The War

From the war there is news of some intere lilimore's appedition in Florida has failed, and Smith-after getting a complete, thrashing has been forced to return to Memphia. She forces are considered to be in a precarious sitnation, "down in Alabama," and we would not be suprised to hear at any time of the capture of the whole command. Gen. Meads it is said has made a forward movement, if what direc-tion it is hot stated. Now soon the "back bone" of the "rebellion" will be broken by such advances as has been made during the past week some loyal leaguer may figuer out. Time and space prevents the publication of the particulars of any of these movements.

The Bosinty-Its Effect.

We have watched with considerable interest the movements of the citizens in certain parts of our county during the past two wooks, and must admit, that we have been disappointed—sadly disappointed in many of them. It is well known by all, and every honest man will admit, that this county has been drained of men, to fill up the armies to carry on this abplition crusade, until there is not enough left to do what work necessity actually requires to be done. Last year thousands of bushels of grain wasted before it could be gathered; hundreds of tons of hay, rotted in the fields, and the interests of the whole population, suffered severely on account of the scarcity of hands to gather in the crops that a bountiful harvest had blessed us with; yet to-day we see roen, straight forward, honest old farmers, enried away by excitement, subscribing lavishly of their means to rid the county of what few laboring men is yet left within it. How they expect to till their land, and do the work which the welfare of the community demands of them, we do not know. If our crops suffered last year for want of gatherers, what can we expect this year when eight or nine hundred more, working men, have been hired to leave the county? Who is there to do the labor, required, simply to produce the cereals upon which the peoole subsist? Where are the hands to be found, that will mve the copping harvest? These are questions which not slone interest the farmer, I'mt are of vital importance to every n.an- woman and child in the country, and should be taken into consideration before it is too late to do any good,

"But" says one "how are we to " !! vent this State of affairs. If the men do not volunteer they will be drafted, and taken from the county anyway?" true so far as the draft is concerned, but why is it necessary that they be ken from the county?" Three fourths of the money given as an Inducement for them to enlist, would pay exemption for every man that would be drafted and excepted into the service, and thus ALL the men and one fourth of the money would be kept in the county. Take for instance a township required to furnish twenty four men. The bounty paid in most cases to this number would amount to four thousand, and eight hundred dollars, and in many places to a much greater sum! Let these twenty four men be drafted, and according to the percent, for exemptions, calculated by those in authority, twelve of them would be exemnt from physical disability, or for other causes, thus leaving one half whose exemp- past three years of all that was new and tions would have to be paid, would smount strange, and having so long been an oblars., leaving a clear gain of twelve hun- England Yankees, we thought that nothdred dollars to the people of the township, ing coming from that direction could besides retaining twenty four men as suprise us. But we confess our aston-producers in place of changing them into ishment that the first indications of re-"Rut" savs some howling consumers. "But" says some howling "loyalist." 'the armies must be filled.' As to the necessity and good to be accomplished by giving Abraham Lincoln and his crany followers 500,000 more men to be uselessly murdered in the vain attempt to subjugate the people of the South, we think there is abundant room for some pretty large doubts; but we do not believe there is any one silly enough to think that the army can subsist. With- to desert the ortisade against slaveout something is produced for it to subsist on; and how this is to be accomplished when every laboring man is paid for Maving the county, and our grain left to wast upon the stem, our hay to rot in the swaths, and the whole nonulation of producers turned into a vast army of consumers, some abolition Solon alone can imagine.

The terms of that excellent Dem-

to it Holiness, "Leyalty" or Hypocricy The Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal the ministers of the mexicum appropriate the property of the property of the mast, and we feel manual and their half history, that no constantated will be given to traiter, nor anything maximized their locality, be colorated by that help being a feel loyalty, be colorated by that help being a feel to the manual training of the colorated by that help being a feel loyalty, be colorated by that help being a feel loyalty.

