#### THE ARMY VOTE AGAIN.

The salutary silent workings of old Time, had almost effaced from our kind recollection, the October and November triumphs, achieved in great part by the many brave and scarrred veterans who love our flag so well, and who are voluntarily giving their lives for the preservation of our now divided and distracted, but we hope soon, to be united and happy country. Not that we did not sufficiently appreciate their patriotism then, but true to themselves, they have been constantly achieving greater deeds and winning rewer and fresher laurels to crown afresh their already well bedecked brows, casting into the shade the many gallant deeds of a few months since. But if we had felt disposed to allow the past to wear into forgetfulness and to consider bygones to be bygones, we are compelled to take notice that it has not been s with our neighbor of the Gazette. The army vote steals upon him like Banquos' ghost and sadly disturbs his equanimity, producing most admired disorder at every visitation. To the sad and bitter misgivings of a guilty concience we propose to offer a few words of explanatory consulation.

The leaders of the opposition in the various districts of which this county forms a part, Congressional, Judicial and Legislative, felt their inability to successfully conduct the presidential campaign unless they could induce their adherents to believe that they had successfully carried their candidates into the offices for which they were respectively running. Knowing that the act allowing soldiers to cast their ballots in the field, was comparatively new and intricate, and that their must be errors commit ted, they, determined to avail themselves of all the the quibbles and technicalities of the law. They could not wait and test the matter before the courts or legislative bodies of the country, the proper and only tribunal, having jurisdiction over such cases but first, the prothonotaries, the officers authorized to receive and present the returns to the return judges on the proper day of meeting, constituted themselves judges of what they considered regular or irregular, legal or illegal returns, and secondly, the district return judges following in the same wake, constituted themselves similar tribunals of judicial and legislative power and rejected such soldiers votes as were not rejected by the prothonotaries, thus making a clear case of it.-No lawyer has hesitated is an instant to pro-nounce the action of both prothonotaries and return judges illegal and without a shadow of foundation in law. There is not even a single precedent appearing in the books and nothing could justify the means, save the end at which they aimed, namely the defrauding of the union candidates and the ded and outrageous proceeding, the union men took exception and insisted upon the right of the insisted that if there was any wrong done, it must appear from the beginning; that no one had any right to presume fraud, and upon such presump tion proceed to violate all the laws in the land, upon the subject, as a remedy. This is a new theory. While the law abiding portion of the population contended correctly that the courts and legislative bodies were the only authorized tribunals to decide the matter and not self-constituted judges unknown to the law,

The Gazette, contends because its friends succeed. ed the in perpetrating a great wrong, after the casting of the ballots, that the party thus wronged should calmly give way without resorting to any precedent method of acquiring their rights anterihear and determine such cases. This is the supplication of a mendicant. We ask for an execution of the law as it is understood by the courts and this will place these men where they ought legally

However, if our opponents will take advantage of the tecknicalities of the law they certainly ought to allow us to have the advantage of a precedent established by themselves in the same case. We contend that the only full and legal returns made were those made by Somerset county, and rejectall others, the union candidates were duly elected to the positions to which they aspired. But the Gazette drops this point after a feeble

effort to show that its party friends should not be made the contestants and proceeds to intimate that there were a great many fraudulent votes cast amongst the Bedford county soldiers. How the soldiers will bear this charge of dishonor and fraud we shall see. It says:

"The returns show that about 500 votes were The returns show that about 500 votes were polled in the army, by persons claiming to be citizens of Bedford county. Somerset county, with the same population as our own, polled but about 200, whilst Franklin, with nearly twice the population of Bedford polled but about 300. This shows fraud on the very face of the army returns for this county. It is simply absurd to claim that Bedford county had 500 votes in the army on the 11th of last October.

Now, we happen to know that the Union county Committee of Bedford county alone had at least 600 soldiers assessed for the October election and from 750 to 800 in all besides those who were assessed by their friends, and that the names are now in the hands of the committee and if this is not satisfactory; the Gazette is well aware that the name of every individual who voted in the army from this county is now on file in the prothonotary's office where it will have but little difficulty in ascertaining whether they are legal or not. The comparison made between other counties in the district is unfair. Does anybody suppose that Somerset had only 200 and Franklin 300 voters in the army on the 8th of October? If the same efficient effort had been made in those counties that were made by the Union County Committee of this county their would have been a different result. Bedford county had at least 900 voters in

the army and the evidence is not hard to get at. The effort of the Gazette to impugn motives of the Union judges who could not be induced to violate the laws of the Commonwealth which they sworn to execute, and at the same time endeavoring to place the responsibility of its rascality upon them, is a rare specimen of sophistry, and calculated to win for it an enviable position among soph

A PROSPECTUS of the Harrisburg Telegraph is given in another column. The Telegraph is an enterprising and wide awake paper, and usually contains news a day later than the city papers. It is getting a very large circulation in the interior of the State.

