



A Family Newspaper---Devoted to Politics, Temperance, Literature, Science, The Arts, Mechanics, Agriculture, The Markets, Education, Amusement, General Intelligence &c.,

"WE STAND UPON THE IMMUTABLE PRINCIPLES OF JUSTICE--NO EARTHLY POWER SHALL DRIVE US FROM OUR POSITION."

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The Centre Democrat.

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Autumn.

These sweet delicious Autumn days, When all the days are filled with calm, And all day long a purple haze...

The Soldier's Grave.

How fell he? by restless hall, Or as he cut or burst the shell? What matters it to him, to all...

Where to Dwell.

"Pray tell me in what land to dwell, The ladies fix their favorite spot," Said playful Will to thinking Bell...

Skies Bright!

We are undoubtedly on the eve of great events. Our correspondent, "Occasional," speaks highly of the discipline and confidence of the American army...

rebels by the troops of Indiana and Ohio. The flood, Zollicoffer, has been compelled to fall back before this popular awakening...

The Louisville Democrat threatens that Sherman may winter at New Orleans. Would there not be poetic justice in his seizing the State which he left previous to its leaving the Union?

Contemplating General Fremont's operations, the patriots in Kansas may now feel that they are secure, and the free States of Iowa and Illinois may laugh to scorn the threats of the Secession invaders...

However glad the present is, However swift the moments go-- I cherish still these memories, Remembrances of long ago.

Why, in his advance along the western bank of the Mississippi--aided by his gun-boats--should he not carry the flag, and "march to the music of the Union"...

From this geographical point we may hopefully look for assistance for the patriots of East Tennessee, in conjunction with the troops at Camp Dick Robinson...

The success of Reynolds and Rosecrans in Western Virginia are especially consolatory to Pennsylvanians, in as much as their triumphs give renewed confidence and security to all our southwestern border counties...

If we turn our attention next to Hatteras, and the incidents which have transpired in that region during the last week, we find new encouragements. The attack of the Rebels upon the Indiana regiments, at first partially successful...

The reader will perceive that wherever the clouds are falling away from our cause in the Southern States, our armies are fighting, not alone for the Federal Constitution, but to protect and strengthen the Southern Union men...

These are the glad promises of the present. The reader will perceive that wherever the clouds are falling away from our cause in the Southern States, our armies are fighting, not alone for the Federal Constitution, but to protect and strengthen the Southern Union men...

That man cannot be your friend who will not allow you to teach him anything. It is only those that have done nothing who fancy they can do everything.

No man has right to do as he pleases, except when he pleases to do right. Treat your enemies as if they would sometimes or other be your friend.

Very few persons have sense enough to despise the praise of a fool. Put your money into a box if you like; but not into a dice-box.

Fancy runs most furiously when a guilty conscience drives it. What key will unlock most men's minds? Whiskey.

Election Returns from the Interior of the State.

From a mass of scattered and confused figures in our exchanges, we have eliminated the following results of the election held on the 8th inst:--

CHESTER COUNTY.

President Judge, William Butler, Union, 7096; Associate Judge, Joseph Hemphill, Independent, 3236; Assembly, J. P. Bailey, Union, 7330; Andrew Buchanan, Dem., 3073.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

President Judge, O. W. Higgins, Dem., 6768; Associate Judge, Geo. H. McCabe, Feo., 5323; Assembly, Benj. Heiner, Dem., 6385; Geo. Rahn, Dem., 6383; George Boyer, Rep., 5817; James Silliman, Rep., 5899.

BERKS COUNTY.

President Judge, Warran J. Woodward Dem., 8722; Associate Judge, Henry W. Smith, Rep., 3941; Assembly, David Schell, Dem., 8273; George D. Stitzel, Dem., 7718; David McKnight, Rep., 4187; James Everhart, Rep., 3735.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

President Judge, McReynolds, Dem., 2782; Associate Judge, Doty, Union, 1694; Assembly, Levi L. Tate, Dem., 2559; George S. Tutton, Dem., 2580; Emanuel Lazarus, Union, 1858; Joseph T. Jennings, Union, 1843.

SULLIVAN COUNTY.

