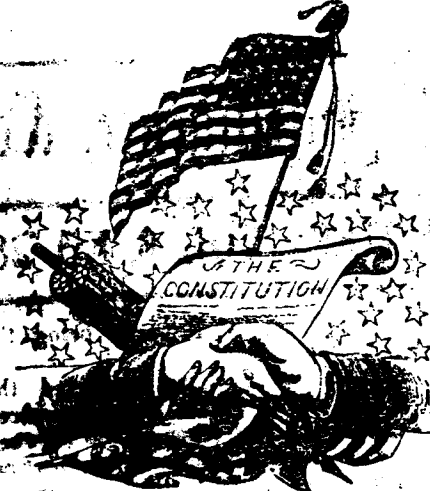


R. W. JONES, JAS. S. JENNINGS, Editors. "One Country, One Constitution, One Destiny."



WAYNESBURG, PA. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21, 1864.

MONEY! MONEY!!

The current expenses of a newspaper in these war times are enormous, and can only be met by prompt payments on the part of patrons. We are having to pay over three times as much as we did three years ago, and corresponding advances have been made in the price of other printing materials.

Loyalty to Lincoln not to the Constitution.

We frequently hear the radical and infamously loyal men of the Republican party speak of such persons as being loyal. Loyalty, according to Webster, means "fidelity to a prince or sovereign." Four years ago the people of the country were those that stood by the Constitution and Laws and repudiated the rebel cause that had nothing to do with the people by pretending that it had.

Meeting of the Second Session of the 38th Congress.

There seems to be an impression among a good many senators and members favorable to recruiting our armies by a volunteer system in preference to drafting. They claim that it is much more rapid, less expensive, and better policy on the whole than drafting.

NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The new Attorney-General, James Speed, of Kentucky, arrived here to-day. He accepts the position in the cabinet.

REVENUE CUTTERS ON THE LAKES.

Senator Sherman's bill, introduced to-day, for the purchase of six revenue cutters for the lakes, is with a view to prevent smuggling on the northern border.

BILLS TO BE INTRODUCED INTO THE HOUSE.

Various gentlemen to-day in the House gave notice, under the rules, of their intentions to introduce bills on the following named subjects:

By Mr. Julian (Rep. Ind.)—Providing for the forfeiture of the fee of rebel landholders, and prescribing an oath of loyalty to all persons practicing law in the rebel States.

By Mr. Stevens (Rep. Pa.)—To regulate the value of money; to prohibit the exportation of gold and silver coin; to prevent gold and silver coin and bullion from being paid or accepted for greater value than their real current value, and preventing any note or bill issued by the United States from being received for a smaller sum than is there specified; also, a bill supplemental to the act of June 30, 1864, so far as the same effects tobacco and cigars.

By Elijah Ward (Dem. N. Y.)—To repeal so much of Sec. 7th of the Internal Revenue act of March 7th, 1864, as imposes an additional tax of forty cents a gallon upon spirits imported prior to the passage of that law.

By Mr. Spaulding (Rep. Ohio)—Providing for the establishment of a Navy yard at Cleveland, Ohio, and a bill appropriating a share of the public lands for the benefit of such soldiers and sailors in the regular and volunteer service of the United States as have rallied around the flag of the Union in the war of the rebellion whether natives, naturalized citizens, or aliens; and a bill to prescribe a more impartial mode of impeaching jurors in the federal courts.

THE LATE PIRATEAL PLOT.

The Navy department has received a lengthy report from the commander of the sloop Lancaster of the attempt of the pirates to capture the steamer Gateways. Great credit is given to Commander Davenport for the efficient manner in which he conducted the arrest.

A Railroad from New Geneva to Waynesburg.

A disposition upon the part of the Pittsburgh and Conneville Railroad Company to extend their road to New Geneva in this county, seems to us very probable that owing to the highly flattering prospects of oil along and in the vicinity of Big Whately creek, that said company may be induced to extend their road through this valley to Waynesburg. This is not perhaps a line of country of twenty-two miles offering so few obstacles to the construction of a Railroad. The elevation is very slight from the mouth of the said creek to the Loar run between the farms of Stephens and Shriver. And to the head of said run, where a tunnel of not more than two hundred feet would reach the waters of Laurel run which empties into Ten Mile creek about one mile east of Waynesburg. The country abounds with timber, stone and an abundance of coal. The country along this run possesses a fine soil. The great surplus of stock raised its agricultural products, independent of oil considerations would make the stock in said road remunerative. The road located here would reach a large portion of the oil interest of Dunkard as well as three-fourths of the Ten Mile country.

