

hat Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and parts of other states, have again produced reasonably fair crops.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ADVANCE. The most remarkable feature in the military operations of the year, is General Sherman's attempted march of three hundred miles directly through the insurgent region. It tends to show a great increase of our relative strength, that our general in chief should feel able to confront and hold in check every active force of the enemy, and yet to detach a well appointed large army to move on such an expedition. The result not yet being known, conjecture in regard to it is not here indulged. Important movements have also occurred during the year to the effect of moulding society, for durability in the Union although short of complete success; it is so much in the right direction that twelve thousand citizens in each of the States of Arkansas and Louisiana have organized loyal state governments with free constitutions, and are earnestly struggling to maintain and administer them.

The movement in the same direction, more extensive though less definite in Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, should not be overlooked.

MARYLAND.

But Maryland presents the example of complete success. Maryland is secure to liberty and Union for all the future. The genius of rebellion will no more claim Maryland. Like another foul spirit, being driven out, it may seek to tear her, but it will woo her no more.

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

At the last session of Congress a proposed amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States, passed the Senate, but failed for lack of the requisite two thirds vote in the House of Representatives. Although the present is the same Congress, and nearly the same members, and without questioning the wisdom or patriotism of those who stood in opposition I venture to recommend the reconsideration and passage of the measure at the present session. Of course the abstract question is not changed, but an intervening election shows almost certainty that the next Congress will pass the measure, if this does not. Hence, there is only a question of time as to when the proposed amendment will go to the states for their action, and as it is to go at all events, may we not agree that the sooner the better. It is not claimed that the election has imposed a duty on members to change their view or their votes any further than as an additional element to be considered as their judgment may be affected by it. It is the voice of the people, now for the first time heard upon the question. In a great national crisis like ours, unanimity of action among those seeking a common end is very desirable, almost indispensable, and yet no approach to such unanimity is attainable unless some deference shall be paid to the will of the majority, simply because it is the will of the majority.

THE RECENT ELECTION.

In this case, the common end is the maintenance of the Union, and among the means to secure that end, such will, through the election, is most clearly declared in favor of such constitutional amendment. The most reliable indication of public purpose in this country is derived through our popular elections. Judging by the recent canvass and its result, the purpose of the people within the loyal states to maintain the integrity of the Union was never more firm nor more nearly unanimous than now. The extraordinary calmness and good order with which the millions of voters met and mingled at the polls, give strong assurance of this. Not only those who supported the "union ticket" (so called) but a great majority of the opposing party also may be fairly claimed to entertain and to be actuated by the same purpose. It is an unanswerable argument to this effect, that no candidate for any office whatever, high or low, has ventured to seek votes on the avowal that he was for giving up the Union. There has been much impugning of motives and much heated controversy as to the proper means and best mode of advancing the Union cause, but in the distinct issue of Union or no Union, the politicians have shown their instinctive knowledge that there is no diversity among the people. In affording the people the fair opportunity of showing one to another, and to the world, this firmness and unanimity of purpose, the election has been of vast value to the national cause. The election has exhibited another fact not less valuable to be known, the fact that we do not approach exhaustion in the most important branch of the national resources—that of living men. While it is melancholy to reflect that the war has filled so many graves and carried mourning to so many hearts, it is some relief to know that, compared with the surviving, the fallen have been so few. While corps and divisions and brigades and regiments have formed and fought and dwindled and gone out of existence, a great majority of the men who composed them are still living. The states regularly holding elections, both now and four years ago, to wit: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, cast 3,982,011 votes now against 3,870,222 cast then, showing an aggregate now of 33,982,111, to which is to be added 33,762 cast now in the new states of Nevada, which states did not vote in 1860, and the aggregate to be added to the aggregate of 1860, is 33,762, and the net increase due to the three years and a half of war to 145,751. A table is appended showing particulars. For this table should be added the number of all this again should be added the number of all the soldiers in the field from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois, and California, who, by the laws of those states, could not vote away from their homes, and which number cannot be