President Judge, Levi L. Tate, Dem., 545; Associate Judge, George S. Tutton, Dem., 546; Emanuel Lazarus, Union, 395; Joseph T. Jennings, Union, 398; Assembly, James Degan, Dem., 540; Richard Bedford, Dem., 472; William A. Mason, Rep., 411; William Colley, Rep., 391.

MONTOUR COUNTY.

President Judge, J. W. Maynard, Union, 763; Associate Judge, Alexander Jordan, Dem., 1316; Assembly, D. N. Knowner, Union, 809; Philip F. Maus, Union, 858; Joseph Dean, Sr., Dem., 1167; Robert Moore, Dem., 1309.

LEBANON COUNTY.

President Judge, John J. Pearson, U. (No opposition.); Associate Judge, T. Allen Hamilton, Dem., 2609; Samuel Landis, Dem., 3056; Isaac Mumma, Rep., 2967; Moses B. Young, Rep., 3038; Assembly, Lewis Heck, Dem., 2981; David C. Keller, Dem., 2543; Thomas G. Fox, Rep., 3553; James Freshard, Rep., 3005; John A. Fisher, U., 3005; Henry Weist, U., 3005.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

In Lycoming county there were two tickets--a straight Democratic ticket and a Union ticket, in favor of sinking party until the war is over, composed of Douglas Democrats and Republicans. The following is the official vote:--

President Judge.

John W. Maynard, Union, 2734; Alexander Jordan, Dem., 2830.

Associate Judges.

H. B. Packer, Union and Dem., 5178; Bruner, Dem., 2702; Ferguson, Union, 2913; Senator, Henry Johnson, Union, 2941; Wm. H. Blair, Dem., 2861.

Assembly.

Wm. H. Armstrong, Union, 2720; James Chatham, Union, 2896; John S. Smith, Dem., 2783; Pharon Jarrett, Dem., 2588; Treasurer, W. S. Bennett, Union, 2664; Ben. Strawbridge, Dem., 2906; Commissioner, Beeber, Union, 2790; Taylor, Dem., 2759.

Commissioner.

Our judicial District is composed of Lycoming, Northumberland, and Montour. Jordan's majority will be about one thousand. In Lycoming and Clinton the Union Assembly ticket will have between six and a hundred, if the army vote is counted. Henry Johnson, Union, beats W. H. Blair, Democrat, a couple of hundred in the District for Senator.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

President Judge, John W. Maynard, Union, 2259; Associate Judge, Alexander Jordan, Dem., 2819; Assembly, Joseph Nicely, Union, 2441; Wm. Deppin, Union, 2482; Wm. Turner, Dem., 2565; Abraham Shipman, Dem., 2597.

Assembly.

J. W. Brown, Dem., 2647; Edward V. Bright, Union, 2407; Northumberland and Lycoming and Montour make a Judicial District. From the foregoing returns it will appear that Judge Jordan's, the present incumbent is re-elected as follows:--

BUCKS COUNTY.

Wm. Kinsey, the Democratic candidate for State Senator, is elected by a majority of 328. Jas B. Billore and L. B. Laber, Democratic candidates for Assembly, are elected by about 300 majority. Judge Chapman, the candidate of the same party, is elected in the judicial district composed of Bucks and Montgomery, by a majority of about twenty-seven hundred.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

The Democratic ticket has gained largely in this county over last year. The county ticket of that party is elected, and the majority for the members of Assembly is probably about a thousand. Armstrong, which forms a part of the Legislative District, gave John Corvode, last year, a majority of 546. Unless it does better for the Republican cause for the Legislature, Messrs. James A. McCulloch, Richard Graham and Samuel Wakefield, the Democratic candidates, are elected.

LUZERNE COUNTY.

The whole Republican Union ticket is reported elected by about three hundred majority. ADAMS COUNTY. Meyers, Democratic candidate for the Legislature, is reported elected by a small majority; also Zaigler, Democrat, as Associate Judge.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

This county is reported to have given from 150 to 200 for the Democratic ticket. Perry is a part of the Legislative District, and we have no returns from that county. YORK COUNTY. The majority in this county is reported at from 1500 to 1800 for the Democratic candidates. BEDFORD COUNTY. There is a reported Democratic Majority in Bedford of from 100 to 275. XXVIII SENATORIAL DISTRICT. From information received from this District there is little doubt of the election of Charles Lambertson the Democratic candidate. A letter to a gentleman in this place written on the 11th inst. represents the majorities as follows:--

Clarion 600, Lambertson (D) 600, Fox (R) 100, Elk 100, Jefferson 50, Forest 200, 700, 250.

and encourage mobs and denounce all good Democrats as "Secessionists" and "Traitors."

