The War.

The guerrillas in the Hardy county talley of Virginia made their appearance on the Bultimore and Ohio Railroad, a few miles west of flarper' Perry, on Thursday night. They captured a rellarged tenin and look over thirty thousand dollars and some jendiry from the passengers as a rangota. .

e is some foundation in truth for the story of the rix steamers possessed by the Contederates in the China sens. The six vessels ard In existence and were some time ago taken ou by Captain Osbonuz for the Chique Government. The inrgust of them, called the Nimred, is about two hundred feet long and carries eight guns They have been used as disputch boats and ten-

ders in the English unvy.

There is some Southren news from East Tenpeace, which represents that disease and start afion are making severe inroads upon the Federal garrison of Knoxville. There are seven hun dred cases of small-pox reported. General LONGSTREET now has a complete line of rullroad from Richmond to Strawberry Plains twenty-two palles from Knoxville.

General SHERMAN'S expedition into the Interior of Missisippi has been heard from. On the 4th and ath of the present mouth he entered Jack sen and Yazoo City without opposition, and his advance is heralded with all the praise of a victory. As both Jackson and Yazoo City have en in Federal posession for a long 'time pas we cannot exactly see what is to be gained by

The cuems appear still to have their own way captured a caise n and a few-wagons within four miles of the place. A letter from the Federal camp shows a most unmilitary condition of aftang in the fown, and states "that the fult is generally becoming known that the utmost disordmunication between Knoxyille and Camberland Gup is , ent que

Duties of a Free People

are seriously threatered by the military power, when the land marks 1, which our course has so long been regulated are swep* away in the tempest, it becomes all who desire to perpetuate the liberty we have se long enjoyed, and preserve ples on which we stand. the germ of free government through the fiery trial to which it is being subpected, to examine well all questions which may arise, and be prepared to resistao the last, all encronchments which may be attempted in the present comliberties in the future. There is no extrainity of distress." says a great writer, which ought to drive a nation to dos-When the difficulties gather most formidably before us, we should only be more vigilant and determined to preserve our Constitution and laws unimpared, for in times of distress and

It is constantly said, by the leaders of threatened by a formidable power, and that the Constitution and civil hers must be silent until the struggle is concluded; ly culpable with those whose errors we that the people must fight and obey blindly, without exercising any of the rilence these inquiries, and more than gives them.

Were everything conducted as it should utasters, is the surest proof of either who has done his work well has no cause ation. Is it supposed that the people which concern them most of all others? Such a supposition is the foundation of monarchial government, and a death blow to Republican institutions; an admission of that kind may be made by the party now in power; but by Democratsnever. It is not only the right of the people so to examine : but their solemn

trust man ever held. In danying this privilege as Mr. Lincoln and the whole party supporting him does, they say it is to prevent dissension and discord; yet history and the slightest aoguaintance with human nature tea ches that the means they use are the the most certain to result in violence and fearful danger of employing physical force as a check upon mis-government, and it is the last resort of intelligent men. If allowed to do as their wisdom dictates, in keeping all constitutional danger of violence. But whon information is denied them upon questions; concerning their vital interests; when the causes are hidden and the effects are dangerous and destructive, a people will naturally resort to any means to ascertain the cause in order to remove the effect. The course of this Administration of the people he had outraged and the there is negative to those when have differed with them in regard to the war; and but for the rarges, for a cotemporary thinks that the Demogracy will have to nominate some inflictive will nake makes the difference of this Administration of the people he had outraged and the them in regard to the war; and but for the rarges, for the war; and but for the rarges, for the war; and but for the rarges, for the season of the people he had outraged and the season of the people he had outraged and the season of the people he had outraged and the season of the people he had outraged and the season of the people he had outraged and insulted, he was removed from New Or the war; and but for the rarges, for the war; and but for the rarges, for the season of the people he had outraged in other war; and but for the rarges for the season of the season to make the Demoread to the season of the people he had outraged and insulted, he was removed from New Or the reason. Why does he not tall his confession to make the Demoread with Amdrew G. Curtin holds in the people will have the name to see the fraud by which Andrew G. Curtin holds in the season was to see the day.

