that the baree and loyal men now battling in the field for her life may have their arms made strong and their blows neavy, and may be shielded by His Divine power, and that He will mercifully still the outrages of perverse, violent, unruly and His Divine power, and that He will mercifully still the outrages of perverse, violent, unruly and rebellious people, and make them clean hearts, and give them grace that they may see the error of their ways, and bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and hereafter, in all goddiness and honests, obe diently walk in His holy commandments and in submission to the just and manifest authority of Republic, so that we, leading a quiet and peaceful life, may continually offer unto him our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.

[L. s.] Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-sixth.

By the Governor:

A. G. CURTIN.

ELI SLIFER,

Secretory of the Commonwealth.

On the 26th ult., at Crawfordsville, Indiana Mr. JAMES TAMMANY, one of the three month's volunteers. He was at the battle of Rich Moun ain from where he returned unwell and had not recovered since.

On the 27th ult., at West Grees ville, Pa. have taken that subject into consideration.—
I understand that they go with you to New
York. I shall desire them at their earliest famation of the Bowels, aged 17 years, 8 months,

> THE ECONOMY OF HEALTH .- Thi busy nation of Americans have 12,000,000 working people, whose service may be estimated at \$2 a day, and their annual loss by sickness at an average of ten days each in the year. This is a total loss of \$240,000,000 a sum three times as large as the

\$240,000,000 a sum three times as large as the whole cost of General Government including the Army, Navy. Post Offices, Legislators, Foreign Ministers and all. The amount over six hundred tons in pure gold.

A large portion of this costly suffering might be averted by the attention to diet eleanliness, and obove all, by the proper use of the right remedy in season. When a 25 cent box of Ayer's Pills will aver an attack of illness which it would take several days to recover from, or a dollar bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, will expel a lurking disorder that would bring the sufferer to his back for weeks or months, does it take any figures to show the that would bring the sourcer to his back for weeks or months, does it take any figures to show the good economy of the investment? When Favor and Ague is ranking in your veins and shaking your life out of you, it is worth the dollar it costs for his Ague Cure to have the villainous disorder

U. S. Volunteer Army.



TO THE YOUNG MEN OF CENTRE CO.

Having been authorized by the the Governor of Pennsylvania toorganize a Company of Volunteers for the three years service we call

Friends of Freedom.

pies laid down their arms, declaring they in Old Centre, to enlist, at once. The intention is to make this a

COMPANY CRACK OF

SHARP-SHOOTERS.

to be attached to a Rifle Regiment of Picked Companies. The company will be armed with the best Rifles in the world and thoroughly uniformed and equipped. Each member will receive, monthly,

THIRTEEN DOLLARS IN COLD. and besides this each member will receive, when discharged.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EOUNTY

AND 160 Acres of Land.

All the Pension Laws in force apply to all men in the Volunteer service and every sick or disabled soldier will be comfortably previded for, and those dependent upon them will be entitled to

The County Relief Fund.

As soon as eighty men are enrolled, they will be taken to camp. where their pay will commence and their uniforms be received.

PENNSYLVANIANS TO THE RESCUE

Farmers, Mechanics, Workingmen of Old Centre, the cause is Your Liberties are at stake.

> Now, now, the dangerous storm is rolling. Which treacherous men confederate raised, The dogs of war let loose are howling, And lo! our fields and cities blaze; And shall we basely view the ruins, While ruffian force with guilty strides, Spreads desolation far and wide, With crime and blood their hands imbruing.

The traitors who are now in arms against the country which they have plundered and betrayed, insult you as a degraded race; declare that you have not the courage to defend your firesides, and are unfit for freedom. Give them to understand that this is an infamous slander; show them that you are not only freemen, but patriots, who rally to their country's call, to triumph in her victories or perish in her fall.

REMEMBER YOUR REVOLUTIONARY SIRES!

Remember Bunker Hill, Yorktown, and New Orleans! People of Centre County, shall it be said of us that we are unable and maintain the Liberties which a handful of Patriots wrested from Old England-that we are not capable of Free Government? Rally then -Rally now. Join the defenders of the

STARS AND STRIPES.

In the name of Liberty-in the name of God and humanity, let us defend the Old Flag.

God of our Fathers! in thy name We nail our Standard to the mast-To conquer or to die. We claim
No greater honor. While the blast Of civil strife sweeps o'er the land, We'll strike the foe who dares to mar Our lovely ensign, and we'll stand

A wall of fire to guard each star.

Meetings will be held at the following time and places, and will be addressed by W. W. Biown, Jas. H. Rankin and others.

Zion, Monday Evening, November 11th, Halfmoon, Tuesday Evening, November 12th, Boalsburg, Wednesday Evening, November 13th. Pine Grove Thursday Evening, November 14th. Bailey's School House, Friday Evening, November 15th, Howardville, Saturday Evening, November 16th, Unionville, Monday Evening, November the 18th, Martha Furnace, Tuesday Evening, Nov. 19th. Potters' Bank, Wednesday Evening November 20th. Spring Mills School House, Thursday Eve., Nov. 2I, Aaronsburg, Friday Evening, November 22nd. Rock Forge, Saturday Evening, Nov. 23rd. Bellefonte, Tuesday Evening, November 26th Nov. 7th 1861. W. W. BROWN.

Breckenridge.—The Memphis Appeal FINDING FAULT.—It is at times necessary states that the traitor, Breckenridge, ar- to censure and punish, but very much more is as deserving of the halter as any traitor in the country.

YOUTHFUL PRISONERS OF WAR.—Among the prisoners captured by the rebles on the steamer Fanny, at Chicamacomica, Hateras Inlet, were George W. Gerber and Henry Hines, of Lancaster city. The former, who is but fifteen years of age, was an attendant to the Colonel of the Indiana regiment which came so near being captured at Chicamacomica, and the latter was an attendant of a

rived at that place on Tuesday last week, may be done by encouraging children when and was given an enthusiastic reception by they do well. Be, therefore, more careful his brother rebels. It was understood that to express your approbation of good conduct he was on his way to Richmond. No one than your disapprobation of bad. Nothing will doubt that Brenckenridge is now an can more discourage a child than a spirit of unmitigated traitor; but he is not a whit incessant faut-finding on the part of its pamorr so than he has been at all times since rents; and hardly anything can exert a the rebellion commenced; and he is not more injurious influence upon the disposiacting as dishonorable now when he is an tion both of the parent and child. There open traitor, as he did when he held his seat are two great motives influencing human in the U. S. Senate to embarrass the Gov- actions-hope and fear. Both of these are ernment and aid the rebellion.-Brecken- at times necessary. But who would not prefer to have her child influenced to good YOUTHFUL PRISONERS OF WAR.—Among by the fear of offending? If a mother never conduct by a desire of pleasing rather than expresses her gratification when her children do well, and is always censuring them when she sees anything, amiss, they are discouraged and unhappy, their dispositions to the Colonel of the Indiana regiment which came so near being captured at Chicamacomica, and the latter was an attendant of a captain of the same regiment. Young Hines the advertisement in another column.

By Neuralgia can be permanently cured by "Dr. Leland's Antic Rheumatic Band." See advertisement of "Great Cure" in another column.

Without the consent of their parents.