Friend France: Please pardon me for so long neglecting you. I did not intend to let so long a time pass without writing to you, but I find that a warm estimate, with the pure laziness it engenders, is almost enough to make one forget that no ever had any intentions.

Friend Fressie: Fress partion in the so long near lecting year. It fing to you, but I find that a partial page with or the pure lankes at it engenders, is all most enough to make one forget that any intendionation the pure lankes at its engenders, is all most enough to make one forget that any intendionation that the pure lankes at its enough to make one forget that any intendionation that any intendionation that the pure lankes and the start of the pure lankes and that any intendionation that any intendionation that any intendionation that are not one to make one of the pure with the pure lankes and that after taking on the pure lankes and that after taking on the pure lankes and that after taking on the pure lankes are the pure lankes and that after taking on the pure lankes are pure lankes and that after taking on the pure lankes are pure lankes and that afterion General by the name of Banta Corona and a religious to the forget and that afterion General by the name of Banta Corona had a number of months pay due them, and, as chance or had engineers of women of the caliform our Consult.

The troops under General Santa Corona, had a number of months pay due them, and, as chance or had all his army and have them paid off. On their arrival their camp was picked just outside the city, and a requisition for the amount of money required and to the Governor of the State, who assault the regulation, and as much as told the General Hat he and all his troops were but a band of Guerrillas. Of course this procedure led to an open quarrel, and resulting possession of the city by the one who had the great and the sum of the procedure lank and the condition of the condition

ip.
The French had not heard of this procedure when
to ann made his appearance, and therefore, accordg to agreement, the fleet opened fire on the tenanttenants fortifications. But eleven shots were fired before

Letters from Gen. Lee.

The following letters from Gen. Lee, written soon fter the outbreak of the Rebellion, have just been

ARLINGTON, VA., April 20th, 1861. GENERAL: Since my interview with you on the 18th inst., I have felt that I ought not longer to retain my commission in the army. I, therefore, tender my resignation, which I request you will recommend for acceptance. It would have been presented at once, but for the struggle it has cost me to separate myself from a service to which I have devoted all the best years of my life and all the ability I possessed.

seased.

During the whole of that time+more than a quarter of a century—I have experienced nothing but kindness from my superiors, and the most cordial friendship from my comrades. To no one, General, have I been as much indebted as to yourself for unform kindness and consideration, and it has always been my ardent desire to merit your approbation. I shall carry to the grave the most grateful recollections of your kind consideration, and your name and fame will always be dear to me.

tions of your kind consideration, and your name and fame will always be dear to me.

Save in defense of my native State, I never desire again to draw my sword. Be pleased to accept my most earnest wishes for the condunance of your happiness and prosperity, and believe me, most truly yours, Lieut-Gen. Winfield Scott, Commanding United States Army. A copy of the preceding letter was inclosed in the following letter to a sister of the General, Mrs. A. M.:

Aging the series of the General, Mrs. A. M.:

Aging Dear Sister: I am grieved at my inability to see you. * * * I have been waiting "for a more convenient eason," which has brought too many before me deep and lasting regret. Now we are in a state of war which will yield to nothing. The whole South is in a state of revolution, into which Virgin, after a long straggic, has been drawn, and though I recognize no necessity for this state of things, and would have forborne and pleaded to the end for reduced to the end for reduced to the end for regress of grievances, real or supposed, yet in my own person I had to meet the question, whether I should take part against my native State. With all my devotion to the Union, and the feeling of loyalty and duty of an American clitzen, I have not been able to make up my mind to rake my hand against my relatives, my children, my home. I have, therefore, resigned my commission in the army, and, save in defense of my native State, with the sincere hope that my pour services may never be needed, I hope I may never be called on to draw my sword.

I know you will blame me, but you must think as Kindly of me as you can, and believe that I have endeavored to do what I thought right. To show you the feeling and straggle it cost me, I send you a copy of my letture to Gen. Scott, which accompanied my letture of resignation. I have not time for more. *

May God guard and protect you and yours, and shower upon you every blessing, is the prayer of your devoted brother.

R. E. Lez.

Official dispatches from Mexico state that President Juarez entered Chihuahua on the 12th AGLINGTON. VA., April 20th, 1861.

Arming the Slaves. Correspondence of the Liverpool Eng. Courier.

Goregondance of the Electropic Eng. Couries.

In Edition 2003, Va., Nov. 5tl., 15tl.

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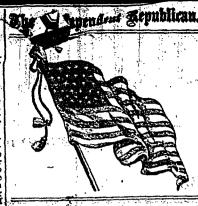
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"A Union of lakes and a Union of lands, of States none can sever; hearts, and a Union of hands, lag of our Union forever." CIRCULATION 3,100.

H. H. FRAZIER EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. Montrose, Pa., Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1865.

The conspiracy is now known. Armies have been raised, war is levied to accomplish it. There are only two sides to the question. Every man must be for the United States, or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war—only patriots or traitors.—Stephen A. Douglas,

What right has the North assailed? What justice has been denied? And what claim, founded in justice and right, has been withheld? Can either of you to day name one single act of wrong, deliberately and purpossly done by the Government at Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the an uper.—Hon. A. H. Stephens; 1861.

