



The Democrat

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.
TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, March 8, 1865.

WILLIAM LARKINS and his accomplices, in the murder of Isaac Sickler, are still kept under the civil authorities of this County, under the pretence that he will be tried by military law, which our rulers give us to understand, has superseded the civil laws. Does any sane man doubt that we are the servile subjects of a military despot? Mark the contrast. But a few months since, a nigger deserter while in the act of deserting was shot by those who had him in charge.—The military authorities very properly refused to interfere. The civil laws were enforced and the offender is now expiating his offence in the penitentiary.

A few days since a deputy Provost Marshal with three or four reckless vagabonds, in making a triumphal tour through our county, out of mere wantonness, and with out the slightest provocation or justification, shoot down in the road a peaceable, unarmed citizen. In this case the functions of the civil law are suspended! The victim was only a white man, and a democrat!

The murderer will probably have a mock military trial, and will, doubtless, be fully acquitted; and turned loose upon society to continue his pistol practice upon other human targets.—Being careful, only, not to injure nigger deserters.

The inaugural address of President Lincoln which we publish in to day's paper is a very unimportant document. It will hardly be worth preservation as a state paper. The Philadelphia Age, in speaking of it says:

It has been looked for by the public with less interest than is usually exhibited, even in ordinary times, in regard to a public expression from the pen or lips, of a President of the United States.—This indifference is attributable, probably, to the fact that the people know too well how utterly his practice has been at variance with the professions he made in his first inaugural, to have any confidence in his utterance now. It was expected, however, that he would make some attempt to excuse his violations of the Constitution which he had sworn to support, and his abandonment of principles which he had solemnly put forth as his rule of conduct. In lieu of any such attempt, however, he has given us the mere trash to which we refer our readers as unworthy of comment. In regard to the wide gulf between the professions in his first inaugural and his practices ever since, he has attempted no explanation. He had nothing to say, and he has said it.

"Andy Johnson's" election to the vice Presidency, seems to have tickled him, immensely. The Andy Johnson of former days, and the one of to day, afforded him a pleasing subject of contemplation and a fruitful theme for an address. The ambassadors and foreign ministers to whom he exhibited himself as the second "great Mogul" of this country, must have been strongly reminded of the famous nursery rhyme.

"Little Jacky Horner sat in the corner,
Eating a piece of pie,
Stuck in his thumb, pulled out a plum,
And said: 'what a great boy am I!'"

A SAD CASE.—Six years ago, one of the leading men in the United States Senate, was James S Green, of Missouri. Every observer of passing events in the political history of the country, will remember his signal triumph in a bad case, during the debate on the Le-compton question. He was the only man who, by common consent, got the upper hand of Douglas in that memorable discussion and but for him, the Southenors would have made a poor show just then. There seemed to be a bright future opening for him, but like too many others similarly situated, he thought no man could rise in the world of politics without passing a good deal of time in the bar rooms of Washington. To day, as I was walking down Pennsylvania avenue, I passed a wretched looking man, stupidly drunk, his face horribly disfigured, as if he had just emerged from a street fight, both his eyes blackened and swollen, his clothing covered with mud and dirt—the cynocure of all eyes, and the laughing stock of the shoe-blacks. I asked who it was, and I was told it was "Jim Green, of Missouri." Alas, how the mighty, have fallen!—*Cm. Commercial.*

The following is from a speech of Mr Senator Saulsbury of Delaware, who says he has it from a letter from a distinguished gentleman in New Orleans to a personal and political friend of the President's in Washington: "A few days ago I was shown an official report to the military head of this department, General Banks, exhibiting the ghastly return of eighty thousand slaves having perished since the Federal occupation of the smaller moiety of this Commonwealth.—This is equal to fifty per cent. of the entire slave population of the section of the country embraced in the return."

The associates in persecution Col North—M. M. Jones and Levi Cohn—have been unconditionally discharged from Carrol prison by order of the War Department.—We hope the time may come when Stanton and all the shoddy scoundrels concerned in the persecution of these men will get their just deserts in some form of rigorous punishment.

Why is the devil a gentleman? Because the imp of darkness could not be impo-lite.

Interesting Questions and Answers relative to the 7.30 U. S. Loan.

