

The Last Dieh Discovered.

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Columbia, South Carolina, on September 22d, says, in discussing the prospect of the fall and winter campaign: "But suppose the confederates were driven from both Virginia and Georgia, and in their last effort either conquered or dispersed in South or North Carolina, there is still the magnificent domain of Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Missouri, in extent vaster than the whole Austrian monarchy and the kingdom of Italy and Greece combined; now likewise almost free from federal invasion and full of resources; to which the Confederate Government is fully determined to repair, should what is quite improbable, its forces be overwhelmed east of the Mississippi."

This will be pleasant news to the people of the South. Does Mr. Davis expect to drag with him the Virginians, Carolinians, Georgians, Tennesseans, in his armies when he abandons these states and flies across the Mississippi to try to set up his throne at Little Rock, or Shreveport, or Austin? It is surely a somewhat stupid joke to tell the English public, as this writer does, that Missouri is "almost free from federal invasion." He ought to have included Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas—they too are like Missouri, "almost free from federal invasion." But so is Ohio—would not Mr. Davis like to go there?—N. Y. Post.

The following is a copy of an address issued to the people of Pennsylvania, by Major Dodge, A. A. Provost Marshal Gen. Our readers should give it a careful perusal, and act accordingly. Every man is interested in the matter, and should assist in filling quotas in the manner mentioned:

ATTENTION!—The President has called for 300,000 troops, to be raised by volunteering or draft, the 15th of February, 1862, has been fixed upon as the day of draft. If your quotas are not filled by volunteers by that time, the deficiency will most certainly be made up by draft.

Ward and township committees are earnestly invited to commence work at once. The longer you delay the more difficult will be your task.

The attention of these committees is also invited to the necessity and propriety of delivering up to the District Provost Marshals all delinquents from former drafts.

It is impossible for the United States authorities to find these men secured, as they are by their friends and by persons hostile to the Government.

Committees, United States and County officers, and all good citizens are requested to arrest these men, and deliver them to the Provost Marshals.

Every man so arrested and put into service by the Board of Enrolment counts one towards filling your quota.

Information by letter or otherwise furnished to District Provost Marshals of the whereabouts of these delinquents will be thankfully received and promptly acted upon.

Provost Marshals will cause lists of delinquents from all former drafts to be made and distributed, to the end that all so disposed may understandingly assist in forcing these delinquents to perform their duty to their country and to their own people.

Bring all your delinquents; exert your selves to put in volunteers; and the necessity of a draft will be avoided.

Our armies and navies are everywhere victorious. The dawn of peace is at hand. One powerful blow now given, will be fatal to the Rebellion. Let us all, in our several capacities, and as far as in us lies unite to make that blow effective and final. RICHARD L. DODGE.

Major 12th Infantry, A. A. P. M. G. Harrisburg, Dec. 22, 1861.

WOULD LOSE FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—A Maine officer recently applied for a furlough, stating that if it was not granted he should lose fifty thousand dollars. This attracted attention at headquarters, and the officer was desired to forward a statement of how he would lose it! He did so to the effect that he had been in the army without a leave of absence for two years; that he was engaged to a young lady worth fifty thousand dollars; that there was another fellow after her, and that she had written to him that if he did not come and marry her right away she would marry the other man.

Mrs. Riply of Concord, Mass. is well known to the naturalist on account of her valuable collection of Rehears, and to the Cambridge professors on account of her success in training young men for the university. It is said that a learned gentleman once called to see this lady, and found her hearing at once the lesson of one student in Sophocles, and that of another in Differential Calculus at the same time rocking her grandchild's cradle with one foot and shelling peas for dinner.

A photograph of old John Brown wreathed in laurel is now hanging in the parlor formerly belonging to H. A. Wise, who hung the original in another part of the State. The estate, situated about eight miles south of Norfolk, has been confiscated by the Government. A plan of Secession drawn up by Wise in 1857, and approved by Jeff. Davis, was found in the house.

Daniel S. Norton (Union) of Winous County has been elected United States Senator from Minnesota, to succeed Morton S. Wilkinson, and serve for six years from the 4th March next.