THIRTEEN MILLIONS.

The amount of General Sherman's captures at Savannah, in the shape of cotton, is valued a Thirteen Million of Dollars! In addition to this the immense captures of railroad cars, locomo tives, ammunition, &c., will amount to severa millions more. This truly a valuable Christmas gift to the nation.

TEN-FORTY LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided to sue another hundred millions of the ten-forty loan-one of the most popular put forth. Those who invest their money in the loans of the Gov ernment, know where their money goes, and that they will receive in time a big interest as as well as the principal whenever they desire it, as these loans always sell readily at an advance

THE WILMINGTON EXPEDITION.

Admiral Porter and General Butler have gone South from Fortress Monroe with an immense naval force, accompanied by a powerful body of less fortifications. But eleven shots were fired before a flag of truce beat was seen to leave the wharf and make for the fleet. Of course the firing immediately ceased, and in a few minutes it was known to the French commander that the blustering Santa Corona was gone, and that the linkabitants were ready to give up the city and give in their adhesion to the new government. Freparations were made to take possession of the city forthwith, and about noon a large party landed at the wharf, marched through the principal streets, and took up their quarters in the fine brick barracks which were, the day previous, occupied by the Mexicans. troops belonging to the army. The fleet is com-

the principal streets, and took up their quarters in the fine brick barracks which were, the day previous, occupied by the Mexicans.

Thus has Maratian, the most considerable town on the Pacific coast of Mexico, fallen into the hands of the French, and thus, I fear, it will be with every other port which is not yet in possession of the invader, for it is too true that the Mexicans are not able to cope with the foe, having neither able Generals to command nor a powerful government to support them. Poor Mexico is in a lamentable state, and from present appearances she will continue to be so till some good friend assists her to drive the invaders off her soil back to the other side of the Atlantic where they belong. That it is the true policy of our Government to be that friend, it would be uscless for me to stop to prove, for it is a fact too self-swident to be doubted by any lover of free government, and especially by a Republican. The United States ought not, and, I believe, will not, allow a monarchical government to exist in Mexico when our own affairs have once become fairly settled.

I had intended to give you a brief describtion of Mazatian in this paper, but as I do not wish to weary your patience in my first communication from the Saranac, I will defer the matter.

We remained at Mazatian till the rights of the American clitzens were properly cared for and then left for this place, where we arrived on the 22d instant. As soon as we have coaled and watered ship we shall run up to Guaymas, calling at Mazatian again as we pass.

J. F. Shoemaker. between Wilmington and Richmond.

From Tennessee the news is equally auspi-

THE CALL FOR THREE HUNDRED THOU-

The President has issued a call for three hundred thousand more troops, and the country will approve. The credits given to the several States on last call to make things easy made the draft fall below the number of men wanted, and this call is partly for the deficiency. But many volteers under the last call were for one year, and their places must be filled next summer, and the call for more men is none too early. There will be no difficulty in getting men now. The rebel-Iton is staggering, and the death blow must soon come. The veterans of the past three years will want to see the end. The hard work will be over before a new army can be put into the

THE TARIFF ON PAPER.

The Superintendent of Public Printing represents that the interests of the Government have suffered heavily because of the exorbitant prices now asked for white paper. The tariff on

Official dispatches from Mexico state that President Juarez entered Chibushua on the 12th of October and met with a very enthusiastic reception, not only from the people of the city, but

ernment of Mexico will be able not only to hold on until our war is over, but that even they may gain before that signal advantages over their adversaries. The news of the capture of Sa vannah and of Hood's defeat, will, it is though be more severely felt by Maximilian than the loss of two great battles by the French army i Mexico.

WILMINGTON AND ITS DEFENCES. Wilmington, the principal city in North Caro Wilmington and Weldon, and Wilmington and Manchester railroads, the former of which is threatened by the cooperating expedition up the Neuse. Before the war Wilmington contained about 9,500 inhabitants. The principal exports were timber, turpentine, resin, tar, pitch, ehingles, and cotton. Ever since the outbreak of the rebellion, and more especially since the ports of Charleston, Savannah and Mobile were closed against blockade-runners, or so strictly guarded by our blockade squadrons as to render the option of Hardee's force, which had been estimated at about 15,620. rations of these enterprising gentry both difficult and dangerous, Wilmington has been the grand entrepot of the contraband foreign trade of the Southern Confederacy; and all the vigilance of a powerful blockade squadron was insufficient to put an end to it. The approaches to the city are admirably adapted to blockade running, and the rebels, fully alive to the importance of the foreign trade in arms, munitions of war and oth-

er supplies of every variety, have increased their nafural advantage by the erection of forts and batteries on the shore of the channels at the mouth of the river. A glance at the map will show that a long narrow island streches directly across the mouth of the river, leaving two narrow inlets at either end. These are denominated Eastern and Western Bar, or Old and New

