FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 3, 1865.

TERMS .- 82 par year when paid in advance \$3,00 when not paid in advance, and \$3,00 when not pold Bullete the expiration of the year.

The War.

Brom the army we have but little news of interest and importance. There has been no fight sount in any of the department The Age of Wednesday says that General Shee man, on January 22d, left Savannah to join his army at Posotaligo, South Carolina. There i no lighting reported from any part of his depart ment. The Confederates have an outpost in Georgia, forty-five miles northwest of Savannah and they have the railroad in operation from Augusth to that point. It is reported that the Confederates, on the cent bank of the Combehes, at Splkehatchec, have retreated, and that falke m has been occupied by the Pederal troops Coneral Shorman's movements to the north side of this post has compelled the Confederates to respects it. The extent of their retreat is not yet known, nor have any particulars of the tants of the two armies yet resolved us. It is thought the Confederates have retired behind the Azhepon, another stream parallel to the Combabes, and a few miles cast of it. 1

There are three Federal fron clads stationed on the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Red piver. They are on the lookout for the appearance of the Confederate iron slads from the apper part of Red River. A recent Federal colsance from Morganzia, the camp at the nouth of Red river, found no Confederate troops in the neighborhood.

There are some indications of a Federal advance from Chattanooga towards Atlanta. In view of this the Confederates are destroying the sailroad south of Dalton. We have no information yet of the beginning of the Pederal advande. A small reconnoisance is reported from the Federal post at Bridgeport. It succeeded in defeating some bands of guerrillas in the neigh-It is officially announced from Texas that the

United States steamer Sonors was captured by the Confederates in the Gulf on December 12. Lightenant Colonel Moseby resumes the commend of his men to-day.

Time works great changes. Three

months since the rankest treason an in-

dividual could commit was to speak of

'Compromise;" the greatest aid he

"Compromise."

could give the "rebels" was to talk of settling our difficulties other than by fire and sword; the bitterest opposition he could offer to the "government" was to think of treating with its enemies-"traitors in arms." Now we hear it whispered of in cabinet meetings, talked of in Congressional caucasses, hinted at in official proteedings and discussed in almost every "loyal" paper in the land. But what are the chances of success? How is the matter to be accomplished, even though the Administration at Washington was willing to attempt it? It, representing as it does, a sectional faction, dare not for the sake of its future political prospects, accept of such terms as the honor of the Southern States would compel them to ask. The party it represents is sworn to wage an eternal war against negro slavery, to destroy the rovereignty of the States, and build up a central despotism, to give freedom to the niggers, let the cost to the white man be what it may; to blot out local institutions and control the legislations of the several States. Without accomplishing these purposes it fails, and must naturally go down. If it succoeds, the Southern States must be anmihilated. Can the people of that soction agree to give up their State institutions and governments for the sake of living in neace with a party that has robbed them of all it could get hold of? Can they forget the outrages that Abolitionism has committed upon their homes, their wixes and little ones? Can they overlook the desolations in the Shenandosh, or close their eyes to the burning dwellings left in the wake of Sherman's forces? Can they grasp the hand in friendship that is dripping with the blood of their own kinsmen and friends? Can they think of trusting a party that has sworn eternal hostility to them, and made good their oaths by deeds of blood, murder and rapine We believe not. Much as we desire to see the bloody struggle in which thir countrymen are now engaged settled amicably and justly, on terms that would give us back the old "Union just as it was," yet we do not believe it can be done. The overthrow of Abolitionism, or the recognition of the Confederacy is the only possible chance there is of putting an end to this horrible way. There was an opportunity to accomplish the former at the late-elections, but the people refused to profit by it, and now they will be forced to accept the latter, or furnish the last man and the last dollar to continue the rusede which will eventually terminate in that way. It is simply now a question of time. Seperation must come, and the sooner we make up our minds to

GETTING ALONG.-The Abolitionists in Missouri seem to be getting along in the work of equalizing the races a little since they amended their Constitution se se to prohibit the holding of slaves. Next they gave the niggers the right to vote, now they are about passing a law permitting the whites and blacks to intermany indiscriminately. What a glorings place it must be under Abolition ad with the prospect it holds out to Poor Missouri, brokes, bleeding mouthed fool that brought these troubles und disgraced! how art thou fallen. upon our country.