Quites number of his members of this "holy body" paged through this place on their way to said conference, during the last four or five days, and with a very few exceptions, we must admit, and a "holy" set of beings, if love of negroes, loyalty to Abraham, and hypocracy constitutes that holiness. We will-venture the assertion, that out of the whole number of men that form that august assemblage there is not one dozen, who, during the past three years, have preached, prayed and labored almost ncessantly to keep up a war that has hurried headlong into eternity, more unprepared souls, than all of them put to gether have saved since the day their first "license" was granted. We have histened to some seven or eight, of these pretended ministers, not only of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but of other denominations, preach furing the past year, and with but two exceptions heard nothing from the pulpit but a hypocriti-cal prayer, and a bloody, black disquisition on war and politics; sermons that were better calculated to advance the cause of the flend of darkness, than to further the divine teaching of the Prince of Peace, and prayers that would better become the sentinels of hell, than the disciples of our mock and lowly Saviour --

Is ito be wondered at, that men who believe in christianity, have left the places oppointed for the worship of the Most High, perfectly disgusted by the mockery of those who pretend to be his chosen disciples? It is to be wondered at that thousands of men have become unbelievers, and are now wandering along through life in all the sin and abomination of infidelity? Is it to be wondered at that churches are almost described, and religion has become a thing to be scoffed and scorned at, by the unthinking multitudes, when pulpits are filled with men who preach abolitionism instead of christianity, and war, instead of peacewho denounce men that are laboring to restore peace and prevent bloodshed, as 'traitors' fitted for no place but "hell or the halter" and spit out their venom in the face of every one that believes that Christ taught the doctrine of forgiveness instead of revenge.

How many members of this "holy body," as our truckling cotemporary sees proper to term them, but have disgraced their calling-defiled their pulpits, and descerated the house of the Lord, by trying to please some low bred political demagogue; or by howling war! war! be cause, a crasy excitement has taken hold of the public, and renders the shedding of blood and the ibrutal butchery of human beings popular for the moment? How many among them but have prayed that the sword may succeed, and victory perch on our banners, though that victory is won by slaying thou ands of men in their wickdness, and hurrying them unprepared into the presence of the swful Judge?-How many of them have stood up and clamored for blood ! blood ! ! blood ! !! in place of preaching 'peace on earth and good will to man'-how many that have urged on this bitter strife, in place of praying that the 'sword might be neaten into plough-shares, and the spears into pruning hooks." Few, very few inindeed.

---Having seen so much during the server of the crasy actions of the New volt against taxation to support this Abolition war should come from Massachasetts. Where is the patriotic Governor Andrews? And what has become of the boasted greatness of the pegro worshipers of the State most to blame for the war, which is now upon us? We remember that they resisted the war of 1812 and refused men and supplies for the army; but we better expected them

They have had a little fire in the town of Gloucester, Mass., and they ask the Congress of the United States to relieve them of taxation. How utterly absurd! Yet how much in keeping with the past history of Massachusetts. We have no doubt of the willingness of our Abol-Rion Congress to grant the request of their friends; but how they are to do it without violating the Constitution we

A Good Idea.

The following very manible suggests we clip from the Special very the state of the limit Demogratic special published as lower the state of the property, will remember this, and let extall lovers of their country should set, at the coming election, we will not have thous anda more of our brave, but deluded citi sons murilered in the vain attempt to take "Richmond."

How to TAKE RIGHROUP.—Bver since the commencement of subpresent detected civil strife, we have heard a great deal said about strife, we have heard a great deal said about taking Richmond: There is no doubt that Richmond is an important point, and, ought to be taken. In this proposition, "copperheads" and every body else agree, but keep to take it is the question we differ upon. A brilliant campaign was arranged in 1861 for Gen. McClellan, but because he informed Mr. Lincoln that he thought this way ought to be conducted decembly and according to Mr. Lincoln that he thought this war ought to be conducted decently and according to the Constitution it failed. Another campaign was prepared for Gen. Burnside and another for Gen. Hooker, and they both failed for the simple reason that men who are gooundrels enough to sell themselves politically, have neither brains nor. heart enough to engage honestly and fairly in war-fare. The consequence was that thousands of our neighter thinds and countryman were unused. bors, friends and countrymen were unnec-clessivity sacrificed. Mourning, west into every house after the terrible slaughter oc-casioned by Burnside's "said" 1865 or s atcastowed by Burnside's "atid" Hoder's attacks became known, 'Constarnation and wonder disturbed every mind, and the great heart of the American people inquired, 'What is the matter !" We, among others, were occupied with that same finquiry, and only yestarday, when on our way to Museatine, did a satisfactory answer occur to us. That answer was simply this: If the people of the country can take Washington, Richmond will fall. Washington is not in our possession to-lay. It is controled by a set of scoundre's, and before Richmond can be taken, or the rebellion put down, the people must rout the scoundrels out of their comfortable places, and put honest men in, who fortable places, and put honest men in, who will administer the government for us, for the people, for the general benefit, happiness and prosperity of the whole country. In conclusion, we say, take Washington and Richmond will fall.

