



HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, Dec. 21, 1864

No PAPER will be issued from this office, next week; our devil having concluded to run around loose, during the holidays. The preachers and spoils permitting, the machine will be started again, after his return.

We hope none of our readers will fail to read carefully, the address of C. L. Ward, Chairman of the State Central Committee. It contains some suggestions, which are of the greatest importance to all Democrats.

Every christian man and woman should bear in mind that the suffering widows and uneducated orphans, with which the land is filled, are far more deserving of their charity, than the fat, lazy, political preachers who drive fast horses, and send their sons—the fast young men of the country—to expensive schools and colleges.

We understand, that the abolition war preachers, supported by several old women, whose hearts yearn for the nigger, are now canvassing the question of "squelching" the North Branch Democrat, and punishing its editor for his disbelief in these preachers and—witches. "Now dew tell!"

"Three Hundred Thousand More."

The following official dispatch from Secretary Stanton, published in the papers of yesterday, explains itself.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, Dec. 19—9 P. M.

Major General Dix, New York:

A call and draft for three hundred thousand troops to make the deficiency occasioned by credits on the last call, has been ordered by the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

At this time we wish to recall to the minds of the people some of the declarations of the Lincoln organs and speakers on the subject of these drafts. The following is from the *Miners Journal* of Pottsville—a leading abolition paper—of November 5th, 1864, three days before the election.

"If Lincoln should be re-elected, there will be no more drafts, for the rebellion will last but a few months longer; but if McClellan should be elected Mr. Lincoln may be compelled to make one or two before March next for the rebels will be inspired to renewed exertions, and fresh efforts will have to be made to keep them from invading the North. If you want to vote against more drafts, vote for Lincoln and a speedy ending of the war."

This, or its substance was the language of every abolition newspaper, stump orator and political person in the land. Thousands of white freemen have been taken since that date to fight in this war for negro freedom and negro equality, and thousands more are yet required to fill the thinned ranks of Lincoln's host. The flat has gone forth!—Three hundred thousands more, victims, for the sacrifice are demanded! soon, ay, too soon! the homes of thousands of now peaceful and happy families will be invaded, by the minions of Power; and fathers, husbands, brothers and sons, dragged thence to the carnival of blood!

In vain, Democratic speakers and writers warned the people of the impending ruin.—In vain they predicted the evils that would follow the re-election of Lincoln and a continuation of his policy. In vain they plead and reasoned with them. But the false and lying papers, demagogic orators and preachers had infused their poisonous and hellish doctrines into the minds of the people.—Nothing but the sharp, trying and bloody lessons of experience will restore them to sanity. We now, have lesson No. one!

GRAND LODGE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A stated quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Pennsylvania was held at the Hall, on Chestnut street, when the following named officers were elected: Brother Lucius H. Scott, Right Worshipful Grand Master, Dr. D. C. Skerrett having declined a re-election; Brother John L. Goldard, R. W. D. G. M.; Brother Richard Vaux, R. W. S. G. W.; Brother Robert A. Lamberton, R. W. J. G. W.; Brother Peter Williamson, R. W. G. T. Brother W. H. Adams, R. W. G. S. Trustees of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund.—Brothers Jos. J. Riley, Wm. F. Black, A. N. Macpher son, Jacob Loudenslager, George Griseom.—Trustees of the Grand Bequest.—Brothers Samuel H. Perkins, James Hutchinson, David Boyd, David Jayne, M. D., Geo. Thompson. Trustees of Masonic Loan.—Brothers Wm. Badger, Jas. Shields, Wm. Berger, Alexander Kirkpatrick, John U. Giller.

"Beasts do not get Drunk."

General Butler, in an order dismissing Lieutenant John Clancy, of the Colored Light Artillery, from the service, says:

He was in a state of intoxication which is reported as being, but that is evidently a mistake, as beasts do not get drunk.

General Butler ought to know.

All the negro troops in the two armies of the James and the Potomac are to be united in one corps, to be commanded by General Weitzel.

