

This establishment is now supplied with an extensive assortment of JOB TYPE, which will be increased as the patronage demands. It can now turn out Printing of every description in a neat and expeditious manner...

THE DENTISTRY... T. Dentistry, respectfully invite the attention of the Public to their style of work...

GEORGE CLARK, Surgeon-Dentist, Office in Fisher's New Building, opposite the Court House, Lebanon, Pa., Feb. 25, 1865.

REMOVAL. S. T. McADAM, ATTORNEY AT LAW, HAS REMOVED his office to the new building, corner of Third and Walnut Streets, Lebanon, Pa., Feb. 25, 1865.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSION, BOUNTY AND LAND AGENCY. BASSLER BOYER, Attorney at Law, Office removed to Cumberland street, on door East of the Lebanon Valley Bank, opposite the Court House, Lebanon, Pa., Feb. 25, 1865.

JOHN BENSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE with A. H. BOWMAN, Esq., Cumberland Street, Lebanon, Pa., Feb. 25, 1865.

H. T. BIBIGHAUS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE in Sitcher's Building, Cumberland Street, Lebanon, Pa., Feb. 25, 1865.

CYRUS P. MILLER, Attorney-at-Law, Office to Walnut street, nearly opposite the Luck Hotel, and two doors south of a Karmay's Hardware store, Lebanon, Pa., Feb. 25, 1865.

BASSLER BOYER, Attorney-at-Law, OFFICE removed to Cumberland street, on door East of the Lebanon Valley Bank, opposite the Court House, Lebanon, Pa., Feb. 25, 1865.

A. T. WEIDLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office North, West corner of Water and Market Streets, LEBAON, PA., Feb. 25, 1865.

GRANT WELDMAN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, OFFICE in Cumberland street, on the corner of the Old Forge Hotel, Lebanon, Pa., Feb. 25, 1865.

A. STANLEY ULRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Has removed his office to the building, on door East of the Lebanon Valley Bank, opposite the Court House, Lebanon, Pa., Feb. 25, 1865.

L. R. DEEG'S LIQUOR STORE, Market Square, opposite the Market House, Lebanon, Pa., Feb. 25, 1865.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between C. G. LEBANON and W. H. BARKER, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent...

H. W. BARKER of the late firm of Lower & BARKER will continue the business as heretofore conducted...

ATTENTION! THE MEMBERS of the Lebanon County Association for the relief of the colored people, will meet at the public house of JOHN MATTHEWS...

FOR SALE. A desirable HOUSE and LOT of GROUND, in East Lebanon, Pa., situated two miles from Lebanon...

Monday, March 20th, 1865. At the residence of the undersigned, in North Lebanon township, Lebanon county, Pa., 1 1/2 miles from Lebanon...

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Lebanon



Advertiser.

VOL. 16--NO. 37. LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1865. WHOLE NO. 819

PUBLIC SALE

Personal Property. WILL be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, March 21st, 1865, at the residence of the undersigned, in North Lebanon township, Lebanon county, Pa., 1 1/2 miles from Lebanon...

PUBLIC SALE

Personal Property. WILL be sold at public sale, on Wednesday, March 29, 1865, at the residence of the undersigned, in Londonderry township, Lebanon county, Pa., 1 1/2 miles from Lebanon...

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PUBLIC SALE

Personal Property. WILL be sold at public sale, on Saturday, March 11, 1865, at the residence of the undersigned, in North Lebanon township, Lebanon county, Pa., 1 1/2 miles from Lebanon...

PUBLIC SALE

Personal Property. WILL be sold at public sale, on Monday, March 20th, 1865, at the residence of the undersigned, in North Lebanon township, Lebanon county, Pa., 1 1/2 miles from Lebanon...

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PUBLIC SALE

Personal Property. WILL be sold at public sale, on Monday, March 20th, 1865, at the residence of the undersigned, in North Lebanon township, Lebanon county, Pa., 1 1/2 miles from Lebanon...