Put the 1,300 in your pipes, and smoke it.--Easton Argus.

FAYETTE COUNTY.

In Fayette county the whole Democratic ticket is elected by about seven hundred majority, with the exception of Kaine, the Democratic nominee for Assembly, whose majority is between five and six hundred. Lindsay, the Democratic candidate for President Judge in the District composed of Washington, Fayette and Greene counties, is elected over his competitor, Mr. Yeeche, by over twenty-seven hundred majority.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The Union ticket is elected in this county. Rowe (Dem.) and Sellers (Rep.) are elected to the Legislature on the Union ticket. James Nill (Union) is elected President Judge. He has 650 majority in Franklin, and 300 in Somerset, while Reilly (Dem.) has 196 majority in Fulton, and 320 in Bedford. Nill's majority in the district is between four and five hundred.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

From Washington County we learn that William Hopkins, Democrat, is certainly elected to the Legislature, and probably William Glenn, his associate on the Democratic ticket. Lindsay, Democrat, is elected President Judge in the district composed of the counties of Washington, Fayette and Greene.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Brown, the regular Democratic candidate for Assembly, beats Bright the Union candidate, and the whole Democratic ticket is elected by a small majority. MONTGOMERY COUNTY. The whole Democratic county ticket is elected. J. C. Smith is elected Senator by a majority of 700--Democrat gain--Chapman has 2,000 majority for President Judge.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Cambria has elected the whole Democratic ticket by an overwhelming majority. Cyrus L. Pershing is elected to the Legislature. ERIE COUNTY. The Republican ticket is elected by a reduced majority. Lowry beats Galbraith for Senator about 300, and has a large majority in Crawford.

GREENE COUNTY.

The Democratic ticket is all elected, by over one thousand majority. Lindsay, for Judge, had over sixteen hundred majority. BRADFORD COUNTY. The whole Republican ticket is elected. John J. Crittenden and the War.

How apathetic many may be, there is no apathy about the venerated statesman, who has succeeded to the place of Henry Clay in the affections of Kentucky.

"I had thought that I understood the chivalrous fire of 'old Kentucky' before, but never did I realize it as fully as when, a moment afterward, the venerable Senator, addressing a townsman, evidently about his own age, but with his portly form had dealt more keenly, exclaimed: 'George you're not too old for a soldier--not a bit too old. We must turn out and shame these pretty young men who out to have aprons tied upon them!' I'm sure enough the aged patriot started off, almost immediately to call out volunteers from among the mountaineers. Let no man doubt the responses. There may be traitors in old Kentucky, as there are in Ohio; plotting agents of the Southern Rebellion in Lexington and Frankfort, as there are in Dayton; but the great heart of the State is sound and Kentucky valor has not perished in protracted peace."

Mrs. Fremont.

This lady has been actively engaged in defending her husband's reputation against the assaults of his enemies, declaring her hatred for them in no stinted measure, and with the fierce vindictive intensity of her father. Indeed, she seems to surpass even him in the ferocity of her assaults. She accompanied her husband to Jefferson City, and reviewed the troops as they filed off on their way to Sedalia. Her oldest boy, some twelve or fourteen years old, wore the uniform of a Lieutenant, and a younger one that of a sergeant. The eldest is to form a member of his father's military household. Indeed, it would not be surprising if Jessie constituted herself a member of his staff, for she has accompanied her husband on more than one perilous expedition. Her presence would insure energy and rapidity of movement, even if Fremont had ever exhibited any lack of these qualities.

BRILLIANT EXPLOIT AT HATTERAS INLET.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE AFFAIRS. U. S. STEAMER MONTICELLO, OFF CAPE HATTERAS, N. C., Oct. 5, '61.

