



The Democrat

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.
TUNNANNOCK, PA.
Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1863.

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A communication from our valued correspondent, dated for want of space, will appear in our next issue.

The Message. We publish to day that portion of the President's message which is of interest to the great mass of the people. He, as it will be seen, goes the whole Abolition figure on the nigger question. The method proposed by him to settle the troubles of the country, is a method which no man in the south will adopt, and Mr. Lincoln must know it. That any man in the south will accept a "pardon" from Mr. Lincoln on the terms proposed, is absurd in the climate of a policy, sprung from the beginning to insult and exasperate the south and prolong the war indefinitely. Instead of a peace offering, to conciliate them and bring them back to the union, it is a new long of ostentation thrown into the strife—new fuel added to the conflagration that is destroying the country. If any man ever doubted that the abolition of slavery was the paramount object in the prosecution of this war, the proclamation must certainly remove that doubt. The south under the present regime will be allowed to return, not when they desire to support the constitution and laws, but when they consent to have their property taken from them by Presidential proclamations. In short when they come back as free states and not before.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE DRAFT.

A list of those enrolled for military duty, between the ages of 20 and 35, has been posted up for this district, and we presume in all other districts in the County. The unfortunate gentlemen whose names appear on these lists are notified to appear between this and the 20th inst., at Troy Bradford County for the purpose of establishing before the Board of enrollment—age, non-residence, unsuitableness of age and manifest permanent physical disability.

As the notices for this County have been put up since Saturday last, the time allowed is very short and no less extended will oblige large numbers of our young men to post off immediately for Troy, a distance of some seventy miles.

The notices for the districts in the County will not be up much, if any, before the day mentioned, we presume the time will be extended and that those who fail to present themselves for examination before the 20th will not be precluded from examination afterwards on that ground.

We do not know what may be done and wish no one to be governed by any opinion of ours, which is founded entirely upon an examination of the notices. Every man who sees them is as capable of forming an opinion as we are, and should act upon his own judgment. The meaning of the notice is, that the classes mentioned may appear or not, that they must.

A rebel is one who revolts against the Constitution and laws of his country. The man who says the Union is to be dissolved, and that the laws as they stand shall not be enforced, is a rebel and a traitor. We care not whether his name be Howell Cobb or Charles Sumner, Jeff Davis, or Frank Stevens, whether he lives in Washington or in Richmond.

McClellan Nominated. The Conservative National Committee, which met at Cincinnati, Ohio, on Friday, December 14, 1863, nominated General Geo. B. McClellan as their candidate for the Presidency for the United States. Hon. Amos Kendall was chairman of the meeting.

Steps are to be taken by Congress at an early day for mustering out of service a large number of major and brigadier generals. It is evident that about seventy will be thus weeded out from the army.

Receipt for the cure of ptyphoid fever, from a physician who says that of 140 cases in which it has been used not a single patient has been lost. The treatment consists in thoroughly swabbing the back of the mouth and throat with a wash made thus: Table salt, two drachms; black pepper, golden seal five grains; potato, alum, one drachm each. Mix and pulverize, put into a tencup which half fill with boiling water; stir well and then fill up with good vinegar. Use every half hour, one, two and four hours, as recovery progresses. The patient may swallow a little each time. Apply one ounce of spirits turpentine, sweet oil and aqua ammonia mixed every hour to the whole of the throat, and to the breast bone every four hours keeping fluid to the part. — N. Y. Tribune.

Extract from the President's Message.

When Congress assembled a year ago the war had already lasted nearly twenty months, and there had been many conflicts on both land and sea, with varying results. The rebellion had been pressed back into reduced limits, yet the tone of public feeling and opinion at home and abroad, was not satisfactory.

With other signs, the popular elections, then just passed, indicated uneasiness among ourselves; while, amid much that was cold and menacing, the kindest words coming from Europe were uttered in accents of pity—that we were too blind to surrender a hopeless cause. Our commerce was suffering greatly by a few armed vessels built upon and furnished from foreign shores, and we were threatened with such additions from the same quarter as would sweep our trade from the sea and raise our blockade. We had failed to elicit from the European Governments anything hopeful upon the subject.

The preliminary Emancipation Proclamation which was issued in September, was running its assigned period to the beginning of the new year. A month later the final proclamation came, including the announcement that colored men of suitable condition would be received into the war service.

The policy of emancipation and of employing black soldiers gave to the future a new aspect, about which hope and fear and doubt contended in uncertain conflict.

According to our political system, as a matter of civil administration, the General Government had no lawful power to effect emancipation in any State, and for a long time it had been hoped that the rebellion could be suppressed without resorting to it as a military measure.