PUBLIC SALE

Real Estate. WILL be sold at public sale, on Monday, March 13th, 1865, at the Public House of J. L. Deeb, in Myerstown, the following Real Estate, viz: A two-story DWELLING HOUSE, situated on a fine lot of ground...

Miscellaneous

DOWRY ACCORDING TO WEIGHT.

The following incident is related in the December number of the Continental Monthly: There is a romantic incident in the early history of Massachusetts, which has been often told. Money was scarce, and in 1652 the General Court passed a law for the coinage of six-pennies and shillings. Capt. John Hull was appointed the mint master, and was to have one shilling in every twenty for his labor. All the old silver in the colony, worn out plate, battered tankards, buckles, and spoons, and especially the ballion seized by the Spaniards, were brought to the mint for coinage, and the mint master rapidly grew to be the millionaire of the colony, and suitors came from far and wide for the hand of his daughter. Among them was Samuel Sewall, who was the favorite of the plump and buxom Miss Hull; the mint master, roughly gave his consent; "Take her," said he, "and you will find her a heavy burden enough."

WORTH THE WOMAN'S TAILOR, AT PARIS.

The Paris correspondent of the Boston Gazette says: "Worth, the woman's tailor, has returned to town, and commenced his season. Do not wonder if I mention him, next after divorce, as he has caused more divorces than any other man in Paris; for if your wife's dress is not made and put on by him, she is disgraced, and if he does make it you are ruined. Is it his fault that his rates of charging are so high? Make the days of 48 hours long, and relieve him of his vulgar wants, and he will make a fortune. Seduce his customer, make a fortune. The man who has owned him \$40,000. The Princess Clotilde, \$100,000. The Princess de Metternich, \$20,000. A lot of \$1,000 makes more figure on his books than the one year's subscription of a delinquent patron of your paper does in the Gazette office. I should not like to say what rent he pays—you would be sure to make a gesture not very complimentary to my regard for truth. The state saloons of the Tuileries are not more splendid. Gilding is lavished on them, the door curtains are Brussels tapestry, the window curtains and furniture are of the finest Lyons brocade, and the furniture is Boule, each console between the windows being worth \$800. He has in one of his many rooms a buffet constantly spread, where the best sandwiches, the choicest sherry and madriga, and the most delicate cakes are served in profusion to his customers. He is constantly surrounded by twelve beautiful young ladies, selected for the perfection of their shapes as well as faces. They are attired in the height of the mode in silk dresses, which cost four dollars a yard, costly Etruscan car rings, bracelets, and earrings. They are part of the furniture of the place; they are here what osier mannikins are in interior shops; the dresses are hung on them that Worth's patrons may see the effect produced. No dress ever quits his establishment priced less than \$200 in gold and mind. Whenever a ball is given at the Tuileries or at the embassies, you may count two hundred carriages at his door from as early as 6 o'clock in the evening. Each lady receives a number, and is called in order. They come with their hair dressed, their petticoats and corsets on, wrapped in a second rate dress, until he is able to receive them. Some may wonder to see the ladies should count the fingers and eyes of a man. He is not a man fit their eyes—he is nothing but a tailor—a tradesman—and what highborn person ever stooped to counting to what sex such a plebeian belonged? He had reason, the dog with whom his wife went into the woods for a walk, or of the cat who sleeps in my lady's chamber. Worth a few years since, was a mere shopman in Ganserlin's shop in the Rue de Richelieu. He saw there the extent of feminine folly, and determined to profit by experience. He has now a beautiful country seat which cost him \$80,000, and on which he spent \$60,000. He keeps a carriage, and pays for anything in the imperial stables. He has a first rate cook, and a cellar which is daily improving, and is making money as fast as possible."