THE WAR.

From the various official despatches sent us by Secretary Stanton, and from other information, a correct account of the battle of Nashville can be written. As soon as Hood clearly invested the city, orders were at once sent to General Thomas by General Grant, and also by Secretary Stanton to attack the Confederates. Thomas replied that his army was not strong enough. At once permission was given to draw every available man from the entire West. Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and Illinois furnished many regiments which had previously been on home duty. From the Mississippi river, the garrison at Memphis and Vicksburg sent troops. Because Rosecrans did not forward men from Missouri as fast as he thought he might have done, he was removed from command. Steele, in Arkansas, was deposed for a similar reason. By all these means Thomas gathered at Nashville a very large army. On Thursday morning he began his attack. The gunboats on the river drove the Confederate western flank back from the bank, thus allowing the land forces to get between the river and the enemy. The flank was turned, and, after stubborn fighting, borne back about five miles. The Confederate centre was then attacked, and the defeat of the flank having exposed it, the attack was but feebly resisted, and the Confederates retreated to a new position two miles in the rear, where they rested for the night. During the night they withdrew their eastern flank from the Cumberland river, above Nashville, to a position on a line with their centre.

On Friday morning the attack was renewed by Thomas. After three unsuccessful assaults he succeeded in driving the Confederates from the new position they had taken on Tuesday night. They retreated to a range of hills one of which, on the Franklin turnpike, is called the Brentwood Hill. Various attempts were made to drive them from this position, but all were unsuccessful, and on Friday night the Confederates still held Brentwood Hill. Brentwood Hill is six miles south of Nashville. General Thomas reports having lost three thousand men in the battle. The number of guns captured from the Confederates is stated at forty-nine, and the number of prisoners, forty-six hundred. Three Confederate generals were captured. Thomas' center was five miles south of Nashville, and as the lines of the opposing forces ran diagonally from northeast to southwest, Thomas' eastern flank was three miles southeast of Nashville, and his western flank eight miles southwest.

On Saturday morning General Thomas had everything prepared to attack the Confederate position on Brentwood Hill. During the night, however, the enemy had retreated, and the Federal assault in the morning found only a weak picket guard, which easily gave way before it. The Federal troops at once took up the line of march in pursuit of the Confederates, and the cavalry were sent ahead. Numerous skirmishes were had with their rear guard, and in the afternoon they passed through Franklin and made the Harpeth river their line of defense. They held this but a short time and again retreated. Just before dark a severe skirmish was fought six miles south of Franklin, and the armies rested there for the night. Thomas spent the time in hurrying his troops forward. We have no reports of what happened yesterday, but presume that Hood continued his retreat southward. There has been no severe fighting and there are no certain reports of the losses of the Confederates on the retreat.

Below the south of the Savannah river, on the Georgia coast, there are two sounds.—Warsaw sound is about fifteen miles below the river, and Osabaw sound about thirty miles distant. The Ogeechee river falls into Osabaw sound and Fort McAllister, the capture of which, by General Sherman, was announced on Saturday morning, is on the Ogeechee, fifteen miles southwest of Savannah. Sherman by this capture has opened the sound, and is now able to make communication with the fleet, and can draw supplies. Sherman has established his headquarters at Fort McAllister, and on Wednesday last had an interview there with General Foster, who came ashore from the fleet.—From the southwest Sherman's army approaches Savannah, and General Foster announces that Savannah was to be summoned to surrender on Friday last, and if it did not yield the Federal bombardment was to begin. The railroad between Charleston and Savannah, though not cut, is at length controlled by the Federal troops. No mails have been received in Charleston or Richmond from Savannah for some days, and the reason is now explained. Near Coocawatchie the Federal troops, though unable to cut the railroad, or reach it, have planted batteries, which prevent trains from running.