It was all the while deemed possible that the necessity for it might come, and that if it should, the crisis of the contest would be presented. It came, and as was portended it was followed by dark and doubtful days.

Eleven months having now passed, we are permitted to take another review. The rebel hordes are pressed still further back, and by the complete opening of the Mississippi river, the country dominated by the rebellion is divided into distant parts, with no practical communication between them. Tennessee and Arkansas have been substantially cleared of insurgent control and influence, and the citizens in each, owners of slaves and advocates of slavery at the beginning of the rebellion, now declare openly for emancipation in their respective States. Of those States not included in the Emancipation Proclamation, Maryland and Missouri, neither of which, three years ago, would tolerate any restraint upon the extension of slavery into new territories, only dispute now as the best mode of removing it within their own limits.

Of those who were slaves at the beginning of the rebellion, full one hundred thousand are now in the United States military service, about one-half of which number actually bear arms in the ranks, thus giving the double advantage of taking so much labor from the insurgent cause, and supplying the places, which otherwise must be filled with so many white men. So far as tested it is difficult to say that they are not as good soldiers as any. No servile insurrection or tendency to violence or cruelty has marked the measures of emancipation, and among the blacks. These measures have been much discussed in foreign countries, and contemplated with such discussions the tone of public sentiment there is much improved. At home the same measures have been fully discussed, supported, criticised, and denounced; and the annual elections following are highly encouraging to those whose official duty it is to bear the country through this great trial.

Thus we have the new reckoning. The crisis which threatened to divide the friends of the Union is past.

Looking now to the present and future, and with reference to a resumption of the national authority within the States wherein that authority has been suspended, I have thought fit to issue a proclamation, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. On examination of this proclamation it will appear, as is believed, that nothing is attempted beyond what is amply justified by the Constitution.

True, the form of an oath is given, but no man is coerced to take it. A man is only promised a pardon in case he voluntarily takes the oath. The Constitution authorizes the Executive to grant or withhold the pardon at his own absolute discretion, and this includes the power to grant on such terms as is fully established by judicial and other authorities.

It is also provided that if, in any of the States named, a State Government shall be, in the mode prescribed, set up, such Government shall be recognized and guaranteed by the United States and that under the State shall, on the constitutional conditions, be protected against invasion and domestic violence.

The constitutional obligation of the United States to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and to protect the State in the cases stated, is explicit and full. But why tender the benefits of this provision only to a State Government, set up in this particular way? This section of the Constitution contemplates a case wherein the element within a State, favorable to a republican form of government in the Union, may be too feeble for an opposite and hostile element, external to, and even within, the State; and such are, precisely the cases with which we are now dealing.

An attempt to guarantee and protect a revised State Government, constructed in whole or in preponderating part from the very element against whose hostility and violence it is to be protected, is simply absurd. There must be a test by which to separate the opposing elements, so as to build only from the sound; and that test is a sufficiently liberal which accepts as sound whoever will make one a sworn recantation of his former unsond ideas.

But if it be proper to require, as a test of admission to the political body, an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and to the Union under it, why not also to the laws and proclamations in regard to slavery? Those laws and proclamations were enacted and put forth for the purpose of aiding in the suppression of the rebellion. To give them their fullest effect there had to be a pledge for their maintenance. In my judgment they have aided, and will further aid, the cause for which they were enlisted.

To give up this principle would be not only to relinquish a lever of power, but would also be a cruel and astounding breach of faith. I may add at this point that while I remain in my present position, I shall not attempt to repeal or modify the Emancipation Proclamation.

Nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of the Proclamation or by any act of Congress.

For these and other reasons it is thought best that the support of these measures shall be included in the oath, and it is believed the Executive may lawfully claim it in return for pardon and restoration of forfeited rights which he has clear constitutional power to withhold altogether or grant upon the terms which he shall deem wisest for the public interest.

It should be observed, also, that this part of the oath is subject to the modifying and abrogating power of legislative and supreme judicial decision.

The proposed acquiescence of the National Executive in any reasonable temporary State arrangement for the freed people, is made with the view of possibly modifying and abrogating the confusion and destitution which must at best attend all classes by a total revolution of labor throughout whole States. It is hoped that the already deeply afflicted people in those States may be somewhat more ready to give up the cause of their affliction, if, to this extent, this vital matter be left to themselves, while no power of the National Executive to prevent an abuse is abridged by the proposition.

The suggestion in the proclamation as to maintaining the political framework of the States on what is called reconstruction, is made in the hope that it may do good without the danger of harm. It will save labor and avoid great confusion.

