Terms.

The Courter is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STABLE, at \$1 75 per annum if paid strictly, IN ADVANCE-\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearges are paid

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Jos PRINTING, done with neatness and

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment "Confiler Printing Office" on the sign,

Propessional Cards.

Dr. James Cress, CLECTIC PHYSICIAN, thankful for public patronage heretofore extended to him, informs his friends that he will continue the practice of his profession in Gettysburg and vicinity. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence, we select the best, safest and most reschools, which have been reccommended from the experience and sentitioned by the practice of the ablest Eclectic Practitioners, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood let-

Office in the east end of York street, in the dwelling owned by Henry Weltz. Gettysburg, Sept. 28, 1862. 3m

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's OFFICE and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa. Nor. 30, 1865. tf

Dr. Wm. Taylor informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity that he will continue the practice of his George Epley, Auctioneer. profession at the old stand, next door to the Compiler. Office, Gettysburg, Pt. Thankful for part fivors, he begs to receive a share of future part groups.

future patronage.

[Sept. 28, 1863. If

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D. HAS his office one door west of the Lutheren' church in Chambers arg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to cut. Response s. Dr. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Bougher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. J. cohe. Prof. M. L. Stover. Cetty sburg April at 1, '53.

A. J. Cover. TFORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other basiness entraced to man. O're between l'almestocks' aphDeiner & Ziegler's Scores, Bultimore street Getysburg, Par. [Sept. 5, 1859.

Win. A. Duncan, TTORNEY AT LAW -Other in the Northwest corner of Centre Square Getwisbing,

Edward B. Buehler, A TTORNEY AT LAW; will frithfully and promptly attend to all business entrasted to mim. Hy speaks the German language — Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Folios videog store and nearly site Danner & Legler's store.

Genty shing, Morehau. J. C. Neoly, TTORNE OF LAW, -Particular attention paid a collection of Persions, Bondy, and Book-pay, Office in the S. E. corner of the Proposed Genysburg, April 6, 1863 - 1f.

D. McConaughy,

TTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buchler's drug and book store. Cham-PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land War-ruts, Bick-pay suspended Claims, and all heritance Tax received during the years ending ington D. C.; also American Claims in England. tives of the following barned decedents: Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Ager sugaged in locating, warrants in Iowa, is not and other Ale Sample, western States 1924 Apply to him personally orly letter. Gertysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Adams County TUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFIGURE. Preddent-George Swope Vice President-8, P. Russell. Secretary-D. A. Imender.

Trasucer - David WCreary. Eccutive Committee-Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzeimin.

Manager College Stope, D. A. Buchler, R.;

M. Canty, J. (co) Kinz, A. Helatzelman, D. Me-Creary, S. R. Russell, J. R. dersh, Sungel H. A. Picciar, Wan B. McClelian, John Wolford, R. G. McCrevry, John Pickory, Abel T. Wright, John Camingnam, Abdiel F. Gitt, James H. Mershell, M. Eichelberger.

This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in and in that period has wild all losses and expenses, without and assessment, having also a large handbills, billheads, surplus capital in the Treasury. The Concincular, labels, cards and small newspapers. pany employs no Agents-all business being Full instructions accompanying each office endone by the Managers, who are annually electiabling a boy ten years old to work them suc-ed by the Mockholders. Any person desiring cossfully. Circulars sent free. Specimen ed by the bookholders. Any person desiring named Managers for further information. fire Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M. Sept. 27, 1854.

Removals. In andersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopesthat such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promotness rerms low, and no effort spared to please.
PETER THORN,

March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery. The Great Discovery

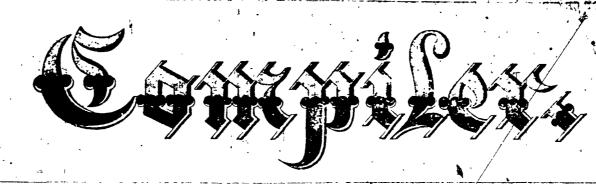
OF THE AGE.—Inflammator and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIX-TURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties; have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unperalleled. great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affecspecific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c. A. D. Buchler is the Agent in Gettys-burg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

The Grocery Store N THE HILL.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill." in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly and Wi on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, stock in town Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tohacco, Fish, Over Coats, Gatees, Syrups of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR & FEED of all kinds, all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Contry produce taken in exchange for desire to please, to merit a share of public be J. M. ROWE. -Feb. 23, 1863. If

CUCCAMBER PICKLES, a large lot just re-ceived from the city, in prime order, at-KALBFLEISCH'S.