Gen. James H. Lane, Union, has been re-elected to the United States Senate from Kansas, for six years from March 4th.

THE TEACHING OF FAILURE.

Favored with uninterrupted success, man would grow indolent and self-sufficient, and perhaps impious enough to imagine himself almighty. A month of cloudless skies would be likely to beget a forgetfulness of falling weather, and men might be overtaken by storms while totally unprepared. Twenty successive years of plenty, would destroy all the habits of economy and frugality which are at present the world's best defence against famine. If men never received physical damage from transgression of natural law, the world would be swallowed up in excess, virtue would perish out of the race, and society would fall in ruin.

So much for the use of adversity. A great military and naval expedition set sail for Wilmington a few weeks ago, there were many great ships, many great guns, and 10,000 men. Elated by brilliant successes the public regarded the fall of Wilmington as a foregone result. Not many, even of the less sanguine among loyal men, thought failure probable.

A few days went by, and then came rumors of the abandonment of the expedition, and the return of the troops to Fortress Monroe. The loyal were filled with anxiety and regret. The disloyal press rang the changes upon these rumors and made no concealment of its joy. A McClellan paper, now lying before us publishes the rumor, and in an editorial says that our troops were beaten back with great slaughter. The fact was, that no assault was made by our troops, and no slaughter from the enemy's fire. The precise fact seems from the official reports to be: The fleet under Admiral Porter attacked Fort Fisher, and silenced its guns. Under the fire of the fleet Gen. Butler made a reconnaissance in force to within 50 yards of the Fort, retired unopposed having satisfied himself that the place was impregnable to any force at his command. As for losses sustained they pertained to the fleet, and do not exceed sixty, all, or nearly all from the bursting of several guns.

Now the Wilmington expedition failed. In posting the books of this war it will be set off to Profit and Loss. But the failure is to be deplored, is no cause for despair. Wilmington will fall into our hands as Savannah did, in good time. The failure to capture it ought to teach us wisdom. We ought to have learned ere this that the salvation of the republic is to be worked out with fear and trembling. We are to deserve a redeemed and purified nation through great tribulation. It is for us to know that permanent peace, when it comes, will come as the wages of fidelity to truth and justice and not as a gratuity. We have not yet comprehended the nature of this struggle, as a people. How many of us recognize it more than a passage at arms between two sections of the republic? Yet it is something vastly more momentous still. It is the old quarrel between light and darkness renewed in open field. One must succumb. It is for the people to say which shall rule. It is not to be settled by any fortuitous happening whatever. We are to purchase peace at a cost which shall render us jealous of ever attempt to inaugurate war for the purpose of national aggrandizement. The scars this nation is to bear will constitute, not only an open page of history, but glow as a warning against criminal compromise with wrong in all time to come.

This intolerance of defeat, however, is by no means to be unqualifiedly condemned. None but patriots will grieve over the defeat of our arms. Failure therefore, twice profits us,—once in teaching us who sympathize with treason, and once in impressing upon the minds of men the fact that man is not almighty. If we thus regard temporary defeat in this light the burden will not seem so heavy. Certainly no man is competent to judge of the merits and demerits of any military disaster, sitting in his easy chair at home, and miles away. Whatever else we may be, few of us are military critics. And when we take it upon us to say that this might have been done, or that avoided, we undertake to speak upon points of which we are entirely ignorant.

Let none repine because invariable success does not attend military and naval enterprise. We must be content to endure the varying fortune of war as other nations have endured before. The wide space over which the Union armies are operating renders uninterrupted success impossible. Standing at any given point of war and comprehending the magnitude of the struggle. The people can afford to be patient. They can afford to wait.—*Agitator.*

A dispatch from Washington states that Senator Henry S. Foot of the Rebel Congress has made an unsuccessful attempt to escape, with his wife, from the Confederacy. Mr. Foot was taken back to Richmond, Mrs. Foot being left at Occoquan, where she was sent for, by authority from Washington, and brought to Willard's Hotel under the escort of Secretary Seward. The President, it is said, has threatened retaliatory measures if Mr. Foot shall be subjected to punishment. There are many thousands of Northern people whose friends have been murdered or are now starving in Southern charnel houses, who will rejoice that the Government has been aroused to a sense of the propriety of some earnest attempt to put a stop to Southern outrages, even though it begins with the case of an erratic and repentant Rebel.