"-Ws believe the war might have been avoided that Mr. Lincoln plunged us into it recklessly, and unnecessarily, but none that is upon us, we are bound by honor, by precedent, by everything else to stand by him, and help conduct it to a successful termination.—Iretended Democratic Ecchange.

We have men in our midst, claiming to be disciples of Jefferson, who are daily uttering the same detestable sentiment, Because an old imbecile, placed by accident in the presidential chair, surrounded by a lot of puritan fanatics as advisers, refuses to settle the difficulty that exists between the people of the different sections of our country, and to accomplish some infamous scheme, plotted by New England disunionists years ago, wages a war against a part of our countrymen, which in wickedness and crucky has no parallel in history; this cowardly their country, to be popular for the moment, would render a willing and hearty support to that which they know to be wrong, and which they admit was unneccrearily forced upon us. If this war with all its train of evils-its thousands of murdered Americans—destitute helpless widows fatherless little ones, and its terrible waste of homes and propertywas as they say, and we believe, unnecessarily commenced, should not those who refused to stay its red hand, be held to a strict account for all the misery it has entailed upon us. Why then should they be supported, or countanaced? Had we not better punish them for their treachery, and hold those who have aided them in it equally responsible. As long as the people are willing to give of their means to carry on a war, which, even those who are conducting it, admit to be unconstitutional, they need expect nothing else than what they are now getting-their friends murdered and their property eaten up by taxes.

--If any of our readers on visiting Bellefonte should notice a peculiar smirk or smile or the faces of some of our extremely "loyal" citizens, they can account for it by renibering that twenty-four persons have been found, who for a few "greenbacks" have stepped between these brave (?) supportent of Abraham and conscription. "Their, conyardly carrasses can rost easy for a short time, for levelity is gaved once thore, and these leaves, te be exercised only on his relative to the same views. He says:

"The right to exercise the elective franchise is not inigatory. The sheetor does not carry it about him, he must vote at his place of residence or not at all. I am aware a man does not lose his residence by temporary absence; but it does not follow that he carries his residence or his civil rights, inseperable from it, with him wherever he may go. His rights, made incident to his residence, remain with it when he leaves, to be exercised only on his re--If any of our readers on loyalty is raved once more, and these big mouthed ranters about "peace men"

The Albany "Stateswaw" (Republican) says:
'Unless Secretary Chase makes it a point to select all his assistants from the penitentary, we cannot possibly account for the vast number of unnitigated reseals which we find in the Treasury and Revealse Repartments. Almost every day some pet of the Secretary is arrested, either for grand larceny or fraud."

The terms of that capillate Democratic daily, the Philadelphia Age, before the total and subject to the total subject to the subject to the total subject to the s

and sign that the property of the second sign of th at war. like rights, now either look until althount the downth progress of the reactionary move-ment, or seeist it in its concist. In most of the States, after the war Most out, the Abo-litionists passed laws allowing the soldiers to exercing the elective Edisphits out of the State, That these laws were glaringly un-constitutional, admitted of int depot, and that have have so desired in the Courts of

comstrational, admitted of my death, who they have been so declined in the Courts of Ohio, if not of other States. But they were more than unconstitutional, they were in direct opposition to the unite spirit and tenor of our Republican system. The elective franchise is a right that can only be exercised by a free sowersom citizen.

tive franchise is a right that can only be exercised by a free, sovereign citizen.

To vote is the highest attribute of sovereignty. The ballot of a citizen is greater than the scaptre of a king. The people of the State of New York, therefore, guarded this right with just and sorupulous jealously. They refuse to allow any individual to vote who is not twenty-one years of aga.—Why is this? Because it is not believed, as a second rule that the morehand in allege. a general rule, that the moral and intellec-tual nature is sufficiently developed before that time to act with freedom and irrespect of that time to act with freedom and irrespect of centrol from others. The voter must be a freemat. Refore he is twenty-one he is subhe is subject to the control or command of his parents, and hence lacks that liberty which is the vital element that constitutes a sovereign citizen. Released from all restraint he stands forth as a sovereign—at liberty to read at sides, investingiate all sides, and to judge and decide for himself.

imself.
Still, so important is it to guard this sac-State went still further, and declared that no man should be allowed to offer a vote who had not resided in the State one year, and in the country where he offered his vote four months. Why these provisions? It will be noticed that according to those clanses the right to vote, even among free and sovereign ditizens, is suspended under cer-tain contingencies. It is evident that the reasons for these constitutional restrictions nay be found in the fact that a certain ac quaintaine with the public affairs of State as well as with the character of the candi-dates offered, are indispensible to the inteligent excercise of the elective franchise. -Nor ean any person vote catalde of the county or election district where he resides... Now, all those constitutional checks and laws were enacted in a period of calmness and peace, by both parties, when neither of them had any object in divesting the elec-tive franchise of its judicious guards and

restrictions.