TF YOU WANT GOOD ALE, PORTER Brown Stout, Scotch Ale, and Wines, call at CHRISMER'S; North-east corner of the Diamond.





DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL

By H. J. STAHLE.

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH.

cession, offered and adopted in public

meetings their famous resolution that "the

only exodus of the slave is over the ruins

of the American Union," they always cou-

pled with it, also, "the ruins of the American Church." It was always a part of the plan

of the radical Abolitionists that the purity

of the Church should be invaded, its creed

changed, and its healthful unity destroyed, at the same period when the treason which

they plotted should be perfect in its work

and the once happy republic reduced to be

but a desolate memory. In the progress of

their work, brought so hear to final success

as it has been by a bargain with demagogues and political managers, the intelligent

observer has not failed to note the under-

mining process by which they have shaken

the foundations of the nation. Hence the

frequent warnings which conservative men

have sounded in the ears of the people,

When the Abolitionists, for years in suc-

46th Year.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, FEB. 22, 1864.

Muse.

WAITING.

Down the dim and crowded street:

She had listened with ear down-bent

To the trend of the passing feet.

From the cold gray winter sky,

She had greeted it with a sigh.

Like a flash in the street below

ind, solemnly faint and low,

She had often sung to him.

Long ago, in the country home

heart:

The lamplighter sped along;

They were singing a well known lay

And her eye, with tears grek, dim.

But she turned from the windows war,

I know that he soon will come."

. She shuts out the dreary night,

Little wite, with an anxious face-

And kisses the rounded cheek;

" He is ale the world to me;

Watching and waiting alone-

What a woman's lips fear to speak.

'How this trad heart worships thee.

What if the world steal away his heart,

Which is now my own-my own?

For what am I but a simple girl,

With only my love to give?

And yet he tells me I am more dear

. Than aught that this world can give.

My heart sin'teth taint and low;

Little she dreams, of the loving eves That are watching her from the door;

But all these fancies, my best beloved,

Thou must never, ah ! never know."

But when, as to-night, he is late-so late-

And how deep, deep, in her husband's heart

The love groweth more and more; -

Till, as he watches her kneeling there,

Like the guardian angel of his home,

More tair and dear as the trial-tried wife,

"What, Nelly! musing?" a hand is laid

And stands beside her the watched-for one-

All vanished and fled at the well-known voice

Ah! where are her sad thoughts now?

At the clasp of the fond embrace;

And the fire-light falls on no fairer sight.

Than the young wife's happy face.

Miscellaneons.

[From the Patriot & Union.]-

should be deeply pondered by the people

friend and confidential counsellor of Andrew

LETTER IV.

To all Unconditional Union Men in the United

New Orleans, January 11, 1864. To the People of Louisiana:

RECONSTRUCTION OF STATES.

subjects.

ardent patriot :

On the fair and down-bent brow;

She seems, to Lis fancy quaint.

A woman, and set a saint.

Saint and angel she is to him,

Fond loving soman beside;

Than the day she was his bride.

He is late : time wears apace.

And glanced round the home-like room:

And so woman-like, with a half-breathed sig

Draws close the curtains, and tends the fire,

Till the little room glows with light.

For the weary thought comes back again,

And the firelight gleams on the soft-brown ha

Deep thoughts are thronging the woman's hear

But, ah! hasband rine, thou must never kno

Yet Loftensthink, when I'm waiting here-

Tears, tears, must not greet him, oh, foolis

She had watched the last flushidie out

And the first pale star looked sadly down ;

Came the notes of an old street song.

O'N WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of FEBRU-ARY inst, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his eidence, in Cumberland township, Adams county, on the Emmitsburg road, 21 miles from Gettysburg, the following personal property: HORSES, Cows. Young Cattle, Sneep, Two-She had gazed from the window long, horse Wagon, Horse Gears, Ploughs and Harrows, Shovel, Ploughs, Cutting Box, with other farming implements. Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a variety of other réticles, too numerous to mention. A good Four-horse Wagon, nearly new. Sale to commence at 10 d'clock, A. M. on said day, when we and terms made known by PHILIP SNYDER. on said day, when attendance will be given

Public Sale.