The New York banks now hold about twenty-five millions in gold.

Rebellion in 1861 and in 1861.

We have had our ears ringing ever since the first gun was fired about the impossibility of subduing and bringing the rebels to terms. They and their allies, the Copperheads, were eternally asserting that "You can't conquer them," "They'll die before they surrender," "You haven't gained an inch on them, they are only falling back for the purpose of drawing your army into the cotton States, and there annihilating it." All this was listened to by intelligent Unionists with as much piety and patience as could be expected, confident that the time was not far off when these traitors' own mouths would condemn them. That time is at hand. Our army instead of being entrapped has marched straight through the heart of the cotton States and out at the other side, without finding any annihilating host lying in wait for them.

And now, let us compare notes, and see how the chivalry carry out their views. The following paragraphs show how they intended arranging matters: From the Savannah Republican, April 1861. "The people of the Monumental City were right in arresting the progress of an army raised to shoot down their Southern brethren. We hope they will keep up the good work, and erect a shrine to their honor and independence. They are slumbering fires not only in Maryland, but in the States north of her, that await only an opportunity to burst forth, and when they appear we may look out for a revolution that the world now little expects. Thank God! the time has arrived when these minions of Abolition can never plant a foot south of the Potomac."

We would as soon confederate with the capitalists of the South Sea or the Thugs of India as with them [the Yankees]. They have forced us to the separation, and now, we say, let it be for ever, and even beyond that time, should God in his providence permit. We want nothing to do with such a people, either in time or eternity."

The same paper gives their present mode of confederating with the "capitalists of the South Sea or the Thugs of India" in preference to associating with or being governed by Yankees. From the Savannah Republican, Dec. 1861. "By the fortunes of the war we today pass under the authority of the Federal military forces. We desire to counsel obedience and all proper respect on the part of our citizens and to express the belief that their property and persons will be respected by our military rulers. Let our conduct be such as to win the admiration of a magnanimous foe, and give no ground for complaint or harsh treatment on the part of him who will for an indefinite period hold possession of our city."

The fear expressed by many that General Sherman will repeat the order of expulsion from our homes which he enforced against the citizens of Atlanta we think to be without foundation. It behooves all to keep within their houses until General Sherman shall have organized a provost system, and such police as will ensure safety to person as well as property.

Let our conduct be such as to win the admiration of a magnanimous foe" is very different language from that used in 1861. Now, instead of carrying out their Bombastes Furioses sit down meekly at the feet of Sherman, and counsel others, to do the same, notwithstanding the way is wide open to the South Sea and Thug country.

The same paper—we quote it because it has long been the most influential journal in Savannah, or the State of Georgia—either—contains the proceedings of a large meeting of the influential citizens, who assembled at the call of Mayor Arnold to take into consideration matters relating to the present and future welfare of the city. The Mayor presided, and the resolutions following were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, By the fortunes of war and the surrender of the city by the civil authorities Savannah passes once more under the authority of the United States; and whereas, we believe that the interests of the city will be best subserved and promoted by a full and free expression of our views in relation to our present condition, we therefore, the people of Savannah, in full meeting assembled, do hereby

Resolved, That we accept the position, and in the language of the President of the United States, seek to have "peace by laying down our arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution, leaving all questions which remain to be adjusted by the peaceful means of legislation, conference and votes."

Resolved, That laying aside all differences and burying bygones in the grave of the past we will use our best endeavors once more to bring back the prosperity and commerce we once enjoyed.

Resolved, That we do not put ourselves in the position of a conquered city asking terms of the conqueror, but we claim the privacies and privileges contained in the proclamation and message of the President of the United States, and in all the legislation of Congress in reference to a people situated as we are; and while we owe our part a strict obedience to

the laws of the United States, we ask the protection of our persons, lives and property recognized by those laws.