He prates about reducing the Demoread with Andrew G. Curtin holds in the season was to see the fraud by which Andrew G. Curtin holds in the season was to see the fraud by which Andrew G. Curtin holds in the season was to see the fraud by which Andrew G. Curtin holds in the season was to see the fraud by which Andrew G. Curtin holds in the solidary was the state of the season of the season was the fraud by which Andrew G. Curtin holds in the solidary was the fraud by which Andrew G. Curtin holds in the season was the fraud by which Andrew G. Curtin holds in the season was the fraud by which Andrew G. Curtin holds in the fraud

They will be a section of the sectio

influence in governmental affairs to which they were entitled, was the cause of a fearful revolution, in which Charles lost his life. It is to prevent such scenes as those enacted in England in the sev enteenth century, that we should be ever vigilant and not allow a necessity to arise for violence to retake invaded rights, which the due exercise of law will protect now.

We are treading upon a foundation beneath which the earthquake sleeps, and the dangers surrounding us are uppalling. We should move with extreme caution; but never move in vain. If those in power will not be warned by the lessons of the past, nor by the threatenings of the present, let them be responsible for what may ensue. They are toying with an extremely dangerous element, they have forgotten that,

Are sown the sparks that kindle flery war, they have forgotten that human passion is just the same now that it was when by its might, the old world was heaved to its centre, and it becomes the Democrat ic party, though not in position, though orned and outraged, to take these at Knoxyelle. On last Monday their cavality things into consideration, and do its utmost to stay the fell spirit which seems to have come upon us. Democracy has been the guardam of liberty through all the dangers of the past, and is the only reigns in and about 'Knoxyille." Despute the hope of man now. When civilization contradictions of the Wa Lington papers, we fled before the gloom of the dark ages, it sought hiding places, from which, af-In times like the precent, when all lear will be preserved the germ of lib-rocks, briars and mullein stalks to the things pertaining to the coverendent city, to reilluminate the world after the gullible ones of our State, at an energy storm is passed. If we fail, after every mous price, and do not feel inclined to effort, to preserve our institutions, we can at least remember with satisfaction, ject. If there is any honor or good to that we have not been unwarthy of the be derived from preserving these scenes great men who first arranged the princi-

Gen. Butier's Career.

We despise a man who has not the courage to condemn, publicly and privately; whatever measures of public men he may deem wrong, no matter how motion; but which will grow firm prece high the standing of the delinquent, or dents and he extremely dangerons to our great the power wielded by him. We equally dospise a fanatical, wholesale crusade against any set of men, of any party. It is best always to consider a man occupying an important position, as honest, though perhaps mistaken, until circumstances prove the contrary. A struggle. proper regard for the spirit of our laws will always regulate our criticism of those danger we have the greater need of got who disagree with us. While in the ex- near and dear, when the cause for which stitution, we should always keep in view i fell would fain be fogotten by everyone. the dominant party, and repeated by all the fact that, in the pye of the law, all their followers, that the government is are equal, and the noment we infringe with the victims of revengful hatred, overstepped legal bounds and are equal-

We have tried hard to think that Gen. rights of freemen in inquires concerning B. F. Butler is an honest man, and we steads, memorials enough of this wicked the manner in which the affairs of the cannot, by any possibility bring our mind relentless war? Shall we make others nation are conducted. The power of the to such a conclusion. Yet we do not bitterer and more harrowing still? sword has more than once been used to propose to assail him for dishonesty, though his conduct has furnished abunone patriot has suffered imprisonment or dant proof of the depravity of his heart. ories of the past revived—to view again banishment for exercising rights which He seconded from the Charleston Conventuation, by the admission of all tion in 1860, and went hand in hand with cidal war, and recollect that handreds of the most rabid secessionists in the South; and a glance at his record since he be lit is shartely probable that an inves- has because a leader in the Northern artigation would be so much feared; the my, will prove to any candid mind that fact of the lengths to which the Admin- he is unfit for any position in any army, | consecrate these terrible realities than by istration goes to avoid the scrutiny of its except it be to carry a musket, and then most likely he would flee at the first whereon American met Ametican in incompetency or dishonesty. A servant | fire, as he did when as aulted by a stone mason in lowell Mass, with no other recollection of these sorrowful scenes to feat, and will rather invite an examin- | weapons than those of nature. A man | could be blotted out; we would that who quails before the fists of a Yankeeis are incapable of deciding upon questions not the person to face the steel of a Southerner.

rould condemn and correct.