Register's Notice. OTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts hereinafter preationed will be presented at the Orphan's Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on TUTSDAY, the 23d of FEBRUARY, 1861.

at in o'clock, A. M., viz:

5. The first account of James H. Marshall and James Marshall, Administrators of the estate of Thomas A. Marshall, doc'd: 6. The first and final account of Samuel Darboray, Administrator of Jacob Fetter-

7. The first account of Samuel Brown. Administrator of George Null, late of Hamilton township, deceased, 8. The first and final account of Peter

Sell, Guardian of Sarah Ann Sell, Julia
Ann Sell and Sasan Sell. (the latter being She is kneeling before the licarth, deceased.) who were minor children of John Sell and Lydia Sell, (the latter being deceased,) of Spirk county, Ohio.

9. The first account of Samuel Durboray.

Esq., Administrator of Samuel Swope, dec 10. The first and final account of John Plank, Administrator of Sarah Plank, dec. 11. The first and final account of James Davis, Administrator of the estate of Wilham Meals, late of Huntington township, 12. The account of Erederick Diehl, Tsq.,

Executor of Samuel Bear, deceased. 13. The first and final account of David Schriver. Administrator of the estate of Samuel Gallagher, deceased, 14, First account of Hon, Joel B. Dang ner. Executor of the last will and testament of Peter Crosta, deceased.

SAMUEL LILLY, Register.
Register's Office, Getty-burg.

Jun. 25, 1864. td*

Collateral Inheritance Tax. other draims against the Government at Wash. Deer L. 1863, from the personal representa-

> Magdalena Monfort. Annavena Kechil. Susanta Little, Catharine Miller, Nancy Walker,

\$196 10 Register 5 per cent. for Cullection,

5146 30 The subscriber, appointed by the C andit the public effices, certifies that the above is correct. J. C. NEELY, Auditor.

Feb. 1, 1861. 4t. Portable Printing Offices.



FOR the use of Merchants, Drugsts, and all business who wish to do their own printing, neatly and cheaply. Adapted to the printing of handbills, billheads,

sheets of Type, Cuts, &c., 6 cents.

ADAMS PRESS CO.. 31 Park Row, N. Y., and 35 Lincoln street, Boston, Mass. January 25, 1864. 1y

Something for Everybody TV) BUY AT DR. R. HORNER'S DRUG AND VARIETY STORE .- the reconstruction of Seconded States, with ust opened a fine assortment of Drags and Medicines,

Patent Medicines, Stationery, Fandy Dry Goods, Confections,

Groceries,

Notions, TOBACCO, SEGARS, &C. Jan. 18, 1564. S. R. Tipton

or as will best suit his customers.

Persons having Broom Corn will pleasecall. Shop in McConaughy's Hall, on corner of first

Nov. 9, 1863: Come, One and All! THE subscriber, having re-opened his Sa loon in the North-east corner of the Diamond, invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to his excellent ALE, PORTER, BROWN STOUT, WINE, CHAM-PAGNE, TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c. He hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of custom.

H. W. CHRISMER.

Gettysburg, Aug. 24, 1863. tf Clothing. GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up his Fall and Winter stock of Clothing, the largest stock in town, consisting of

Business Coats,
Military Blouses and Pants

Under and Over-Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery goods and the highest price given. He flatters Gloves, &c., in great variety, all of which wil himself that, by strict attention and an honest be sold cheap for cash. Call and see them. Sept. 28, 1863.

PURE GROUND SPICES, selected and ground expressly for Dr. ROBERT HOR. NER'S New Drug Store.

TARY Dr. R. HORNER'S To the Alterative Powders, for HORSES and CATTLE.
Prepared and sold only at his Drug Store.

assured that more than a tenth of the pop- 'de-tined to be the President's workmen in

authorized acts of the government Associations" (which seem to be the 40 H. The oath of all egioney presented by coss as of the poblicities and are recognized

of March, 1864. to Congress. Every elector of President III. The registration of voters, effected and Vice President chosen by the revolu-

IV. In order that the organic law of the sub-ervicet minorities, to come and vote · I love him! I love him!" she whispers low, stitution will be held on the first Monday

V. Arrangements will be made for early

that the President does or proposes to He prescribes a qualification for voters without which no cit zen shall be, allowed

He announces to his voters, that "arcourse) for an early election of members of

He announces to them, that an election for delegates to a State Con carton will be on the first Monday of April text, for the purpose of so altering the State Constitu-

of delegates and the details of election." of power over State voters and State insti-tutions, the President, through less Major the Amos Kendall on the President's Plan. Certainly the movement now going on,

whole character, yests the President with subjects. Now, I ask every man, whether Republidespotic power, substitutes his will for concan. Democrat or conservative, whether, in stitutions and laws, converts the States the proposed government of Louisiana, the into a consolidated government, and the n power is to come up from the perpie or who are in effect to create the new government.