Bricking Back-Boses.

The administration at Washington has been mauling away at the "rebellion" now for one full presidential term, do claring about once a week, that it had just succeeded in "breaking the back-bone" of the meanter. For the sake of keeping the good will of these fellows, we will not dispute their word, but candidly acknowledge that 'back-bones' have been pretty frequently "broken" somewhere; inside the last four years This subject, at this writing, leads to conclude, that there is a new field for the investigation of naturalists in the United States, which will completely throw in the shade all the great natural entionities of ancient or modern times. not excepting the Hydra of beautiful mythological fame.

If the administration has "broken the back-bone" of the "rebellion" as often as it says it has, then we actually have an animal with an unlimited number of spinal columns, about two hundred and fifty of which have already been broken. mashed, knocked into a jelly, and yet the animal still lives, roors, shakes its head, and wags its pondrous tail as awfully as ever. Is this not something wonderful, if this administration story be true? But after giving this interesting subject, further investigation, we come to think that there is a mistake somewhere, and that this monster of the torrid clime has but one spinal column, which has not yet been bruised, and that there is nothing so very unnatural after all. And we farther conclude that there is an animal of the above description, notwithstanding, which basks a little farther north, and whose "broken back-bones" are open to full view, and which, in its delirium, sees, in its own back-broken condition, what it thinks to be the lot of some one else. Let us see how many back-bones of

the administration have already been

broken :- Firstly, when the "rebellion" broke out, the administration exhibits its greatest "back-bone" in its declaration, the "rebels" shall receive no other treatment and consideration than such as is meted out to "rebels and traitors," and foreign powers were given to understand that they must not concede to them the rights of beligerants. Euro pean powers, however, hit this non-beigerant spinal column of the adminis tration a sock-dolager by recognizing the Confederates as beligerants; the administration caved, necessarily, for backbone No. 1 got broken. Secondly, the Confederate ambassadors, Mason and Slidel, were taken from a British steamer and imprisoned at Boston; the ad ministration and its party endorsed the action of the naval officer who did the thing, and with great back-bone declared that Mason and Slidell should not be given up. The British lion gets to hear of the insult, and at the mere raising of his paw, this back-bone of the administration breaks down, and Mason and Slidell are delivered up. Thus was another back-bone of the administration broken in the Brazilian affair when a dangerous Confederate privateer was captured. Another back-bone of the administration was broken in the assertion of the Monroe doctrine, and then permiting Napoleon to found an empire in Mexico, with Maxmilian upon the throne. How many more back-bones of this "back-bone breaking" administration are doomed to be broken, time will tell.

## Not so "Loyal."

It is strange what effect the order for a draft on the 15th inst. las on the this section of the country. Since it hours after Gabriel blows his trumpet. ras issued. We hear no more about spending the 'last dollar and killing the ast man" rather than the war shall stop short of the entire subjugation of the South. There are, of course, a few blind eyed, broken backed, short legged, toothless, individuals that still keep up the clamor, but the hale and hearty miscegens between twenty and forty-five have incontinently "dried up." They are as "mute as mice," willing to accept anything in the way of "compromise rather than risk their precious carcasses in reach of Confederate bullets-ready to give up their hopes of one day embracing the gigling greasy wenches of the South, rather than run the risk of having air holes put through them by those who are defending their homes and property against the crusade they have been hounding on for almost four years. Poor, contemptible cowards that they are. As long as there is no danger of their having to take share in a war of their own inauguration, they berate and abuse every one that would have it stopped, but as soon as they are needed hemselves to carry it on, then they show the white feather, and howl and whine about having it discontinued.