He now tanks as Major General of the United States, for what reason we cannot imagine. His military career has been a series of blunders and defeats, insterspersed with deeds which Attilla would have blushed to own, and which have won for him the name of brute duty, as guardians of the most sacred and monster all over the civilized

world. Almest his first military act was to coop himself up at Newport News and drive his men into a slaughter pen'at Great Bethel, where thousands of better men than himself, men better fitted to command, were ruthlessly sacrificed .-For his peculiar ability to uselessly murbloodshed. Our people know too well the der his own men, for he displayed no years before, or the outrageous frauds other, he was appointed to command a perpetrated upon the people of Pennsylgreat expedition against the City of New Orleans. There, after the fight had been won by others, he took command and commenced a warfare against innochecks upon those in authority, and in cent men and comen, and committed acts guarding against all encroachments of which have made his name a by-word al" estimation, but when it is remember military power in a free, upon, Constitu- as a monster of wickedness, without a ed that the Democrats carried the State tional manner, there is not the slightest single manfy feeling in his breast. All by a large majority of the legally entitled other militarymen, of all times, except savages, have used all their influence to restrain the licentiqueness of their

The second of th

It is in order to protent these out pertant position at Fortress Monroe and breaks which will certainly come unless a has just concluded another of his mili-

we' must conclude 'that something is wrong somewhere. What is it?"

The Gettlysburg Battle-Field Memorial

We have been taken to task pretty. severely by a couple of friends for refusing to fill our paper last week, with the announcement, correspondence and proceedings of a meeting held by some of the citizens of Gettysburg, as they say for the purpose of organizing an associa tion to purchase and keep in its pres ent condition the battle-field at Gettys burg, as a memorial of the terrible times through which we have passed; and in connection therewith, a long string of townsman, who were trying to form a local committee to act in connection with the one at Gettysburg, and to proenterprise, to perpetuate the rememcism and wickedness of the American have but little to say. The proposed manner of accomplishing it is what excites our suspicions, and makes us cred ulous as to the intentions and patriotism of those conducting it.

Did they tell the people, what the actual value of the property was, or what was to be done with the surplus money arising from the sale of shares, we might have ter the lapse of centuries it came forth a different idea of the promptings that and Jegan its work anew. So now, if gave birth to the scheme. As it is, we our in titutions must fall before the see a very good move to sell a march of fanaticism, in Democratic few acres of land covered with erty, to reilluminate the world after the gullible ones of our State, at an enor give our assistance to any such an obof blood and carnage, there are thousafford to have their taxes increased very

The Federal authorities we believe, es tablished a "National Cementary" at that place wherein repose the mutilated remains of those who fell in that terrible

Around their memories will cling the affections of those to whom they were ercise of the rights given us by our Con- they battltd and the spots on which they

Are not these graves filled as they are upon the rights of any other, we have monument enough of the folly of our people? Shall we build greater and more lasting ones? Are not the cries of the orphans, the means of the widows, the desolate firesides and deserted home-

Those who think it will be pleasant in to have the surrowful thousands of brave men were ruthlessly murdered in a strife that could have been honorably avoided, can use their in fluence and means in no better way to preserving as they are the red-fields deathly contest. We would that the Lethe with its ponsions waters would roll between us and the history of the past three years; we would that American's could forget the enmity that now exists between them and learn to live to gether in peace and harmony.

The thing dressed in the habiliments of a Quartermaster ranking as a Lieutenant, that presides over the column of the organ of loyalty, shoddy and nigger up town, ventilates himself completely in last weeks issue of that delectable (?) publication. He dilates terribly upon the 15,000 majority claimed for Curtin at the last election; but is very particular not to speak of the 32,000 he had three vania, whereby "Our Andy," retained his place in Harrisburg and was saved for the time from, a disgraceful rout from the Gubernatorial chair. These may be matters of minor importance in his "loy voters, in spite of contractors, green: backs, government officials and threats, there can be nothing left for him to boast over, except it is the success of the

ost Demodrate were refused furloughs TREATMENT OF PRISONESS AT RICHMON and prevented from leaving their regi-ments? Why does he not tell them of respective the Baltimore American

tell them of the eleven hundred democratic voters, that have been beguiled into this abolition cruinde, and was presented from casting their votes for the man that represented their principles? Simply because he is attempting to deceive the people and fears to tell them the truth. Simply because he would, willingly, wilfully, knowingly lie to bolster up the sinking cause to which he clings and out of which he hopes to reap his reward in "greenbacks."