The total vote of Louisiana in 1860, is

between Union current and rebel residents; persist in not between the consentration of the theory of the theory are despoiled alike of all their been to protract this war to living the who are in effect to create the new government.

The total vote of Louisiana in 1860, is

by the rebels have been impoverished by

If the old Union is to be restored, we whole body of free citizens into dependent The question is very serious one that

Jackson, and still a sound Democrat and protect the State government against for eign invasion and domestic insurrection. A State government is the Constitution and HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE Grus, | dent-the power to suppress insurrection-TOR LADIES.—All sizes of Buffalo Over by the President of the United States, and another out of very rotten materials bolted togethand the River of WOODS.

Bow & WOODS.

To the People of Louisiana:

In pursuance of authority vested in me which he is bound to protect and constructing which he is bound to protect and constructing another out of very rotten materials bolted togethand the River of WOODS.

Bow & WOODS.

ulation desire the earliest possible restoration of Louisiana to the Union, I invit the proportion, perhaps one half, will be furtion of Louisiana to the Union, I invit the proportion, perhaps one half, will be furtion of the union of the proportion of slavery "is a loyal citizens of the State qualified to vote inched by the city of New Orleans. That increasing preliminary to permanent peace in public affairs, as acceptive preserved, is city, it is well known, had, ever since the full territorial integrity. On the contrary,

mate State governments and controlled by

A VOICE FROM VIRGINIA.

Our military regulations should at least have the xibility enough to make a distinc-

The Alabama has captured in all

January 26th, 1864.

who shall when elected, for the time being, coming very "loy d" since they lost all righteousness, because it excuses us from and until others are appointed by competent authority, constitute the civil govern-Aligned by the prospect of Federal offices, most the State, under the Constitution. Syste offices and city offices, now that they are being the "It is a belief gratifying to dur self-righteousness, because it excuses us from all blame, that the ignorant and the easy-ment of the State, under the Constitution. Syste offices, now that they their mental nor their moral faculties too and laws of Louisiana, except so much of lays laded to overthrow the Federal the said Constitution and laws as recorrespondent, they are prepared to aid in nize, regulate or relate to slavery, which subverting their State government. It being inconsistent with the present could be ing the consistent with the present could be being inconsistent with the present could be being inconsistent with the present could be be found of public affairs and plainly inapply a likely torush with shorts of locally to take ble to any class of persons now existing the outh presented by the Psos lent, not within its limits, must be suspended, and cent the pribered pardon for their treason they are hereby declared to be unoperative against the Federal government, and claim and yord. This processing is not missibled for his hone, the rewards of them treason to to import the right of property as sing process of Sing 2 warming it. Shall we look fur or to the reveloper not open in the first termination to the reveloper. claim for compete them of action of actions on some some tous. The voters that qual field by losses sustained by en's turners, at other the Presilent and regetered by the "Union authorized acts of the government". Associations" (which seem to be the

the President's proclamation, with the con- as "a power in the State") will in general, dition affixed to the elective tranchise by af not to a man, be obedient to the Executhe Constitution of Louisiana, will constitute in undate. Every man whom they tute the qual fraction of the voters in this cheft towerner or Legislator will be subserelection. Officers elected by them will be vient to the wishes of the President. So duly installed in their offices on the 4th day will every Sociator and Representative sont

under the direction of the Whitary Gover- tion and S et, will of course be in favor of nor and the several Union Associations, not has re election. And are these illegitimate inconsistent with the proclamation or organizations, the creatures, of executive orders of the President, are confirmed and power, founded on the ruins of the legiti-

State may be made to conform to the will down in Congress and in the Electoral Colof the people, and harmonize with the spir-lege, the free and independent millions it of the age, as well as to maintain and of the North and West? Let us pause and preserve the ancient landmarks of civil and attempt to realize the awful prospect be religious liberty, an election of delegates to forcus.