The Military Situation.

The entire field of military operation is now pregnant with interests. Not only in Georgia, but in Tennessee, the position of our armies gives food for serious discussion, and with General Thomas especially, there is cause for some slight degree of apprehension. The condition of General Sherman, even, is invested with some considerable doubt, and until we can learn of his true destination and real progress from Union sources, it is useless to do more than digest carefully the very meagre information, youched as by the southern journals.

GENERAL THOMAS' ARMY.

The situation of our army now surrounding Nashville is peculiar. It is in the condition of a force defending a besieged city—Hood being the assaulting party. General Thomas has concentrated his forces at that point as the grand strategic key to Tennessee, the loss of which would lead to serious disaster. There is no doubt of his ability to defend it successfully against all the forces that Hood can bring to bear against him. But the maneuvers of the rebel general indicate that something beyond a siege of the capital of Tennessee is intended, and that his plans comprehend a serious demonstration in the direction of the eastern portion of that State. The latest intelligence, how before us, shows that General Thomas has concentrated his army in and around Nashville; that Hood has advanced his forces in line of march close upon General Thomas' forces, and that he is now within a few miles of the city.

Reported Victory of General Thomas.

MORE THAN CONFIRMED. The Battle Severe and Terrific. HOOD DOING HIS BEST TO ESCAPE. THOMAS PRESSING HIM HARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, December 16—9:15 A. M.

Major-Gen. D.: The following official report of the battle before Nashville has been received from Gen. Thomas:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec 16:9:15 A. M. Attacked the enemy's left this morning, and drove it from the river below the city very nearly from Franklin pike, a distance of about eight miles. Have captured Chalmers' headquarters and train, and a second train of about twenty wagons, with between eight hundred and one thousand prisoners and sixteen pieces of artillery. Our troops behaved splendidly, all taking their share in assaulting and charging the enemy's breastworks. I shall attack the enemy again to-morrow, if he stands to fight; and if he retreats during the night I will pursue him, throwing a heavy cavalry force in his rear to destroy his trains, if possible.

Geo. H. THOMAS, Major-Gen. General Hood's official report of the battle of Franklin has at last been received. It will be seen that our reported extraordinary loss of general officers is but too true. The following to Gen. Hood's dispatch:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENN., SIX MILES FROM NASHVILLE, December 8, 1864. Via Mobile, December 9.

To Hon. J. A. Seddon: About 5 o'clock P. M. Nov. 30 we attacked the enemy at Franklin, and drove them from their center line, which they evacuated during the night, leaving their dead and wounded in our possession, and retreated to Nashville, closely followed by our cavalry. We captured several stand of colors and about ten thousand prisoners. Our troops fought with great gallantry. We have to lament the loss of many gallant officers and men. Major-General Cleburne, and Brigadier-General John Williams, Adams, Giest, Strahl, and Cranbury, were killed. Major-General John Brown and Brigadier-Generals S. Carter, Marignault, Quarles, Cockerell, and Scott were wounded. Brigadier-General Gordon was captured. (Signed) J. B. Hood, General. A subsequent telegram from General Hood says that our loss of officers was excessively large in proportion to the loss of men.

New Creek.

Speaking of the battle at New Creek, Va., the Wheeling Register says: About 10 o'clock in the morning the Confederates under Payne and Koster came upon the garrison so suddenly that the men had not time to do anything, and the entire Federal force, except a few men who took to the woods and hid, were captured. All of Capt. Holmes' Battery, except the captain, were taken prisoners. Col. Latham was in command of the post, and he, with Captain Holmes and a few stragglers, made their escape and went to Cumberland. About four or five hundred men, near one thousand horses and a large amount of clothing were captured by the Confederates. It was said that all the heavy guns on the surrounding hills were spiked before the place was evacuated by the enemy. All the leading Republicans who could be found in the neighborhood of New Creek and Piedmont were gobbled up and taken to Dixie. But a few yards of the railroad track was torn up, and but little damage done at Piedmont. A New Creek all the Government warehouses and stores were destroyed.