UNEXAMPLIFIED POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

Judge Pierson, one of the advocates of Mr. Lincoln's re-election, used the following language in the opening speech in the Opatka-Weed libel suit: "In 1848 there was a great revolution, as you will remember, in France. The King was driven from his realm. His government was forever overthrown and not one of Louis Phillippe's children have ever been able to return to it. The greatest political philosopher in my judgment, that has lived at any time, was then a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and arising in his place, and in his solemn voice he uttered these words: 'Do you know what is the general, efficient, deeply-seated cause, why private morals are degraded? It is because public morals have first become depraved. It is because pure morality does not govern the principal actions of life, that it does not descend to the smaller ones; it is because private interest has taken the place of disinterested sentiment in public action, that selfishness has become the law in private life; it has been said that there are two sorts of morality, one for politics, the other for private life. Certainly if what is passing around us really is what I see it to be, never was the truth of such an assertion proved in a more striking and unhappy manner.' Yes, I believe that change is taking place in our private morals, of such a nature as to trouble and alarm all good citizens, and this change proceeds in part from what is coming to pass in our public morals. I speak without bitterness, or even, as I believe, party spirit. I am attacking men against whom I have no party animosity. But I am obliged to tell the country, what is my profound and settled conviction, and it is that the public morals are becoming corrupted and this public corruption will bring us a heavy, in a short time perhaps, at an hour that is already near, a new revolution. De Tocqueville was misled by every man that heard him, and in thirty days from the utterance of that speech the king was driven from his throne and France expiated for her crimes and corruptions by the blood of more than ten thousand of her sons; and not a vestige of that throne remains, and the children of Louis Philippe are exiles and wanderers on the face of the earth. Gentlemen, we shall exhibit here to-day a state of corruption in our public affairs in this country worse than that of France."

Court Etiquette.

A very cautious regulation of the Chamberlain's office, bearing date 1824, touching conduct to be observed by cadets who were invited to dine with an Austrian Archduke, runs as follows: "His Imperial and Royal Highness having deigned to invite several officers to dine at his table, and having had frequent opportunities of observing that the greater part of these officers behave with the strictest courtesy and good breeding toward each other, and generally conduct themselves like true and worthy cavaliers, nevertheless deems it advisable that the less experienced cadets should have their attention directed to the following code of regulations: 1. To present, their respects to his Imperial and Royal Highness on their arrival, to come neatly dressed, coat and boots, and not to enter the room in a half-drunken condition. 2. At table they are not to tilt up their chairs or rock themselves therein, nor stretch their legs at full length. 3. Nor drink after each mouthful, for if they do more than one-half after each dish, and before drinking therefrom, they should wipe the mouth and moustache in a cleanly manner. 4. Neither are they to thrust their hands into the dishes, nor to throw the bones under the table. 5. Nor to lick their fingers, nor to expectorate. In their plates, nor to wipe their noses on the table-cloth. 6. Nor drink so beastly as to fall from their chairs, and make themselves incapable of walking straight. We may well wonder what kind of manners prevailed at that period among the lower grades of society, when we find a code like the above considered necessary to regulate the behavior of young officers who must have belonged to the nobles families.—Once a Week."

son with Mrs. Senator Sprague's marriage.

at the house of Chief Justice Chase. Morning, in French means evening in fashionable English, you know. The guests began to arrive about 4 P. M. Magnificent saloons welcomed them, and lighted lamps, and Chinese lanterns, and a government band of music. The lady herself was in all the grace of youth and beauty, and the splendor of toilette. The "German," opened about 5 P. M. in an artificial ball-room, some fifty by one hundred feet, draped, gaudied, festooned, flagged, fanned, and all ravishing to the eye, with incense and beauty. This "German" kept up till 9 P. M. when Quadrilles succeeded. The dancers, beautifully arrayed, would scarcely be called gaudy, but they were in the most delicate and graceful of dances, and the most to the accompaniment of all rural ball-holders. No ballet, connoisseurs of the Academy floor, could beat the spectacle. The supper, however, perhaps ought to be said, was in high art. Confectionaries, rivalled sculptors and painters. And every body was there, that is any body, and nobody is any body that was not there. Thus went on the matinee till 10 or 11 P. M., when even the dancers faded away, as the soiree of the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, approached.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The largest party ever given in Washington, came off to-night at the private residence of Charles Knapp, contractor for heavy cannon. Two houses have been converted into one by tearing down walls. Celebrated caterers from New York have prepared the most costly supper for seven hundred guests; while green-houses, fan and hand, have been called upon for flowers to decorate parlors and tables. The street in front has been floored and carpeted, and it is estimated that the entertainment will cost \$100,000, the profit on about fifty guns.