Mr. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, who for so long a time had the management of the popular 500 million 5.20 Loan, has just been appointed by Secretary Fessenden, the General Agent to dispose of the only popular Loan now offered for sale by the Government viz: the "SEVEN THIRTY."

In entering upon his duties he desires to answer plainly the large number of questions daily and hourly propounded to him, so that his fellow countrymen may all understand what this "Seven Thirty Loan" is—what are its peculiar merits,—how they can subscribe for or obtain the notes, &c.

1st Question. Why is this Loan called the "Seven Thirty" Loan?

Answer. It bears Interest, in currency, at the rate of Seven Dollars and thirty cents, each year, on every hundred dollars; making the interest as follows:

One cent per day on each	\$ 50 note.
Two cents " "	" 100 "
Ten " " "	" 500 "
Twenty " " "	" 1,000 "
One dollar " " "	" 5,000 "

2d Question. When and how can they be obtained?

Answer. They are for sale, at par, and accrued interest, by all Sub Treasurers National and other Banks, and all Bankers and Bankers.

3d Question. When is the interest payable and how can it be collected?

Answer. The Coupons or Interest Tickets are due 15th of February and 15th of August in each year, and be cut off from the note, and will be cashed by any Sub Treasurer, U. S. Depository, National or other Bank or Banker.

4th Question. When must the Government pay off these 7.30s?

Answer. They are due in two years and a half from the 15th February, 1865; viz: on the 15th of August, 1867.

5th Question. Must I receive back my money so soon as 1867?

Answer. No! not unless you yourself prefer to do so—the Law gives you the right to demand from the Government, at that time, either your money or an equal amount at par, of the famous and popular 5.20 Gold Bearing 5 per cent Loan.

6th Question. How much do you consider this privilege of conversion, into 5.20 Loan to be worth?

Answer. 6.20s bearing Gold Interest from 1st of November, are to-day worth 9 per cent, premium. If they are worth no more at the end of the two years and a half, when you have a right to them, than they now are, this premium added to the interest you receive, will give you at least 10 per cent. per annum for your money—but the opinion is that they will be worth more than 6 per cent. premium at that time.

7th Question. What other advantage is there in investing in the 7.30 Loan?

Answer. It cannot be taxed by States, Counties, or Cities, and this adds from one to three per cent. per annum to the net income of the holder, according to the rate of taxation in various localities. All bonds and stocks, except those of the United States, and all mortgages, &c., are taxed, not only by the Government, but by States, Counties and Cities.

8th question. How does the Government raise the money to pay the interest, and is it safe and sure?

Answer. The Government collects, by taxes, internal revenue, and duties on imports, fully three hundred millions each year. This is nearly three times as much as is needed to pay the interest on all the debts, and as soon as the war is ended, the amount not needed to pay the interest will be used in paying off the debt. Our Government has twice paid off all its debt, and can easily do so again. The interest is sure to be paid promptly, and the debt itself is the very safest investment in the world. It is as safe as a mortgage on a good farm, and pays a better interest. It is, in fact, a *First Mortgage* on all lands, all incomes, all railroad and canal bonds, and bank or other stocks, mortgages, &c.

Nothing can be safer, for we are all bound for it, and all that we have is firmly held for the payment of principal and interest. How foolish those people are, who keep their gold and greenbacks piled and locked up, or purchase mortgages or railroad stocks and bonds, which pay only 5 or 6 per cent. inst, while these Seven-Thirties pay (counting the premium on Five-Twenties,) over ten per cent., and are so much safer and surer.

9th Question. How many Seven-Thirties are there, and how much remains unsold?

Answer. There are only about three hundred and twenty-five millions authorized by law, and only about one hundred and ninety millions remain unsold.

10th Question. How long will it take you to sell the balance?

Answer. There are about 800 National Banks all engaged in selling them; also a large number of the old banks, and at least three thousand private bankers and brokers, special agents will be engaged in all parts of the country in disposing of them to the people.

11th Question. How long will it take to sell the whole?

Answer. In less than three months they will be all sold, and will no doubt then sell at a premium, as was the case with the old Seven-Thirties, the first Twenty-Year Loan, and the Five-Twenties.