But why any proclamation now upon this subject? This question is beset by the conflicting views that the step might be delayed too long or be taken too soon. In some States the elements of resumption seem ready for action, but remain inactive apparently for want of a rallying point—a plan of action.

Why shall A adopt the plan of B rather than B that of A? And if A and B should agree, how can they know but that the General Government here will reject their plan? By the proclamation a plan is presented which may be accepted by them as a rallying point, and which they are assured in advance will not be rejected here. This may bring them to act sooner than they otherwise would.

The objection to a premature presentation of a plan by the National Executive consists in the danger of commitments on points which could be more safely left to further developments. Care has been taken to so shape the document as to avoid embarrassment from this source.

In saying that on certain terms certain classes will be pardoned, with their rights restored, it is not said that other classes, on other terms, will never be included. In saying that a reconstruction will be accepted if presented in a specified way, it is not said that it never will be accepted in any other way.

The movements, by State action, for emancipation in several of the States not included in the Emancipation Proclamation, are matters of profound gratulation. And while I do not repeat in detail what I have heretofore so earnestly urged upon this subject, my general views and feelings remain unchanged, and I trust that Congress will omit no fair opportunity of affording these important steps to the great consummation.

In the midst of other cares however important, we must not lose sight of the fact that the war power is still our main reliance—to that power alone can we look, yet for a time, to give confidence to the people in the contested regions that the insurgent power will not again overrun them. Until that confidence shall be established little can be done anywhere for what is called reconstruction; hence, our chiefest care must still be directed to the army and navy, who have thus far borne their harder part so nobly and so well. And it may be esteemed fortunate that in giving the greatest efficiency to those indispensable arms, we do not also honorably recognize the gallant men, from commander to sentinel, who compose them and to whom more than to others the world must stand indebted for the home of freedom, disentranced, regenerated, enlarged and perpetuated.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN
December 8, 1863.

The following proclamation is appended to the message:

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, in and by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the President shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; and whereas, a rebellion now exists whereby the loyal State Governments of several States have for a long time been subverted, and many persons have committed and are now guilty of treason against the United States and whereas, with reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress declaring forfeiture and confiscation of property and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and condition therein stated, and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time hereafter by proclamation to extend to persons who may have

participated in the existing rebellion in any State, or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, such exceptions, and at such times, and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare, and

Whereas, The Congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with well established judicial exposition of the pardoning power; and

Whereas, with reference to said rebellion, the President of the United States has issued several proclamations, with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves; and

Whereas, It is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in said rebellion to resume their allegiance to the United States and re-inaugurate loyal State Governments within and for their respective States.

Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do proclaim, declare and make known to all persons who have, directly or by implication, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereafter excepted, that a FULL PARDON is hereby granted to them and each of them, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves and in property cases where the rights of third parties shall have intervened, and upon the condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following, to wit:

"I do solemnly swear, in the presence of the Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion with reference to slaves so long and so far as not repealed, modified or held void by Congress or by decision of the Supreme Court and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion having reference to slaves so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court, I so help me God."

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions are all who are or shall have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the so called Confederate Government; all who have held judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion; all who are or shall have been military or naval officers of said Confederate Government, above the rank of Colonel in the Army, or of lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid the rebellion; all who resigned their commissions in the Army or Navy of the United States, and afterwards aided by the rebellion, and all who have engaged, in any way, in treating colored persons, or white persons in charge of each, otherwise than lawfully, prisoners of war, and which persons may be found in the United States service, as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known, that whenever, in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and North Carolina, a number of persons, not less than one-tenth in number of the vote cast in such State of the Presidential election of the year of our Lord, 1860, each having taken the oath aforesaid, and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State existing immediately before the so-called Act of Secession, and excluding all others, shall establish a State Government, which shall be republican, and in no wise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true Government of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the benefits of the constitutional provision which declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them, against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, of the executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, against domestic violence.

And I do further proclaim, declare and make known that my provision which may be adopted by such State Government, in relation to the freed people of such State which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent as a temporary arrangement with their present condition as a laboring, landless and homeless class, will not be objected to by the National Executive.

And it is suggested as not improper that, in constructing a loyal State Government in any State, the name of the State, the boundaries, the subdivisions, the Constitution and the general code of laws as before the rebellion be maintained, subject only to the modifications made necessary by the conditions herebefore stated, and such others, if any, not contravening the said conditions, and which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State Government.

To avoid misunderstanding, it may be proper to say that this proclamation, so far as it relates to State Governments, has no reference to the States wherein loyal State Governments have all the while been maintained.