Now, however, in the neight of a gigantic war, whou party passion runs the highest, there comes before the people a proposition to change the Constitution in order to allow soldiers hundreds and, thousands of miles away from the State, to rote, and that, too when it is known that the soldiers cannot, if they would, comply with a single one of the usual safeguards thrown around the ballot-box. First, however, it is caough to know that these men have lost their sovereguty, that these men have lost their sovereignty, for the time being, as soldiers in the army. If these were citizen soldiers going forth for a few months to defeat their State from in-Tasion, the case would be somewhat altered; but they are regulary enlisted soldiers, un-der a vondmander outside of their own State, and subject to his orders in all respects. Military and civil government are utterly incompatable, and cannot exist together. The soldiers in the army will do as their officers desire them to do, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. To talk of exercis ing the elective franchise—of a sovereign ci zen casting a free ballot, is to talk no

ren casting a free ballot, is to talk nonsense.

Besides, has the State of New York any
power to make a man a voter outside of her
jurisdiction? The state of the power state is not competent even for sovereignty to do.

A king can exercise no power outside of his
kingdom. He can confer no rights out of the
realm. All that he can do is limited to the
extent of his dominions. The people of the
State of New York are exactly in the same
position. If they authorize polls to be
opened in a camp, the polls are there by
sufferance, not by virtue of any right that
New York can exercise, and if thy sufferance
or permission, then the election is not coudacted by orunder the power and authority
of the State of New York, and is therefore
void. The people of the State of New York
may vote to hold an election in Virginia or
Louisiana, or wherever the army may be,
but they will do so under a mistaken view
of their powers. They have no power outside of the territory of their State. Sovereignty cannot perform impossibilities. God
Himself the sovereign of all, cannot do anything incompatible with his own sovereignity. Himself the sovereign of all, cannot up anything incompatible with his own hovereignty.
There can be no doubt in any rational mind that such is the true view of the case, and

tarn."
There is good sense and sound law in these big mouthed ranters about "peace men."

There is good sense and sound aw in these remarks, but in the present state of affairs the "holingss" of their cause, and the patriotism that prompts them to give such a hearty support to the "government without any fear of being called upon for a few months longer to give actual aid to those conducting the crusade. Poor, contemptible cowards, better fitted by nature for lackey's of "loyalists" than associates and equals of white men.

The Albany "Statissium" (Republican) says: Unless Secretary Chase makes it a point to select all his assignant from the penitentary, we cannot possibly account for the vast number of usualizated reasons when he we had in the Treasury and Revesse Repartments. Almost every day some pet of the Becretary is arrested, either for grand larceny or frand."

There is good sense and sound law in these remarks, but in the present state of affairs they will probably scarcely be noticed. In all, that Gov. Seymour has done, we can senceive ne greater injury to Republican institution, which is to come up at a special election on the 8th of March. The merits and devention, which is to come up at a special election on the 8th of March. The merits and devention, which is to come up at a special election on the 8th of March. The merits and devention, which is to our State and our control to the proper distribution of the pr

The Palistan or man BELLPONTE, Feb. 24, 1864.

AMON JAMES HAVE THE THE drops Clear field, where it was my melanchills winty for their the should be the side field. The same H. Randrigus, it may be interested to your resident, many at which were personal friends of the laministic deceased, to have, from the pen of one who was an eyewitness, a slight sketch of the proceedings on that most interesting and solemn gion. Never in my life has it been my lot to witness more real feeling, manifested, too. among all classes of persons, than was exhibited fluring the ceresionies attendant up-on the barial of this noble man, who seemed to have drawn unto him the hearts of avery man, woman and child in the community. No more enduring monument to his virtues could be erected than the fact that he had thus won the affections of a virtuous and intelligent people, who now bewail him with a grief that will not suffer them soon to forget his courage, his goodness, or his noble ness of soul. - You are aware that Major LARRINGS was

killed by ambushed guerillas, on Sunday, the 14th instant, near Brentsville, in Virginia, four or five balls passing through his body and one through his head. He was instantly killed. His body was at first left in possession of the enemy, but was afterward recovered and brought to the camp of his own regiment, the Pitth Reserves. All published accounts, and even private letters. agree in the statement that when his body was brought into camp, pale and lifeless, the men of that regiment wept like children. One writer states that their grief exceeded anything he ever saw, save, pethaps, that expressed for Colonel SIMMONS, the former nmanding officer-of-the regiment, who was also greatly beloved. Major BARRIMER was, undoubtedly, a great favorite with the men, owing to his uniform kindness and considerate deportment as an officer and a gen-