less than 90,000. Nor yet is this all. The number in organized territories is triple now what it was four years ago—white thousands—white and black—join us as the national arms press back the insurgent lines, so much is shown affirmatively and negatively, by the election. It is not material to inquire how the increase has been produced, or to show that it would have been greater but for the war, which is probably true; the important fact remains demonstrated, that we have more men now than we had when the war began, that we are not exhausted nor in process of exhaustion; that we are gaining strength, and may, if need be, maintain the contest indefinitely. This is a great fact. Material resources are now more complete and abundant than ever. The national resources, are inexhausted, and, as we believe, inexhaustible. The public purpose to re-establish and maintain the national authority is unchanged, and, as we believe, unchangeable. The manner of continuing the effort remains to choose.

NEGOTIATION.

On careful consideration of all the evidence accessible, it seems to me that no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leaders could result in any good. He would accept of nothing short of severance of the Union. His declarations to this effect are explicit and oft repeated. He does not attempt to deceive us. He affords us no excuse to deceive ourselves. We cannot voluntarily yield it. Between him and us the issue is distinct, simple, and inflexible. It is an issue which can only be tried by war, and by victory. If we yield we are beaten. If the southern people fail him, he is beaten. Either way it would be the victory and defeat following war. What is true however, of him who leads the insurgent cause, is not necessarily true of those who follow. Although he cannot reaccept the Union, they can. Some of them we know already desire peace and reunion. The number of such may increase. They can at any moment have peace, simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution. After so much, the government could not, if it would, maintain war against them. The loyal people would not sustain or allow it. If questions should remain, we would adjust them by the peaceful means of legislation, conference, courts and votes, operating only in constitutional and lawful channels. Some certain and other possible questions are and would be beyond the executive power to adjust, as, for instance, the admission of members into Congress, and whatever might require the appropriation of money.

AMNESTY.

The executive power itself would be greatly diminished by the cessation of actual war. Pardons and remissions of forfeiture, however would still be within executive control. In what spirit and temper this control should be exercised can be fairly judged of by the past. A year ago general pardon and amnesty upon specified terms were offered to all, except certain designated classes, and it was at the same time made known that the excepted classes were still in contemplation of special clemency. During the year many availed themselves of the general provision, and many more would, only that the signs of bad faith in some led to such precautionary measures as rendered the practical process less easy and certain. During the same time, also special pardons have been granted to individuals of excepted classes, and no voluntary application has been denied.

A THREAT.

Thus practically the door has been for a full year open to all, except such as were not in condition to make free choice; that is, such as were in custody or under restraint. It is still so open to all. But the time may come, probably will come, when public duty demand that it be closed, and that in lieu more vigorous measures than heretofore shall be adopted.

CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

In presenting the abandonment of armed resistance to the national authority on the part of the insurgents as the only indispensable condition to ending the war on the part of the government, I retract nothing heretofore said as to slavery. I repeat the declaration made a year ago, that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract 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 of the acts of Congress. If the people should, by whatever mode or means, make it an executive duty to re-enslave such persons, another, and not I, must be their instrument to perform it. In stating a single condition of peace, I mean simply to say, that the war will cease on the part of the government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

"LEGAL TENDER NOTES" NOT A "LEGAL TENDER."—In the U. S. Court, held in Philadelphia, Judges Grier and Cadwallader, an opinion was delivered, on Thursday, in case of the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. Co's against Charles Moulton, et al, which came before the Court in shape of a bill in equity to compel the defendants to accept in extinguishment of the principal of certain ground rents, to the amount of \$300,000, the legal tender notes of the United States. The case was argued a few days ago, and the opinion by Judge Grier is that greenbacks cannot be made a legal tender; that coin alone can be made such. This is a very important decision.

A young man who has recently taken a wife, says he did not find it so hard to get married as he did to get the furniture, and when it came to getting the bread and butter he had to fall back on the old folks.



The Democrat.

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, Dec. 14, 1864

Political Preachers.