And for the same reason, it may be further to say that whether members of Congress from any State shall be admitted to their seats constitutionally, rests exclusively with the respective houses, and not to any extent with the Executive. And still further, that this proclamation is intended to present to the people of the States, wherein the National authority has been suspended, and the loyal State Government have been subverted, a mode by which the National authority and loyal State Governments may be reestablished within the said States, or in any of them, and while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest, with his

present impressions it must not be understood that no other possible mode would be acceptable.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the eighth day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty eighth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President, W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

"No Steps Backward."

Herschel V. Johnson, who was on the Presidential ticket with Mr. Douglas, and who has thus far during the war been regarded as very conservative, has just been re-elected Confederate Senator from Georgia, and on the 24th of November made a speech, of which a summary is given in a letter to the Richmond Dispatch:

"There is no step backward (said he).—All is now involved in the struggle that is dear to man—home, society, liberty, honor, everything—with the certainty of the most degraded fate that ever oppressed a people if we fail. It is not recorded in history that eight millions of united people, resolved to be free, have failed. We cannot yield if we would. Yield to the Federal authorities never—to vassalage and subjugation. The bleaching bones of one hundred thousand gallant soldiers slain in battle would be clothed in tongues of fire to curse to everlasting infamy the man who whispers yield."

STITCH, STITCH, STITCH.—At a meeting of sewing women in Brooklyn, on Monday night, several gave their experiences in working for large establishments. One woman said that from seventy to seventy-two cents per dozen was paid for drawers in New York. She had called at a shop in Canal street, and they offered her four cents and a half per pair for drawers and army shirts—could make twenty-two cents per day on her work. Her husband died of fever contracted in the army, and being without means, was compelled to support herself and child, five months old, by doing such work as she could get. Another woman stated that she got one cent a piece for making trousers for the United States Sanitary Commission, and could make three-five cents a day at it. Several others made similar statements.

AN AWFUL PICTURE.—The total expenditures of the United States Government for every Administration from Washington down to the close of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, during a period of seventy-two years, was \$2,255,677,161. The expense of Mr. Lincoln's Administration up to the present time has been \$144,170,000, which for the next years expenses it is estimated \$1,200,000,000 will have to be added by the first session of the incoming Congress, which will make the total expenditures of Lincoln's Administration of four years run up to the enormous figure of \$3,352,170,000; or \$1,097,492,839 more than the total government expenditures during seventy-two years. This is a fearful picture to contemplate!

WORTH \$300,000.—An exchange paper says: "Governor Curtin went into the office of Governor in straightened circumstances. He has now \$300,000 to his credit in bank. He is still for a vigorous prosecution of the war."

If this had been said of Col. McClure we should ask no questions, having great faith in the ability of that gentleman to accomplish wonders. But if it be true that Gov. Curtin has accumulated \$300,000 in three years, we promise him a gold-headed cane if he will tell us how it was done.—Patriot & Union.

American Anti-Slavery Society.

The third decade meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society consisting of William Lloyd Garrison, Fred Douglass, Mary Grew, Robert Purvis, Dr. Furness, &c., &c., met in Concert Hall Chestnut street Philadelphia on Thursday evening last. Garrison who has had for years, as the motto of his paper, "The Constitution is a league with hell," &c., called the meeting to order. The speakers all seemed to glory in the spirit of the war and murder, but not one of them ventured within the reach of bullets. Immediately after the organization a detachment of negro soldiers from camp William Penn marched in, and were paraded upon the stand as a body guard to the speakers who have been plotting the destruction of the Union for the past thirty years.

It will not do for any one to lay the flattering unction to his soul that the men called for by the President will not be needed.—They will be needed and another three hundred thousand in addition. The President's message settles the question that the war during his administration is to be for the abolition of slavery. If Mr. Lincoln's amnesty were unconditional—that is, if it invited the South to return to the Union under the guarantees of the Constitution—there would be little more fighting, and the confederacy would tumble to pieces in six months; but this anti-slavery business puts us all out to sea again, and insures the continuance of this horrible sacrifice of treasure and life. So we must make up our minds to keep on raising large armies either by volunteering or by draft.—E. A.

We lately met a grammarian, says a California paper, who has just made a tour through the mines, conjuring, or rather cogitating thus—"Positive, mine; comparative, miner; superlative, minner!"

A paragraph has been going the rounds of an old lady who has a mousethatch on her lip. It is not uncommon for young ladies in this vicinity to have mousethatches on their lips.

A woman in Troy wanted to enlist, but she wouldn't pass examination.