The above question and answers, it is believed, will give full information to all. If not, the General Subscription Agent, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell the Loan, will be glad to answer all questions, and to furnish the Seven-Thirties in small or large sums (as the notes are issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and 5,000.) and to render it easy for all to subscribe, thus fulfilling the instructions of Mr. Fessenden, who earnestly desires that the people of the whole land, (as well as the capitalists,) shall have every opportunity afforded them of obtaining a portion of this most desirable investment.

LET NONE DELAY, BUT SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE, THROUGH THE NEAREST RESPONSIBLE BANK OR BANKERS.

Troops at Election.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

The President has signed and approved the act to prevent officers of the army and navy, and other persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, from interfering in elections in the States.—No troops or armed men are to be brought to the polls unless it shall be necessary to repel armed enemies or to keep the peace; nor shall it be lawful for any officer to prescribe or fix by proclamation, or order, or otherwise, the qualifications of voters, or in any manner interfere with the free right of suffrage. Officers so offending are liable to indictment for misdemeanor, and on conviction, to be fined not exceeding \$5,000, and suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than three months nor more than five years, at the discretion of the court, any person so convicted shall moreover be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit or trust, under the Government of the United States. Other guards are thrown around the elective franchise.

Why was not the foregoing act passed before the late election? Was it because bayonets, "troops and armed men" were necessary at these elections to secure the re-election of Lincoln and the triumph of Abolitionism? Was it because certain States could not be relied upon by the party in power as certain for the Administration, unless the polls were guarded by Government soldiers? Was it because without military interference Lincoln could not have been re-elected?—Was it because in certain States a large majority of the legal voters were known Democrats and hence military orders and proclamations must be resorted to prescribing the qualification of voters, by which Democratic voters would be denied the right of voting?

Had the foregoing act been passed prior to the late election, and its provisions honestly enforced, Gen. McClellan would to-morrow be inaugurated as President, elected by a majority of the legal votes of these States, and the next Congress would have been composed of a majority of Democrats, who would have represented the real sentiments and principles of the people.

Now that Lincoln is re-elected, and the next Congress secured to the interests of Abolitionism, they attempt to humbug the people by passing the above act to prevent frauds and violence at elections.—*Danville Intelligencer.*

The House has passed the bill amendatory of the Enrollment Act. Its provisions are as follows:

All persons mustered into service are to be credited to sub-districts in which they reside or are enrolled.

Credits for all excess of service furnished in enlistments for not less than three months will be credited on future quotas.

All persons of foreign birth who have resided in the United States for three years before coming of age made liable to the draft.

The mustering in of a substitute releases the principal from military service for the term for which he was drafted. Any person who has been or may be drafted for one year, but who has furnished an acceptable substitute for three years, shall be exempt for this period of time.

Substitute brokers must receive authority from the Government and give bonds in \$50,000 for the faithful performance of their duties.

A principal who puts in an insufficient substitute is allowed 30 days to supply another.

In addition to other legal penalties for the crime of desertion from military or naval service; all persons who have deserted who shall not return or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily, relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship, and their rights to become citizens; and all persons who shall hereafter desert on being duly enrolled, or shall depart from the jurisdiction and go beyond the limits of the United States with intent to avoid the draft duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section, and the President is authorized to issue his proclamation that he will pardon those who return and serve out their original time. This act is to take effect from and after its passage, and nothing therein is to operate to depart from, or interfere with, or postpone the pending draft or, the quotas assigned therefrom.

STEALING CHURCH BELLS.—One of the bells which merrily rang in honor of the anti-slavery amendment, in Fitchburg, Mass., formerly occupied a place in the tower of an Episcopal Church in Louisiana, where it dinged for the slaveholders.

We clip the above note of jubilation from one of our abolition exchanges. Since the war begun 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 plates shine on many a Yankee's sideboards; stolen pianos jingle out of tune in many a Yankee's 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.—*San. Intelligencer*

The suburbs of Washington are described by a correspondent there to be a "hell of hells." The poor negroes run off from Maryland and Virginia, exist there in huts dens for a brief space and then die by hundreds. The wretched darkeys are shunned by every body; the women drink and do worse, and the children perish of cold and hunger. Their former condition of slavery was a heavenly lot compared with their present miserable struggle to live in freedom.

Gen. Lew. Wallace has been relieved from the command at Baltimore, and Brig. Gen. Morris, for several years in command of Fort McKenry, has been appointed to fill his place.