An official despatch has at length been received from General Sherman. It reports his march across Georgia, from Atlanta, and states that a large amount of commissary stores, and many mules, horses and negroes were secured. Sherman's army, on Tuesday last, extended across the peninsula between the Savannah and the Ogeechee river; the northern flank being on the Savannah river, three miles above the city, and the southern flank near Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee. Savannah was in process of investment on the southern side, but all the country north of the Savannah river was still open. There was no evidence that Sherman had been able to cross any troops over the river or make a land junction with Foster. Sherman estimated the garrison of Savannah at fifteen thousand, commanded by Hardee. No fighting near the city is reported, nor does it appear that the operations of the siege had at that time begun.

Of the battle fought between General Thomas and Hood at Franklin, on November 30th, Hood has made his official report.—He states that he has captured one thousand Federal prisoners. Six Confederate generals

were killed, six wounded, and one captured. Since crossing the Tennessee river, Hood, according to various statements, captured five thousand Federal prisoners.

Secretary Stanton reports a contest at Kingsport in East Tennessee, between Barbridge and a detachment of Breckinridge's command, under General Basil Dave, in which the Confederates were defeated, with a loss of one hundred and fifty men. Some of their wagons were captured.

The expedition which sailed from Fortress Monroe some days since, carried with it General Butler. The destination is thought to be Osabaw sound, to join Sherman and aid in attacking Savannah. There are reports however, that an attack on Wilmington is intended.

General Lee reports that Warren's recent expedition destroyed about six miles of the Petersburg and Weldon railroad. The Confederate loss was slight and but few Federal prisoners were captured.

It has already been reported that the Federal gunboat Oswego was destroyed by a torpedo, on the Roanoke river, North Carolina. The gunboat Bagley and a steam launch were also destroyed. Three federal vessels were thus blown up by torpedoes.

Hereafter General Dana will command at Memphis, and General Washburn at Vicksburg. Both are under the control of General Canby.

There is a report that Captain Semmes entered the Southern Confederacy by way of Matamoros, about a month ago. It is unreliable, however.—Age

A Romance in Real Life—An Abducted Daughter Discovered after an Interval of Twenty-seven Years.

The Taunton (Mass.) *Republican*, is responsible for the following story:

"A romance in real life, has just come to light, and is at present the chief gossip of this city. The facts as related by an intimate acquaintance of the fortunate family, are as follows:

"It appears that about twenty-seven years ago, a Captain Brown, whose family resided in Mattapoisett, was the overseer of the estate of Mr. Henry E. Clifton, a wealthy gentleman of Richmond, Va. From some cause, which still remains a secret, a difficulty arose between Captain Brown and Mr. Clifton, wherein the former considered himself the aggrieved party. To revenge himself for the supposed wrong, he stole Mr. Clifton's infant daughter (then but six weeks old). The child was brought to Mattapoisett, and secretly adopted by Brown and his wife as their own. She was named Julia, and grew to be a woman. When only sixteen years old she married Mr. Isaac O. Pierce, a printer, who learned his trade in Fall River. Several years ago they moved to Taunton, living for awhile at East Taunton, but more recently at the Green. Two children have been born to them, one of whom is now living.

"During this long period Mrs. Pierce has lived in blissful ignorance of her parentage, and Mr. Pierce, who took her for better or worse, had never imagined himself the husband of an heiress. He abandoned the printer's trade, shortly after learning it, and for several years has earned his daily bread by the sweat of his brow at Mr. Mason's works in this city. This is their history until within a very short time. Now comes the denouement.

"Last summer while Rev. Mr. Talbot, of this city, was at Saratoga, he became acquainted with Mr. Clifton and wife, who it appears, at the breaking out of the rebellion, converted their Richmond property into cash and moved to Baltimore. In the course of conversation with them Mr. Talbot remarked upon the striking resemblance of Mrs. Clifton to a lady parishener of his in Taunton. Nothing particular was thought of it at first; but on his repeating the remark, Mrs. Clifton inquired the age of the lady. On being informed that she was about twenty-seven, Mrs. Clifton, immediately said to her husband, 'why, that would be just the age of our daughter that was stolen.'