Andrew Jackson. of April, 1864. The basis of representation, the number of delogypes, and the details of election will be announced in subsequent

the election of members of Congress for the The General says, he issues this Prochmation "in purse were at authority is sed in me by the President at the United States," It's ac's, therefore, me to be considered the nets of the President. And, what is it

officers to elect without the least regard

commits the registration of the voters to the "Military Governor and the several U-

told, "conform to the will of the pe per.

General, declares certain portions of the Constitution and laws of Louisianx "in pera-

two and void."
What, but the wantonness of power could under directions from the President, for dictate such a Reclaration as this, while treating the entire Constitution of the State a view of bringing them again into the Abas a nullity, and proceeding to establish a olition Union, is the most dangerous of the new State government? It is tantament day. That doctrine once established-we to a claim of right in the President to nullfy all the constitutions and all the laws of the second States, assuming sovereign warn the people in time-there will be nothing of civil liberty left worth preserving. It upturns the very foundation of our repower into his own bands, and then doling it out to his faithful followers as European publican form of government, changes its monarchs grant privileges to their dutitul

ment. stated to have been 50,500, one-tenth of and in order to attract their attention par- which is 5,050. General Banks is satisfied ticularly to it, and point out to them the that more than one-tenth desire to accept the President's plan—say 6,000 or the 44,-500? If the lutter, how comes it that the lish from the Washington Constitutional 6.(100) have power to impose a government Union, letter four, one of a series, written upon them? In they not derive the power om the President? If not whence comes by Hon. Amos Kendall, once the bosom

tion between a loyal and disloyal popula-It is the sworn duty of the President to There is a combined and crushing movement here,—with branches in all the of the State. There was nothing in the Conarmies—to forge news, especially war news, stitution and laws of Louisiana prior to We now have in detail an outline of the process to be followed in organizing new State governments upon the plan prescribed by the President. A third and perbed by the President. A third and perbed by the State of Louisians is in the state machine and used it to destroy the state machine and the state of the state and used it to destroy the state of the state and used it to destroy the state machine and the state and used it to destroy Hence the myth you have been having from Whahington, of the rebels laying down their arms, accepting the Proclamation, &c. Hence, too, the report of rebel bed by the President. A third and perhaps half of the State of Louisiana is in possion of the Union forces commanded by General Banks. By order of the President, that General, instead of employing himself and the troops under his command in clearing the balance of the State of armed rebels, their legitimate duty, is busying himself in getting up new civil institutions. He had issued a proclamation of which the following extract contains the essential parts, viz:

Headquarters Department of the United States.—

Headquarters Department of the Greekent, the government of the United States.—

Mow, what was the duty of this government? Simply to rescue the State machine and used it to destroy the government of the United States.—

Mow, what was the duty of this government? Simply to rescue the State machine and used it to destroy the government of the United States.—

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Mow, what was the duty of this government? Simply to rescue the State machine and used it to destroy the government of the Juniced States.—

Mow, what was the duty of this government? Simply to rescue the State machine and used it to destroy the government of the United States.—

Mow, what was the duty of this government? Simply to rescue the State machine and used it to destroy the government? Simply to rescue the State machine and used it to destroy the government? hunger and starvation. It is well known Hence, the rebel armies are often in difficulties, while the people have enough to eat. The great interests, political and spec-ulative, now engaged in deceiving and duping the Northern people, are almost irre-sistible.— Washington cor. N. Y. Express. is exhausted. But what is our President and said to his chattering wife.

"SLAVERY MUST DIE." assemble in the election process is designed days of the Know Nothings until its recupited by law, or at such places is may be read turned by the Federal arms, beying governed to the places is may be read turned to the first turned turned turned to the first turned turned turned to the first turned much exercise-accept it very gladiy. It from a re-ponsibility which they gladly shirk. Yet, apart from the visible fact, that we lived, with slavery, a happy, prosperous and contented nation for a hundred year,-which one would think ought 40 be slavery, but something else, which caused our troubless-apart from this, the experi-ence of the world, ethnological science, the optiction is dense, it is impossible to enranchize them, and not give thein equal the same degree and kind of force which section the success must exist for and therefore act on the successful party. All of these propositions are capable of such inexact science. They are supported by reason, science, experiment, history -every more than mere statements of results. the cruel and wicked philanthropists.