THE OLDEST MAN IN THE WORLD.

(From the Madison (Wis.) Journal.) The oldest man in the world, a resident of living men in a resident of Wisconsin, but we challenge any other State or country to produce a man or woman who has attained the age reached by Joseph Crele, now residing in the town of Caladonia, Columbia county, in this State. During the French Revolution one Jean Claude Jacob, a member of the National Assembly, was called the "Dean of the human species," "the oldest of men." On his emigration, his face were ploughed the furrows of one hundred and twenty years. But our "Dean of the human species" is nearly twenty years older than Claude Jacob, who did not complete his one hundred and twenty-first year. Joseph Crele was born in Detroit, of French parents. The record of his baptism in the Catholic church of that city shows that he is now 139 years of age. He has been a resident of Wisconsin for about a century. When- ever mention is made of the oldest inhabitant, there need be no question as to the person. Joseph Crele is undoubtedly the man. He was first married in New Orleans, 109 years ago. Some years after he settled at Prairie du Chien, while Wisconsin was yet a province of France. Before the Revolutionary war, he was employed to carry letters between Prairie du Chien and Green Bay. It is but a few years ago that he was called as a witness in the Circuit Court in a case involving the title to certain real estate at Prairie du Chien; to give testimony in relation to events that transpired eighty years before; he now resides with a daughter; by his third wife, who is over seventy years of age.

Washington Revels.

(Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—A gay city this! Three affairs were characterized yesterday, P. M., amid rain, and storm, and mud, and puddle, of the hardest kind. Mrs. Lincoln gave a grand, intended to be a family, reception at 1 P. M. The Court Journal here characterizes it, thus: "Mrs. Lincoln was most elegantly and gracefully attired, and her feminine guests fully followed her example in that respect. Among the distinguished persons present besides several members of the Cabinet, and their ladies, we observed, Miss Harriet Lane; Com. Harwood; the Russian Minister and lady; the Spanish Minister and lady; the lady of Senator F. T. Ostromega; Chilian Minister; Adolph Goeling, Consul General of Hanover; and a goodly number of other members of Congress and representatives of the army and navy. But this was nothing in comparison with Mrs. Senator Sprague's matinee—at the house of Chief Justice Chase. Morning, in French means evening in fashionable English, you know. The guests began to arrive about 4 P. M. Magnificent saloons welcomed them, and lighted lamps, and Chinese lanterns, and a government band of music. The lady herself was in all the grace of youth and beauty, and the splendor of toilette. The "German," opened about 5 P. M. in an artificial ball-room, some fifty by one hundred feet, draped, gaudied, festooned, flagged, fanned, and all ravishing to the eye, with incense and beauty. This "German" kept up till 9 P. M. when Quadrilles succeeded. The dancers, beautifully arrayed, would scarcely be called gaudy, but they were in the most delicate and graceful of dances, and the most to the accompaniment of all rural ball-holders. No ballet, connoisseurs of the Academy floor, could beat the spectacle. The supper, however, perhaps ought to be said, was in high art. Confectionaries, rivalled sculptors and painters. And every body was there, that is any body, and nobody is any body that was not there. Thus went on the matinee till 10 or 11 P. M., when even the dancers faded away, as the soiree of the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward, approached."

A MAN WHO HAS NOT SLEPT FOR OVER FOURTEEN YEARS.