We would like to see the war ended, but if there is a chance of making the "loyal" cowards taste of the cup they accept it the letter it will be for all have forced others to drink, we will willingly bear our share of the expense and run our part of the risk to have it continue until they feel what others have felt, until they suffer what others have suffered, until they learn what others faster than in any other State over have long since learned. We do not which they have controll Several months glory in conscription, but if it ramoves about two hundred raving, ranting nigger worshippers that we could name from this sounty, we shall consider it the greatest blessing the Lord ever showered upon this people. All that we regret is that the honest laborer, the hard fisted working man that voted The miscegous, no doubt, are de- against war and conscription must stand his chance and suffer along with the loud

The Last Rudber.

addition to all the tom-feeleries it has been guilty of playing through the clown Lincoln, has just finished the farce of Peace-humbug. This miserable dynasty has not only been speculating to an awful extent upon the lives of hundreds of thousands of American citizens—sending them to their untimely graves as though they were worth less than so many flies—but it has treacherously stolen from us the privileges and God-given rights bequeathed us by Washingington and his immortal compatriots and now, as if to add, insult to injury, it is regaling itself by playing the game of peace humbus, upon the principle that all other farces are played before a the atrical audience, namly, for gain. The Washington managers of the great bloody theatre which has been gotten up in this country by the Sumners, Greelys, and Wilsons, to make fortunes for the abolition conspirators of the North, are merry as Nero over the misery, weeping and ismentation they have caused thro' out the length and breath of this once happy land. They find that their fiendish work pays them well, though the Republic loses its life, The Blair peacemission was, no doubt, set on foot to humbug the people-for humbug it has proven itself-and to affect the gold market, and benefit the pockets of the agitating causl of abolition managers, who are superintending the ruination of our country. The administration, in our humble opinion, no more desires re-union and a return of fraternal feel ing between the North and the South than satan does with Christianity.

our longing laps. Blair goes to Richmond, and the rumor receives color And don't you see it, down goes gold a little! Blaif returns to Washington. but gold has not fallen quite enough to serve the purposes of the abolition speculators. Blair goes to Richmond again and as the abolition spouters would, have it, to bring up Peace right in his breaches pocket. And don't you see it, down goes gold to under 200; it got chedp, and now the speculators buy it up. Blair returns, and emptying his pocket, out tumbles, what? Peace? Ah, no, but the fierce dogs of war, fresh from the cave of Janus, and don't you see it, up goes gold, and the speculators have made their pile! Thus are the people humbugged in all their misery.

DELAYED TOO LONG .- Some shrious nquirer after the ancestors of Butler the "Beast," wants to know in what year his father, John Butler, was hung by the Spaniards at Caba for piracy. In our estimation it matters little now what year it was in, as the deed was delayed entirely too long. The old man should have been strung up at least ten months before . Benjamin was born, and thus have saved our country the disgrace he has brought upon it.

SENSIBLE. - A few of the wretches that profited by blear eyed Butler's stealings in New Orleans, Norfolk and on the James, attempted to get up a dinner for him the other day in New ork, but failed in consequence of the landlords refusing to trust their spoons and wares in reach of the notorious thief. They acted sensible.

He'll have a good long stay of it. If he remains there as long as our exchange "loyal" portion of the community in he'll not get away until twenty-four

TAXING INDOR ... The law of the United States imposing a tax upon incomes, may be necessary so far as the revenue is concerned, but it is framed upon a wrong principle. A law imposing a tax upon incomes may be very just and necessary form of taxation; but the present law is not of that kind. It goes out of its way searching that kind. It goes out or us way scarouring after a few cents revenue from some poor and heady man, and leaves the income of the righ wntouched. One thousand dollars is but's small sum out of which a poor man has to feed and clothe himself and family, and yet that sum is the maximum income of three-fourths of the heads of families in the country. Out of that sum he has to pay borough, county and State taxes, all of which has been largely increased, and in addition this year has to pay eight per cent. on the steess over six hundred dollars. If his total income is one thousand dollars, his income tax is thirty two dollars. His neighbor who has half a million invested in government bonds, bearing six per cent. interest payable in gold—an income equal in treasury notes to seventy thousand dollars—pays no income tax at all. He "tioils not, neither does he spin," he adds not a dollar to the productive wealth of the coundollar to the productive wealth of the country, but possessing a fortune of a half a milkion invested in federal bonds, which are exempt from taxation, he draws his seventy thousand dollars interest per annum, and pays not-one cent of income tax, thereon. This is wholly unjust: The exemption from taxation of capital, and the collection of revenue from labor, is altogether unequal to the collection of the control of the collection of the col and unjust, and falls with oppressive severity upon a class least able to bear it.—Clinton Democrat.