The channel for vesels entering Old Inlet runs directly under the guns of several strong batterics on Oak Island, near the lighthouse, and it is also commanded by the guns of Forts Caswell and Johnson, old Federal fortifications, which were taken possession of on the 8th of January 1861, by the militia guard of Smithville, a village on the right shore of the inlet. Fort Casvell is a very strong work, with five sides, three of them mounting guns, about sixty all told .-This work has been strengthened recently, and s undoubtedly a very formidable affair. Just above Fort Caswell is a small work, located on Battery Island. On the right-hand side of the river, coming down, is Fort Johnson, situated a Smithville, and about one and a half miles from

Fort Caswell.
The channel through the Eastern Inlet runs within fifty or sixty yards of the shore, comnanded by the guns of two very powerful works. Fort Fisher and Fort Lamb. Fort Fisher, on Federal Point, is one of the most formidable earthworks in the South. Its armament consists of about fifty guns. Besides these main defences, there are several minor batteries strung along the shore, at points commanding the track of vessels seeking to enter the Inlet. Close by Fort Fisher, on a point of land between 'the Rip" and the bar, stands a very powerful earthwork, mounting n'humber of heavy guns, which have proved a frequent source of annoyance to our vessels when endeavoring to cut off some adventurous blockade-runner. These guns have a plunging fire upon the channel; and the rebels believed it to be impossible even

for an iron clad to run the gauntlet of their fire. News Items.

Mr. Gladstone tells the Rebels and their sympathizers in England that if the United States expends two millions a day in time of War. Great The new pirate Shenaudoth is commanded by Lieut. Waddell, formerly of the United States Navy, whose family has been residing for some time at Annapolis, enjoying the protection of our Govern-

— In the reconstruction of the Cabinet the Lancaster Examiner recommends John W. Forney, as a proper purson for Secretary of the Interior. No man has worked with greater zeal for the cause of the Union party and for the good of the country.

— There vet languish in Rebel slaughter-pens of the Andersonville pattern fifty thousand of our Northern soldlers. Of the hundred thousand Rebel prisoners in comfortable and well-warmed barracks, those at Elmira receive ten cents a day for their labor in making their quarters more healthful and comfortable. Those at Point Lookout receive for similar labor whisky and tobacco rations. To all, everywhere, vegetables are regularly issued, and to most blankets have been given.

150 Heavy Gans. 33,000 Bales of Cotton, & Navy Yard and Iron Clads Blown Unas Car ture of a Large Quantity of Ammunition and Hailroad Property.—Oficial Dispatches of Gens. Sherman and Foster.—Particulars of the Capture of the City and its Contents.— Obstructions Being Removed from the Char nel.—Our Fleet at Wilmington.

Capture of Savannah

Washington, Dec. 23. Wilmington, the principal city in North Carolina, is situated on the left bank of the northeast branch of Cape Fear River, at its junction with an estuary of that river, a little more than thirty miles from the sea. It is the terminus of the Wilmington and Weldon, and Wilmington and Cape Fear River, a little more than thirty of 130 heavy guins, plenty of amount don, and about \$5,000 bales of cotton. No other particulary are given.

The dispatches of Gen. Sherman and Gen SAVANNAH, GA., Dec. 22.

To His Excellency, President Lincoln.

I beg to present you as a Christmas gift the city of Savannah, Ga., with 150 heavy guns and ammunition, and also about 33,000 bules of cotton.

(Signed)

W. T. SHERMAN,
Waler-Gonen

W. T. SHERMAN, Major-General.

Stramer Golder Gate, Savannah River, 7 p. m., Dec. 22.

To Lieutevan'-General U. S. Grant and Major-General R. W. Hallerk:

I have the honor to report that I have just returned from General Sherman's headquarters in Savannah. I sent Major Gray, of my staff, as bearer of dispatches from General Sherman to you, and also a message to the President. The city of Savannah was occupied on the morning of the 21st. General Hardee, anticipating the contemplated assault, escaped with the main body of his infuntry and light artillery on the atternoon and night of the 20th, by crossing the river to the Union Canseway, opposite the city. The rebel iron clads were blown up, and the mavy yard burnt. All the rest of the city's intact, and contains 20,000 citizens who are quiet and well disposed. The captures include 800 prisoners, 150 guns, 23 locemotives in good order, 190 cars, a large suiply of summunition and uniterials of war, 3 steamers, and 33,000 bales of cotton safely stored in warehouses. All these valuable fruits of an almost bloodless victory have been, like Atlant, fairly won.

I opened communication with the city with my

won.

I opened communication with the city with my steamers to day, taking up what torpedoes we could see, and passing safely over others. Arrangement are being made to clear the channel of obstructions Yours, &c., (Signed)

J. (FOSTER, Major-General.

Major-General.

The Richmond papers of late date sinte that but the 23d last, twenty-six ressels of the Wilmington expedition had re-appeared. The dispatch from Gen. Brang as published in the Richmond papers is as follows: WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 23. Twenty-six vessels of the Federal fleet re-appeared this moraling. There has been no change since my last dispatch. This is the latest intelligence received from that expedition.