"The matter then received their serious attention. Mr. Talbot was taken into their confidence, and inquiry instituted as to the reputed parents of the young lady. He returned to Taunton; had a conversation with Mrs. Pierce in regard to her parentage; informed her of the Saratoga conversation, which led her to ask Mrs. Brown, who she had never doubted was her own mother, if she really were such, at the same time telling her the reasons of the inquiry. Mrs. Brown, who had kept the secret of the child's parentage for twenty-seven years, was so overcome by the question and the development of facts, that she immediately became ill and died of the heart disease. Before her death however, she acknowledged that Mrs. Pierce was not her own daughter. Captain Brown died a number of years ago. Within a few weeks the affair has developed itself rapidly. Mr. and Mrs. Clifton and Mrs. Pierce have met each other; and the old colored woman, who nursed the abducted infant, has recognized Mrs. Pierce as their own child, by a mole on her shoulder. The identity of their long lost daughter having been fully established, Mrs. Pierce and her husband have been invited to live with the Cliftons and share in their wealth; and this they are preparing to do, having broken up house keeping and disposed of their furniture.

"The cream of the affair is that Mrs. Pierce is an only child, and therefore sole heiress to an estate said to be worth hundreds of thousands, if not millions of dollars, or as an old lady friend of Mrs. Pierce expresses it, a "trifle less than two millions." It having been rumored that Mrs. Pierce has applied for a divorce from her husband, she has published a card indignantly denying the slander."

Military order obeyed by the ladies in wet weather.—"Dress up in front and close (clothes) up in the rear."

Enrollment of State Militia.

The Commissioners of the several counties of this Commonwealth are enrolling or have enrolled, the militia according to the conditions of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature. As there will probably be a draft for five thousand men, who are to be exempt from duty in the National army while serving the State we publish some extracts from that law:

WHO SHALL BE ENROLLED.

Section 1st of the act of May 4, 1864, says, "Every able-bodied white male citizen, resident within this State, of the age of twenty-one years, and under the age of forty five years (except the exempts hereafter named), shall be enrolled in the militia; and in all cases of doubts respecting the age of the person enrolled, the burden of proof shall be upon him."

WHO ARE EXEMPT.

Section 1st provides that idiots, lunatics, common drunkards, vagabonds, paupers, and persons convicted of any infamous crime, shall be exempted; and persons so convicted after enrollment, shall forthwith be disenrolled.

FURTHER EXEMPTIONS.

Section 9 provides further exemptions, as follows: "In addition to the persons absolutely exempted from enrollment in the militia by the laws of the United States [those who having served two years in the United States service and have been honorably discharged, are exempt.]"

CIVIL OFFICERS EXEMPT.

"The members of the Legislature and the officers thereof, the secretary of the Commonwealth, attorney general, state treasurer, surveyor general, auditor general, state librarian, superintendent of common schools, and all the judges of the several courts of this Commonwealth, sheriff, recorder of deeds, register of wills, prothonotary, district attorney, and clerks of the courts of this Commonwealth."

MILITARY OFFICERS EXEMPT.

Every non-commissioned officer, musician or private of every uniformed troop raised, who has or shall hereafter uniform himself according to the provisions of any law of this State, and who shall have performed service in such company or troop for the space of seven consecutive years, or three years in active service, from the time of his enrollment therein, shall be exempt from military duty, except in case of war, insurrection or invasion."

PERSONS CLAIMING TO BE EXEMPT TO MAKE AFFIDAVIT.

The third clause of section second provides that "any person claiming that he is not liable to military duty, on account of some physical defect or bodily infirmity, or that he is exempt from the performance of military duty by any law of this State or of the United States, may, on or before the day specified in such notice, and not after delivery to said assessors an affidavit, stating such facts on which he claims to be exempt, or not liable to do military duty; such affidavit may be made before any person authorized to administer oaths."

DUTY OF ASSESSORS AND COMMISSIONERS. The assessors shall cause all such affidavits to be filed in the office of the county commissioners; and if any person shall swear falsely in such affidavit, he shall be guilty of perjury. The commissioners, according to the act of 4th May, 1864, shall determine who are exempt from military duty, and file a list of exempt persons in their office, for the future examination of the assessors and commissioners.