Mr. Lincoln's Senate (no longer the Senate of the States) has passed a resolution freeing the wives and children of slaves enflisted or conscripted into the army. This treats Kentucky, Delaware, and Missouri very handsomely. The Federal Government first seizes the slaves for the army, and then frees their wives and children. Us there such an arrant fool in the country to believe that the Federal Government has any right to page such an act. If it can do that, there is, so property in a State which the Federal Government any not take from its owners. The State that submits to such a wrong is simply "wiped out." That is just about the peatition of all the northern States; where provest Marshele sit in the -Mr. Lincoln's Senate (no longer States; where provest Marshale sit in the seats of judges, and military commissioners in the piace of jurers. Poor humilitated, cowardly, wiped out States!—Old Guard.

-Why is the rise in cotton like the fort? Because it reduces the riege of s breast works.

Cifeniracy is Congress.

both of the following propositions:

1. The perpetual dissolution of this Union, by barring the last avenue left open

for the return of the southern States.

2. The destruction of the government formed by our fathers, by blotting out the sovereignty of the States on which alone it was founded.

Stripped of all shams and 'ying disgulses,

it is simply a proposition to revolutionize, overthrow, and destroy this government. It is a hundred-fold worse than all the fol-

lies of secession combined. If the seces-

not even by the action of all the other States through the form of altering the Constitu-tion. That clause of the Constitution giv-ing a certain number of States the power of

altering the instrument, does not, by any

means, give the majority the right to over-throw the vested rights or to destroy the organic being of a State. The vote of the majority to alter the Constitution pannot

touch the minority is any matters that were not delegated in the instrument under which the alteration claims to, be made. The re-served, or undelegated, rights of the States

three-quarters should vote that they would appropriate to themselves all the wives and daughters of the other quarter, would not

the quarter say to the three quarters

Show us your authority! Where in that in-strument did we delegate to anybody those sa-red mattern? They were never subjects of

Federal legislation, and they can never be sub-jects of constitutional amendments. For this

we shall despise and defy you! What State, what husband, what brother, would not talk after this strong fashion? No, we will not believe that there can be such a fool in

Congress as one who really thinks that, under the plea of altering the Constitution; the organic and untransferable rights of States can be legally overthrown. We can

States can be legally overthrown. We can no more after the Constitution to rob States of their "slaves," than we can to kidnap their wives and daughters. We find it much

easier to believe that those who propose

this kind of thing are knaves, than to let them off under the more charitable conclu-sion that they are idiots. We leave it to

those apostate Democrats who advocate this

resolution to settle it with their constit

en bribed outright or lost their senses .--

bade an exposure; an expedient was

quickly found to reconcile all. Interests. The black was paid fen dollars to enlist as a substitute, and his bounty money, eight hundred dollars, entered the pocket of his

philanthropic master. Virtue, it is pleas-aut to observe, is sometimes its own reward.

Abolition Oath.—The Tennessee Abolition "Convention," has passed by an almost unanimous vote, a resolution declaring that

no person shall be considered a qualified

for the return of the southern States.