- E. St. OTANTON, Sceretary of War,

Further Details. FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Dec. 26, 1864. VIA BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 27, 184.

FORTHESS MONROR, Monday, Dec. 25, 1864.)
Via Baltinione. Tuesday, Duc 27, 184.

Major Gray, of Gen. Sherman's staff, arrived here last evening, on his way to City Point, with dispatches to Gen. Grant, announcing, as you have learned ere this by telegraph, that Savannab capitulated on the 21st inst. Gen. Hardee, with nearly sil his command, escaped across the river, via the Union Causeway, under cover of the rebel rams brought up for that purpose the previous night. The rams were afterwards scuttled and sunk by the rebels themselves. Eight hundred prisoners, one hundred and dity-two guns and thirty-three thousand bales of cotton remained in the city, and fortifications, and fell into our hands.

The surrender was made by the Mayor and Council. Gen. Sucrman entered Savannah on the 21st, and the city is now occupied by a portion of his troops. His headquarters, and those of Gen. Siccum, are in the town. The demand for the surrender of the city was made on the 17th inst. Gen. Sherman closed his dispatch to Gen. Hardee by quoting the concluding words of Gen. Hordee by quoting the concluding words of Gen. Horde that if his demand was not complied with he would take no prisoners.

Gen. Hardee replied in a beautiful manner, stating that he was in daily communication with his own strong enough to bold, and determined to bold. The that he was in dally communication with his own strong enough to hold, and determined to hold, the city. Gen. Sherman had no further parkey with him, but e-anfined himself to perfecting the investment of the city. The investment was complete to the south and west, but the swamps rendered approach so difficult on the north that lines could not be at once completely extended in that direction. Gen. Hatch's division, of Foster's command, held the left of 'our line occupying the upper part of Hutchisson's 1-land, commanding with its guns the Charleston and Savannah Raifroad, but not, as the rebels hold the lower end of the island, completely blockading ingress and egress over the river, below where he form-based

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 25th, 1851.

"The enemy's flect, over 50 vessels, including two monitors, sweral armed vessels, and many heavily armed frigates, and eloops of war, made a furious attack on Fort Fisher, about one o'clock vesterday, and kept up an average fire of 30 shots per minute until night. Our loss is 20 wounded.

"The attack was renewed at 10 o'clock this morning and has been very farious and continuous. No report of easualties to-day. Col. Lamb, who is in command of the fort, replied to the enemy's fire slowly and deliberately.

"The enemy under cover of the heavy fire, landed about three brigades 21 miles above Fort Fisher.—
They were immediately engaged by a smaller force. The enemy held the ground at night."

SECOLD DISPATCH.

SECOND DISPATCH.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 26th, 1864. "The enemy's infanty attacked Fort Fisher late last night. They were repulsed with considerable loss. There was heavy wind and rain through the night. Prisoners report the Twenty-fourth Corps of the Yankee Army present under Butter."

From Gen. Sheridan's Army. ARMY OF THE SHERASODAH, Dec. 23, 1864.

ARMY OF THE SHEMANDOAH, Dec. 23, 1864.
The 2d Cavalry Div. of Gen. Custer, returned early to-day from a reconnoisance up the Valley as far as Lacey's Spring, nine miles from Harrisonburg. The division, which has been absent about five days, had a cold insrch, but met with no enemy until they reached Lacey Spring, where they encamped on Wednesday night. Before daylight on Thursday morning, intending to take advantage of the Union campaind catch them napping, Rosser's cavalry attempted to surprise them, and made a dash into camp. The Rebels were dressed in blue overcoate, and mixing with our own men, it was impossible for a time to distinguish friend from foc. There was confusion worse confounded. Had the enemy really found our men off their guard, the consequences would have been serious; but they were on the alert, and the Rebs only penetrated into the care of the camp. Their firing assisted our men to distinguish them:

camp. Their firing assisted our men to distinguish therii:

They struck that part of the camp where the N.H. Cardiry were, and in less time almost: than its takes to describe it, captured, and were making off with some fifty prisoners. These, however, were all receptured with the exception of three men, and Lieut. Colonel Hutchins, who were carried off prisoners. The Rebels were driven off, leaving fitteen dead and many wounded behind. Our loss was two killed and between twenty-five and thirty wounded—all of whom were brought off. Rhode's division of infantry, now commanded, as it is supposed, by Wharton, was advancing up the pike, and our forces the accomplished the object of the expedition fell beck. The reconnoisance has established important facts touching the extent and location of the Rebel forces in the Valley.

roughing the extent and measure in the valley.
Rosser did not pursue our forces down the Valley.
Rosser did not pursue our forces down the Valley.
On Monday afternoon a party of guerrillas made a
dash into the camplof the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry,
part of Gen. Powell's on the Front Royal pikes, and
after firing sonic brage, and losing one man killed,
retreated again, having failed in accomplishing any
important result. nportant result.
The weather is very cold, with snow enough one ground to make good sleighing.

E. S.

> The Pursuit of Hood. Nashville, Tuesday, Dec. 27th, 1864

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 27th, 1864.