Death of Major J. Harvey Larrimer.

The sad news has just reached this place of the death of this distinguished officer and gallant gentlemen, who was resolutions passed by a few of our killed, on the 14th inst., in a skirmish at Brentsville. Major Larrimer was for a number of years a citizen of this county, from whence he removed to Clearfield cure purchasers of shares in this grand and became connected with the Democratic organ at that place in the capacity brance of the fruits of the folly, fanati- of editor. His death has thrown a gloom over this entire community. Time and people. Against the project itself we space forbid us to say more at present.

The Democratic Party and The Issue.

How much the Democratic party, acting as a party, through its organization, will do
to bring back peace to the country, it is
impossible to predict. It will depend upon
the steadiness with which it adheres to
what are admitted to be Democratic princiwhat are admitted to be Democratic principles, in its doclarations and in its nominations. To expect to return to sound practices in the Government through the medium of a party which, from any suggestions of expediency, however plausible departs from its principles, is, of all expectations, the most irrational. Peace will return. The war fury is a passion which exhausts itself; but the question still repaired to Bilistered. Will the Democratic party so conduct itself that to it will caure the reward, that belong to those who will lead the peace movement, and have an acknowledged right to the sujoyment of its results? to the sujoyment of its results?

There is no party which has not a super-abundance of doaters; and no doctor who hesitates to pronounce his own prescriptions infallible, of to condemn all others as groupands of Pennsylvanians, deserving a less and dangerous. His recipie will save the party and insure it a victory; those of pay ten dollars for a share, but could deserve it as a certainly, defeat and deserve it. destroy it. Each has a scheme completely worked out in all its details; which slightly which would enable the State only to be followed to place success beyond authorities to purchase the spots at a reasonable price, and prevent a parcel of advice is not subject, he is ready to throw asonable price, and prevent a parcel of "speculators" from filling their pockets at the expense of honest unsuspecting people.

asonable price, and prevent a parcel of auvice is not adopted, he is ready to throw up his hand in discouragement, if not to take vengence for the slight appreciation accorded to his ability and devotion, by going over to the other side. It is observable that the greater number of political experts build their schemes for espivating the peo-ple, not on any appeal to their convictions of right or seune of justice, but upon some plan for the skillfull manipultion of prejudices which they are-very often orroneously

supposed to entertain. The gentleman who aspires to be a party leader, and at the same time aspires to office as a reward for his services in that behalf, is not always the safest person to be intrusted with the leadership. In the pursuit of the private interest, the mind is any to be dis-turbed and the judgment deflected. It is easy, when the common and the individual interest are vested in the same person, for them to become entangled and intermixed so that their separation is impossible. And results of several years of rather attentive observation have bre t us to the belief that observation have brot us to the belief that political parties, in a vast majority of instan-ces, ascend to power in spite of the misman-agement of office-seeking leaders, and de-scend from power as the result of their mis-conduct and unfaithfullness.

a matake to suppose—as is a great many times supposed—that political truth and naked fact pre ment too strong for their digestion; and that the reality must be large-ly dikated with romance in order to render it palatable to them. We sencerely believe that the best way to deal with the people, in order to secure their support to a just cause, is to place before them the true isue, in a distinct manner. We believe futhermore, that good causon have failed more frequently through the cowardice and double dealing of professed politicians—under the prestimption that the people could only be made to do right by humbuging them and playing upon their prejudices—than from all other causes put together.