Resolved, That we respectfully request his Excellency, the Governor, to call a convention of the people of Georgia by any Constitutional means in his power, to give them an opportunity of voting upon the question whether they wish the war between the two sections of the country to continue.

Resolved, That Major-General Sherman having placed, as military commandant of this post, Brigadier-General Geary, who has by his urbanity as a gentleman, and his uniform kindness to our citizens, done all in his power to protect them and their property from insult and injury, it is the unanimous desire of all present that he be allowed to remain in his present position, and that for the reasons above stated, the thanks of the citizens are hereby tendered to him and the officers under his command.

Resolved, That an official copy of these resolutions be sent to the President of the United States, the Governor of Georgia, Gen. Sherman, and to the Mayors of Augusta, Columbus, Macon and Atlanta.

This has it been all along. The quiet but determined and tremendous logic of our armies not only subdues our bitter foe, but teaches them to yield gracefully and respectfully to the magnanimous rule of Abraham Lincoln. The citizens of Savannah are among the most intelligent in the cotton States, and they well know that their city has passed from under the rule of Jeff. Davis to that of the United States, there to remain for ever.—*Chronicle.*

Inequalities of service.

The duty of defending one's country is morally and legally obligatory alike upon all her citizens, each as he best may. But the returns of the late Election show that the newer and poorer portions of our State bear an unequal share. Let us take Wilkes' old district for example.

Home vote	Army vote	Proportion
Bradford 1147	725	12 1/2 to 1
Potter 1167	628	7 to 1
Susquehanna 6641	421	16 to 1
Tioga 5821	430	9 to 1
20,676	2,420	9 to 1

One of every 9 votes is in the Army in these four counties.

Now let us take as many counties in the oldest and richest part of the State:

Home vote	Army vote	Proportion
Backs 13,432	550	49 to 1
Philadelphia 93,898	6,125	15 1/2 to 1
Delaware 5,941	304	20 to 1
Montgomery 14,274	559	26 to 1
128,667	7,537	17 to 1

One voter in the Army to 17 1/2 at home in these four counties.

In proportion to population, the remote counties furnish nearly twice as many men as those who are more exposed and who have more to lose. In Potter county, one vote out of seven is facing the Rebels—in Bucks county, one only out of forty! Potter is sparsely settled, and "poor"—Bucks is densely populated, and immensely wealthy. These richer counties can easier spare men, than the poorer can.

These northern counties have filled, in part, the quotas of the lower counties, and also their own. They should be in some way honored and recompensed for having furnished that most precious and important of all—MEN!

In a party point of view, there is the same inequality. For an example—The seven Banner McClellan counties—Berks, Clearfield, Lehigh, Greene, Monroe, Northampton, and Pike—gave some votes 52,053 and of Army votes, 2,260—only 1 Army vote to 23 1/2 at home. But the seven Banner Lincoln counties—Bradford, Indiana, Lawrence, Lancaster, Erie, Tioga, and Potter—gave Home votes 58,122 and of Army votes, 4,816—being 1 Army vote to 12 at home.

Thus it appears that the counties having the largest proportion of Republican voters, furnish twice as many Soldiers as the like "strong" Democratic counties. In Union county, 1 voter out of 10 is in the Army; in North, 1 out of 17 1/2. These facts are good reasons why every soldier should be credited where enrolled.

Average of Pennsylvania—1 Army to 13 Home votes.—*Chronicle.*

The following are some instructions to Veterans who may voluntarily enlist in Hancock's new Corps:

1. All enlistments and musters in are to be made in Washington.
2. Any veteran who has served two years, has been honorably discharged, and is physically qualified may enlist in the Corps for one, two, or three years.
3. Those enlisting will receive from the Government a bounty of \$300 as soon as mustered in, and in addition, the regular instalments from the Government, in proportion to the period of enlistment, as follows: \$100 for one year's service, one-third paid on enlistment; \$200 for two years' service, one-third on enlistment; \$300 for three years' service, one-third on enlistment.
4. They will be credited to the quota of the district in which they or their families may be domiciled, and will, therefore, be entitled to local bounties.
5. Free transportation furnished them to Washington by any Provost Marshal.
6. On arriving at Washington they are to report at the Soldiers' Rest, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot.
7. The best arms in possession of the Government furnished them, and they will be allowed to retain their arms when honorably discharged.