The advante of our army was on Sunday night twenty-one miles houth of Columbia, about half-way between that place and the Tennessee River. The roads on account of the heavy rains are nearly impassable. Hood is steadily retreating before our advancing troops. Prisoners who have strangled behind their commands, or who have deserted, are being brought in every day. Two hindred reached here yesterday. It is reported that Hood intends to reach the Tennessee River near the mouth of the Elk River. Gen. Thomas having forced him considerably to the east, military authorities consider the situation very encouraging. Railroad and telegraphic communication is open to Columbia on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad, and the road will soon be in running order to Chattanooga.

The river is at a stand, with eighteen feet of water on the shoals.

Conduct of Hood's Rebels in Col-umbia, Tenn. A correspondent of the Montgomery Mail writing from Columbia, Tennessee, describes the evacuation of the town by the Yankees and the entry of the Confederates, and adds:—"Some of the boys plundered confectionaries and filled their arms with nicknacks. Some were laden with boots and shoes and hats; some with bags of flour; some had tinware enough to open a Confederate hotel; everything was plundered. But while this jubilant make for spoils was at its height, General Forrest, with the good taste characteristic of both of us, rode along the pavement weighted to the gunwales with pretty girls and plundered the honey from hundreds of willing hips. To see them running to the streets, raising their little hands in low, and crying, "Lor! yonder's Gen! Forrest; and an ocean of similar exclamaty of y Gen! Forrest; and an ocean of similar exclamad'y Gen'i Forrest! and an ocean of similar exclama-tions, and then turning up their little faces and pon-ing their pretty mouths with a lamb like submission for his kisses, makes one thrust his hands to the el-bows in his brucebes bookets and wish the

The St. Albans Raiders CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, Dec. 27th, 1864. CONCORD, N. H., Thesquy, Dec. 27th, 1993.

Three of the St. Albans raiders made their escape om Canada by secreting themselves in the cars unitarioss the line. They then proceeded to Lebanon, H., and enlisted, receiving the bounty, and hopg to get back to Dixie at Uncle Sam's expense.—buy were, however, detected, and are now in the late Prison at Concord. A considerable amount of loney was found in their possession. Touonto, Tuesday, Dec. 27th, 1864.

The Desperate Situation of Jeff. Davis---What Next? The situation of Jeff. Davis, his ruling junta and is army in Richmond, may now be aptly compared that of the unfortunate Jews, when, in their resellion against the authority and power of imperial city of Jerusalem. Despairing of a successful resistance, cut off from every hope of outside relief, and reduced to the extremities of famine, there were yet added to the terrors of the siege the most violent discords within of divided councils and clashing factions. Such now is the situation of Jeff Davis and his ruling confederates at Richmond. Whether, from an incapability of agreeing upon a timely capitalation or retreat, they will await, like the Jews, the alternative of a wholesale destruction, is the problem which now remains to be solved.

We incline to the opinion, from the developments of disaffection serving. Davis the treat were leaded as method by the secretary of the lates of the control of the control

while Wilmington the lest link of connection between the "confederacy" and Naesan, is cut off, if not in our possession.

Against this hopeless condition of things what is the alternative to which the slaveholders of this disjoined Southern confederacy is now invited? It is the foolish experiment of emancipating and arming their negroes as the last but winning card for Southern independence. It is the alternative of fearing out the foundations in order to save the building; it is the Japanese alternative of hari-kari, in order to avoid destruction by other hands. It is upon this proposition that the slaveholders of the South are now called by Jeff. Davis to make their election Here, however, that delicious Southern panacea of State sights and the question of suicide come to the relief of the slaveholder. Hence the wanglings which prevail among the rebel Solons at Richmond. Fire-caters who have lost their slaves, and reckless politicians who have never been blessed with slaves, are clamorous for negro enancipation and a negro army; while those slaveholders who still possess their negroes, who know what they are, and who are still hopful that "something may turn up" in their favor, even in the old Union, better than Sonthern emancipation, fight stoutly against the sacrilice of their slaves to the Moloch who ruice the roost at Richmond.

The crisis is at hand for the settlement of this confravers; and there is every reason to believe that it will very soon be settled in the overthrow of Jeff. Davis, in the abandonment of his hopeless cause, and the capitulation of the rebellious States, each for itself, or all together, to the supreme government of the Union. We expect soon an ignormalious ending to the cruel, bloody and remoresless reign of Jeff. Davis.—X. Y. Herald.

SAVANNAH HAS BEES TWICE CAPTURED by an invading force. It was taken by the English, under Col. Campbell, on the 29th of December, 1776. They had a column of 3,500 solders, beside a squadron under Com. Parker. Their prisoners amounted to 33 officers, and 415 men, while their lors was only 7 men killed and 19 wounded. Seventy-one pieces of stillery and 517 stands of small arms fell into the hands of the British. In ten days after this event a large majority of the inhabitants of Georgia gave to their silegiance to King Georgia.

Attack on Wilmington-Fort Fisher Taken and Retaken.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 28th, 1884.