The administration at Washington, in

The abolition speculators get up a ru mer that peace it just about to pop into

Old Guard. The Boston Courier of Thursday tolls the following interesting little stay: An exjudge and Republican politician of a neighboring State, famous for its distinguished boring State, famous for its distinguished men, not very long ago excited the admigation of his political friends by the fidelity with which he acted up to the cardinal doctrine of their party, viz., to make capital of the negro. A contraband had fallen in the way of this upright magnistrate, and had been kindly taken into his service. One day on his return he meafter a short absence he found his watch, a hundred dollars, and the "cultud pussun" missing. The judge the "cultud pussun" missing. The judge was not exempt from human infirmities, and was not exempl from human nummities, and love of money was his, so that he could ill stomach his loss. He put the police upon the track of the fugitive, and success attended the pursuit. Pompey was secured; and with him the watch and a portion of the money. Mercy pleaded for the man and brother, and the interest of the parly forbade an exposure; an expedient was

General Hooker says he intends staying in Detroit until greenbacks become as valuable as gold, or until one dollar in gold will be worth no more than one dollar in greenbacks.—Ex-

voter until he takes a stringent oath declar-ing himself unreservedly in favor of the Union, and of all the laws and proclamations says he intends to, we'll bet our hat he'll not get, away until twenty-four hours after Gabriel blows his trumpet. Issued since the war began by the President and Congress. In other words, the voter is compelled to swear support to the shoddy party and its policy. In taking this oath the voter pledges himself to endorse all the illeral and unconstitutional acts of the President-acts which were so grossly unlawful that Congress felt compelled to place the

that Congress selt compelled to place the shield of protection over him by the passage of the "indemnity act." How a man can swear to support the Union and Lincoln's policy at the same time is one of the incomprehensible things. The Constitution—through which alone the Union gaists, has heretofore existed, and can yet exist—is entirely ignored in this oath, and consequently the whole arrangement is simple a design to disfranchise all who will not support sign to disfranchise all who will not support the nominees of the shoddy party .- E. —At last we have a genuine voice from Philadelphia—A true Democratic voice from that. city where Democracy has been through sheer cowardice, playing fiddle to the big base of Lincoln's warm Edward ingersoll, Esq., delivered a speech at the Key-Stone Club dinner, which for ability and manbood has hardly been equalled in this country in modern days. It rings out clear, loud and startling as a fire-bell at midnight. It ought to rouse the sluggish Democracy, not only of Pennsylvania, but of the whole country. The following lines are a specimen of the spirit of the whole address: "Sir, its blood of Abolitionisms will cement the Union of the States," and it is the only earthly remedy for our present ills." -At last we have a genuine voice from earthly remedy for our present ills." PROPOSED RECOGNITION OF THE SOUTH

BY ENGLAND.—If the Federals are driven from Georgia and Tennessee, of which there is considerable likelihood, from present appearance, the public will not be surprised ed to hear that the cabinet have determined to hear that the cabinet have determin-ed to recognize the independence of the South. At any rate, we have reason to believe, that the subject will be earnestly discussed between Lord Lyons and Lord Palmerston, and as both have southern ten-dencies, the addict will most probably be the recognition of the confederacy in the course of the ensuing spring.—Ex.

"ANOTHER ART TO BAIR OUR PA."--A MH has been introduced into the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, authorising Shariffs, Prothonotaries of Compus Pleas, Clerks of Orphan's Court, Oyer and Termi-Clerks of Orphan's Court, Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery and District Attorneys, to charge 50 per cent. increase on each item of fee, and releasing them from the payment of 50 per cent. on such from the payment of 50 per cent. on such from the payment of 50 per cent. on such from the payment of 50 per cent. on such from the payment of 50 per cent. O

A VALUABLE TABLE.—The following table will be found very valuable to many of our readers:

The mountain has conceived and brough forth a mouse—a contemptible, laughable, abortion of a mouse. The abolitionized Congress, after terrible laber, has brought forth a resolution paving the way for the alteration of the Constitution, for abolishing A box twenty-four inches by sixteen inches square, and twenty-sight inches deep, will contain a barrel, (5 bushels.) A box twenty-four inches by sixteen inches square, and fourteen imphes deep, will contain half a barrel.

A box twenty six inches by fifteen and a half inches quare, and eight inches deep, will contain one bushel.