AFFIDAVIT OF ASSESSORS.

The 7th clause of the 21st section of the aforesaid act provides, that "when the assessors shall have completed their assessment roll, they shall sign the same, and shall attach thereto an affidavit, substantially as follows: 'The undersigned, assessor of the city borough, ward or township of _____, in the county of _____, being sworn and affirmed, says that he has made strict and diligent inquiry to ascertain the names of all persons required to be enrolled, as liable to military duty, by the provisions of this act, residing in the district; that the roll hereto annexed is, as near as the deponent can ascertain, a correct roll of all residing in said district who are liable to be enrolled.'

WHERE TAKEN.

The said affidavit shall be taken before any officer, authorized by law to take affidavits, whose duty it shall be to take the same without fee or reward; the said assessor, or assessor shall then deliver said roll to the county commissioners at their next meeting, and it shall be called the military roll of said district, and also one copy to the brigade inspector of the proper brigade." [we presume to be yet formed according to the provisions of this act.]

COMPENSATION OF ASSESSORS.

To be at the rate of three cents for each and every person so enrolled and liable to do military duty, to be paid out of the brigade fund of the county; but section 10th of the supplement to the act passed 22d An. act, 1864, provides that where the brigade funds of the county are not sufficient to pay the assessors, the assessors shall be paid by the several cities and counties.

PENALTIES.

Assessors and clerks who neglect or refuse to perform the duties required are fined from two hundred to one thousand dollars.

Keepers of taverns, boarding houses and heads of families and employers are to give names of persons living with them under a penalty of two hundred dollars for refusing or giving false information.

The following answers to questions are furnished by Inspector General Todd, and may prove of interest:

1. Are those who hold exemption certifi-

cates from United States boards exempt under the State law?

The certificate of exemption for mental or physical disability, given by the physician of an enrolling board of the United States, should not be received as evidence of disability or disqualification for State service.—Each board must make its own exemptions, determining from all the circumstances of each particular case, whether the party is a proper subject for exemption.

2. Are those who paid commutation to the United States, or furnished substitutes exempt?

The citizen owes allegiance and, as a consequence, service to both State and National Governments, and exemption from service under the provisions of the Act of Congress for enrolling and calling out the National forces, does not relieve a party from the service he owes the State under the militia laws of the Commonwealth. It is a superadded obligation.

The good Time Coming.

The Republicans, says a cotemporary, now have everything in their own hands and Abraham Lincoln can manage the war, as he did the election, "in his own way." We have been told all along at any time during the past six months that, if Mr. Lincoln were re-elected, the "moral effect" of his endorsement by the Northern people, would cause the Rebels to throw down their arms in despair, and make all haste to get back into the Union—the election of Mr. Lincoln would be better than a half a dozen or more victories in the field, better than even the capture of Richmond, and that it would end the war and restore the Union in a single day. Well, Mr. Lincoln is re-elected and now we are looking to see what the "erring sisters" will do. We suppose our brave soldier boys will come marching home about the middle of next week and gladden the hearts of their friends. The Protest Marshal will kick the draft machinery "higher than a kite" the doors of the military and physical prisons will be thrown open, and the pale and emaciated victims of past oppression will grow strong and rosy with health under the free air of heaven, Government contractors, having no further opportunity of stealing, will mope for a time, but will gradually get the down into honest citizens again, earning their livelihood in an honest way. The almost forgotten chunk of gold and silver coin will be heard again in our streets, and every baby will have a string of twenty dollar gold pieces to amuse itself with. We will be happy, and all be rich. These things were to follow the reelection of Mr. Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln is re-elected now fetch on your good times.—Ee.

How Petroleum is Formed.