A CALL FOR THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN.—The President has issued a call for three hundred thousand men. If the call is not filled within sixty days by volunteers, a draft will be

The Late Victories.

The New York Times of Monday, sums herman's and Thomas' victories as follows: Official dispatches are not usually supposed to be a very fascinating or exhilarating kind of literature, but we venture to say that the people of this country never had a more agreeable chapter of history presented to them than will be found in today's bulletin from the War Department. Sherman, by his own hand, sends news of conquest Thomas sends news of triumph. Every line is luninous with victory. The sententious, swelling ntences are every one rich with such spoils as the great soldier loves to lay at the feet of his coun-

The Secretary of War puts Sherman's dispatch first in order; but Thomas' stands side by side with it in importance; and certainly the last is not

Sherman's first sentence reports the capture of Fort McAllister with its garrison; the second the pening of Ossabaw Sound and communication with the fleet; and the third the investment of Savannah and the destruction of all the railroads eading to it. He then goes on to mention the plendid order of his army, asserting it to be equal o anything;" tells us that supplies were abundant and his march most agreeable; that he was not at all molested by guerrillas; that he has not lost a wagon on the trip, and that his teams are in far better condition than when he started; that he has gathered large supplies of negroes, mules

and horses; that he has destroyed over 200 miles of rails and consumed stores and provisions that ere essential to Lee's and Hood's armies; that he has captured two boats on the Savannah river, and prevented the enemy's gunboats from coming down; and announces that he regards Savannah which has a garrison of 15,000 men under Hardee and a population of 15,000, as "already gained. Thus, in a few words, Sherman brushes a thousand rebel lies, and proves his great campaign to be a

The news from Gen. Thomas concerning the great battle which he opened at Nashville, at 9 lock on Thursday morning last, which he carried on victoriously to the close of the week, and which is probably still in progress, is also of a most glorious character. As the result of the three days' operations, he had pressed the enemy from before Nashville, and away down below Franklin, and the number of rebels mentioned in the various dispatches as taken prisoners is not short of ten thousand, or a larger number than has been taken in present recall. We understand Hood's entire army to have numbered about 40,000, and if to the hors du combat, it will seen what havoc has been made with Hood's army, and will furnish justification for the remark that it is completely demoralized. We did not at first imagine that Gen. disfranchisment of the soldiers. To this high han- Thomas would be able to make pursuit for a very great distance; but his latest dispatch announce he is pushing beyond Franklin. The notable cavsoldiers to vote under the law and at the same time alry leader, Forrest, the best cavalry officer in the rebel army, is also reported killed by Gen. Rousseau at Murfreesboro.

We think it is evident, from the dispatches of Gen. Sherman and Gen. Hood, that out of Virginia the military power of the Southern Confederacy is now pretty well broken up.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS RELEASED.—The Miner's Journal says: The public mind of this country was startled this week by the announce ment that the Court at Montreal, Canada, before which the St. Albans raiders had been carried has ordered their release, and, accordingly, they have avoid an expression of indignant reprobation .- | war. or to a contest before the tribunals authorized to These men deliberately planned in Canada a bold and daring raid into a peaceable town, remote from proximity to rebel territory, and in a position where if any armament of ours had been placed to protect the border it would have been regarded as a menace to the British Provinces. This dety over every square mile of the Republic. Those cision gives to the rebel refugees in these Provinces perfect impunity to plan and execute raids and outrages of every description upon our border towns. Luckily, our government last October gave the required notice for the termination of the reciprocity treaty, and we may now take measures to insure our frontier against outrages. We do not question that Mr. Seward will handle this new matter with his accustomed ability. It cannot we think, be possible that the English Government will defend the action of the British judge in dis charging thirteen robbers, who have committed the most heinous offences against international and criminal law. If it does we may thlnk seriously of protecting our frontier from similar incursions in the future.

> THAT staunch old patriot, Gen. Dix, who when national chaos seemed to have come, ordered the first man to be shot who dared to haul down the American flag, has just issued an order in relation to raiders from Canada, in view of the discharge of the St. Albans rascals, instructing commanders on on the frontier, in case of further depredations by persons acting under commissions from the rebel authorities, to shoot down the perpetrators, or, if necessary to cross the Canada line to capture them and in no case are the prisoners to be surrendered, but are to be sent to headquarters for trial by court martial. That is right. If British judges are to be permitted to release murderers and thieves, men who depredate our frontier towns, we must protect ourselves, and the Government of Great Britian will find us prompt, unless it disavows the act of Mr. Justice Coursal of Montreal in discharging thirteen scoundrels who invaded | HD. QR. DEPARTMENTOFTHE CUMBERLAND, St. Albans. We are glad to see that Congress is moving in the matter of frontier protection.