Sm:--I have the honor to inform you that I stood through the inner channel of the Hatteras Shoals at 12.30 P. M., and stood close along shore to the northward, keeping a bright lookout from aloft. At 1.30 P. M. we discovered several sailing vessels over the woodland Kine Keet. At the same time a regimenter marching to the northward, carrying a rebel flag within their midst, with many stragglers in the rear; also two tugs inside, flying the sauc flag.

As they came out of the woods at Kine Keet, we ran close in shore, and opened a deliberate fire upon them at the distance of three quarters of a mile. The rebel flag within their midst, which fell in their midst they rolled up their flag and scattered, moving rapidly up the beach to the northward. We followed them, firing rapidly from three guns, driving them up to a clump of woods in which they took refuge, and abreast of which their steamer lay.

We now shelled the woods, and could see them embarking in small boats for their vessels, evidently in great confusion, and suffering greatly from our fire. Their steamers now opened fire upon us; firing, however, but three shots, which fell short. Two of their boats filled with men were struck by our shots and destroyed. Three more steamers came down the sound, and took a position opposite the woods. We were also shelling two sloops. We continued firing deliberately upon them from 1.30 till 3.30 P. M., when two men were discovered on the sea-beach making signals to us. Supposing them to be two of the Indian regimenter, we sent an armed boat and crew to bring them off, covering them at the same time with our fire.

Upon the boat nearing the shore they took to the water. One of them (private Warren O. Haver, of Company H, 20th Indiana Regiment) was successful in reaching the boat; the other man (private Charles White, Company H, 20th Indiana Regiment) was unfortunately drowned in the surf. Private Haver informs me that he witnessed our fire which was very destructive. He states that two of our shells fell into two sloops loaded with men, blowing the vessels to pieces and sinking them; also that several of the officers were killed. The horses were seen running about the beach. He had just escaped from his captors after shooting the captain of one of the rebel companies. He states that the enemy were in the greatest confusion, rushing wildly to the water striving to get off in their vessels. Private Haver now directed me to a point where the rebels were congregated, awaiting an opportunity to get off. I again opened fire with success, scattering them. We were now close in three fathoms of water, and our shot was effect.

Six steamers were now off the Point, one of which I recognized as the Fanny. At 5.25 P. M. we ceased firing, leaving the enemy scattered along the beach for upwards of four miles. I fired repeatedly at the enemy's steamers with our riddled cannon, a Parrot 32-pounder, and struck the Fanny, I think, once. I found the range of the gun much short of what I anticipated, many of the shot turning end over end, and not exceeding much the range of the smooth bore 32 pounder. I enclose herewith a memorandum of the ammunition expended to-day.

I am, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, LIEUT. D. S. BRAINER, Commanding U. S. S. Monticello. To Captain J. L. Lardner, Commanding U. S. S. Susquehanna, Off Cape Hatteras, N. C.

Thomas H. Clay and the War in Kentucky.

A Gentleman in New York, who was anxious to know what the views of Thomas H. Clay, one of the sons of Henry Clay, in regard to the present war, addressed him a letter on the subject, to which he received the following reply:--

"You write that almost daily you are asked by some one, 'How does Mr. Thomas H. Clay stand? Does he still adhere with zeal and devotion to the underlying Union sentiments of his illustrious father?' You were right in your answers to those inquirers. There is no abatement in my love for the Union and detestation of treason, and I shall carry them with me to the grave. In the words of my father, on another occasion, 'The power and authority, and dignity of the Government ought to be maintained, and resistance put down at every hazard.' Our neutrality has been violated by the generals of the Confederate armies; our soil has been invaded, and we are in for the war. Ohio and Indiana are coming up nobly to our rescue. Our position of neutrality would have let us an easy prey to the robber bands of rebellion, which are being thrown upon us by Jeff. Davis and his myrmidons, but for their generous aid and assistance; and all this may perhaps be unavailing, unless the General Government shall order a large army into our borders, without delay."

"The enemy have determined to winter in Kentucky. The Governor of Tennessee has issued his proclamation for 30,000 more volunteers. It is said many of the regiments heretofore on the Potomac, are ordered to the assistance of the renegade Buckner and Zollicoffer. Should General Anderson be sustained, in the words of Tom Corwin, we will welcome them with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

"The dark and bloody ground' will again be the theatre of war; and a war more bloody and relentless than any recorded in history. We have all confidence in our noble Anderson and his staff. 'The fiery cross is gleaming everywhere; the friends of the Southern Confederacy are fleeing from our borders, and what will be left will be pure gold and but little treason able alloy. Beaten back from Kentucky, they must be carried into their own territories, their leaders must be surrendered, and the Constitution and laws must be vindicated.'"