We hope our Democratic friends throughout the country will keep in kindly remembrance the professed Ministers of the Gospel, who during the late campaign, left their pulpits and went preaching for Lincoln and Abolitionism. The time is coming when these hypocritical pretenders will want pay. Let those whom they have denounced refuse to give them a cent. Democrats remember them.—Democrat, Bloomsburg.

The above suggestion, or something of similar import, we now find in almost every Democratic paper. With this difference, it is applicable to the case of most of the preachers of this region. Here, these abolition war preachers, do not "leave the pulpit;" to dispense their bigger doctrines, but rather, use it, as their rostrum, to give their partisan harangues a show of truth and respectability. We heartily endorse the doctrine, that those for whom they preach should support them.

When a man, professing to be called of God, to preach the Gospel, so far forgets his duty to God and his fellow men, as to engage in stirring up strife, contention, and bloodshed among the people, and encouraging hatred, revenge and all the baser passions of the human breast—we say, when a man does this, we think it a high christian duty for every man and woman to wash their hands of the stain of feeding such "wolves in sheep's clothing." We do not imagine that what we have to say on this subject, will diminish the amount that will be given to these blood suckers, these parasites in communities where they live. They will, doubtless, be sustained by those for whom they preach, and in whose interests they labor. This is as it should be. If those who do not approve of their abolition war preaching, have charities to bestow, they cannot fail to find worthier objects on which to bestow them.

The land is filled with helpless, half-fed, half-clothed, dependent widows and orphans. Shall bread be taken from their famished mouths, and raiment from their shivering limbs, to feed and clothe these fat, sleek, worthless, impious, vagabond, abolition preachers? We think it is better, that the burthens and responsibilities of so doing, should be taken from the patient, long suffering, over taxed masses. Hereafter, let negro worshippers, shoddy contractors and government office holders support negro-worshiping preachers! Let christian men and women start a widows and orphan's aid society in every town; and give their mites, to those who are deserving and needy.

To those who may think that we are wanting in respect for the ministerial office, we will say; that for the true meek and lowly apostles of the Saviour we always have entertained and still do entertain the highest regard; but for these pretenders these canting hypocrites, we have no sentiment or feeling, but of loathing and contempt. And, if we can aid in teaching the succeeding generation, to despise them as heartily as we do, we think we shall have done good service, in the cause of humanity and christianity.

The blower of the nigger organ, of this place, gave his readers, last week, a long winded homily on the duty they owed to their children to furnish them good, moral abolition newspapers. One would suppose, that this self appointed teacher, had, by practicing what he preaches, furnished to the world some very exemplary specimens of the "rising generation." We propose, shortly, time and space permitting, to preach—through the columns of the Democrat, for the benefit of this preacher editor, and others of his cloth a short, practical sermon on the text; "By their fruits ye shall know them."

The Message.

The President's message which we publish to day, entire, is, to use the very classical language of that high functionary in relation to the Maryland election, "a big thing." We are only able to glance at a few points in this important state paper. Our want of classical knowledge prevents an appreciation, by us, of all its beauties.

In advertising to our foreign relations, the President congratulates himself and the nation, that we are on the most peaceful footing with Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Hayti, Liberia, and all the rest of the nigger and half nigger kingdoms, principalities, and republics of the world. England, France, Russia, and other European nations, made up, as they are, of "white trash," he does not deign to notice. With China, Egypt, and the Barbary states, too, "the most amicable relations exist." Official correspondence with Liberia has given the President a "pleasing view of social and political progress in that Republic." There is only one little dark spot to mar the beauty of the prospect. Some of the ignorant "African gentlemen" of "African descent," make occasional raids upon the American gentlemen and women of the same descent and carry them off to feast upon their fat carcasses, or sell them into slavery. Our humane President asks authority of Congress to send a gunboat to his Liberian friends; but seems to entirely forget that the native races may thereby take offense, and our harmonious relations with them be disturbed. It is to be hoped that this suggestion will not be adopted—otherwise—

What a misfortune to the country, if in such an event, he should—re-sign? Such a contingency is to be shuddered at! Heaven forefend this great calamity! On the subject of Peace the President says: "The war will cease on the part of the government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it." Those men who voted for Lincoln's re-election, on the supposition that it would show the rebels that "we were in earnest" and that they would then "throw down their arms and beg for mercy" must, on reading this, the last sentence of the message, conclude that the punctilious Johnnies are waiting for official knowledge of the fact. For, instead of informing us, as from promises we

frigid relations existing between us and the kingdoms of Guinea, Sackatoo, Ninkapoo and other great central African powers, have been slightly disturbed—by this gunboat.