Since the above has been put in ty pe, we notice that the President has disapproved of the order of Gen. Dix, and caused it to be rescinded.

THE NEW YORK Times. - This journal is not so well known in the rural districts of this part of the State, as some others longer before the public, and we may therefore say a word to our readers of its merits. The Times from its commencement took a foremost position among the leading journals of the country and still sustains it. The editor, Hon. Henry Jr Raymond, enjoys a well arned re putation throughout the whole country for political abilities of a high order, and rare qualifications in other respects as an editor. Should any of our readers want a New York paper, they will, we feel sure, find the Times on the whole, perhaps the very best one they can select. For terms see advertisement in another column.

THE FORCES: IN THE FIELD .- The Army and Navy Journal, which is very high authority on all military matters, computes the forces which the rebels now have in the field at a very moderate figure. Hood's army, now in Tennessee, is estimated at 35,000. Early's force in the Shenandoah

in Maryland is being attended with the good results the friends of Emancipation expected. A steady stream of emigrants from our sister States, particularly Pennsylvania, is pouring in upon us, now that "free labor" has become a settled fact .-In every county of the State large sales of land have taken place during the past two months. and the purchasers are men who intend to setttle in our midst, and who do not purchase for the sake of speculation. The worn-out and half tilled tracts of the large slaveholder, in the hands of farmers who till their grounds by free labor-who encour age free schools, and all the accompaniments of of free institutions-will soon place Maryland in osition among the Free States that she should have occupied long ago. The following, from the Denton Union, published in Caroline County, is an indication of the revolution taking place. Mr. James G. Redden has sold his farm, nea

own, containing near three hundred acres to Mr. Jacob L. Zook, of Cumberlaud county, Pa., for \$9,000. It is a healthy and desirable residence

Mr. Redden has also sold the "Mansion Farm formerly the residence of the late Wm. Jones, near Andersontown, to Mr. J. W. Kline. of Cumber and county, Pa., but at what at what price we have not learned.

Mr. Redden has also sold his Burrsville farm, near the Deleware line, to Mr. Tobias Miller, of Cumberland county Pa., containing one hundred acres, for 3,500.

We have always understood that the land in Caroline is among the poorest in the State, and pelleve that the prices above specified are remarkably good. The Union, in commenting the above sales says: "We would advise all persons, whether residents here or elsewhere who wish to purchase farms in this county, to do so speedily, before the price of lands go up. They are cheap at present, but how long they will remain so, now that Maryland is a Free State, no one can tell."-The Somerset Herald, in an extract which we published yesterday, says that more land is wanted Northerners continue to visit this county (Some set), looking for farms." Well may the President say that "the genious of rebellion will no more daim Maryland."

That day is gone forever .- Baltimore Ameri

THE CHIEF JUSTICE.—Even the New York World, one of the most bitter opposition organs, commends the appaintment of Chief Justice Chase although we think it misrepresents the any field engagement in the war, so far as we at President, by saying that nothing could have in duced him to make the appointment but an intimation from the Senate that it would reject an prisoners we add those killed and otherwise put other name sent in for the post. The World

> "Mr. Chase is a grave, thoughtful, deliberate "Mr. Chase is a grave, thoughtful, deliberate man given to no crotchets but such as he shares in common with his party, and capable of that steadiness of conviction which betokens a firm sense of justice. His political opinions, or the like of them, we should have had in any appointment which Mr. Lincoln would make or the present Senate contirm. We are glad to see so fitting a tribute to the importance of that high office as the appointment of the ablest man in the Republican party (for such we hold Mr. Chase to be) to fill it."

THE CANADIANS FRIGHTENED. -The illegal and hostile act of Judge Coursal of Canada in releasing criminals guilty of assailing the sovereignty of this country at St. Albans. Vt., has been so enforced apon the Canadian mind by the anger our people and the remonstrances of our government that th Judge is about to be dismissed, and a special meeting of Parliament summoned. The Provincia Cabinet had an extraordinary session, and decided been set free. Comment upon such a proceeding to try and catch the criminals. Hos tility towards as this seems superfluous, and it is impossible to the rebels has replaced love, since love threatened

From the Tribune. President Lincoln has most wisely and properly called for three hundred thousand men to finish up the work of restoring the National authoriwho affect to be surprised or disappointed by this call only betray their chagrin at the now manifest failure of their reiterated and confident predictions that the Rebellion never would never could be put down. Never before, in twice the time, was such progress made in the work as during the six weeks that have elapsed since Mr. Lincoln's re-

#### THE WAR FOR THE UNION. OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GEN. THOMAS.

The Enemy Pressed at all Points in His Line of Retreat--Immense Captures of Guns and Prisoners--The Enemy Out-manœuvred and Taken by Surprise.