The Pittsburg Chronicle speculating on the formation of petroleum, says:

We may set it down as an axiom, that nature is not only capable of producing now all articles she has ever produced but that she is and will continue to produce them until she substitutes something better. Perhaps our meaning will be better understood by applying it to a single article. Suppose for instance we take the one in which we all have so deep an interest petroleum. This is known to be a hydro carbon compound of two gases; these gases are primary elements, indestructible and exhaustless in quality. One of them—hydrogen—is a constituent of water, and of course is inexhaustible as the ocean. The other is a constituent in all vegetable forms and in many of our rocks. One hundred pounds of limestone, when burned, will weigh but sixty pounds. The part driven off by burning is carbonic acid. Underlying the "Old Rock" is a stratum of limestone of unknown thickness, but known to be upwards of one thousand feet in depth. The water on the surface percolating through the porous sandstone that overlies the old rock, becomes charged with salt, potash, saltpetre, and other chemical ingredients and finally reaches the limestone rock and decomposes it—the carbon in the rock and the hydrogen of the water uniting to form oil, while the oxygen is set free to ascend to the atmosphere or unite with minerals and form oxides.—The reverse of this process is seen in burning the oil in a lamp—the oxygen in the atmosphere uniting with the carbon in the oil, forming carbonic acid, and with the hydrogen forming water—thus completing the circle. The question is frequently asked, when will the oil become exhausted? We may answer, when the ocean is; and not before.

The Springfield Republican dislikes the nomination of Rev. Mr. Grimes colored preacher, for the chairmanship of the Senate, made by the Boston Commonwealth. It admits that "Mr. Grimes is a very good man and useful to his congregation; but nobody would think of making a white clergyman of his calibre a legislative chaplain. He is proposed because he is colored and poor neither of which facts furnish a reason for giving him a chairmanship. If he and his parish are poor, there are rich anti-slaver Christians enough in Boston to bestow upon them all needed charity; and a color is no motive in the case, unless we mean to take the advanced position that the black man is as good as the white, and a great deal better. There is such a thing as making a sound principle ridiculous, though some people in Boston do not seem to know it."

Judge Taney was born twelve years before the American Constitution was adopted. He could have said of it as Grattan once said of the Irish nation, that he had leaped over its cradle and followed its hears.—*Columbus Statesman*.

An emigrant, fresh from the Emerald Isles, caught a spotted cat, as he thought in the wall, and pulling it out, grasped his nose, and exclaimed, "Howly Mother! what has the crathur been atin'?" (Skunk.)

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.—1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription. 2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post Office—whether directed to his name or to another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay. 3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it be taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made. 4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it. If he takes it out of the office, the law proceeds on the ground that a man must pay for what he gets. 5. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to their former direction, they are responsible. 6. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or personal from the office, or removing and leaving it uncollected for while in arrears to the publisher, is evidence of intentional fraud. 7. The Courts have also decided that a Post Master who neglects to perform his duty of giving notice as required by the regulations of the Post-office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Post Master liable to the publisher for the subscription. Stopping Papers.—Should you desire the publisher of a newspaper to discontinue sending his paper to you, always be positive that he is paid for it up to the date of your request. Remember, if you neglect this duty, it is at his option to do so or not; and if he may prefer to continue sending it, he can hold you responsible for it until all arrears are paid.

BUTTER EGGS AND LARD.—The highest Market prices in cash, paid for BUTTER, EGGS AND LARD, at Leighton's Grocery Store, Starbuck Block, Tunkhannock, Pa.

Readers—we tender you the greeting of the season.—We wish you all a MERRY CHRISTMAS and a HAPPY NEW YEAR.

In Vain.—We have examined all the apartments of our "Coop", carefully, to discover, if possible, a Turkey for a Christmas and New-Year's dinner; but our search was in vain. Not a Gobbler could we find; not even the cackle of one of the old hens that took root among the rafters of Noah's Ark, at the time of the flood, could be heard. Of course, some of our disreputable subscribers have been hoping for abundance and to spare; but, we have found by our experience, that some people are a great deal better at taking our paper than they are at taking a bird.