President Lincoln's Inaugural Address.

Fellow Countrymen: At this second appearing to take the oath of the presidential office, there is less occasion for an extended address than there was at the first. Then a statement somewhat in detail of a course to be pursued seemed fitting and proper. Now at the expiration of four years, during which public declarations have been constantly called forth on every point and phase of that great contest which still absorbs the attention and engrosses the energy of the nation, little that is new could be presented.

The progress of our arms, upon which all else chiefly depends, is as well known to the public as to myself, and it is, I trust, reasonably satisfactory and encouraging to all.

With high hope for the future, no prediction in regard to it is ventured. On the occasion corresponding to this four years ago, all thoughts were anxiously directed to an impending civil war. All dreaded it, All sought to avert it.

While the inaugural address was being delivered from this place, devoted altogether to the saving of the Union without war, insurgent agents were in the city seeking to destroy it without war—seeking to dissolve the Union and divide the effects by negotiation.

Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would make war rather than let the nation survive; and the other would accept war rather than perish—and the war came. One-eighth of the whole population were colored slaves not distributed generally over the Union, but localized in the Southern part of it.

These slaves constituted a peculiar and beneficial interest. All knew that this interest was somehow the cause of the war.—To strengthen, perpetuate and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would send the Union even by war; while the government claimed no right to do more than to restrict the territorial enlargement of it.

Neither party expected for the war the magnitude nor the duration which it has already attained. Neither anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with or even before the conflict itself should cease. Each looked for an easier triumph, and a result less fundamental and astounding. Both read the same Bible and pray to the same God, and each invokes His aid against the other. It may seem strange that any men should dare to ask a just God's assistance in writing their bread from the sweat of other men's faces.

But let us judge not that we be not judged. The prayers of both could not be answered; that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has his own purposes. "Woe unto the world because of offenses, for it must needs be that offenses come; but woe to that man by whom the offense cometh."

If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offenses which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which, having continued through His appointed time, He now wills to remove, and that he gives to both North and South this terrible war as the woe to those by whom the offense came, shall we discern therein any departure from these divine attributes which the believers in a loving God always ascribe to him? Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war, may speedily pass away.

Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, "the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether."

With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, let us strive to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wound; to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan; to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

Vice President, Andrew Johnston's Address.

By the choice of the people, he said, he had been made presiding officer of this body, and is presenting himself here, in obedience to the behests of the Constitution of the United States, it would perhaps not be out of place to remark just here what a striking thing the Constitution was. It was a Constitution of the people of the country, and under it here to day, before the American Senate he felt he was a man and an American citizen. He had a proud illustration of the fact that under the Constitution a man could rise from the ranks to occupy the second place in the gift of the American people and of the American Government.

Those of us who have labored our whole lives for the establishment of a free government know how to cherish its great blessings. He would say to Senators and others before him, to the Supreme Court which sat before him, that they all got their power from the people of this country; and, turning toward Mr. Chase, Mr. Johnson said: "And your Excellency, your position depends upon the people." "And I will say to you, Mr. Secretary Seward, and to you, Mr. Secretary Stanton, and to you, Mr. Secretary Wells, I would say, you all derive your powers from the people."

Mr. Jackson then remarked that the great element of vitality in this government was its nearness and proximity to the people.—He wanted to say to all who heard him, in the face of the American people, that all power was derived from the people. He would say in the hearing of the foreign ministers, for he was going to tell the truth here to day, that he was derived from the people. He would say in the hearing of the foreign

ministers, for he was going to tell the truth here to day, that he was plebeian and thanked God for it. It was the popular heart of this nation that was beating to sustain the Cabinet officers and the President of the United States. It was a strange occasion that called forth a plebeian like him to tell such things as these.

Mr. Johnson then adverted to affairs in Tennessee, and the abolition of slavery there. He thanked God that Tennessee was a State in the Union, and had never been out. The State Government had been discontinued for a time—there had been an interregnum—a hiatus—but she had never been out of the Union. He stood here to day as her representative. On this day she would elect a Governor and a Legislature, and she would very soon send Senators and members to Congress.