WAR DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON, Dec. 17-8:35 A. M.

Major-General John A. Dix: The following official Report of the great victory achieved yesterday by Major- General Thomas and his gallant army over the rebel forces under Gen. Hood in front of Nashville, was received this morning. One of the most surprising circumstances connected with the great achievement is the small loss suffered by our troops, evincing, among other things, the admirable skill and caution of Gen. Thomas in his disposition of the battle. In our rejoicings at the defeat of the enemy, thanks are due to the Almighty for his protection to our galant officers and soldiers in the great conflict they

have passed through.

The report of Gen. Thomas, and also an unofficial report containing interesting details are sub-

EIGHT MILES FROM NASHVILLE, 6 P. M. Friday, Dec. 16, 1864. To the President of the United States, Hon. Ed-win M. Stanton, Lieut.-Gen, U. S. Grant:

This army thanks you for your approbation of its conduct yesterday, and to assure you that it is not misplaced, I have the honor to report that the

enemy has been pressed at all points to-day, in his line of retreat to the Bentwood Hills.

Brig. Gen. Hatch, of Wilson's corps of cavalry, on the right, turned the enemy's left, and captur-ed a large number of prisoners, the number not

Maj.-Gen. Schofield's corps, next on the left of cavalry, carried several hills, captured many prisoners and six pieces of artillery. Brevet Major Gen. Smith, next on the left of Maj. Gen. Schofield, carried the salient point of the enemy's line with McMillan's brigade of McArthur's division, capturing 16 pieces of artillery, two Brigadier-Generals and about 2,000 prisoners. Brig.-Gen. Gerrard's division, of Smith's command, next on the left of McArthur's division, carried the enemy's left of McArthur's division, carried the enemy's intrenchments, capturing all the artillery and troops of the enemy on the line. Brig. Gen. Wood's troops on Franklin pike took up the assault, capturing the enemy's intrenchments, in his retreat captured eight pieces of artillery, something over 600 prisoners, and drove the enemy within one mile of the Brentwood Hill Pass.

Maj. Gen. Stedman, oommanding detachments of the different armies of the Military Division of the Mississippi, most nobly supported GenWood's left, and bore a most honorable part in the operations of the day. I have ordered the pursuit to

Matter as 5,000. Early stored than Sheatandard Valley is set down at less than 15,000, and Lee's as less than 50,000. These figures amount in the in the case of Koontz and Coffreth, deciding that neither has beed regularly returned, and both must be omitted in the Governor's Proclamation.

These figures amount in the case of Koontz and Coffreth, deciding that neither has beed regularly returned, and both must be omitted in the Governor's Proclamation.

The Mississippi, most nobly supported Gen Wood's left, and bore a most honorable part in the operations of the day. I have ordered the pursuit to continued in the morning at daylight, although the troops are very much fatigued. The utmost enthusiasm prevails. I must not forget to report other points. may swell the aggregate to 175,000, the operations of Brig.-Gen. Johnson in success-

ONE OF THE RESULTS .- The abolition of Slavery fully driving the enemy, with co-operation of the gunboats under Lieut. Commander Fitch, from their esta dished batteries on the Cumberland Riv-er, below the City of Nashville, and of the success er, below the City of Nashville, and of the success of Brig. Gen. Coxton's brigade in covering and returning our right and rears. In the operations of yesterday and to-day, although I have no report of the number of prisoners captured by Johnson's and Croxton's command, I know they have made a large number. I am also glad to be able to state that the number of prisoners captured yesterday greatly exceeds the number reported by telegraph last evening. The wood's, ields and intrenchments are strewn with the enemy's small arms abandoned in the retreat. In conclusion, I am happy to state that all this has been effected with but very small loss to us. Our loss probably does not exceed three thousand and very few killed.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

NASHVILLE. Tenn., Friday, Dec. 16-9 P. M. During last night, Hood withdrew his right fron the river, and took a position covering Hillsboro, Grannywhite and Franklin pikes, which line had been carefully prepared for just this contingency. He was driven from the first line easily, but the second was very stubbornly defended, and at last heavily assaulted three times before succeeding.— It was carried, however, and twenty pieces of artillery, two thousand men, including Gen. Jackson, with the remnant of his division, were taken.
The enemy were forced back two miles, and his
army broken into parts, one on the white pike and
the other on the Franklin, with range of Bluffy
Hills between them, Stedman and Wood pressing
down the latter, and A. J. Smith, Schofield and
the cavalry down the former. Small arms lay as
thick on the contested line as the rebels had stood
there. Head can't make another such day's fight. there. Hood can't make another such day's fight, while Thomas is in good condition to press him. Caught more wagons. Can't say number. Everybody, white and black, did splendidly.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

SECOND DISPATCH. WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—10 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix: Nothing has been heard from Gen. Thomas to day. Unofficial dispatches state that the Provost Marshal at Nashville reports 5,000 prisoners and 49 pieces of artillery as being already secured. It is ascertained that in transmitting Gen. Thomas' report last night, a telegraphic mistake was made at Louisville or Nashville in the estimated

number of our casualties.