Read the whole paper.

Our Agricultural Column.

Plant Small Trees.

Young America is in such haste to realize results, that he cannot wait for trees to grow in their natural way. He wants to transport huge sons of the forest into a new place by some kind of patent machinery, so as to make a show immediately. He has little idea of what constitutes a perfect vegetable structure, small or large; he knows little of the pleasure which comes from watching the steady development and growth of a small tree, from year to year. No, no, he wants to leap up to grand achievements at once; he wants a lot of big trees and that's all--that's enough for him.

We beg a little consideration for small trees. Go to the open field, or to the nursery, and select a specimen of almost any good tree--say the beech, or maple, or tulip or hemlock. Take one or more of each, three or four feet high, that have branches well formed on each side. Save all the roots and fibres in digging them up, and in carrying them home don't bang them to pieces, root and branch, but treat them with the utmost tenderness. Prepare large holes, in rich soil, and set them in so that they will grow vigorously. Clip the ends of the branches just a little, but do this so as to preserve the original symmetry.

Now watch these trees, from year to year. How healthy they look in every limb and twig, and leaf! How happy they look, shooting out their branch on every side and dancing in the breeze! How graceful in every part, and as a whole! Can anything more completely fill one's eye! Small as they are they are perfect in form, and so plainly predict what they will be when grown. Age will only enlarge their bulk, and bring them nearer their time of decay. Is not "sweet sixteen" more charming than the wrinkled and toothless octogenarian?

He who sets out large trees is compelled to lop off at least the lower branches, to enable the top ones to live. The roots are so mutilated in digging them up, that nearly all the branches have to be trimmed up and shortened, to restore the balance of all things. But such a tree, so marred in root and branch, is only half a tree. It is a fragment to which the lost parts can never be restored.

Begin, then, with small trees. How they enjoy life! They will, ere long outstrip the large stumps you set out at the same time. Set them out on your lawn and pleasure ground. Throw away your pruning saw, and let them work out their own ideal. If you interfere at all, let it be only with your thumb and finger. Never fear their wanton ways. They will attain near to perfection, if you only "let well alone."--American Agriculturist.

How to Manage Fruit Seeds.

The seeds of most kinds of fruit tree, should be planted in the fall. The seeds of stone fruit--peach, plum and cherry--should be cleaned from the pulp as soon as ripe, and either planted or put into sand immediately. If seeds are left in the pulp until after fermentation, has commenced their vitality will be injured if not destroyed. So, if permitted to remain out of the earth all winter and become dry, they do not start so readily as if planted in autumn.

Cherry pits with sand, placed where the frost of Winter will act upon them and then planted in the Spring. I do not like this plan, because the seeds start so very early sometimes before it is convenient to plant them; the little plants are very tender, and so easily injured that many may be destroyed by the removal from the sand to the seed bed.

The safest way is to prepare the seed bed early in the autumn, scatter the seeds in rows upon the surface, covering lightly with earth, and leaving spaces between the rows for the purpose of passing along to weed the bed. The rows may be a foot wide. Some people sow broad cast, leaving no space, but in that case, if the bed be a large one, the process of weeding will be somewhat tedious and many plants will be trampled upon and destroyed.

At one year old many of the seedlings will be of a suitable size to transplant to the nursery rows for budding. Plum pits may be treated the same as the cherry. Peach pits are sometimes left in barrels over Winter, cracked in the Spring and planted in the nursery rows. This not a good plan.

Prepare a piece of ground in the Autumn scatter the pits upon the surface and cover lightly with earth, and the frost of Winter will crack them. By the middle of May the plants will be coming up. They must be taken up carefully with a transplanting trowel and set in the nursery rows, the rows four feet apart and the plants nine inches apart in the rows. By this method the trouble of cracking by hand is saved; the rows are full, and there are no gaps where the seeds refuse to vegetate, which often happens by the other method. --Cor. Ohio Farmer.