A box twelve inches by eleven and a half inches square, and nine inches deep, will inches square, and nine inches deep, will slavery; Now all the company of fools of knaves who voted for this resolution have recorded themselves as being in favor of

inches square, and nine inches deep, will contain half a bushel. contain half a bushel.

A box eight inches by eight and one fourth inches square, and eight inches deep,

will contain one peck. A box eight inches by eight inches square, and four and one eight inches deep, will

contain one gatton
A box seven inches by eight inches square, and four and one eight inches deep, will contain a half gatton.
A box four inches by four inches square, and four and one fourth inches deep, will

sionists is a traitor, those who voted for this resolution are double traitors, because they go for destroying the organic principle on which our government is based. The original, inherent, and undelegated powers of a single State cannot be legally torn from it, not even by the action of all the other States. -Cen. Banks has laid a document before the Senate, in which he speaks of "the appalling mortality" among the negroes in Louisiana. His figures show that about the state of the stat than four years, slaughtered a million of white men, and a million of blacks. Neith-er God nor men can show mercy to the Pu-ritan scoundrels who have done this deed!

served, or undelegated, rights of the States are not subject to any jurisdiction which the States do not themselves sanction. Suppose that, under the plea of altering the Constitution three quarters of the States should vote to reduce all the people of the other quarter to a state of vassalage—would that be how! Suppose that, under the style and title of altering the Constitution, and we mean to tench our children to do the same.—Old Guard. place distinguished for its love of the negro and devotion to the ideas of strong minded women and soft-headed men, but had no ldea that the people there had progressed so far as "Brick" Pomeroy says they have. He asserts that when a pet negro dies—and animals of that genus are as plouty there as cobble stones in the street—the white girls pay from ten to fifty cents each for the priv-

> zen: of Washington township, Cambria county, a victim of arbitrary arrects by the military, died in Fort Mifflin on last Christmas eve. He was seventy-two years of age, had been a prisoner for two months, but was never informed upon what charge, leaves a widow and four children—two girls and two boys—both of the latter being in the United

bled wisdom at cious system of finance.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

great road from Bellefonto to L ck Maven, one unle above Hublersburg, 140 acres of this are cleared and in a good state of cultivation—residue in young timber; a now bank barn; 42x76 little power house 26x36; granary house; corneribs &c., complete; a stone arched cistern which will hold 480 barrels of water; also a new

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's court of Centre County, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the Borough of Bellefonte, on SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1865, at 19 o'clock A. M. all that valuable form or

SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., alt that valuable-farm or tract of land situated in Bogg's township, Centre county, bounded by lands of McGinley heirs, Linn & McCoy, and others, confaining seventy-six acres, and allowances. About forty acres are creared, and under a high state of cultivation, the balance is well timbered. A good dwelling house, barn and outbuildings are arrected thereon. rected thereon.

Terms.—One half to be paid on confirmation

NOTICE. NOTICE.

Having sold my ambrotype and Photograph Car, together with my good will in the Photograph Car, together with my good will in the Photograph business in the borough of Bellefonts, to J. S. BARNHART, I would consequently state that I will close my picture operations in the Car on or before the fat of April matt. All unfinished work now on hards will be completed in the mean time.

The undersigned offers an excellent sky light Photographic Car for sale, which is well and strongly built, and well calculated for Photographing. He still continues in the business at his old stand near the Court House.

J. S. BARNHART

GREAT GIFT DISTRIBUTION TWO HUNDRED FIFTY THOUSAND WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMOND BINGS, Ac

WORTH OVER ONN MILLION DOLLARS,

ALL TO BE SOLD FOR ONE DOLLAB BACH! Without regard to value ! Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive. Splen-did list of articles. All to be sold for one 250 Gent's Gold Hunting Case

vase watches 

2000 Laqa and Florentine broches. 5000 Coral, opal and Emerald bro-5000 Mosaic, jet, lava, and Floren-

and forks ...... 20 to 40 per dox

In consequence of the great stagnation of trade in the manufacturing districts of England, through the war having cut off the supply of cotton, a large quantity of valuable lewelry, originally intended for the English market has been sent off for sale in the country and

been sent off for sale in the country and MYST BR SOLD AT ANY SACRIFICE! Under these circumstances Arrandale & Co., acting as agents for the principal European

manufacturers, have resolved upon a great Gift Distribution, subject to the following regula-