The dispatch written by Gen. Thomas stated that his whole loss would not exceed 3,000, and that very few were killed.

A dispatch from Lexington, this evening, states that on the 13th inst., at Kingsport, Tenn, Gen Burbridge had a fight with Basil Duke's brigade. formerly John Morgan's, and routed it, with a loss to the enemy of one hundred and fifty killed, wounded and prisoners, and their train. Dick Morgan, a brother of John, was captured.

EDWIN M. STANTON. Secretary of War.

FROM GENERAL SHERMAN.

An official dispatch from General Sherman was eccived at the war Department, last Sunday dated near midnight, December 13th, on the gunboat Dandelion, Ossabaw Sound Georgia. It was writ-ten before General Foster had reached him. He ports besides some military details of future oprations which are omitted, the following particu

erations which are omitted, the following particulars of his operations:

On Board "Dandelion," Ossabaw Sound, 1L50 P. M., Dec. 13, 1864.—To-day, at 5 P. M., General Hazen's Division of the Fifteenth Corps carried Fort McAllister by assault, capturing its entire garrison and stores. This opened to us the Ossabow Sound, and I pulled down to this gun-Ossabow Sound, and I pened down to this gun-boat to communicate with the fleet. Before open-ing communication we had completely destroyed all the railroads leading into Savannah and invest-ed the city. The left is on the Savannah River, three miles above the city, and the right is on the

three miles above the city, and the right is on the Ogeechee, at King's Bridge.

The army is in splendid order, and equal to anything. The weather has been fine and supplies abundant. Our march was most agreeable, and we were not all molested by guerillas. We reached Savannah three days ago, but owing to Fort Mc-Allistor was good by a second specific order. Allister we could not communicate, but now we have McAllister, and go ahead !

We have already captured two boats in the Savannah river, and have prevented the gunboats from coming down. I estimate the population of Savannah at twenty-five thousand, and the gardinant of the savannah are savannah at twenty-five thousand, and the gardinant of the savannah at twenty-five thousand of the savannah at the savannah at the savannah at twenty-five thousand of the savannah at the savannah at t

We have not lost a wagon on the trip, but have athered a large supply of mules, negroes, horses , and our teams are in far better condition ther

My first duty will be clear the army of all sur-We have etterly destroyed over two hundred miles of railroad, and consumed stores and provisions that were essential to Lee's and Hood's

The quick work made of Fort McAllister, and the opening of communication with our fleet, and consequent independence of supplies, dissipates all their boasted threats to head me off and starve the army. I regard Savannah as already gained

Yours, truly, W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Sect'y of War. FROM TENNESSEE. The Army in Full Retreat--Their Rear attacked and a Large Number of Pris-

oners Captured. NASHVILLE, Dec. 19. A courier who left Franklin yesterday reports

the rebel force in full retreat.

Gen. Hatch's cavalry attacked the rebel rear ruard, on Saturday, capturing a large number of

The 4th corps crossed the Honfourth river at ranklin, on Sunday monning.

Franklin is reported as full of rebel wounded, ver 3000 being left there in their retreat, Every turch and public building has been taken for hosvitals. Nearly all the churches of this city has been appropriated for the use of our wounded. It is rumored here that Gen. Rousseau's co mand attacked and routed part of Forrest's force, near Murfreesboro, on the 15th inst.

Heavy rains fell yesterday and last night, and the river is rapidly rising. Twelve feet of wat is reported on the shoals.

#### TO THE FIELD. Washington, Dec. 19.

The following order has just been issued: WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 19. 1864.—General Orders, No. 301.—Every officer and soldier capable of duty is now wanted in the field, and if not on duty, they are ordered to to their respective

All Provost Marshals and Boards of Enrollment re instructed to employ most diligent exertions forwarding soldiers to the front, and in arresting eserters, shirkers and all fit for duty, who are beent without proper authority.
Surgeons in charge of hospitals are directed to
end forward all who are fit for service, taking care

owever, not to expose any who are unfit.