On the subject of the finances we find in the message a suggestion that Congress should not only secure the government bond holders against taxes; but that they should also exempt them from the payment of their debts. Is it possible that Mrs. Lincoln's millinery bills, or old Abe's bill with his glove-maker, has been the father of this brilliant idea? Or are the greedy Hotel and boarding house keepers pursuing the government clerks and contractors for the last quarter's board? In either case, relief should by all means be granted by Congress passing this bankrupt bill. Another idea on the subject of finance, would, but for the president's sagacity, have escaped the attention of the taxpayers of the country. He says: "The great advantages of being creditors as well as debtors with relation to the public debt is obvious." Men cannot be much oppressed by a debt which they owe to themselves." The next time the government tax collector comes around, of course every "Loyal" man will empty his pockets of all he has, for he would only be paying a debt which he owes to himself. Certainly every man should deal honestly with himself. This new financial idea, may, to the ignorant masses seem to conflict with the proposition—which also originate with the sage of Sangamon—that it is easier to pay a small debt than a "big one;" but this apparent discrepancy, is easily understood, when we reflect that "the world moves."

While we are told that there are 50,000 names on the invalid and pension rolls, our hopeful President still adheres to his original declarations that "there's nothing the matter—nobody's hurt." On this point he says: "While it is melancholy to reflect that the war has filled so many graves and carried mourning to so many hearts, it is some relief to know that compared with the surviving, the fallen have been so few. While corps and divisions and brigades and regiments have formed and fought and dwindled, gone out of existence, a great majority of the men who composed them are still living. The election returns prove this. So many voters could not be found."

It will certainly be a great source of consolation to the hundreds of thousands of widows and orphans in the land, to know that those whom they have mourned as dead, are still living—and able to vote. If they should not exactly see the point, they cannot fail to discover that the number of men killed, as compared with those still living, is few. What homeless widows, or shivering orphans will be "disloyal" enough to grieve for a husband or father, when they reflect that there are "more men living now than when the war began."

On the nigger question, the Democratic candidate is stiffer than ever. He has concluded to continue his "ball against the comet" in full force and virtue. The late election is considered as a complete endorsement of all that has been done or may hereafter be done by him—against the comet. The few Democratic congressmen, who voted for "the constitution as it is," at the last session, are now modestly asked to give up their prejudices in favor of that instrument, and aid the abolitionists in making such changes as they may deem best. For, says he, "it is only a question of time." The new congress, which will meet in March next, will certainly "pass the measure, if this does not." The feeble highwayman finding himself overpowered by a man whom he has attacked, begs him, to join in his infamous calling; and tells him, if he don't, the next man he meets will. This kind of argument cannot fail to abilitize all the Democratic Congressmen, who have stood as a wall of fire against the assaults of the abolition destructionists for the past two years. We had supposed that the question of nigger or no nigger, in these United States, had been settled by proclamation. The President's wish for Congress to do again, what has already been done, can only be explained by the declaration, that "the executive power itself would be greatly diminished by the cessation of actual war." He seems to greatly fear that the war may stop; and his proclamations may thereby be shorn of their efficacy. What a pity it would be if his "ball" should cease bunting the "comet," and it should escape unharmed. On this subject he says:

"I repeat the declaration made a year ago that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation proclamation. Nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation, or by any of the acts of Congress. If the people should, by whatever mode or means, make it an executive duty to re-enslave such persons, another, and not I, must be their instrument to perform it."