On its arrival in camp, the body was sent to the Embalmer's, preparatory to its being forwarded to his home in Clearfield county. where, it is said, he had sometime previously expressed a wish to be buried, should the chances of war over lay him low upon the field of battle. The corpse arrived in Clearfield town on Saturday, the 20th Instant. where it was taken in charge by the Clearfield Bar, of which body he had been an able and active member, and escorted to the residence of his heather, Mr. CHARLES LAR-RINER, who was absent in the service.

Your correspondent arrived in Clearfield on Sunday morning about five o'clock, having traveled all the preceding night, in order to be present at the funeral, which was advertised to take place on that day at two o'clock - On 'arriving, however, we found that the hour of burial had been postponed until two o'clock on Monday.

About nine o'clock, we proceeded to the house where the body lay to look once more upon those noble features, now so cold and mmovable in the still embrace of death. Poor HARVEY! there he lay, his once handsome face pale as a block of marble. With the exception of Being alightly swollen, his appearance was quite natural, and I turned my head away to hide the tears that would come to pay tribute to the memory of my friend.

And this, thought I, is the hero's deaththe end of the noble, the gifted, the brave. O, War! War! what great souls, what warm hearts have been sacrificed upon thy unboly alter !

"At ten o'clock, the pall-bearers appointed remove the body to the Court House, where it lay in state the remainder of the day to gratify the hundreds who desired to pay their last regards to the beloved remains. A continual stream of visitors thronged the Court House until evening, when the body was again removed to the residence of Mr. L., where it remained until the hour appointed for the funeral on Monday. On that day abtwo o'clock, the remains were again taken to the Court House, where the funeral sermon was preached by a Reverend gentle man from Hollidaysburg, whose name I have forgotten. His sermon was from the Very truly, your friend, text,

"Prepare to meet thy God,"

God! shall these things he? How long a island of the American papers and bod of our native land?

About the dreaded work all code the said some as the free work as a said the said some as the free work as a said the said some as the said the said the work of the problem for ourselves, and sith a said the sa legter in the Presidential Chair, politicians

in the cabinet and bad generalship in the field, we appear to be fast drifting

tiful. I have now in my possession a little poem of his, written nearly ten years ago, which he never intended should meet the public ever. I append it however, for the purpose of showing that, although he could fight like a warrior and die like a hero, he ould also be tender and gentle as a woman. it is addressed to a lady and is entitled: A VALENTINE.

Another year has gilded by,
Hastening manbood's sure decline;
Aud its caree, again I try
To greet thee with a valentind."

Por, when in times a twelve-month gono, My heart, whose warmest throb! Poured out its love for thee alone, Confessing thee its valentine;

I hoped and fondly trusted, too-That ere another year was time, Two hearts so faithful, fond, and true As-ours, would be one valentine.

Alas! how vain are human hopes! The year has fied—Lettil yepine; No toad to bliss the future opes For thy unhappy valentine.

And I, with grief, himset each hour

The Fates, to cross us, still combine
Yet we may still defy their power
To change our secret, my valentine.

Misfortme shall but prove my love;
While thus I fully trust in thine,
I swear by all the Powers above,
Thou ever shalt be my releastine.
St Valentine's Ecc, 1866.
HARV

There are a number of other poems of Major L. extant, which, if they could be collected, would make a very pleasant little volume. I intend to make an effort to collect them, and, if successful, may favor you with some more selections. His life was far from being all sunshine—he had met by the Committee of Arrangements, came to with many trials and disappointments, and struggled into position only through the force of his own brave genius. As a con sequence, his poems are tinged with a shade of sadness, which, however, rather adds to,

than detracts from, their beauty. Major LARRIMER was a perfect gentleman chivalric soldier, an able lawyer and a devoted friend. His death is a public calum ity.