Pending the consideration in the United tates Senate, of the B li to Promote Eu-Mr. Stevens and the New Lagland politierms It is for the purpose of dividing the men gie it, he who would serve his country , bost must be above personal confiderations.
He did not believe there would be an early to vote, however qualified under the Constitution and laws of the State. All are to be disfianchised, whether loyal or disboyal, who will not take the prescribed oath.

He calls upon his voters thus qualified to hold a State election, and tells them what of the meaning that the Constitution is borders, is the control of the more excused of coercive power by the so in 1845, on the annexation of Texas. It has been a prominent plan in the minds of not believe such a doctrine if I found it in the Row Eagland to the Rolle of the Bible if I sympathy of their constituents; and, also believed it contained such doctrine," is the sympathy of their constituents; and, also believed it contained such doctrine, is the frequent assertion of this supremacy on the frequent assertion of this supremacy on the propositions abhorrent. It never has been a prominent plan in the deleast of 1814, almost commonly called "orthodox." "I would not be live such a doctrine if I found it in the Rolle if I sympathy of their constituents; and, also believed it contained such doctrine, is the sympathy of their constituents; and, also believed it contained such doctrine, is the sympathy of their constituents. The fact that the prossitions abhorrent it never has been a prominent plan in the deleast of 1814, almost commonly called "orthodox." "I would not be lived it orthodox." "I would not be able to a sympathy of their constituents; and, also believed it contained such doctrine if I found it in the Rolle if I sympathy or it is the sympathy of their constituents; and, also believed it contained such doctrine. The fact that the Rolle is in the ground of the minds of the Bible if I sympathy or it is the sympathy of their constituents; and, also believed it contained such doctrine. The fact that the Rolle is in the ground of the minds of the mind should not be. He would go as far as the propositions abhorrent, it never has been hips of religious teachers. The fact that the members from loyal States whose sod had lost sight of, and has always been repro- B ble does condemn many of the favorite in those respects to the State Constitution.

He designates the time and places for holding the election.

He declares that the persons then and the exercise of powers clearly not within the election of the exercise of powers clearly not within the elected shall be for the time being.

The declares that the persons then and there elected shall be for the time being.

The declares that the persons then and there elected shall be for the time being.

The declares that the persons then and the rederal Gov.

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The declares that the persons then and the rederal Gov.

The declares that the persons then and the rederal Gov.

The declares that the persons then and the following the could not consent to the hope that better times might come is made and the following the declares that the made of the more declared whenever calamities have created doctrines and practices of modern radical
tion.

The declares that the persons then and the federal Gov.

The declares that the persons the and the federal Gov.

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The declares that the made doctrines and turned the made doctrines a there elected shall be for the time being "He conditions of the State."

To make sure that none without the Presidential qualification shall vote, he commits the remarkation of the state. the Rebellion. We should not perpetrate knew this from unequivocal evidence."—that he church we find men seeking introveracts like that recently perpetrated by that. He afterwards, in a letter to Mr. Ous and man latter on the James River, where he others, who denied his assertions, furnished sent transports and seized the grain and the evidence on which they were based, similar truth that they do not be sufficient to the sent transports and seized the grain and

pork of a widow, and then announced the and on the 21st December, 1823, he writes enterprise as a great Union victory. We to Gov. Plumer of New Hamp-hird thus: would be obliged to conquer our own prejuckers before we could conquer the South.

A wir of conquest was always informable, the mand the position of the secoled states renand the position of the secoled states rendered to Chrom as desirable to them as the wire all its content of the secoled states rendered to Chrom as desirable to them as the wire all its position of the secoled states rendered to Chrom as desirable to them as the wire all its position of the secoled states rendered to Chrom as desirable to them as the wire the state was a be reposition of the second states rendered to Chrom as desirable to them as the state was a second state of the second states rendered to Chrom as desirable to them as the state was be repositioned to be second states and many worthy, noble
to the second states rendered to Chrom as desirable to them as the state was be repositioned to be second states and many worthy, noble
that the second states rendered to Chrom as desirable to them as the state of the second states rendered to Chrom as desirable to the second states rendered to Chrom as desirable to the second states rendered to Chrom as desirable to the second states rendered to Chrom as desirable to the second states rendered to Chrom as desirable to the second states rendered to Chrom as desirable to the second states rendered to Chrom as desirable to the second states rendered to Chrom as desirable to the second states rendered to Chrom as desirable to the second states rendered to Chrom as desirable to the second states rendered to Chrom as desirable to the second states rendered to Chrom as desirable to the second states rendered to Chrom as desirable to the second states rendered to Chrom as desirable to the second states rendered to Chrom as desirable to the second states rendered to Chrom as desirable to the second states rendered to Chrom as desirable to the second states rendered to Chrom as desirable to the second states rendered to Chrom as desirable t denot to make it, as we have in mockery cold, "conform to the will of the property."