It is a matter of serious alarm when we reflect that we are liable in any event to lose the invaluable services of the sage of Sangamon! Only think of it; suppose a new set of Websters, Clays Casses and Bensons should get into Congress and upon a restoration of peace and the union, should attempt to carry out the provisions of the Constitution by a fugitive slave law, such a that of 1850. Mr. Lincoln—although he has taken a solemn oath to support it—would not be the instrument of such designing men to carry out the law.

The War. (From the Philadelphia Age of the 12th.) The damage which has been done to the Duch Gap Canal by the continued shelling of the Confederate batteries on the south side of the James, has at length compelled a Federal movement. On Wednesday last a brigade of negro troops was sent up the James a short distance above the canal, and embarked on pontoons. They crossed over and marched down the southern bank until a point opposite the canal was reached. The Confederate sharpshooters were driven off and the negroes began entrenching. During the night a rifle pit was dug, and on Thursday morning the position was secure. Very few men were killed or wounded on either side. As the Confederate force was successful in stopping labor on the canal, by

breaking the dredging machines, it is now to be seen whether Grant will replace the machines and renew the labor free from molestation. The Confederate ironclads, moved down the James on Thursday and came within range of Duch Gap. Up, to Saturday, however, no hostilities had occurred, and the Confederates made no attempt to drive the negroes away. The various reports of a general advance at Grant's southern wing towards Stony Creek Stations, on the Weldon Railroad, which have been prevalent for some days at length are confirmed by definite intelligence. Warren's Corps, one division of Humphreys', and Gregg's cavalry began a southern march, on Wednesday last. They marched down the Jerusalem road, and crossed the Nottaway River on a pontoon bridge. They are now cut off from communication with Grant's army, and have not been heard from for some days. This advance is directly south. Its object cannot yet be ascertained.

We have some intelligence from the Shenandoah Valley. General Sheridan will attempt no movement south, from Winchester this season. He is now at Winchester in his old camp. He has about fifteen thousand men. Three of his Brigades were sent last week, to reinforce Grant. The Confederates south of Winchester make no demonstrations. They have recently removed the rails from the railroad between Manassas and Gordonsville, in northern Virginia, and carried them to Richmond.

List of PERSONS DRAFTED

The following is the list—as furnished by Marshal Stephens—of persons drafted from Wyoming County, at the supplementary draft made Dec. 9th, 1864.

BRAINTRIM 20.
E J Keeney
J J Seymour
David Coon
Albert G Overfield
E L Lake
Geo G Keeney
Henry L Jayne
Daniel Gordon
John C Lay
Benj Zeigler

EXETER, 4
Alexander Swartwood
Hezekiah Smith
Charles C Harding
Conrad Kreskey
John Rosengrant
John Sleigh
George Jayne

FALLS 10
Lawrence Deville
A P Dunlap
Lewis Dalley
Geo Sickler
Benjamin Smith

FORKSTON 10
Hiram H Robinson
Thomas Hitebock
John Rosengrant
William Robinson
William S Adams

LEMON 8
L H Shales
Chas L Covey
William C Clark
Chas H Ely
Henry Luce Jr

MONROE 2
Solomon Chrispelt
MESHOPEEN, 26
David Smiley
Benjamin Dunlap
James Gay
Thomas Gill
Abram Marsh
Richard Birt
Nicholas D Overfield
Luther Comstock
Charles Caswell
Gabriel C Wheat
John Tannev
George H Swover
John Mulligan

NICHOLSON 24
Charles B Baldwin
Hiram Thomas
Michael McNamara
Charles Balch
Miles Verry
Abram Middlell
Peter Stark
Philo Baldwin
Henry Harding
Sylvester Bacon
Hiram Decker
William McGloath

NORTH BRANCH 8
Wm Fitch
Horton Manning
Miles Eggleston
John Whipple
Wm W Jenks
Wm A Brungers
Wm Grants Jr
Abram Bishop
John A Snyder
Samuel G Smith