We have said before that the only issue before the people at this time is the issue of ause, is to place before them the true isue

before the people at this time is the issue of peace or war; and we have since seen no peace or war; and we have since seen ho reason to review that opinion. The active politicians of the Democratic party, with great unanimity, admit these to be true; but here their agreement terminates. Some of them are willing to go to the people upon this issue; others are afraid—afraid to trust the people with it—afraid to_commit them-solves. They admit that the country needs pence, and that they want it; but they want pence, and that they want it; but they want to get it by indirection—to make sombody responsible for it besides themselves. We must elect a War Democrat—a thing about as probable as that the candidate will be struck by lightning—and then the whole war party, being out of power, will turn heels over head, and go for peace. The Democratic will become the War party pledged to vigorous prosecution according to the usages of civilized and Christian peoples; and then—the war will come to an end. In the name of the Prophet Figs! 1 Where there are disagreements upon points Where there are disagreements upon points of policy, it is an excellent way to refer to principles. Let the doctors of the Democratical in the contract of the democratical in the contract of the democratical in the desired of the democratical in the democratica principles. Let the doctors of the Democratio party inquire of the fundamentals. What is the organite fact of our National Government? It is that the Government was founded upon consent. In a government founded upon consent, there is no place for coercion. Principle and interest are both against this war. Have the politicians of this country become se englaved by fear, or capityated by lust of office, that there are none who dare signal up, and without dedging, assert a great principle and support a mighty interest? We sak this question because we believe the people are interested in the answer.—Cincernal Enquires.

change is made, that we should hold to our rights with a firm hand sow, and permit so encroachments to be made did long ago as a man. The whole Army about on the thirteen Democratic votes which an abolition board refused to sount, in Snow-ben imposed upon respecting the treatment of the control of the Potomac was called upon to suffer in carrying cut his foolish scheme, the made the whole Army to the part of the part of the marching an army to the Supreme Chark by revolutions, in the future within twelve miles of Richmond and the suffer in carrying cut his foolish scheme, the supreme Chark by revolutions, in the future within twelve miles of Richmond and the suffer in the suprementation of the part of the marching them back again. While the country is within twelve miles of Richmond and from the balance of the deket?

The suprementation is a suffer in the suprementation of the suprementati wounded soldiers in Richmond has made an offer through Commissioner Ould to allow at least fifty Union surgeons through their lines, and all the provisions, medicines, and stores they chose to bring with them; which offer has been treated by Scoretary Stanton with contemptuous silence. It follows, therefore, that if there is any suffering among disabled soldiers now in Richmond, it is due, not to the rebet-government, which has done, in view of its scant means, what it could to make them comfortable, but to President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton,

> It is clear from the whole conduct of the administration that it does not wish any ex-change of prisoners, and it has so conducted matters as to convey to the country, the im-pression that the rebels were ilf-treating their prisoners, whereas the parties really to blame have been themselves. The state-ments of Mr. Fulton, who is an ardent supporter of the administration, are of a char-acter which should command the prompt attention of Congress. If anything is to be done for our prisoners, it must be in spite of the efforts of the administration to sompel them to languish in rebel dungeons .-

> President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton, who, when they had the change to send surgeons and stores declined to do so or even to consider the confederate govern-

The Cincinnati Enquirer well says of March next, at 2 of that the only political question now before Feb. 10th, 1864 3t the people of the United States is the question of the United States is the tion of peace or war, and therefore argues that any attempt to make this question a subordinate one in the next Presidential election, will be ruinous to the Democracy. Such a policy will not only evince a lack of courage, but a sad want of sagacity in the leaders of the Democratic party, who will probably have control of the Nominating Convention. Leaders generally controle on Saturday the 5th day of March noxt, at 2 Conventions, and they often do riolence to a chook P. Mo. JAMES II, RANKIN the popular wish. It is to be hoped that the war dodge has been so thoroughly tried.

The war dodge has been so thoroughly tried.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE. and has so disgracefully failed, that these leaders will be wise enough not to encum-ber the next Presidential campaign with it. The only hope of democratic success is in a'square, open, hencel avoral of the fruth.

The war thunder is fairly the property of
the Abolitonist, and any attempt of the
Democrats to steal it, will only end—as all
things ought to with a thier—in defeat and disgrace. The war is for subjugation, and for nothing else, except what plunder may be realized by it. It is not only a violation of the enrelinal principles of the American evetem of Government, but it is conducted a plan that equally violates the laws of on a pian that equally violates the laws of eivilization and religion. The man who supports such a war does more than to assist in destroying the grand principle of Democracy—he allies himself at once with despotism and barbarism.