The tells them he will be representation, the number of delegates and the details of election."

To cap the climax of these assumptions of power over State voters and State insti
To make it, as we have in mockery that it is to be supported as a sumption of power over State voters and State insti
The Have the Common as desirable to them as with all its particulars. It think, though I tian church, and many worthy, noble am not sure, that it was he who named to me the writer of the plur by which the separation was to be effected with three the latternatives of boan larve. It is possible, the latternatives of boan larve. It is possible, the latternatives of boan larve. The Hudson. That is, the Northern Consideration has a second lakely to be one of prevailing institute property was to extend at a small by the latter in the latternative in the latternative of the Northern Consideration was to be effected with three the possible.

The Hudson. That is, the Northern Consideration was to be considered as a sumption of power over State voters and State institute time it was known that the property of the result of the resu the prople of that unfortunate section of federacy was to extend, it it would be filelity in our country. the country regard the rebel rule, on the found practicable, so as to include Mary the year 1864 will probably witness the whole, as preferable to the kind of treat. Jand. This was the maximum. The Hudson ment they have received at the hands of that is, New England and a part of New crisis of our fate as an ation. We are pressthe Union dorces in East Tenne-see. It York, was the minimum. The Su-quehau-ing on the old track of the French infidela

the Union dorees in East Tennessee. It York, was the minimum. The stigntening of the settled military policy of the government is applied to all sections of the South without reference to the disposition of the inhabitants toward the Union or the confederacy. Our armies are

Tork, was the minimum. The stigntening in now living upon anything they can find in East Tennessee, and some of the richest people in that section are subsisting upon the construction for union of the section are subsisting upon that section are subsisting upon that section are subsisting upon the formula of the section are subsisting upon that section are subsisting upon the section are subsistent as the section are subsisting upon the section are subsistent as the them from the federal commissariat. We have seen Union citizens from Eist Tennessee who declare that the people of that section suffer very much more under the out in practice. But as the bolder of their Upon sway that they did under the rebel leaders have frequently avowed—but what rule; that there is no discrimination made the blind Middle-States' people wittuly between Union citizens and rebel residents; persist in not believing—their object has that they are described the city of the control of the control

by the robels have been impoverished by If the old Union is to be restored, we the action of the Union commanders. It must consent, however discordant to our is, of course, difficult to discriminate; but feelings it may be, that slavery must yet it is very hard that the people of loyal East, live awhile, till it runs its natural course.— If the designs of these people are to be radical heresies, faithless, and rather given and with as much military severity, as the carried out—if the old Union is not to be to thinking that we may have all been people of intensely disloyal South Carolina. restored—then, and then only, is a new wrong in our religious ideas and education. cessity that "slavery must die."

being manufactured of wood, cotton or linen, and comprised in a package not ex-ceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to tians, into every sort of skepticism, and any noncommissioned officer or private serving in the armies of the United States, may be transmitted in the mails of the United States at the rate of eight cents, to be in all cases prepaid, for every four ounces, or any fraction thereof, subject to such regun here, among all well-informend men, that tions as the Postmaster General may pre-provisions are plenty enough South. The scribe." Other materials than those

thereof Louisville man put some \$2,500 in greenbacks in the chimney of his sitting room, thinking it would be safe from rob-bers there. His wife, in a fit of tenderness, kindled a fire so as to give her lord and master a cheery welcome, and the green-"I love thee still," as the quiet bushacks were burnt up.

per annum.