NORTH BRANCH 8
Wm J McKown
Grant Burgess
Thos Park
Loren G Burgess
Isaac Lettler
Squire D Lettler
Lewis Coville
Schuyler Gregory

TUNKHANNOCK DORO 12
Jacob Berlinghof
C D Gearhart
Wm Burgess
Charles Brobst
Albert Wickwire
Hiram C Packer

TUNKHANNOCK TP 29
Zenas Jenkins
James Morgan
James E Dickinson
John Broughton
George Gregory
John Kusman
Daniel Mahan
Julson Lutes
Thomas Cramer
George Shifman
Charles Harding
Charles Bunnell
Edgar Billings
David Mayhew

WINDHAM 13
Edward C Clapp
Wm L Flynn
Moses W Huriburt
John Woodruff
Wm Inman
Roland Sturdevant
Chas. Puterbaugh
James Sheridan
Myron Sturdevant

WINDHAM 13
Demer Billeman
Wm W Lee
Abel Stark
Robert Stonier
Ezekiel Wheelock
James Lamphere

WINDHAM 13
Charles Decker
William Jones
Edward Mages
Edgar Osterhout
Charles Turner
William Gardner
Edward Avery
Giles T Harding
Patrick Gillmartin
Truman Harburt
Earl King
David Kintner
Jacob Sharps
Caleb Billings
Fletcher Dickson

WINDHAM 13
L W Myers
Henry Inman
Philip Burns
Geo S Fassett
Abel Adams
S G Robinson
Isaac Rosengrant
Zenas B Smith
Richard L Palmer

The 22d inst (Thursday, of next week,) is we understand, the day fixed for all those drafted from this county, to report at Troy, Bradford Co.

We understand that those who have been previously drafted; and have paid commutation, will not now be held.

The Townships of Clinton, Mehoopany and Washington, having filled their quotas, no drafts were made from them.

SAD AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn that Eliab Varnum, a citizen of Falls, was killed, one day last week, by the falling of a tree, Mr. V. with another man was engaged in cutting logs with a cross-cut saw. In the forenoon of the fatal day, a limb of a tree being blown off, fell and injured an arm, so as to unfit him for labor with it. Notwithstanding this injury he, in the afternoon, continued to assist in the work with one arm, when, a tree blew down which instantly killed him. He leaves a large family to mourn his untimely death.

FARMERS, and others having grain to sell, are requested to notice the advertisement of Theodore A. Jackson, of the "Willow Grove," or Shaw's Mills, which will be found elsewhere. He will pay the highest market cash prices for grain of all kinds. Those having grain to grind will get work at these mills equal to, if not superior to any in the country. Mr. Jackson is a practical miller of great experience and gives his personal attention to the work done in the mill.

breaking the dredging machines, it is now to be seen whether Grant will replace the machines and renew the labor free from molestation. The Confederate ironclads, moved down the James on Thursday and came within range of Duch Gap. Up, to Saturday, however, no hostilities had occurred, and the Confederates made no attempt to drive the negroes away. The various reports of a general advance at Grant's southern wing towards Stony Creek Stations, on the Weldon Railroad, which have been prevalent for some days at length are confirmed by definite intelligence. Warren's Corps, one division of Humphreys', and Gregg's cavalry began a southern march, on Wednesday last. They marched down the Jerusalem road, and crossed the Nottaway River on a pontoon bridge. They are now cut off from communication with Grant's army, and have not been heard from for some days. This advance is directly south. Its object cannot yet be ascertained.

We have some intelligence from the Shenandoah Valley. General Sheridan will attempt no movement south, from Winchester this season. He is now at Winchester in his old camp. He has about fifteen thousand men. Three of his Brigades were sent last week, to reinforce Grant. The Confederates south of Winchester make no demonstrations. They have recently removed the rails from the railroad between Manassas and Gordonsville, in northern Virginia, and carried them to Richmond.

At Nashville the condition of affairs is the same as usual. Hood is still laboring on the earthworks. It is reported that reinforcements are being sent to Thomas. The detachment of Federal troops that held Johnsonville, but were forced to evacuate it and retreat into Kentucky, were terribly harassed in their march. Thirteen are reported killed and wounded and sixteen captured.