THE EXPAUSTION OF THE SOUTH .- We THE EXHAUSTION OF THE SOUTH.—We now solemnly Warn the country, to put no faith in the theory of the downfall of the rebellion through the process of exhaustion with all the signs of panic and confusion which reach us from the South. we believe that when the spring opens it will find the three great Southern armies—Lèe's, Longstreet's and Johnson's—larger, as well fed and well supplied, and animated with more outh. we believe tate of Henry Royer late of Ferguson township, decased, having being sail persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and whose having claims against it to present them and more influential class of Southerners, who are willing enough that the war should go on, but who have no stomach for fighting in the ranks as common soldiers. The newspapers editors who, oppose this wholesale conscription are in the same boat. Writing for the radio in the sail right, but fighting for its not in the care.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Retate of Henry Royer late of Ferguson township, decased, having being rained to the undersigned, and lestate to make immediate payment, and shose having claims against it to present them had pure and the sail state to make immediate payment, and shose having claims against it to present them had pure and the sail state to make immediate payment, and shose having claims against it to present them all y authenticated for settlement.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.

Court of a sail restate the sale immediate payment, and shose having claims against it to present them had been a supplied and present them and present them and present them.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.

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A UDITOR'S NOTICE.

Court of a sail restate the sale immediate payment, and shose having claims against it to present them and payment in the sale present them and payment, and shose having claims against it to present them and payment, and shose having claims against it to present them and payment, and shose having claims against it to present them and payment, and the sail payment and payment in the sale payment, and shose having claims against it to present them and payment and payment in the sale payment, and the sail payment in the sale payment, and the sale payment and payment in the sale payment, and the sale payment in the sale payment in the sale payment in the sale payment in the sale p right, but fighting for it is not in their line. Then there is a disconcerted party in North Carolina who talk very loud against the Con-federate Government, but who take their opposition out in talking .- N. Y. World.

"THE BIG THING" SO LONG PROMISED. observation have bro t us to the belief that political parties, in a vast majority of instances, ascend to power in spite of the misman agement of office-seeking leaders, and descend from power as the result of their misconduct and unfaitfullness.

The people—the-official masses of which the staple of political rarties is composed—are not, by half, as great fools as they who too often aspire to lead them imagine. It is a mistake to suppose—as is a great many times suppose—that political truth and them thereigh book to his hole without firing tanked fact are ment too strong for their a shot. Strange to say, it is not stated that he robbed a single smoke-house of its bacon, and hence he does not announce "a Union

victory. —The Thome still keeps up its bald trick of "war for the Union." Whenever the Tribune party sees real signs of the restoration of the Union and the laws, there toration of the Uillon and the laws, there will be such a skedaddling to parts unknown of its leaders, as was never seen since the exodus of the Tories after the Revolution. These papers, of the Tribunr stripe, talk of "war for the Union" in one column, while in the next they tell us that "the restoration of the old Union is neither possible non desi-

The editor of a rabid Abolition paper says—"We must all strike a blow for liberty," The vagabond means that they must all strike a blow at liberty.

MARRIED.

On the 14th instant, by Rev. N. J. Mitchell, of Haward, Sorgeant Samuel B. Darrah, Company 27th Rogt. 1st Brigade, 2d Division Argy, of the Cumberland, to Miss Stiney J. daughter of Joseph Smith Esq. of Beech Creek Township linton County.

By the same, in January last, Capt. James A Quigley Company A 49th Regiment P. V. to Miss Mollio A. Shaw, of Liberty Township Centre County.

NEW ADVERTSEMENTS.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE! Dealers and Consumers of the above Celebra d Wash Blue, will please take notice, that the

INDIGO BLUE, PUT UP AT

ALPRED WILTBERGER'S

DRUG STORE,

abole are altered to read

No. 288 North Second Street PHILADEL'A Thequality of this Blue will, be the same is

The quality of this Blue will, be the same in severy respect.