Dispatches received at the Navy Department too day present a picture of the disembarkation of 5,000 colored troops from the transports of Gen. Butler's Expedition. Their taking up a strong position and holding it sgainet a vige rous attack of Bragg's troops, their assuming then the offensive and carrying, at the point of the bayonet, an earthwork in front of Fort Fisher, and from this advantage their dashing at Fort Fisher itself, which they entered, and whose flag they hauled down, are worthy of the highest commendation; but the haudful of heroes being inexplicably small in numbers, could not hold their victory. The expelled garrison, largely re-enforced, returned and retook the fort, and drove out our black troops with heavy loss.

The remnants of them were re-embarked, but the fleet remined at anchor, and the mon-of-war opened their fire again upon the fort and the Rebel troops. It was known in the fleet that Lee had sent two divisions of the best troops to Bragg. It was known that Hardee was hurrying up from Savannah under orders to save Wilkington. Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 28th, 1864.

Dispatch from General Bragg. Dispatch from General Bragg.

WILMINGTON. December 27th, 6 p. m.—To His Excellency the President of the Conjecterite States:

The enemy has re-embarked under the cover of his fleet. His movement is not developed. I have visited Fort Fisher, and find the damnge slight, except two guns were disabled marks remaining the use of the transfer of the conference of the conference of the conference of the conference of the river. Col. Lamb, commanding the fort, and the officers and men composing the garrison deserve special commendation for the gallantry, efficiency, and fortitude displayed under very trying efficiency, and fortitude displayed under very trying ed under very trying BRAXTON BRAGG.

Hood Crossing the Tennessee. Hood Crossing the Tennessee.

Columna, Tenn., Tuesday, Docember 27th, 1894.

From escaped prisoners who have just arrived from Florence. I learn that the advance of Hood's army reached Florence on the evening of the 1st, and during the whole of next, day his infantry was crossing the river. From Duck River, Hood retreated rapidly to the Tennessee, his main army not once making a stand. Qur cavalry crossed Duck River in time to have an occasional brush with Forrest's force, who covered the enemy's retreat. No fighting of any consequence, however, has occurred since the affair at Spring Bill. It is safe to say the Tennessee in now free from rebels.

The Campaign.

Gen. Grant seems to have a good many irons in the fire just now. Scarcely a force under his com-mand that is not actively engaged in offensive ope-rations—the notable exceptions being the two ar-mies of the James and the Potomac, which are close under his eye, and which he holds in the least to be

decisive.

Our news is mainly from Rebel papers, and of course is doctored to anit the Richmond market. But even if we accept each report of the defeat or delay of our different armies as true, we still cannot fall to see that the Confederacy is severely harrassed on all sides, and that at some point it must shortly rive way.

on all sides, and that at some point it must shortly give way.

Gen. Sheridan is again far up the Shenandoah Valley, threatening Gordonsville and Charlotte-wille, and even Lynchburg. Lee's dispatch published yesterday states that one division of cavalry under Custer was coming up the Valley towards Harrisouburgh, while two others under Torbert had passed the Blue Ridge through Chester Gap. It is not to be supposed that a single division of cavalry could be really meant to move on Lynchburg; we presume, therefore, that the columns east and west of the Blue Ridge had a common object, and were to unite further South. Custer night cross the Ridge below Harrisonburgh through Swift Run or Brown's Gap, but it is likely had is to concentrate with Torbert at Madison Court House, and so would take the Northern road. Lee has found is necessary to strengthen other points by withdrawing nearly all the garrisons of Gordonsville and Charlottesville, and though these towns are fortified their capture is by no means improbable.

Gen Batter's activity is characteristic. Besides

improbable.

Gen. Butler's activity is characteristic. Beside

improbable.

Gev. Butler's activity is characteristic. Besides the grand demonstration upon Wilmington, he has sent a considerable force from Suffolk towards Weldon, apparently to do the work which Warren left unfisished. A second force has moved toward Fort Branch, on the Roanoke River, and after being "severely handled" by the rebel telegrams, resumed the attack with such success, apparently, that it was not thought worth while to continue the account of his operations. Poplar Spring or Point, near which Fort Branch seems to be situated, is thirty niles above Plymouth, and the movement in this direction is manifestly intended to clear the navigation of the Roanoke River, on which Weldon.is situated. The expected co-operation of the gun-boats failed from torpedoes.

Of the two or three columns which are cutting the railway connections of Mobile and moving apparently upon the citystiself, we have no definite accounts. The rebel papers are mysterions, as their way is when they have bad news. The little fight at Poilard, seventy miles north of Mobile, indicates nothing either way—for Beauregard's name is to the dispatch, and it is not probable that man could tell the truth if he tried. Nor is it probable he ever tried.

Thomas is well to the north of Duck River, and treating enemy. There is reasonts suppose a heavy force has been sent to cut off Hood's approach to the Toncesee, and that his pontoons have been sant to out off Iloud's approach to the Toncesee, and that his pontoons have been sant dood's prospects for a retreat across it, if he ipushed hard, are not favorable. The rebel commander has a good many men left, no doubt, but he can scarcally be said to bave dia army. What remains of the force with which he moved on Nashville must be wholly re-organized before it can be again fit for the field.—Tribune.