It is reported that General Rosecrans is to leave St. Louis, and have an active command. The report that Semmes' new ship, the Shenandoah, was wrecked is a canard.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

BUTTER EGGS AND LARD.—The highest market prices in cash, paid for BUTTER, EGGS AND LARD, at Leighton's Grocery Store, Stark's Brick Block, Tunkhanock Pa.

VERY BUSY.—The Government tax assessors—since election.

DONATION.—The friends of the Rev. Wm Freer, are invited to make him a Donation Visit, at his residence in Eaton, on Tuesday Dec, 20th, 1864. Afternoon and Evening.

WINTERISH.—For the past three or four days we have had such weather as can hardly belong to a young winter. We rather think the old chap himself has come.

THE PRINTER WANTS money Corn, (in the ear) wheat, buckwheat, potatoes, apples, green and dried, Pork, Beans and indeed almost everything to supply his physical wants, (the Preachers will attend to his spiritual necessities). Will the delinquent subscribers of the Democrat, and the Preachers remember the printer?

MEAT FOR THE MILLION.—Mr. Fryer has established a new Meat Market one door south of Koon's Grocery. Our friends who can afford to eat any thing but brain bread and water grub in these times of high prices, will find the meats at Fryer's a shade lower than elsewhere.—Give him a call.

"OUT OF THE BAG."—The abolition Tom Cat which, for some months before election, was kept concealed, has, since that event, been "let out of the bag." The drafts now come as often as the most ardent war howler can desire; and the taxes and tax assessors are as thick as—boys about a school house.

Geo. J. BOLTON—of the "Buehler House" at Harrisburg, made his friends at this place a flying visit last week. Mr. Bolton has lately purchased that old and popular house at a cost of \$37,500, a sum, which at first blush, seems enormous. Geo. thinks, however he has made a good purchase. We wish him, continued success.

RICHARD P. ROSS Esq.—received notice of his appointment as one of the Doorkeepers of the House of Representatives at Washington—a rather fine opening for a young man. As the session had already commenced, Mr. R.—immediately left for that city to assume the duties of his new position. He carries with him the best wishes of numerous friends, here.

Montrose and Great Bend Railroad.—The surveys already made for this road having demonstrated that the route first contemplated is impracticable, it is now proposed to change the route and follow down Snake creek to its mouth. Montrose stands several hundred feet above the Erie Railroad at Great Bend, and it is very difficult to overcome so great an elevation without too steep a grade in some parts of the road. But an examination of the Snake creek route leads to the belief that it is practicable.—Wayne County Herald.

WILLIAM BURGESS—formerly Supt of Common Schools of this county, has retired from the Wyoming Republican, and entered Old Abe's service. Mr. IRA AVERY is his successor. The paper is not improved any politically, but is black as ever. BILEY BURGESS was a notorious Abolitionist, and should have been in the army fighting this negro war long before this. All people who talk and advocate the same doctrine as Burgess did, should at once prove their loyalty and back up their proclaimed views by entering the army and moving as rapidly as possible to the front.—Democrat Bloomsburg.

SAD AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn that Eliab Varnum, a citizen of Falls, was killed, one day last week, by the falling of a tree, Mr. V. with another man was engaged in cutting logs with a cross-cut saw. In the forenoon of the fatal day, a limb of a tree being blown off, fell and injured an arm, so as to unfit him for labor with it. Notwithstanding this injury he, in the afternoon, continued to assist in the work with one arm, when, a tree blew down which instantly killed him. He leaves a large family to mourn his untimely death.

FARMERS, and others having grain to sell, are requested to notice the advertisement of Theodore A. Jackson, of the "Willow Grove," or Shaw's Mills, which will be found elsewhere. He will pay the highest market cash prices for grain of all kinds. Those having grain to grind will get work at these mills equal to, if not superior to any in the country. Mr. Jackson is a practical miller of great experience and gives his personal attention to the work done in the mill.