warnings unbeeded until the enfostrophe became so imminent that it seemed next to impossible to avoid it. It has not been difficult to see the points of attack on the necessary preliminary to permanent pence. Union, where Abolitionists have worked with all their forces. When the war began they were disappointed. A war for the Union was not what they wanted. It will be remembered that they were advocates of the right of secession, and in their principal organ-strongly maintained the "go in peace" doctrine. A separation of the States would have satisfied their immediate demands, but they would probably have advocated a war and invasion of the Southern States at a later period for the purpose of effecting the destruction of playeholders, against whomrelieves their consciences and their brains their animosity was fierce. For it must be horne in mind that the real animus of Abolitionism has always been hatred to the slaveholder, and not love for the slave,-The war coming on, it was the Abolitionists' rather a strong argument that it was not plan to prevent its remaining a wor for the Union and convert it into a war for abolition. The determination of the whole body of history of the Constitution, all show three Abolitionists, origin and recent, is openly things: Inst-That two riess, one an arowed to be anti-Union now. A conditioninferior and the other a sujction race, cannot live as equals in the same political, at Union of some sort is held out as a community. Scooling-first wherea slave pretence on which to rest the claim of Unionism. That it is but a pretence needs no proof. But while all this has been so , political rights. And thursho—That an attempt to alter the condition of twelve infilions of people against their will, has but rarely succeeded, and when it has it has been guarded, ror have men seen the steal-through the successful power, for the teason that the successful power is the successful power in the teason that the successful power is the teason that the other grand object to attack, the American church, has not the successful power in the teason that the successful power is the teason that the price of the liberture of the successful power is the teason that the price of the successful power is the teason that the price of the liberture of the successful power is the teason that the price of the liberture of made to destroy it, suntil now the effects begin to be visible, and the blindest must open their eyes to the painful reality. In many directions we find the unity of the demonstration as rarely falls to the lot of church broken up and the fragments arraved on one or the other side of political or national questions. In many pulpits, influence which appeals to man's reason.— or national questions. In many pulpits, It is, however, obvious that the contracted North, South, East and West, we hear de-Emits of newspaper writing must exclude runguation instead of instruction, war instead of peace. The clergy have, in a They have, however, secured the assent of instead of peace. The ctergy have, in a all the wise and the moderate, of all sive vast degree, lost their hold on the affections and the respect of the people. The most No one knows these things better than exciting political meetings are held in churches on Sundays, and the harangues h tenents, Mr. Carlisle, of Va., said:

"In these unhappy times, when good men are indicted odious and bad men popular, government in which they shall have the when great men are made little and little preponderating political influence, that evidences of a dangerous change. The interest home most large annular country. they thus insi ton the destruction of slavery. fidelity which is preached from pulpits,
This has been the continued object of the New Englanders, from immediately after applauded in newspapers, and instilled into He did not believe there would be an early new tangianters, from immediately after the minds of the people, young and old, is that the starvation on which the rebels had present hour. It was openly avowed in becoming more open, unblushing, and defi-17.55, in 18 3-4, on the acquestion of Louis ant. The supremacy, of reason over the to result in an early death. [Lighter] Sana, in the Embargo years of 1807-8. Bible is asserted in hundreds of pulpits in the gloom of the deleas of 1814, almost

> ed as a soldier, may go to the field of battie with fierce hatred of the foe, and return to teach people the blessings of the pure in

> the absolute in-paration of the Bible as the

ideas on this and kindred subjects, that it is not strange to find the minds of all the people, even of those not tinctured with How much further this is to go in the year and years to come, no man can foresee; but has signed the act recently passed by Contains, that it will go on to the juin of the church gress, providing that "articles of clothing, and the people, is but too plain, unless there be a sudden pause in the present. especially into the practice of making religion subservient to politics.- Journal of

So severe has been the overthrow of old

heart and the peace makers.

Prolonging the War .- The Albany Argus truly says that there is no other explanaprovisions are pienty enough South. The scribe." Other materials than those truly says that there is no other explana-trouble of the rebel armies is in their cur-specified, if sent by mail, must be pre-rency. The rebel money is sibled, that the paid by stamps at letter rates—three trainings will not sell their produce for it.— prents for every half ounce or fraction deliberate divisor to produce the rest. prevent the possibility of peace until atter

the re-election of Lincoln.

President Lincoln is avowedly the candidate of the Radicals, and was recently presented as such by Wendell Phillips. depends for re election upon the votes of the Army, and of the spurious Electoral Colleges in the second States. Peace, even through victory, and the return of the so It is estimated that the cost per man South to its allegance, would thwart all of the army is nearly if not quite \$2,500 auch calculations. Hence the postar of protracting the war.