Gold may be all the time in a man's mind, nd yet none of his thoughts be golden.

Acw Advertisements.

(ASH paid for TIMOTHY SEED during the Mont of January, by BALDWIN & ALLEN. Montrore, December 19, 1861_6w.

LOST. IN THE STREET, IN MONTROSE, December 26th, 1824, in ROLL OF GREENHACKS.—Inter 20th, one 20, the remainder 20th, 60th 1824, in Copp. 1824, in

DISSOLUTION. 8. WILE NN & SUN have disposed of the Proceed of Goods twisse, Griffe. & Wetters, who will occupy the France The books and accounts will be in the header of a trief with the most of the section of which have disposed of which are consistent of the header of the sections of who have used the sections. M. S. WILSON & SON. ATTOC., January 2, 1873.

BEW FIRM. WILSON, GEIFFIS & WARNER have entered into a continuous forthe purpose of selling Dry Goods, fir order, Crockery, Hardware, Iron and steel, foots and Shoet, Hais, Care &c. at the General Finding Store previously occupied by M. S. Wil. a, extfully solicli the patronage of all S. M. WILSON, SEFF. ORIFFIS.

VENDUE. A. S. WALKER will call, on late his farm, in New Milford, on two We neededy, the 4th day of January, 1883, at 10 o'clock, a. m., two Core, three Yearling Helfers, three Calrea, one Yearling Coit, and a lot of Hay and straw. Three mouths' credit on Hay and Straw; the other Trans-Times mouths' credit on Hay and Straw; the other properties of the Straws, with interest and approved activity, New Millord, 1865, 554, 1864.

Cash Paid For Buckwheat,

BALDWIN & ALLEN. LOTS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a few choice Building Lots in
Great Bend William, in close proximity to the extendive Works
of the D. L. & W. B. R. Co. now in progress. They are laid on
in convenient shape and are of good size, and can be purchased at
liberal rate and or easy ferms of payment. E. FATHICK.

Great Bend, December 12, 1991.—47. NEW GOODS JUST OPENING.

DRY George Grobries, Books, and a great variety of Notions for the ROLLBAYS.

RIBLES, Church Pealmist, Village Hymns, Diaries, Albums, and Good Books for Presente, Da. Sc., Just opened and for sale by J. LYONS & SON.

New Goods! New Goods! R. H. HALL & CO. 34 Court street, Blughamton, N. Y., have constantly on hand a large stock of goods adapted to the Farr.

GLASS-WARE, LAMPS. TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. PANCY GOODS FOR ALL TIMES. HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, CARPETS, OILCLOTHS. WOODEN-WARE, CUTLERY,

P. REYNOLDS.

LICENSED AUCTIONEER, SELLS DBY GOODS and all kinds of Merchs at vendura. Moutrose, Pa, Dec. 8, 1984....tf

WANTED. A GOOD MAN TO WORK IN AND TAKE CHARGE OF A

A GOOD MAN TO WORK IN AND TAKE CHARGE OF A

BAW HILL ILICATION THE DESCRIPTION OF A STATE OF A CONTROL O TARES HAY NO. 154-178

PENNSYLVANIA

IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY.

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H.

pate Spri Jan Intic

the car and of-

Office 189 South Fifth Street. PHILADELPHIA.

Capital \$1,000,000. 200,000, Shares, at \$5 each. RESERVED CAPITAL 8250,000.

DIRECTORS

President, ALEX. K. MCLUPE.

JAMES M. SELLERS. ELISHA W. DAVIS.

This Company has 120 acres of land, in fee, on Allegheny River, immediately opposite Oil City, and adjoining Laytonia, with 110 rods front on the river, and for rods front on Lay's Run. Hon. O, P. Rampell'l, differ of the Oil City Korros, and serial set this land, satured the Common, that R will sell in loss for \$100,000, related and, satured the Common, that R will sell in loss for \$100,000, reserving the oil right, which is worth \$100,000 and STEREVENCE WILL BE DERIVED FOR THE COMPANY FROM THE PALE or raker tors: and the Company have two good engines with complete fixtures to operate immediately for oil. The territory in this immediate locality has never falled to produce profitably, this immediate locality has never failed to produce profitably.

Also, one hundred screet, in fee simple, in the celebrated Oberry

Run district, immediately adjoining Oberry Run Petroleum Company, whose stock is now worth over \$30 per share. The Company

now have often, which will be accreted, for whicing wells on lease,

without any cet to the corporation, and oue half the proceeds to

go to the Company. The Cettine and St. Richolas Companies are

in this immediate locality, and their stock is now commanding a

bless negative. In addition, the Commany has 40 areas, in few signs.

in this immediate locality, and their stock is now commanding a high premium. In addition, the Company has 40 acres, in fee simple, on Cherry Tree Run, which empties into Oil Creek, and in the best producing section of the Oil Territory, and 110 acres, in tee simple, on Walnut Bend, sive miles above the mouth of Oil Creek, and not over two miles from the celebrated Reed will, now producing over him barrels per day.