VENDORS PAY FOR STAMPS.—By the following decision of the Supreme Court of this State announced by Chief Justice Woodward on the 25th inst, it will be seen that it is held that the vendor of land by articles of agreement, must pay the stamp expenses:

Callaghan et al vs. McCreeley et al. The only question upon this whether vendor or vendee of land by articles of agreement is to pay for the stamp which the act of Congress of July 1st, 1862, requires to be affixed to the title deed. The Court decides that from the act of Congress itself it seems clear that it is the duty of the vendor to add the stamp to his deed and of course to buy and pay for it if the vendee have not expressly agreed to do this for him. * * It is plain that the plaintiffs having furnished and affixed the stamp to their deed had no right to charge the defendants with the price of it. The stamp was essential to qualify the plaintiffs to perform what they had agreed to make. Judgment reversed and judgment is entered for defendants for costs.

IMPORTANT TO LANDLORDS.—The revenue stamps required on landlords' and tenants' agreements are not "fifty cents" as formerly, but materially changed by the last act of Congress as follows:

"Lease, agreement, memorandum or contract for the hire, use, or rent of any land, tenement, or portion thereof where the rent or rental value is three hundred dollars, per annum or less fifty cents: where the rent or rental value exceeds the sum of three hundred dollars per annum for each additional two hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of three hundred, fifty cents."—All agreements, leases, &c., not stamped in conformity with said act are void.

STAMP DUTIES.—All business men should have an official schedule of stamp duties; and for the benefit of farmers and others who have little occasion to use stamps, we append a list of those most commonly used:

Agreements or Appraisement, five cts. each sheet of paper to be stamped.
Leases, five cents, for all rents not over \$100 and five cents for each additional \$100 or any fraction thereof.
Orders for payment of money, two cts. if the sum be over \$10.
Receipts, for money received, if over \$20, or for the delivery of any property, two cts.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY BODY.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that on and after the 1st of February, 1865, persons executing receipts for the delivery of any property must affix a two cent stamp to such receipts and cancel the same, otherwise they will be prosecuted for the penalty of \$22 incurred under section 158 of the set of June 30, 1864. Receipts for the delivery of coal, wood, &c., will it appears, require a stamp hereafter.

NEW JERSEY, the only Democratic State in the Union, is the only State that is out of debt, and with a balance on hand.—Governor Parker's Message, delivered yesterday to the Legislature, shows that the total income for the last fiscal year amounted to \$583,683.28, while the expenses were \$496,410.18, leaving \$136,273.10 in the Treasury.—The State also has a claim of \$940,037 against the United States Government for money expended in raising troops. Governor Parker urges fidelity to the Democratic principles as the best means of restoring the Union, to which he pledged the unalterable devotion of the Democracy.

A SAUCY UPSTART.—The United States Senators of the new State of Nevada were sworn in and took their places on the 1st inst. The people they represent are decidedly independent. Having plenty of gold, Nevada feels big and nullifies. She is "disloyal" enough not to like greenbacks, and "traitorously depreciates the currency." In that State, as in California, the man who insists upon making payments in greenbacks is posted in handbills and advertisements; and the State Legislature has done worse things than this, and passed an act enforcing the payment of contracts in gold. This is flat nullification. What shall be done with the culprit?

THE COLORED PEOPLE IN SAVANNAH.—There are six churches for colored people in Savannah. The pastors of four of them have always been colored men. Three of these Churches are decidedly very fine edifices, and cost not less than ten thousand dollars each.—And all this in a section of country where the Abolitionists have persisted, for years, in telling the Northern people that the religious instruction of the blacks was prohibited as a crime?

HOW LONG EVE THE FIRST WOMAN LIVED, we know not. It is a curious fact that in sacred history, the age, death and birth of only one woman—Sarah, the wife of Abraham—is distinctly noted. Woman's age ever since appears not to have been a subject for history or discussion.

Butler vs. Grant.—In his speech at Lowell, Massachusetts, (which is now the valorous Butler's headquarters) Butler said in defence of his Dutch Gap canal failure:—"The explosion did not perhaps make so large a hole as No. 10, the mine at Petersburg, but he had not filled it with American, dead and until it ran blood." Is that loyal?

A widow of forty-one years has just had her broken heart healed by a verdict of two thousand dollars from an unfaithful lover of 80, in Wayne county, Ohio.