A Darling Act

The steamer Chesapeake of New York, a floe vessel, with a heavy cargo of cotton, rags, provisions, and general merchandise, bound for Portland, Maine, was captured by sixteen of her passengers, on Sunday last. The second engineer of the steamer was shot dead, and thrown overboard, and the first engineer was badly wounded. The captain was fired at eleven times, finally overcame and put in irons the passengers on board the boat were notified that they were prisoners of war to the Confederate Government, were paroled and landed at Partridge Island, St. Johns. The steamer and cargo were valued, at \$189,000.

The Chesapeake carried two guns, one brass and the other iron, and a number of revolvers and other arms.

An attempt was made some time ago to run away from the steamer Chesapeake from the Portland harbor by one Reed, and it was Captain Willett, of the Chesapeake, that interfered, captured Reed, and saved the vessel. This act has created great sensation in and about New York, and all sorts of stories are afloat, of contemplated raids and captures. It is hardly likely another such attempt will be made while the excitement lasts. A number of vessels were sent in pursuit, and confidence expressed in their success. The Chesapeake carried a crew of twenty-four persons, and had besides the conspirators several other passengers.

The new commander of the Chesapeake is named Henry Braine, and Lieutenant Balfour Morgan's men, is second in command.

When last seen, the Chesapeake was lying alongside another vessel, supposed to be taking in fuel.

The Radical Abolitionists are the bravest men, and at the same time the greatest, towards the world ever saw. Sumner, in the Senate, was brave enough to ridicule the physical infirmities of the venerable Senator Butler, but when Butler's man of scores half his strength, to kick him by the collar, he fell at his feet like a whipped slave. Burlingame was brave enough to blaspheme the Almighty, and demand a nigger equality of God as well as Union; but one day after day, in a close carriage, for fear General Lane would meet him. But think of Seward touching a bell and arresting thousands of free-born Americans, just as in Turkey and Russia; but if one of these out raged citizens should confront him personally, he might knock the tyrant down with a straw. But, after all, "Old Abe" is the man. He not only suspended the writ of habeas corpus, and thus at a blow made slaves of twenty millions of full grown, free-born Americans, but on his "Proclamation of Freedom" presumes to nullify the ordinances of the Almighty and abolish the distinctions of race! But he is probably the biggest coward of the lot, not only disguising himself in cloak and Scotch cap but surrounds himself with a "Guard de Corps," like poor Louis the Sixteenth.

There are many more who are brave war men—a hundred miles away.

The saddest picture of the times is a man forging his own chains by shouting for the Republican party. Every man who does it, is putting the shackles of despotism upon his own and his children's limbs, unless the better sense of better men can defeat him in his efforts.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Wanted, on subscription, at this office, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats, Buckwheat and grain of all kinds. Also, corn in the ear, hay, straw, good winter apples, potatoes, butter, lard, cheese and produce of most all kinds. Money never refused.

TERRIBLE CASUALTY.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—Mrs. Mary Detrick, wife of John Detrick, an aged and decrepit woman, who resided with her son Erastus Detrick of this place met with a most terrible death on Wednesday last. The unfortunate woman had been invalid for some years, and being unable to leave her bed, occupied an upper room in the house of her son. On the evening of the casualty her supper was carried to her, and with one of the common Kerosene lamps lit in the usual place near the bed. Some time afterwards a fire was discovered in the room; her son ran into it and found his mother's corpse; her person considerably burned, bedstead, bedstead and other furniture of the room in flames. It was with considerable difficulty and some injury to himself, he succeeded in staying the flames and saving the house from destruction. As the mistake was clearly the result of accident, no blame is to be attached to any one. The Coroner, Dr. J. C. Becker, summoned a jury and held an inquest on the body, which rendered a verdict as follows:

That Mary Detrick came to her death on the 9th day of Dec 1863, on the evening of said day at Tunnannock Borough in said County, it so happened that while she sat in the house of Erastus Detrick, eating her supper, casually and by misfortune or accident upon a lighted Kerosene Lamp upon her person and was in consequence thereof accidentally burned and suffocated to death.

Donation.—The friends of Rev. William Frear will make him a donation visit on Tuesday, Dec. 23, 1863 at his residence in Eaton.

Child Burned to death.—A small child in Nicholson Township in this county while playing with some burning telegraph paper one day last week got its clothes on fire and was so badly burned that it died in a few hours afterwards.

Wagon shop burned.—The wagon shop of Frank Williams in Nicholson was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday night last. A number of nearly finished wagons and a large quantity of tools and timber were also lost.

Barn Burned.—The barn of George Sicker in Exeter Township was destroyed by fire a few days since. A large quantity of grain and hay with three horses which were in it at the time, were also burned.

Temple Lodge, No. 248 A. Y. M.

The next Regular Communication will be held on Wednesday, the 23d. inst. A full attendance is requested—It being the time for the election of officers for the ensuing year.