Recruiting offices are enjoined to diligence, and those who are found guilty of neglect or useless, the Adjutant General is directed to recall immedi-Every effort must be put forth to fill up the

strengthen the armies, and aid the patriotic and gallant troops now meeting the reeling ene By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G. Ladies' Furs. The largest assortment at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Ladies' and Children's Hats. latest styles at CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS nontal Hotel, Philadelphia.

Ladies' Furs. Purchasers may rely upon getting the best Furs at HARLES OAKFORD & SONS, Continental Hotel, CONGRESS.

Tuesday, Dec. 13. SENATE.-Mr. Sumner reported a bill authorizing SENATE.—Mr. Sumner reported a bill authorizing the President to transfer one of our gunboats to the Republic of Liberia, that Government to pay for it in ten annual installments. Mr. Sherman reported a bill to construct six revenue cutters for the lakes. After some debate and the reading of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, the bill was passed. Mr. Wilson proposed a joint resolution securing freedom to the wives and children of all colored soldiers. Referred to the Military Committee. That part of the President's message speaking of foreign immigration was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Bankrunter Bill was received from the

the Secretary of the Treasury, the bill was passed.
Mr. Wilson proposed a joint resolution securing freedom to the wives and children of all colored soldiers.
Referred to the Military Committee. That part of the President's message speaking of foreign immigration was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The Bankruptcy Bill was received from the House and referred to the Judiciary Committee.—
The credentials of Senator Anthony of Rhode Island were presented. He is elected for six years from the 4th of March next. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

House.—Mr. Elliot offered a resolution, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, declaring that the State of Louisiana may resume political relations with the General Government. Mr. Cole introduced a bill to establish a Department of Mines, to collect and diffuse useful information on that subject. Laid over. The papers of the Louisiana Members, before referred to the Judiciary Committee were sent to the Committee on Rebellious States. A resolution by Mr. Chanler was adopted, to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tax on coal.—The House then took up the bill for a Navy-Yard at New London. After some debate, the whole subject was laid on the table. The Bouse then took up Mr. Ward's resolution of last Session, proposing to give Great Britain notice of an intention to repeal the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, and to appoint Companies with an advanced to the Sandian Reciprocity Treaty, and to appoint Companies with an advanced to the Sandian Reciprocity Treaty, and to appoint Companies with the same south southwest direction, corresponding with and controlled by the inclination of the Education of the Sandian Reciprocity Treaty, and to appoint Companies with the Sandian Reciprocity Treaty, and to appoint Companies with the same south southwest direction, corresponding with and controlled by the inclination of the still reciprocity in the same south southwest direction, corresponding with and controlled by the inclination of the still recipr New London. After some debate, the whole subject was laid on the table. The House then took up Mr. Ward's resolution of last Session, proposing to give Great Britain notice of an intention to repeal the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty, and to appoint Commissioners to make a new treaty. Mr. Morrill moved a substitute omitting all reference to a new treaty, simply giving notice of our intention to terminate the agreement. In this form the joint resolution passed. 85 to 51. Adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 14.

Senate.—A memorial from the Legislature of Orgegon, asking for the establishment of a manufactory of arms in that State, was presented. The Naval Committee reported resolutions of thanks to Captain Winslow and Lieut. Cushing, which were passed.—Mr. Chandler made a statement in regard to the discharge of the St. Albans raiders, and introduced a resolution directing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of immediately enlisting an army corps to watch and defend our territory bordering on the lakes and Canadian line from all hostile demonstrations and incursions.—Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, objected to the resolution, and it was laid over. Mr. Chandler then submitted a preamble, reciting the depredations committed upon American commerce by vessels fitted out in English ports, and closing with a resolution instructing the Secretary of State to make out a list of the ships and cargoes destroyed, with a fair valuation and six pre cent interest from the date of capture to the date of presentation, and directing him further to demand from the British government payment in full for all ships or cargoes destroyed. Mr. Johnson also objected to this resolution, and it likes wise went over. The resolution instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into the propriety of imposing a tax upon all sales of real or personal property, offered by Mr. Doolittle on Monday, was taken from the table, and after some discussion was referred to the Committee on Finance. The joint resolution from the House, authorizing notice to be given to Great Britain of the termination of the reciprocity treaty, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. After an Executive session adjourned.

House.—A bill providing that any alien of twenty-one years of age, who shall have been honorably WEDNESDAY, Dec. 14.