Admiral Lee's Report of Thomas's Battle.

WASHINGTON, December 16.—The following has been received at the Navy Department:

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., December 16—10 A. M. To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

General Thomas's attack yesterday upon Hood's left, supported by the Tenth division of this squadron, resulted in the capture of Chalmers' headquarters trains, with papers, one thousand prisoners, and sixteen pieces of artillery. The probable loss to the army will not exceed five hundred killed and wounded. The attack will be resumed this morning.

Sherman's Army Before Savannah

Denial that the City is Invested. [From the Richmond Examiner, December 14.] The only definite information from Georgia is the appearance of Sherman's army in the vicinity of Savannah. The Yankee papers informed us that he had accomplished this much almost a week ago, but of course their statement was based upon what they deemed the probabilities of the situation. Up to yesterday forenoon no fighting had taken place between Sherman's army and the confederate troops in the defense of Savannah. General Hardee commands the latter. A contemporary paper speaks of Savannah as "invested." This is not the case. Savannah is no more "invested" than Richmond, and we have no evidence that it stands in the least danger, either from assault or siege. An official dispatch of yesterday mentions that Sherman had "developed" his army near the town, but that does not signify that he will go into trenches. Savannah is not yet invested.

A Child Killed by a Ram.

A horrible accident occurred on Columbia bridge in this county on Thursday last. Herman Schmeidde and wife were digging potatoes in a field near their house, and had let a child at home asleep. Two other children, one five years old, and the other, Maria, a bright little girl aged three years, were sent to the house to watch the child. On their way they met a vicious ram, which attacked Maria, and though tied head and foot, literally crushed in her ribs and killed her upon the spot. The other child gave the alarm at once, but when the father reached the scene of the horrible event, it was too late to do more than knock the brains out of the vile brute.—Lansing (Iowa) Journal.

A Pleasing Incident.

The Rev. Dr. Kendall, who recently returned from an official visit to California, communicates the following incident: "A poor little boy brought to the Sanitary Fair held at Marysville a white chicken, which was all he had to offer, saying it might make some broth for a poor sick soldier. He had decked his little offering with ribbon of red, white and blue, but he had no money to pay the entrance fee, and was rejected at the door. As he passed down the street, a gentleman seeing his distress, listened to his story, gave him a ticket and sent him in. The simplicity of the child and the beauty of the offering, attracted attention, and the chicken was put up and sold for four hundred dollars in gold for the Sanitary Commission."

FROM GENERAL SHERMAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14.—Full files of Richmond papers of Monday, December 12th, came to hand this morning. The Dispatch of that date has the following paragraph on Sherman, which is more important than the brief telegram from City Point, on yesterday, at first indicated. It says the latest news from Sherman is that, on Saturday, he was at Bloomingdale, fifteen miles from Savannah. It is not absolutely certain which was in his programme—to attack the city direct, or slide away down the coast and get out between Savannah and Port Royal. Our position at Savannah is difficult, involving the necessity to protect the city and some ten miles of the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, which, leaving the city on the west, curves to the rear and crosses the river eight miles above. Since Sherman left Mobile he has been felling trees to obstruct the movements of our troops.

The Examiner of Monday, the 12th, says the War Department does not always make public its news for prudential reasons, while than other people. At last accounts, the Examiner adds, Sherman was marching on to Savannah in three parallel columns. He must be, it declares, in the immediate vicinity of the city by this time. Beauregard, Hardee, Smith, and Taylor, are commanding at Savannah. Bragg is at Augusta. The Whig of Monday, the 12th, says the end draws nigh. Sherman has advanced to within twenty miles of Savannah. The fight for the possession of the city may now be going on.

Latest News from Grant.

New York, December 14.—A Tribune Washington special says: Congressman Washburne, who returned to-day from Gen. Grant's headquarters, reports Warren's movements as a perfect success, and that Grant is confident of the whole situation. Mr. Washburne himself feels more confidence in the future from this visit than from any previous one.

By Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15.—The evening Telegraph has just received the following special: WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Another scout has arrived from Sherman's army, with dispatches to the President. He reports Savannah captured on the 10th inst. The Commodore's Washington special says it is confidently believed here that Sherman has occupied Savannah. It is reported that another scout had arrived from the Union army, reporting the capture was effected on the 11th. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—There is no positive news of the fall of Savannah, it is merely a probability. Baltimore, Dec. 15.—Augusta, Georgia papers of the 7th, received at the American office, have the following: Beauregard arrived at Augusta on the morning of the 6th. The Constitution of the 7th says: Yankee prisoners report that Kibitzer was shot through the head and mortally wounded in the fight on Sunday at Walker's Bridge. The Chronicle of the 7th says: Passengers by the Savannah train on Monday afternoon, report all quiet in the neighborhood of the Pezalla. Another report states that the enemy were advancing their main column to the Coosawathee. It is also reported that the enemy captured two guns on Fieetspur Creek, on Sunday. Nothing definite was obtained. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The following was received last night, from Port Royal Harbor, via Fortress Monroe: To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: I have just received a communication from General Sherman's army. It is within a few miles of Savannah, and in fine spirits. I shall bring all my available force into connection with the army. Very respectfully, A. J. DALGHERY, Rear Admiral.

Sad End of the Heir to an Earldom.

The London Daily Telegraph says: The heir to the earldom of Wicklow lately died in Ireland at 24 Dolphin's Barn Lane, Portobello. Dolphin's Barn Lane is a slum, and No 24 in that region is of an order better understood than designated, kept by one Mary Lloyd, whose account of the demise of Capt. W. J. Howard is all the epitaph his noble name is likely to receive. Mary Lloyd tells her little tale simply. From New Abbey Kiellun where he had a wife and family, the captain came to her establishment sick to death. His stomach was burnt up with drink, this "noble scion" and his body worn to pieces with debauchery, and so by the instinct of the life he led, he came to the old haunts to die. The treatment his disease received was simple also: when he called for brandy he had that too, and then more whiskey; the inmates of the place had a professional regard for "Billy," and showed it in this fashion. After a day or two of such regimen and society his voice got weaker, and his face changed so that the women were for sending to fetch the doctor; "Billy" objected, and then they bribed him to try and take a little food with more whiskey. Even with such inducement his wretched stomach "soured" at it, as Christopher North describes a similar case; and more dink was administered, till the aristocrat began to ramble in his speech—not "babbling of green fields," nothing so innocent even as Sir John's ending—but fancying himself at the top of a public house and giving recklessly bibulous orders. By and by came the struggle and the rattle in the throat; and Mary Lloyd who had never seen a man die before could not tell what it meant. But it seems the lathsome end of a bad life; it meant a soul going naked to God from the tenderness of a Dolphin's Barn, and from the attentions of its wretched harp; it meant a gentleman by birth and breeding pulled down by his own miserable choice of a career to die upon the couch of a courtesan; leaving the doctor's and coroner's jury to inform us that the carcass lying there was rotten with drink and debauchery, and ready for dealer without the assistance of unlimited whiskey.

Fighting on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad on Tuesday.

[From the Richmond Dispatch Dec. 14.] There was a report on yesterday that a fight was going on, on the Charleston and Savannah railroad, at Coosawathee. It was probably correct, and the enemy have probably endeavored to make a lodgment on this road.

Foster's Scouts in Communication with Sherman's Forces.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.—The Bulletin has the following important intelligence: The steamer Donegal arrived this evening from the Atlantic Blockading Squadron, having left Port Royal on the 16th instant. A joint naval and land expedition under Admiral Dalghe and Foster proceeded from Beaufort up Broad river on Tuesday, December 10th, with a view to destroy the Pocotaligo bridge, on the railroad between Charleston and Savannah. The Donegal accompanied the expedition to Myrtle Creek, but did not accompany it further, where the expedition was still reaching a proper position, a heavy fire was opened by them, and a force

How Louis Napoleon is Altering Paris.