Gen. Thomas to a dispatch, dated Dec. 29, says: "From the best information I have at this time, Hood's losses, since he invaded the State of Tennessee, sum up as follows: Six general officers killed, six wounded, and one taken prisoner at Franklin—thirteen in all; and about six thousand men killed, wounded and taken prisoners at the same battle. On the 8th inst. at Murfreesborough, he had one general officer wounded, about one thousand men killed and wounded, and two hundred and seven taken prisoners, and losing two pieces of artillery. In the two battles of the 15th and 16th inst., before Nashville, he had one lieutenant general severely wounded, one major general and three brigadier generals, with four thousand four hundred and sixty two officers and men made prisoners, besides losing fifty three pieces of artillery and over three thousand stand of small arms. During his retreat we have captured fifteen more guns, and from fifteen hundred to two thousand prisoners, and a large number of small arms have been picked up by the way."

HORRIBLE BARBARITY.—Captain Robert M. M. Cormick of the 7th Penna Cavalry, and Acting Brigade Inspector, was killed on Thursday last week. He was one of the three sons of Robert M. Cormick residing in this borough, the remaining two, as was the Captain, are fighting under their country's flag. It appears that the Captain and John S. Sherk, Surgeon of the 7th Penna Cavalry left camp at Bardstown Ky., for the purpose of visiting the family of Mr. Grisby one and a half miles from town. While the two gentlemen were sitting in Mr. Grisby's parlor conversing with the ladies, they were surprised by the sudden appearance of Sue Mundy, at the head of a gang of thirteen desperadoes. The two officers finding resistance useless, immediately surrendered. Sue Mundy was apprised of the fact by one of Mr. Grisby's daughters, who begged her to spare the lives of the two men. She replied by cursing her, and told her she would be her own judge, at the same time walking up to Captain McCormick, and shooting him through the head. She then shot Dr. Sherk through the breast. Both men died almost instantly. The gang then fled.—*Miltonian.*

Lieut. Commander Brown of the United States gunboat Itasca, off Point Caballo, Texas, reports that on the 20th of December he chased and ran a schooner ashore of about one hundred tons, and subsequently so disabled her by shells that she has been dismantled and abandoned as useless. On the 30 ult. the Itasca captured the schooner Carrie Wair, while attempting to violate the blockade of the Texas coast. On the morning of the 8th of December the Itasca chased and ran ashore the sloop Mary Ann of Galveston. She could not be hauled off. Her cargo of 21 bales of cotton was removed to the Itasca and the sloop destroyed.

It is said that clergy of Savannah omit from the usual formula the prayer for the President of the United States; and Gen. Sherman is reported to have said which one of these Rebel Episcopal divines called upon him to ascertain if he would be allowed to pray for Jeff. Davis? "Pray for Jeff. Davis, why certainly! You ought to pray for him every day, for Jeff. Davis and the d—d I need praying for very much."

War News

A severe fight took place near Julesburg, Colorado, Jan. 7th, when a party of Indians attacked the mail train. The Indians burned the stage station, but were finally driven off and 300 of them killed—including the head chief.

Gen. Butler has been relieved of the command of the army of the James, and Gen. Ord has succeeded him in command. The remnant of Hood's army has finally crossed the Tennessee river. He has about 25,000 men left without artillery or provisions.

Gen. Sherman is on the move in South Carolina. The rebel papers state that he is marching on Branchville, the most important point of railroad communication for the rebels in Richmond.

At the last accounts, fighting was going on near Mobile, and we may hear of the taking of the city before our next issue.—Gen. Sherman and Staff were at New Orleans.

Two citizens of Baltimore, convicted by military Commission, on the charge of aiding soldiers to desert, have been sentenced to three years imprisonment at hard labor in the Albany Penitentiary.