A Good Farm.—In these times of great financial changes, is a good thing to have. Money invested in Real Estate though it may not yield so large, immediate profits, will, in the end be found to be most safely and early invested. The depreciation of our currency while it has effected the price of almost everything else, has necessarily yet been felt in rents and real estate. This, then is the golden opportunity for purchasers. Those wishing to improve this opportunity, will do well to attend the sale of the very excellent farm in North Branch Township late the estate of the Hon. Percifer Leamon—See Advertisement elsewhere.

A National Bank—to be located at this place has been in contemplation for some time, most of the stock was taken some months since. Those having the matter in charge being rather tardy in their movements, a rival one was started by other parties. This rival bank No. 1, and a rather stirring time among the stock holders and friends of both these would be ensued. All the necessary documents having been filed up, each party dispatched an agent to Washington with them. The race to that City was an exciting one; Bank No. 1, being about a nose ahead as they entered the Chamber of Commerce. That high functionary settled all difficulties by refusing to grant certificates to either. The matter is left open, however, for further consideration. It is possible that one of them may yet be allowed.

For personal reasons, we hope the party which will give the most money, to the poorest man, on the poorest security, will be successful.

Santa Claus.—We can hardly think that "Santa Claus," on the plea of "hard times," or any other excuse, will fail to make his annual visits to the Little Folks, during the coming Holidays. As the old chap's stock of stocking stuffing may need replenishing by the time he gets around here we will just indicate the places where the "stock" mix may can be obtained.

For wooden and wax Toys, Dolls, Doll Heads, Pencils, Brushes, water color paints, Jureline Books &c, go to Ross' Book-store.

For the largest Lot of early toys, fancy mirrors, slippers, nuts, raisins &c, go to Stark's Saloon.

For the finest and largest assortment of small candies, mites, wine and Gum Drops &c, the ideal fellow should go to Stemples' Saloon.

In order to give variety and to get a complete assortment for all the family, all these places should be visited. None of these gentlemen will, we are sure have any objection to their goods being quoted away, if only the "shippers" are left in their places!

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The January number of the Lady's Friend is already on our table, and fully bears out the high reputation of this new monthly, which is now entering upon the second year of its existence. The leading steel engraving, "HUSH! HUSH!" is beautiful, and will contribute to the beauty of the ladies. The Fashion Plate—a double one, as usual—very handsome indeed admirably engraved on steel, and richly colored. Then there is a colored design of a Work Table COMPANION, a very useful lady, as she seems, in red and yellow and blue; and numerous other engravings of the Fashion, Work Table Department, &c. The Music of this number is a piece entitled "I Stood Within our Cottage Hall." Among the literary contents, which are ever unusually excellent we may specify "A Great Match," by Emma B. Ripley; "Little May," "A Story of Household," by Mrs. Hosmer; "Fables," by P. H. Case; "Cupid at the Cape," by Mrs. Donnelly; "Through the Paper-mill," by Virginia F. Townsend; "James Smith's Story," by Julia Gill; "Castle Linnloch," by Aunt Alice; "Mrs. Gordon's Prescription," by C. M. Trevelyan; "Sister Lily," by Mrs. Tucker; "Loved and Hated," by Ida Mason; Editorials, &c. &c.

Price \$2.50; 2 copies \$4.00; 9 copies \$16.00; 21 copies \$35.00. Specimen numbers will be sent to those desiring of making up clubs for 15 cents. Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished as Premiums Address: Dutton & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Now is the time to send on subscriptions for 1865.

Farm FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell at public sale, on SATURDAY, JAN. 14th, 1865.

A VALUABLE FARM, SITUATE IN FALLS, WYOMING COUNTY, PENNA.

Late the estate of Paines S. Sherwood, deceased; containing FIFTY ACRES, all IMPROVED, with A GOOD FARM-HOUSE, a good APPLE Orchard, and other Fruit Trees thereon.

SALE made on the premises; where the conditions will be made known.

C. SHERWOOD, Executor of the will of P. Sherwood, del.

Falls, Dec. 16, 1864.