House.—A bill providing that any alien of twenty-one years of age, who shall have been honorably discharged from the army, navy, or marine corps, may become a citizen without any previous declaration, and shall not be required to prove more than one year's residence was passed. The Committee on Ways and Means reported bills making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular expences, and for invalid and other pensioners. The bills for a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara and a canal from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan were postponed until the 23d of January. The Committee on Foreign Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of forthwith providing by treaty or otherwise for the protection of our northern frontier.—The Committee on Militiry Affairs reported a bill providing for dropping from the rolls all major generals and brigadier generals who, on the 15th of January, 1865, shall not be in service corresponding House.-A bill providing that any alien of twenreals and brigadier generals who, on the 15th of January, 1865, shall not be in service corresponding to their respective grades or ranks. The bill was passed. The resolution of last session, authorizing the appointment of a commission to inquire and report the best mode of taxation to increase the revenues was tabled. The South kill with his content was tabled. nes, was tabled. The Senate bill authorizing the nstruction of six steam revenue cutters on the lakes were concurred in. The Honse then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and several speeches were made on the President's message. Adjourned.

SENATE.-A resolution was passed, asking the resident to furnish information concerning an arangement between the United States and Great Britian relative to the naval force to be upon the American lakes. A petition from cigar-makers of Philadelphia asking the removal of the tax upon manufactored articles, and that it be put on the raw material, was referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Lane offered a resolution instruc-ting the Committee on the conduct of the War to inquire as to the truth of the charges that large num pers of disloyal persons are employed in the navy-ards, quartermasters' and ordnancedepots. A dis-cussion ensued, and it was stated that a number of cussion ensued, and it was stated that a manufactor, these disloyal persons are in the Philadelphia navyyard. The resolution was passed. The Committee on Military were instructed to inquire into the expending the act of 1792, by establish-

on Military were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act of 1792, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States, etc. The bill to regulate commerce among the several States was made the special order for the first Wednesday in January. The bill to transfer a gunboat to the government of Liberia was passed. The Committee on the Conduct of the War was instructed to inquire into the facts connected with the assault unon Petersburgin July 18, 1864. sault upon Petersburg in July 13, 1864. Adjourned till Monday.

House.-Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky asked leave HOUSE.—Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky asked leave to introduce a resolution requesting the President to communicate the papers bearing on the arrest of Lieutenant Governor Jacob and Colonel Wolford, of Kentucky, but Mr. Stevens objected. A resolution directing an investigation of all the facts as to the practical operation of the pension laws was passed. Also, a resolution asking the Secretary of State for all the communications in reference to the difficulall the communications in reference to the difficul-ies upon the northern borders. The Senate resoes upon the northern borders. The Senate resortions of thanks to Captain Winslow and Lieuter ant Cushing were concurred in. Mr. Davis, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution declaring that Congress has a constitutional right to an authoritative voice in declaring the foreign policy of the United States, which was laid on the table by a vote of 69 to 63. Mr. Davis then asked to be exceed from further expressions are the to be excused from further services upon the Committee on Foreign Affairs. This caused a long debate upon the foreign policy of the government, and at its conclusion the request of Mr. Davis was refused. A resolution to adjourn from the 22d inst. refused. A resolution to adjourn from the 22d inst. to January 6th was passed. The following bills were passed. The bill making appropriations for invalid and other pensions, the bill making an appropriatisn for the Diplomatic and Consular establishment, the joint resolution giving the true construction and meaning to so much of the Internal Revenue act as relates to the tax on tobacco and segars. Adjourned until Monday.

# New Advertisements.

#### THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four CENTS. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

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Dec.23,'64-2m.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR OF THE

### HOPEWELL OIL COMPANY.

apital .- \$200,000. Shares .- 200,000. Par Value, \$1.00.

Hon. JOHN ROWE, President.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Secretary and Treasurer.

Egoert, Stone, Tar, and Buchanan Farms, sweeps down still farther on the same south southwest direction, corresponding with and controlled by the inclination of the strata, and underlies this property. It is well ascertained by the testimony of aged and respectable residents that the Indians, years ago, gathered oil from the surface of the ravines on this property and used it for rheumatic affections.

fections.

In later times the teamsters of Bullion Iron Furnace, gathered and used the oil for the puspose of applying it to galls and bruises on their horses. Oils for years was seen to exude at a number of places; among others, at the root of an old stump on the bank of the Allegheny river, and in the ravine alluded to.

A few years ago, the then owners of the tract, with one or two of their neighbors, bored a well, a few feet above the old stump. The first vein of oil was struck at the depth of 286 feet, and the second at 460 feet; an experienced man from Oil Creek was employed to tube the well, which produced a stream of oil three quarters of an Inch in diameter. The owners of the well, not satisfied with its production, pulled out the chamber, and drilled some feet deeper, when they struck salt water in large quantities and of great strength. Believing that the manufacture of salt would, at the time, yield them a better profit, they arranged their seed bags in the well, so as to enable them to exclude the oil and pump the salt water. Still oil was pumped along with the water, in such quantities as to gather upon the top of the water-tanks, from whence it was collected, barreled and sold.