The new Confederate conscription act exempts one editor for each newspaper which was published at the time of the passage of the act, and such practice printers and pressmen as said editor may certify on oath to be indispensable to the publication of such paper. Davis is more clever to the fraternity than Father Abraham.

The Emperor of China has decorated with the Order of the Dragon several French officers, who took part in the capture of Nankin. This decoration, which is suspended to a yellow ribbon, represents the first clawed Imperial dragon, and has the following inscription in Chinese characters: "Before it the lion turns pale and the tiger is silent."

A large number of cotton and other speculators are beseeching the War Department for passes to go to Savannah, none however are granted, and will not be for some time to come.

PA. STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

MANSFIELD, TIOGA CO., PA.
THIS INSTITUTION WAS
Recognized by the State Authorities, in
December, 1862.
AS A
State Normal School.
And formally opened as such in September 1863.

The School is at length placed upon a secure basis—the State appropriation of the current year enabling the Trustee to extinguish the greater portion of the outstanding liabilities, and to make extensive improvements upon the buildings and grounds.
The Spring Term will commence about March 10, 1865.

Prof. F. A. ALLEN, for the past six years in charge of the Chester County (Pa.) Normal School, has been elected Principal, and Prof. J. Strat, of the Edinboro State Normal School, has been appointed to the Professorship of Languages and Mathematics.

Prof. Allen is well known throughout the State as a gentleman of accurate scholarship, possessing a practical experience of fifteen years as an educator of teachers, and a thorough acquaintance with their educational wants, acquired from his connection with County Institutes in every section of Pennsylvania, as well as in other States.

Competent and thorough instructors will be provided for the other departments of the School.
The building has been refitted throughout and provided with furniture of the most approved style, together with an extensive collection of maps, charts, and works of reference. Excellent Chemical and Philosophical apparatus will be in readiness at the opening of the School.

To keep pace with the improvements in education, a gymnasium has been erected, for which a valuable apparatus for the heating and lighter exercises has already been secured. The school year is divided into three terms of thirteen weeks each, with no vacation, except the week of Christmas holidays.
It is desirable that students should enter at the commencement of a term, and for a period of not less than thirteen weeks.
Tuition.—No extra charges for the languages or the higher mathematics. Text books rented at reasonable rates. Vocal and instrumental music at teachers' prices. Boarding in the hall, \$25.00 per term; wood for winter, \$3.00 per term; washing, \$2.25; room rent, \$1.50.
The arrangements now made are of such a nature as to warrant the Trustees in saying that no other institution in the State affords better facilities in the Education of Teachers, or for the preparation of students for college, or for general business.
For further particulars address the Principal, at Mansfield, Tioga County, Pa.
W. C. BIRLEY, Pres. Board of Trustees.
ALBERT CLARK, Secretary.
Mansfield, Dec. 29, 1864.

Notice.

General Potter Co. Pa., Aug. 1, 1863.
NOTICE is hereby given that Charles Butler, son, now or late of this county, holding the following described property, has not yet paid any consideration whatever for the same, and all persons are hereby warned not to purchase any of said property of the said Butler before the decision of the Court is given in this case and C. Butler has paid to me the consideration in many thereof.
The following is the property:
1st. A certain tract of land near the Germania Mill, in warrant 5675, about township Potter county, Pa., containing 109 acres. Also 25 acres in warrant 5075 and adjoining the above.
2nd. A certain tract of land with Mill and improvements thereon, near Kettle Creek, in warrant 510, in Stewart township Potter county, Pa., containing about 204 acres.
C. Butler holds also in trust warrant no. 2561, in Gaines township, Tioga county, Pa., on the road leading from Germania to Gaines, containing 850 acres.
WM. RADDE

TO PROFESSORS OF MUSIC, AMATEURS, AND THE MEDICAL PUBLIC GENERALLY.
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1 Sleigh, 1 Cutter, 1 Sulkey,
The privilege of a good Ashery in complete working order.
15 Cents paid for good ASHES.
LUCIEN BIRD.
Brookland, Pa., Sept., 1864.

UNUS' BLOOM OF ROSES.—for the 1st of Oct.—
STEBBINS'