A letter writer, in speaking of the extensive improvements now going on in Paris, under the influence of the Government, says:

There are at this moment several acres of ground completely deserted of houses, in one of the most densely inhabited parts of Paris, near the Havre Railway station, in the heart of the town. Everything has been pulled down to make way for the new Boulevard Haussmann, so called after the Prefect of Paris, and other new and splendid lines of thoroughfare. Talook at the huge gap left and the havoc made, one would suppose that a battery of cannon had been playing upon the spot for twenty-four hours. On the North side of Paris a small mountain is being leveled down and carted away to fill up a valley on the south side, where a space of more than a mile square is preparing for new building sites, and all from an entirely new quarter of the capital. Besides the stupendous repairs, or rather restorations of the Cathedral of Notre Dame, and of almost every other religious edifice in Paris, half a dozen new churches, some of them of gigantic size, are rising at different points. The new grand opera is costing millions and is rapidly urged forward. Then there is the prodigious task of rebuilding the immense Hotel Dieu, or great city hospital, the largest, perhaps, in the world. And again, in the north east of the town, in the midst of the great manufacturing and iron-forging district, a new "People's Park" is being laid out, formed of what are called the butts or knolls of Saint Chaurmont, very high rising ground, in a rough state and worked as chalk and gravel pits. More than twelve miles of rail and train roads have been laid down upon this to bring it into order, and five hundred wagons drawn by steam engines and horses, with an immense corps of laborers, are at work upon it. All this, of course, involves indefinite outlay. There are parts of the town where the "oldest inhabitant" quite loses himself, so wholly are they transformed. I passed through one of these the other day, and found police stationed to show people the way, which I was obliged to ask myself, after a fifteen years' acquaintance! All this is very wonderful and beautiful, but at the same time very costly.

St. Patrick's Body Found.

While the workmen engaged in the renovation of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Dublin—the oldest church in Ireland—were digging up a part of the flooring in one of the aisles, they discovered a large stone coffin of curious workmanship buried a few feet below the surface. The coffin was opened, and was found to contain the skeleton of an ecclesiastic, supposed to have been buried there some 900 years! The skull was perfect, and the bones crumbled into dust when exposed to the air. On the lid of the coffin there was a full length figure of a Bishop in his robes. It was inspected by some antiquarians, including Dr. Todd, who expressed it as his belief that it was the original founder of the church, St. Patrick. It is in good preservation, and it is in every respect a most interesting relic. When the church is finished it will be placed in a most prominent position, because there is no more remarkable antiquity in the building.

General Lyon Across the Cumberland River.—Movements of Breckinridge.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 12.—The rebel General Lyon crossed the Cumberland river with his command, day before yesterday, at Yellow creek, about twenty miles below Clarksville. His force is reported to be about two thousand five hundred. When last heard from he was moving toward Hopkinsville, Ky., and threatening that place. If he attacks, the garrison being small, it will be compelled to fall back to a stronger and more proximate point. Breckinridge's position seems to be in doubt. A loyal gentleman, whose trustworthiness is vouched for, says he is at Sparta, Tennessee, with about ten thousand men. This gentleman speaks of what he knows, and the facts indicate that Breckinridge intends to reinforce Hood, and, if possible, to reach the main rebel army, but the position of our troops under Stoneman and Barbridge indicates that he will have difficulty in forming a junction with Hood.

TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

Breckinridge to Join Hood.—Rebel Force Moving on Hopkinsville, Ky. NASHVILLE, December 13.—The situation is unchanged. No advance has been made by the federal troops as yet. Grapevine intelligence states that an advance was to have been made to-day by our forces; but some skirmishing transpired on the Harding pike, and several guns were dislodged from Fort Negley. No results are reported. The slippery state of the ground renders locomotion impossible, and hostilities will be postponed until a change of weather occurs.

Gen. Sherman near Savannah.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—A dispatch dated City Point Dec. 11th, states that the latest news contained in the Richmond papers of yesterday 10th, from General Sherman's army says that he was east of the Ogeechee river, twenty-five miles from Savannah, and moving on that place. On the 6th he had marched his army eighteen miles. Admiral Porter informs the Department concerning the burning of the blockade runner Ella, off Wilmington, by an expedition from the United States steamer Emma. She was loaded with arms and ammunition; and bound for Wilmington, N. C. She was run ashore under the guns of the enemy's batteries. On the 3d instant six rebel deserters all brothers, were brought to this city yesterday from Norfolk, Va., and were furnished transportation to Columbia, Ohio.