There is every reason, therefore, to believe that the property of the Company is rich in its supplies of oil. The inclination of the Strata proves, conclusively, that those supplies of oil on Oil Creek have a higher feeef than the oil-hearing rocks on this property; and that, consequently, the supply will be more permanent than that of Oil Creek

supplies of oil on Oil Creek have a higher level than the oil-bearing rocks on this property; and that, consequently, the supply will be more permanent than that of Oil Creek itself. The large extent of boring territory, equal to that of half a dozen companies on Oil Creek, a boat-landing on the Farm, with the advantage of a navigable stream for the transportation of oil, and the certainty of the existence of large quantities of coal upon the tract, makes the property of incalculable value.

The Company are about preparing to sink several wells, and confidently expect the early development of oil in paying quantities.

The plan of organization adopted by the Company commends itself to public approval, from the fact that it places no fictitious value upon its stock, but confines the sale of shares strictly to their par value.

no fictitious value upon its stock, but confines the sale of shares strictly to their par value.

A limited number of Shares can be had by applying to the following named gentlemen.

F. Benedict, Bedford, Pa.
Jacob Reed, ""

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J. Henry Schell, Schellsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
James Lowther, Aitoona, Blair County, Pa.
S. S. Barr, Hollidaysburg, Pa.
C. W. Ashoom, Hopewell, Pa.
I. H. Kausler, Hagerstown, Md.

L. H. Kausler, Hagerstown, Md. S. H. Prather & Co., Greencastle J. Hostetter & Co., Greencastle J. J. Phillips, Waynesboro, John S. Miller, Huntingden,

Samuel Henry, " "
W. D. McKinstry, Mercersburg, "
And at the Office of the Company, No. 435 Walnut St., dec.23,'64.

#### PROSPECTUS

OF

## The Pennsylvania Telegraph. FOR THE YEAR 1865.

uing our Prospectus for the various editions of the HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH for the year 1865, the proprietor begs to return his frank acknowledgments for the very liberal share of patronage received from the people of Harrisburg, as well as from those of the State, who the very neeral share of paironage received from the people of Harrisburg, as well as from those of the State, who have long been subscribers to the paper. The year which is about to close, has been an eventful one in the history of the newspaper press of Pennsylvania. More than those engaged in any other business, the publishers of the State have had to struggle to support immense burdens, growing out of the extraordinary rise in the price of printing materials, the increase of labor, &c. The increase in the price of paper during the past year, was alone 100 per cent. in advance of the cost of the same article a year ago. When it is remembered that no equal rise in the price of the TELEGRAPH has been made, it will be seen that the profits of the publishing business are anything but remunerative. Hence, the less circulation most newspapers have, the more money they make.

nerative. Hence, the less circulation most newspapers have, the more money they make.

Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances, the TELE. GRAPH has successfully reached the completion of another, and will enter on a new volume with every prospect of being able as successfully to meet the business embarrassments of a new as it overcame those of the past; year. It will be our purpose to continue the paper in the old political path, maintaining it as a faithful exponent of pure Republican principles, ever fearless in the advocacy of the right and loyalty to the National Government, regardless of the party by which its affairs may be constitutionally administered. It is our highest aim to serve our country through our party—compelling the interests and country through our party—compelling the interests and the policies of party in all cases to harmonize with those

THE PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH THE PENNSYLVANIA TELEGRAPH
During the sessions of the Legislature, will contain a full synopsis of the daily proceedings of that body, so that it will really constitute the best current record of the business of legislation published regularly during the sessions. In addition, ample arrangements have been made to secure the earliest and most reliable reports of news from the army, with such other general intelligence, foreign and domestic, as daily passes over the telegraph wires. With these advantages, we are put at least ten hours ahead, with our morning edition, of the newspapers of New York and Philadelphia, and by which adition the readers along our different lines of railroad, north, west and south, receive the very earliest intelligence of all the important events occurring in the country.

TERMS OF THE DAILY TELEGRAPH. The DAILY TELEGRAPH is served to subscribers by mail at \$6 per annum, payable in advance. If the advance payment is neglected \$7 will be charged.

City subscribers are served at 12½ cents per week, payable to the carriers.

THE WEEKLY TELEGRAPH Is printed on a large double medium sheet, with new type, and contains all the most important news of the day. Full telegraphic reports of the markets and daily events are published in advance of our cotemporaries, and it en-

joys a very large circulation.

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" paid at the end

Any person getting up a club of ten subscribers and paying in awance for them, will receive one copy free while the paper is sent to the club.

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otion for a less period than one year will be ntered on the books. GEO. BERGNER,

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