At present there is a soldier at the Chesnut Hill Military Hospital, Philadelphia, who has not slept for a single moment for fourteen years, and six months. This may seem incredible, but nevertheless it is true, and can be verified by numbers of persons. The individual is an intelligent man, naturally, and has the benefit of a moderate education. His name is O. D. Saunders, formerly sergeant of company G, 7th Vermont Infantry, who was captured by the enemy in the month of August, 1862. He entered the service of the United States on December 28, 1863. He is in the forty-fifth year of his age. His health has been generally excellent during his life. In 1849 he was attacked with cholera, and while that fever with lung fever, or two occasions. In the summer of 1850 steep forsook him, and since that time he has never felt the least drowsy. He has always led a temperate life. His wife and children reside in Putnam County, West Virginia. Since he entered the Union army, he has been on seven raids, and four charges, during which time he informs us that he never felt tired or sleepy. He was in the four charges made by Gen. Harjard's Ferry, Va., on the 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th of August, and yet did not feel the least sleepy. Why it is that he cannot or does not sleep, is as much a mystery to him as it is to many scientific gentlemen, who, having had their attention called to him, have been astounded in their attempts to investigate the cause. Upon one occasion, at his request, a number of curiously-inclined gentlemen watched him for forty-two days and nights consecutively, in order, if possible, to arrive at the cause of the wonderful phenomenon. These gentlemen took turns with each other in the progress of the watching so that if he should chance to sleep it would be observed. Some of the watchers became drowsy, and it was as much as he could do to awaken them. This singular man was sent to Philadelphia by order of the field surgeon. He was admitted into the hospital at Chesnut Hill on the 17th of November last, suffering from chronic diarrhea and rheumatism. He has nearly recovered from physical disability; his appetite is good, but yet he does not sleep. He retires to bed, the same as other soldiers, but he cannot rest. He simply receives physical rest. This brief narrative of a most wonderful phenomenon may seem fabulous, but the reader is assured that it is the truth.

despolism; was in the pursuance of his quiet duties as a farmer and citizen of the county. In the name of God, of justice, of humanity, and christianity, and everything near and dear to freemen—when will there be an end to these things.—Wyoming Democrat.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The so called amendment of the Constitution of the United States has been ratified by most of the Northern States. Delaware has rejected it. The fanatics and disunionists, who desire the destruction of the American Republic, and who favor the establishment of a central despotism will rejoice at this. The Constitution confers upon the general government delegated or limited, not absolute power; all other rights were reserved to the States. Hence an amendment must come within the scope of general authority to make it legitimate. The amendment professes to abolish slavery in the United States. There is no slavery in the United States, property speaking. That is a domestic institution—a reserved right, over which Congress has no Constitutional authority. It is a right reserved to a State, and cannot be taken away against its consent, without absolute violence to the fundamental law of the land, which guarantees the peaceable enjoyment of that right. There is no legal tribunal that would recognize the right of a majority in a joint partnership for a given purpose, to interfere with the private rights of one of the firm. So of the "amendment" to the Constitution, that professes to abolish a right reserved, and is not such an amendment as the Constitution contemplates; it is a revolution, and meets the entire disapproval of all good Union-loving law-abiding democrats. It is a dangerous movement, for which there can be found no reasonable excuse. Dangerous because it is a stab at the vital principle of our republican form of government. It establishes a precedent that may lead to the worst results. It virtually gives Congress and a majority of the States the right to interfere with the internal and domestic affairs of States, and being the work of fanatics, it is impossible to tell what the next "amendment" will be, or where the innovation will end.

HOW TO TREAT FROZEN LIMBS.

The juices of the fleshy tissues, when frozen in their minute cells, at once become in each of these inclosures crystals having a large number of angles and sharp points, and hence rubbing the flesh causes them to cut or tear their way through the tissues, so that when it is thawed the structure of the muscles is irreparably destroyed. The proper mode of treatment is this: When any part of the body is frozen it should be kept perfectly quiet until it is thawed out, which should be done as promptly as possible. As freezing takes place from the surface inwardly, so the thawing should be in the reverse order, from the inside outwardly. The thawing out of a portion of the flesh, without, at the same time putting the blood from the heart into circulation through it, produces mortification; but by keeping the more external parts still congealed until the internal heat and external blood gradually soften the more interior parts, and produce circulation of the blood, as fast as the thawing takes place, most of the dangers are obviated. If the snow which is applied is colder than the frozen flesh, it will still further extract the heat, and freeze it worse than it was before; but if the snow of the same temperature, it will keep it from thawing until the rest of the body shall have suffered in this preventing gangrenes. Water, in which snow is placed, has been placed; so as to keep its temperature at thirty-two degrees Fahrenheit, is probably better than snow.