Gen. Meade has been removed from the command of the army of the Potomac.—Bad terms between him and Gen. Grant is assigned as the cause, though his want of abolition sentiments has no doubt had much to do with it. Gen. Sheridan, is his successor.

Suggestions for a Draft.

Since the authorities have discovered that men who are drafted and are unfit for soldiers may yet be made to serve their country as hospital nurses and various other capacities. I have reflected deeply upon the subject, and am at length enabled to submit the following suggestions, which the government is at liberty to adopt or reject as it pleases:

It is a well known fact that blind men have the sense of touch more fully developed than those who can see. Draft a few regiments of blind men to feel the position and strength of the enemy. No exemptions granted on the ground that they "can't see it."

Blind and lame men might be drafted together, the blind men to go in battle carrying the lame on their backs.

Men who have lost one or even both of their arms, should no longer be exempt.—Government is prepared to arm any quantity of men on the shortest possible notice.

Idiot's shouldn't be debared the privilege of serving their country in the ranks, whom we have so many among our generals.

Draft all in the lunatic asylum—the madder they get the better they fight.

Men who have aged and infirm mothers dependent upon them for support, should no longer be exempt. They can send the old women to the poor house—most of them do any how.

Dumb men ought to make the most serviceable soldiers, as they can't cry "quarter," their motto must be no "surrender."

It is absurd to exempt fat men, they are well calculated to fill up the depleted ranks of the army. If you want to crush the enemy by precipitating upon them large bodies of troops, let fat men be drafted by all means.

Confirmed drunks have been objected to because they are not so anxious to whip the enemy as they are to have the enemy treat. A regiment of them armed with rifle whisky, and sustained by a battery of delirium tremens, would do great execution—to somebody.

I have not heretofore favored the idea of drafting the other sex, but a brigade of old maids would certainly be useful in repulsing the enemy. They are sometimes good in an attack.

By all means draft Congressmen. They might do a little good in the army, and they are of no possible good where they are.

Editors of war newspapers should be drafted in a body. They have penned war articles so long they should be themselves penned by the "Articles of War."

Conscript all lawyers—their charges would be most disastrous to the enemy.

PENSIONS.—As an item of news we submit the following in regard to pensions. Cut it out for future reference. Those entitled to pensions, are:

First: Invalids, disabled since March 4, 1864, in the military or naval service of the United States, while in the line of duty.

Second: Widows of officers, soldiers or seamen who have died of wounds received, or disease contracted in the service as above.

Third: Children under sixteen years of age, of either of the aforesaid deceased persons, if there is no widow surviving or from the time of the widow's re-marriage.

Fourth: Mothers of officers, soldiers or seamen, deceased as aforesaid mentioned, and who are dependent upon their son for support in whole or in part.

Fifth: Sisters under sixteen years of age, dependent upon said deceased brother, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are none of the last three classes above mentioned.

Invalids and friends of deceased soldiers are reminded that in order to have said pension commence when the service terminated, the application must be made within one year of the discharge of the invalid or the decease of the officer, soldier or seaman, as the case may be.

Rates of Pension—Lieutenant Colonel, and officers of higher rank, \$30 per month; Major, \$25 per month; Captain, \$20 per month; First Lieut., \$18 per month; Second Lieut., \$16 per month; and all enlisted men \$9 per month.

Only one full pension will be allowed to the relatives of the deceased soldier, and in the order of precedence as given above.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.—The Abolitionists and the Administration are in ecstasies over what they call the late amendment to the Constitution. It was carried in Congress by the most rascally means ever employed, even in that corrupt conclave, to disregard the wishes of the people, and that by buying up such imbecile Democrats as Coffroth and McAllister, of our State. That such was the case, we adduce loyal proof—Greeley and Forney—in support of our position. Hear them:—

"It has taken the labor of an entire month night and day, to secure this majority.—N. Y. Tribune.

"This is 'a triumph for that little party which thirty years ago declared the Constitution to be a covenant with Hell.'—Forney's Press.

BUTLER vs. GRANT.—In his speech at Lowell, Massachusetts, (which is now the valorous Butler's headquarters) Butler said in defence of his Dutch Gap canal failure:—"The explosion did not perhaps make so large a hole as No. 10, the mine at Petersburg, but he had not filled it with American, dead and until it ran blood." Is that loyal?

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