But I have made this letter much longer than I had intended, and, begging pardon most accomplished attions in the Bouth, from

"Prepare to meet thy God,"
and was solemn and impressive, intended more as a warning to the living than as an eulogy upon the dead,
Never before have I seem such demonstrations of respect paid to any man. When I tell you that the Clearfield Court House in seated for thirteen kundred persons, and that, during the delivery of the sermon, it was crowded to its utmost capacity, while hundreds were compelled to remain outside, you will have some idea of the love and gettern which Majbe Lazurura was held by the people among whom he had spent has greater portion of his manhood. His death was talked of, and all business was suspend; was talked of, and all business was suspend; and tended to need the held he had on this people's affections, and it tunched me to see their tokens of love and regard. Where he had been a stranger he was now an idol. But he was such a noble man it was no wonder they setsemed him, and it can be said of no one more yorthilly than of him.

After the sermon, the procession was formed, and the soleum cortege moved allowly toward fine Chmethery to the said straining the death of the Dan Mandur," played with mouraful beauty, by the Brass Band. At least one deep feeling of their hearty of the remaining of their procession, that interpeting occasion. What their feet.

Some have him betto precise, intended to people in the procession of the will and the soleum cortege moved allowly toward fine Chmethery to the said straining the surface of the Chmethery to the said straining the surface of the complete of the complete of the remaining large of the repetition of the same and the charming at the procession, the whole him, and of the procession, the strains of the remaining and the charming at the procession of all work large the complete of the complet

the Selectany of the Malant of the Mana-Lincoln, alternal levies political visities Wash-lington, during which he wis hyperit in con-tant with those distinguished parsons. He 2: is prairy savers on the "manatey lower" but nevertheless the Ollowing extract from his remarks will be read with interest. "They indeplet of Congress! but me " copenity this is no idealoguation governments." the "Frock Coas kings! (Aprile 1889, and of the wird he would like to see me, so I with. His appearance indicates, more goodshirt.

in the cabinet and bad generalship in the field, we appear to be fast diffling lowerd, the verge of that preciplos over which, if we once preciplists as a nation, we see lost forever. Let us hope, let us prey that our country may yet be stopped in her feethers than powers may be stopped in her feether career by some strong arm stretched forth to mare and plant her filterally. But we brand from the burning."

The demonstrations of respect to Major Larring to his relatives in this country. The immense outpouring of the people was six unexpected as it was gratched to them, and they were much touched by the universal tendances which was everywhere manifested for the memory of the departed, here. To the Committee of Arrangaments, the members of the Bar, and to all others who assisted in the kind and delisate basing agement of the reception of the piddy shift is increased and the productions, and find them quike heautiful. But he was always too modest to publish anything he wrold, and when urged to do so, would reply that they were not worth publishing. The lines he week for the Album of Stady of this place, and which were published in the Watchmap, without his knowledge, shout a year ago, were they only production of his that I have ever seen in print, and they were very beautiful. I have now in my possession a little poen of his, written nearly ten years ago, if the nomination of the Republican of the nomination of the Republican of the nomination of the Republican of the nomination of the Republican in the whole were the only production of his that I have ever seen in print, and they were very beautiful. I have now in my possession a little poen of his, written nearly ten years ago, if the nomination of the Republican is any when the production of his that I have ever seen in print, and they were very beautiful. I have now in my possession a little poen of his, written nearly ten years ago. The committed in the whole were the production of his that I have over the name of the production of his that I have over see

but that they will unite on Chase or Mortes, if the nomination of either of them should appear necessary: The Mention State Committee of the New Jersey German or ganization has also pessed a series of refo-lutions, protesting against the nomination, of Mr. Lincoln in bitter ferms.

A UNITED DEMOCRACE.—The prospect of success next fall, which is very fair, in say the least, if the Democracy the enlisted, becomes a hopeless impossibility in the event of division, While It is entirely legitimate that every man in the party should have and express his choice of a candidate for the Presidency, it is also the past of patriotism and duty to be prepared to accept fine prejudices or predilections, and go heartily for the man whom the majority may designate.—Dayton Empire.

A cotemporary is of the opinion that "all the Republican editors ought to be negroes." Are they not nigger enough already?

NEW ADVERTSEMENTS.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that letters testamentary on the Estate of Barnshas Bloops, lete of Bogge two, Course county debta, have been guarant, in the mander in the supplemental testaments. quest all persons having plains or demands against the estate of said decided, to make known the same to them without delay.

March 1st, 1866—5w. JRG, T. HOOVER.

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Feb. 26: 1864.—3m, BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE!

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INDIGO BLUE.

PUT UP AT

ALPRED WILTBERGERIE - DEUGETORE No. 288 North Becoud Street PHILIADEL A.

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