A Murder in Cold Blood!—Another Victim of military despotism!

"Peaceful Citizen of our County, shot down in the Road, by a Deputy Sheriff, on the 21st inst. and his Posses: One of the most wanted, unprovoked, cold-blooded murders it has been our duty to record, occurred yesterday in the township of Exeter, in this county. The facts as we have learned are as follows: Isaac Stokler, a respectable citizen of our county, and constable of the township of Exeter, accompanied by his constant and another boy, was met on the public highway, near his residence, by four assassins from Luzerne county, who seemed to be acting under military authority, brutally murdered him, without the slightest provocation, or even pretext of justification. His said body, upon being asked who he was, and giving his name, some conversation of an unimportant character occurred, in which he said he thought he had a right to travel the road without molestation. Upon this, one of the murderers replied: 'We'll see about that,' and drawing a pistol, took deliberate aim and fired. At the same time the party drove on. Mr. Stokler, who was shot through the heart, fell and immediately expired. The murderers, seeing their victim fall, drove to Brown's Hotel, a mile or two distant, where they took supper and indulged in liquor. They coolly informed Dr. Morris, that they had shot a man, and told him he had better go and see them. He did so, and saw them. Mr. Stokler, with whom we were intimately acquainted, was a man of some property—a peaceful, quiet disposition. He had never been drafted, and was not, we believe, liable to military duty. He had never been to military camp, and was not engaged in any way rendered him liable to military duty. He was a good citizen, and was respected in the neighborhood. He was a member of the United States on De-

Stolen Church Bells.

One of the bells which recently rang in honor of the passage of the anti-slavery amendment, in Fitchburg, Mass., formerly occupied a place in the tower of an Episcopal church in Louisiana; where it ding-donged for the slaveholders. We clip the above note of jubilation from one of our Abolition exchanges. Since the war began no conceivable conveyance has gone from the South to Massachusetts without being crammed with plunder. Everything that hands could be laid upon has been stolen, and shipped North. Stolen silver plate shines on many a Yankee side-board; stolen pianos jingle out of tune in many a Yankee parlor. Stolen volumes adorn the shelves of many a canting Yankee preacher, and it seems that even the pious in Yankee land are now called to worship by the sound of stolen bells. Well, we cannot see that even that is inappropriate.

LOYAL CLERGY AND THE DRAFT.

We notice that a petition, numerously signed by the "loyal" clergy-men of the North, has been presented in Congress, praying for exemption from the draft, and all military duties. After the efforts a majority of these individuals made to inaugurate the war, and after the preaching and praying they have done, to have it continued, they should, if they had any shame in them or any principle to try to avert the dangers or escape the hardships of the battle-field.

THE MASK OFF.—Morrow B. Lowry, the acknowledged leader of the Abolitionists in our State Senate, has taken bold ground in favor of negro voting. And while he would thus extend the ballot-box to the negro, he would deny it to a white man, for he said in a recent speech: "We think this would be thought a bitter pill by the mass of Republican voters if presented to them, now; but we assure them that it will be presented to them in due season; it is a test of political faith; and they will have to swallow it whether they like it or not. Senator Latta, of Westmoreland, deserves the lasting thanks of the Democracy for 'developing' this great Mogul of niggerism."

Gen. McClellan, though defeated for the Presidency, has not come off second best with any of the military or naval heroes in the reception of solid testimonials of friendship. It will be remembered that a splendidly furnished house in Fifth street, near 5th Avenue, was presented to his wife. Now it appears that just before leaving New York for Europe, some of the New York friends of General McClellan presented him with \$50,000 in gold.

What a good thing it would be for Pennsylvania to live in Massachusetts during the draft!

That State has only to furnish thirteen hundred and six (1,306) annually by draft. The next best place for a brief residence would be New Hampshire, which is to furnish only two thousand (2,000) to its military duty. Think of your forty-nine thousand, ye blundering Dutch Pennsylvanians, and wish yourselves Yankees!

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