Also, the lease of three tracts of land, two op Oil Creek, such producing over ten barrels per day, and one on Alleghamy Riyer, producing over ten barrels per day, and one on Alleghamy Riyer, producing over ten barrels per day, and one on Alleghamy Riyer, producing ten barrels per day of heavy oil, worth now 21 per barrel. The Company our receives three-fourths of the processed of the last named well, and one-half of the other two. Each of these tracts will be developed by the Company by shahing additional wells, and the engines and fixtures are now on hand to do it. and the engines and fixtures are now on hand to do it.
The officers of this Company mean to prosecute the development of these lands most one getically, and they have entire confidence that they will yield very large dividends on the capital stock.

gar Subscriptions must be made promptly, as more than one half of the stock is already engaged.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Company. and the engines and fixtures are now on hand to do

GROCERY AND SALOON.

THIR subscribers continue their business at the Old Bland on 4 Main street, where those who give us their patreauge will we true, receive such treatment as will cause them to call again. We have bestowed particular attention to fitting up our and can furnish, if desired, private rooms to LADIES and GEN-TLEMEN, or for Ladies alone, or Gentlemen alona. REFRESHMENTS!

Among our list of edibles can be found Opviers. Clama, Ham and Eggs, Rosat Beef, Beef Steak, Mutton Chops, Chickens in every form bot or cold, Pickled Tongue, Lobster, bardines, &c.—in Red everything the market afforts. In the way of druks, we keen everything exceed middlesons.

CONFECTIONERY. We have on hand the largest stock of Confectionery ever brought into the County. We can turn the, at who issue or retail anything in this line that may be called for, and as cheap as can be bought anywhere.

Tobacco and Cigars! Chewing and smoking Tobacco of every brand, and Cigars of every quality, from a "cent grab" to the finest flavored Havana. Groceries.

k of Groceries can't be beat in this part of the country and lowners of price, not excepting Binghamton. Wa h Flour, Sait, Sugar, Molaries, Colleg, Tra, Kish, Uhessa, les, and everything in that line of the best qualities, in Figs. and everything in mass may be said of the strictly of the said of the strictly of the said of th

One Price System! Toys for the Holidays! A Very Large Amortment of

Childrens' Toys,

which we invite the attention of those interested. Call and ex-mine, and ye, will be very apt to buy. KIRBY & BACON, Montrose, December 26, 1864. HIRSCHMANN BROTHERS

BEG leave to call the attention of PURCHASERS The day of Jubal E has come.

LEF Gold may be all the time. Millinery and Fancy Goods!

> Yankee Notions, WOOL AND COTTON HOSIERY, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., &c. y are prepared to sell at reasonable figures. Their stock in

DRESS GOODS ually large, comprising the Latest and Richest Goods in the purchased at the late Auction Sales, at figures much below the pilot, and will be sold with a small advance. ELEGANT CLOAKS AND SHAWLS A Beautiful Line of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CLOAKINGS,

BALMORAL SKIRTS. LADIES SCARFA. 1100 DS. NUDIAS. EREAKFAST SHAWLS.

FANCY GOODS, HOLIDAY PRESENTS. HIRSCHMANN BROTHERS. Ko. 20 Court Street, Sign of the "BEE-HIVE." Binghamton. December 26, 1844.

SCOTT'S Popular remedies. These medicines are warranted if used according to directional by them and if not satisfactory return one half the medicine and to unmay will be refunded. I have seed the mand of bottles, but

SCOTT'S CHOLERA CURATE. FOR DYSENTERY. CHRONIC DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS,

CRAMPS, COLIC, NERVOUS, BILIOUS, AND SICK HEADACHE, SOURNESS OF THE STOMACH, COLDS AND COLD CHILLS. This medicine is composed of Gum and Roots, and causes an im-mediate reaction in the system, and is harmiess to all. It has been

n a number of cases, and proved effectual. Full director bottle. Faces 60 Cents. SCOTT'S SANATIVE CERATE.

SPOTTED FEVER.

FOR BURNS, SCALDS, OR SCALD HEAD, FROSTED FEET. INFLAMED EVES, WOUNDS, OLD ULCERS, CHAPPED HANDS. SPRAINS, DRUISES,

PILES, CORNS, 40. ed of vegetables, and is entirely barmiess. Prior weaty-five critics bog.

Dank Bir. — We have hall ample opportunity of testing the virtue of your Gerate for many years, and had it he you recommend
it, and we have no Artistic in a recommending it to the public.

I. W. HINGH AM. M. In the Month of the public.

II. W. HINGH AM. M. In the Month of the Commending the second of the public.

Vm. H. CIER, M. D., Wilkerbarre.

Manufactured by L. Scitl, Scranton, Pa. and for sale by I. N. BULLIARID, wontrow, W. O. WALLD & SON, New Millord, Inta KCOTT, cyringville, Scranton, Dec. 19th, 1804—U

NEW GOODS. A LARGE ADDITION TO MY STOCK OF