It is warranted to color more water than twice the same trushity of Indigo, and go to much further than any other Wash Blue in the market. It dissolves perfectly clear and does not settle on the clothe an most of the other makes do. One Box dissolved he half plut to will be for a half will make as good a legad Blue as any that is inside, at one third the cost.

As it is rejailed at the same price of Relationation and inferior articles, housekeepers will be that better in a warring and inferior articles, housekeepers will be the same of the same price of the last of the las

LEGAL NOTICES.

report distribution, will attend to the distribution, will attend to the distribution, will attend to the distribution of the distribution are requested to attend, with personal their claims or be debarred from coming a for a share of the fund. Pebricary 19th /64 -4t.

Auditor.

A UDITORS NOTICE.

The Undersigned, appointed by the the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, an Auditor to distribute the money in the hands of Richard Conley, Esq., Sheriff of said County, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of John Adams, among those persons legally unlited thereto. ohn Adams, among those persons legally enti-led thereto, will attend to the duties of his ap-cintment at the office of \$4.0. Furnt in the Borugh of Bellefonte, on Mor day the 7th day of March next, at 2 o clock P. M. R. A. SANKEY, Pobramy 18th '64-4t.

A UDITORS NOTICE. The Undersigned an Auditor ap-pointed by the Orphane Court of Centre county, to distribute the Money in the hands of Adam R. Barlow Administrator &c. of Jesse Richards

7th day of March A. D. 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day. A. O. PURST February 19th /64-4t.

deceased, will attend to the duties of his appoint

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.

The Undersigned appointed ty the Orphan's Court of Centre County, an Auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of Christian Hartsock, Admr. of the Hatate of William Newell, late of Patton Twpt. among those, persons legally entitled thereto, will attop to the duties of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Saturday the 12th day of March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.,

JAMES H. BANKIN

Tab. 10th, 1844-34. Analitor.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE. A UDITOR'S NOTICE.

The Undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Centro County, an Auditor to distribute the money in the hands of Richard Couley, Edg., Shoriff of said County, arising from the sale of the real-estate of Wm. J. Stein, among those persons legally entitled thereto, will attend to the duffes of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Bellefonto, or Sawdar the styden of the same at the sa

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the Estate of Dan'l Beignfol, deceased. The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre County, to make distribution of the money remaining in the hands of the Administrators of said Estate, amongst the persons entiled ceive the same, will attend to the duties appointment on Thursday the 10th of March, 1864, at his office in Bellefonte. and where all persons interested may attend it they see proper.

EVAN M. BLANCHARD Feb. 10th. 1864-4t.

A UDITOR'S NOTICE. A UDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre County, to distribute the balance in the hands of the Administrator's of Jesse Adams, deceased, to and amongst them entitled to receive it, has applicated Saturday, the 5th day of March at 2 edges R-M. at his office in Bellefonde to intend to the doubles of said appointment, and when those interested are requested to aftend.

W. P. MACMANUS.

Feb., 10th 1864—44.

Figured, an Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre County, to make distribution of money remaining in the hands of the Trustee, arising from the saile of the Real Estate of sail decedent, will aftend to the 'duties of his appointment on Thursday the 10th day of March, 1864, at his office in Bellefonte, when and where all persons interested may attend if they so

EVAN M. BLANCHARD Feb. 10th. 1861-4L

Notice is hereby given that the un-Notice is bereby given that the undersigned has been appointed. a Committee of Henry Dunkle, (Lunatic) of Howard township, to settle and adjust his accounts, and he hereby requests all persons knowing themselves indebiged to said Henry Dankle, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against him to present them, duly authenticated, for astitute of the said of the sa MICHAEL DUNKLE. Jan. 29, 1864-6t.

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of John Swinehart, late of Furguson typ. doceased, having been granted to the under-signed, he hereby notifies all persons inhebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and

those being claims against it to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

GEORGE CUSTABORDER.

Jan. 29, 1864-6t.

Administrator

A DMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Lotters of administration A. Lotters of administration on the estate of John Carner, dec'd, late of Walkur tp., having been granted to the undersigned, be hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said

hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and requires these having claims against it to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement. MICHAEL DUNKLE. Jan, 15th, 1864-5t.

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