167 Broadway, New York.

71 71

\$110.19

\$1,069 26

\$49,164 93

77,390 81

OFFICE OF THE FARMEN'S MITUAL )

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Leaving due on premium notes

Also balance in the

Making the total available assets

Rights and insurances taken the past year.

Same heretofore reported for six

previous years.....

Grand total of risks and insur-

rancessince organization
rancessince organization
From deduct policies
expired the past and
previous years, but
nearly all renewed...547,920 08

nearly all renewen...547,920 us Also Policies cancelled by consent of pariles 4,166 66

Jacob G. Moyer,
Jacob Hosterman,
Joshua Potter,
John K. Kumrine,
William Hosterman,
John K. Kumrine,
William Thompson.
William Thompson.
William Thompson.

A. BUBSMAN.

wing officers:

a following omeers:

pPresident, George Buchanan,
Vice President, Joshua Potter,
Treasurer, Hanry Witmer,
Becretary, Samuel G. Shannor.

Expenses Compensa-

tion to directors..... Salary of Secretary....

in Louisiana. His figures show that about 7500 Coral, opal, and Emerald our 800,000 of them, have fallen victums to Northern philanthropy. Think of that ye Puritan wretches: In a single State, Lincoln has freed three hundred thousand poor negrees to dea h! We suppose it to be safe to study the suppose it to suppose it supp coin has freed irret numerical and a series of the series Do they not deserve to be executed hero, and damned hereafter? For our own part, we have taught our soul to abhor them, 1000 California diamond rings...... 2 to 7500 Set ladies' jewelry—jet and

6000 Sets fadies jewelry — cameo, 8000 Gold pens and gold extension 5000 Silver Goblets and drinking 

Anoruga Victin,-Edward Burke, a citi-

The new Confederate conscription The new Confederate gassaription — Certificates naming each artible and its value and texempts "one editor for each newspaper which was published at the time of the passage of the act, and such practical printers and pressume as said editor may certify on oath to be indispensable to the publication of such newspaper." Davis is more elever to the fraternity than "Father Abraham."—Day Book. On receipt of the certificate you will see what you are going to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article or not.

The Federal and State lexes in Ohio now amounts to the comfortable little sum of \$65,000,000 a year. This is a tax of \$13d four every voter or head of a family in the ! State It is rather expensive to run the Abest government on earth "

Our national expenses are now over three million dollars per day, and our national in-come one million. The result of such a state of things is obvious, unless the assem-Washington hugry up a judi

ARMS FOR SALE.

The subscribers will sell the following Farms, one containing 200 acres and allowance, of first quality Nittany Valley land, situate in Walker township. Centre County, on the great road from Bollefonto to L ck Haven, one

PLANK FRAME. HOUSE

19x38 with kitchen attached. This farm lies with a gentle slope to the South, will have no hard hauling on the it, and can all be cultivated. Another, on the great road from Bellefonte to Jacksonville, Containing 220 acres and allowances. One hundred of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, residue in thriving timber a portion of which is large, sufficient for all building purposes, there are, no buildings on this tract. Terms made eary, and possession given first of April irext. For particulars apply to JOHN LKWIN Js. & Co.

Howard, Dec, 13, 1864—4t.

Making the total available at the past year.

ARTES DE VISITE!

of sale, the balance one year thereafter, to be grand Total of risks and insuspected by bond and mortgage.

T. M. HALL,

Whole number of Polifeb 3, ta

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

one thereof one the term of th

Bellefette, February 2, 1866.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

VALUABLESTANDARD BOOK FOR INDIVIDUALS AND FRMILIES. PUBLISHED RY

FOWLER & WELLS 880 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

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