



The Democrat

HARVEY SICKLER, Editor.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA

Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1865.

The Late Murder.

We learn that an officer charged with a warrant for the arrest of the murderer of Isaac Sickler, found him in the custody of the Provost Marshal at Scranton, and on presenting his warrant to said military functionary, and requiring him to surrender the offender up to the civil authorities for trial and punishment; the Constable was coolly informed that the prisoner was held in military custody, awaiting the orders of Mr. Provost Marshal Gen. Fry; and the Constable was obliged to return without his prisoner.

So it goes. When our citizens are deliberately shot down like dogs in the streets, without the shadow of excuse, from mere devilish wantonness, the "loyal" murderers, may be captured, and tried if his High Mightiness, the Provost Marshal General will deign to consent to permit the law of the land to have its course. Otherwise, not.

We do not know whether the heartless monster who perpetrated this most-cold blooded and wanton murder is to be screened from punishment by Mr. Fry, and his subordinates or not. As the murderer's victim was only a white man, it is possible that the claims of justice will be ignored and defied.

We understand that the associates, if not accomplices, of "Bill Larkins" the murderer are swaggering about the streets of Scranton, where they all reside, claiming to be entirely blameless and free from censure in the matter. Their names, as we have learned them, are, Provost Marshal, N. F. Palmer, A. Godfrey and Britton Irwin.

This quartette of beauties, seeing their victim fall, pierced through the heart by a shot, from one of their number, coolly drove on and left him weltering in, and staining the snow with his life-blood—away from his house and family—with none present but two mere children—one of them his own son!

If they are regarded in the community, where they reside, as honorable, humane and christian gentlemen. God save us from such a community! Men who are guilty of such heartlessness—such wanton indifference to human life; and who exhibit such a destitution of the common instincts of humanity should henceforth be marked as infamous, wretches, and however high they may claim to stand in their own estimation, they should be avoided by all right thinking, christian men.

Thomas B. Jayne.

At the request numerous readers we to day, publish an official order of Gen. Foster, in reference to the conduct of certain officers of the 52d Regt. in the late disastrous attack on Ft. Johnston. While its publication is due to Col. Hoyt and to his brave companions who were either killed, wounded or taken prisoners; we might have withheld it from the public, had it not been for the course pursued by Mr. Jayne and his friends in the matter. In the *Republican*, a few weeks since, we saw published what purported to be a preamble and resolutions, highly laudatory of Mr. Jayne. No reference was made to this order or to any order for his dismissal from the army, neither of which was then generally known. Indeed it seemed to be an entirely uncalculated and gratuitous beseeching with praise of a man whose bravery and "loyalty" had not been impugned. This claim to "loyalty," patriotism and bravery, set up by Mr. Jayne, it seems under the circumstances to be unfounded. Among those who are represented to have exhibited the "white feather"—played the part of "peace snobs"—to use Tommy's own expressive term, we find, first and foremost the name of Thomas B. Jayne. Tommy's growth was too rapid, to be natural or enduring. We always feared he would experience a collapse. A few years of quiet seclusion from public life and official position, (shoulder straps, should be carefully kept out of sight of the patient,) with continuous doses of hoe-corn, dig-taters, Plow, and such like mild remedies; with an occasional sermon from the "old man," on the evanescent, unsubstantial character of human greatness and glory, will doubtless bring down this "Jonah's gourd" of a man, to his proper dimensions; and secure him his proper place in the great web and woof of human existence.

The order referred to, we take from the *Palmetto Herald*, published under the auspices of the army, at Port Royal S. C. dated Nov. 10 1864.

The papers of yesterday make the important announcement that Charleston was evacuated by the rebels on Tuesday of last week. As this statement is said to be taken from the *Richmond Examiner*, there is little doubt of its truth. The city had not been taken possession of by our forces, at last accounts.

Hotels in St. Louis.—The Lindell Hotel of St. Louis, with its furniture, cost \$1,526, 400. Another similar concern, called the Southern Hotel, is in progress, with six stories or 101 feet high, and with rooms for 361 guests.

Gold was quoted in New York on the 16th inst., at \$208.

WAR NEWS.

OCCUPATION OF COLUMBIA, S. C.

Probable Evacuation of Charleston

OFFICIAL FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1865.—Major General DIX, New York: The announcement of the occupation of Columbia, S. C. by General Sherman, and the probable evacuation of Charleston, has been communicated to the department in the following telegrams just received from Lieutenant General Grant.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GENERAL GRANT TO SECRETARY STANTON.

CITY POINT, Feb. 18. 4.45 P. M.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The Richmond Dispatch of this morning says Sherman entered Columbia yesterday morning, and its fall necessitates, it presumes, the fall of Charleston, which it thinks is already being evacuated.

U. S. GRANT.

Lieutenant General.

SECOND DESPATCH.

CITY POINT, Va. Feb. 18.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The following is taken from today's Richmond Dispatch:

Columbia has fallen! Sherman marched into and took possession of the city yesterday morning. The intelligence was communicated yesterday by General Beauregard in an official despatch.

Columbia is situated on the north bank of the Congaree river, just below the confluence of the Saluda and Broad rivers.

From General Beauregard's despatch it appears that on Thursday evening the enemy approached the south bank of the Congaree and threw a number of shells into the city. During the night they moved up the river and yesterday morning forded the Saluda and Broad rivers. While they were crossing these rivers our troops, under General Beauregard, evacuated Columbia. The enemy soon after took possession.

Through private sources we learn that two days ago, when it was decided not to attempt the defense of Columbia, a large quantity of medical stores, which, it was thought, it was impossible to remove, were destroyed. The female employees of the Treasury Department has been previously sent off to Charlotte, North Carolina, a hundred miles north of Columbia. We presume the Treasury lithographic establishment was also removed although as to this we have no positive information.

The fall of Columbia necessitates, we presume, the evacuation of Charleston, which, we think likely, is already in process of evacuation.

It is impossible to say where Sherman will next direct his columns. The general opinion is that he will go to Charleston and establish a base there; but we confess we do not see what need he has of a base. It is to be presumed he is subsisting on the country and he has had no battle to exhaust his ammunition. Before leaving Savannah he declared his intention to march to Columbia, thence to Augusta, and thence to Charleston. This was uttered as a boast and to hide his designs. We are disposed to believe that he will next strike at Charlotte, which is a hundred miles north of Columbia, on the Charlotte and Columbia railroad, at Florence S. C., the junction of the Columbia and Wilmington and the Charleston and Wilmington railroads, some ninety miles east of Columbia.

There was reported yesterday that Augusta had also been taken by the enemy. This we do not believe.

We have reason to feel assured that nearly the whole of Sherman's army is at Columbia and that the report that Schofield was advancing on Augusta was untrue.

The *Richmond Whig* says:

The Charleston Mercury of Saturday announces a brief suspension of that paper, with a view to its temporary removal to another point. This is rendered necessary by the progress of military events, cutting it off from the mail facilities for distributing papers to a large portion of its subscribers, while the lack of transportation renders its supply of paper precarious.

Sherman has been made a rear admiral, and will take command of the James river squadron.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

Washington gossip says Mrs. Rebel Senator Foote's departure from the city was welcomed almost as warmly as her coming. The ladies at her hotel, in particular, are greatly wroth with her. In their gentle hearts they took pity on her sufferings in rebellion, and sought to welcome her to a land where she would find something to eat, and cease suffering from "nothing to wear." To their great disgust, she responded by depicting the delights of Richmond, and absolutely came off with flying colors. Said the wife of an eminent officer, "I tried to be polite to her; but when she told me that the day before she left Richmond she saw as good a market as she ever saw in her life, I could not stand any more of it!" The general verdict of the ladies was, that if Mrs. Foote, was a type of Southern Unionism, Mr. Seward might welcome her as much as he pleased, but we had better keep fighting a while longer.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision: A bond given to procure an appeal is exempt from stamp duty as a bond, it being given in a legal proceeding; when however, such bond is the process by which the case is transferred from an inferior to a superior court, it is subject to stamp duty of fifty cents, as an appeal. An alias summons is not an original process, but an interlocutory one issued in a suit which has been commenced and is standing upon the docket of the court, and in such case, the original summons having been duly stamped, such alias summons would be exempt from stamp duty.

(Official.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPT. OF THE SOUTH.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Nov. 7, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 153.

THE FOLLOWING SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE, relative to the attack on Fort Johnson and Simpkins, in July last, is published for the information of the command. Its publication has been delayed by the illness and prolonged absence of Brig.-Gen. SCHIMMELPENNING, who was originally charged with the investigation.

At 2 A. M., July 3, 1864, the 52d P. V. Infantry, Major Little, with 60 men of the 3d R. I. Artillery, left Paine's Dock, Morris Island in boats, and under orders to take Forts Johnson and Simpkins. They were to cross Charleston Harbor till opposite the beach between the forts, then move by the left flank, pull vigorously to land, and assault with the bayonet. Clear and precise instructions were given to all concerned. The only signal of retreat was to be sounded on a bugle in possession of Col Hoyt.

The pilot failed to find the passage through the bar near Fort Johnson, but a narrow channel was at last discovered near shore.—Through this many of the boats had passed, day breaking, the enemy opened a heavy fire which was, however, almost entirely harmless, passing far over head.

The boats commanded by Col. Hoyt, Lieut. Col. Conynghan, Captain Camp, and Lieutenants Stevens and Evans, all of the 52d P. V., rowed rapidly to the shore, and these officers, with Adj. Hunyan, (afterwards killed) and 135 men, landed and drove the enemy, but, deserted by their comrades, were obliged to surrender to superior numbers.

Col. Hoyt bestows unqualified praise on the officers and men who landed with him; of them, seven were killed and sixteen wounded. Colonel Hoyt himself deserves great credit for his energy in urging the boats forward, and bringing them through the narrow channel; and the feeling which led him to land at the head of his men was the prompting of a gallant spirit, which deserted to find more imitators.

At the time of Col. Hoyt's landing great confusion existed in the 2d and 3d divisions of the 52d P. V. Regiment, and a retreat commenced; it is impossible to discover which boats first led off the disgraceful movement, the occupants of each declaring that others were retreating before they themselves turned. These divisions falling back in confusion, the 127th shared the general movement, and the whole expedition returned to Paine's Dock.

Col. Gurney, 129th N. Y. Regiment, commanding Morris Island, who was charged with sending the expedition, did not accompany it but remained at Paine's Neck. There seems no sufficient reason for this conduct.—the presence of a commanding officer when the landing was affecting would have been of the greatest service in preventing the retreat.

The chief cause of failure was the lack of spirit, energy, and power of command on the part of subordinate officers. In such an expedition the commander of boats exercises, in a great measure an independent authority, while, at the same time, they are able to hold the men completely under their control. It is on them the main responsibility must rest; and it is plain that many of them were totally unequal to the occasion. Among those who seem to have been most wanting in decision and determination, were Major Jayne, Captain Weed, and Lieuts. Farr, Moses, and Aollingsworth, of the 52d P. V. Regiment, and the confusion in the boats of this regt. could only have arisen from a very lax state of discipline.

The 127th N. Y. Regiment showed more coolness and better discipline, still they were not retreated without proper orders, but are gravely in fault for not obeying the pre-emptory order of their commanding officer, Major Little, (who seems to have done everything that could be done,) to land at once.—From this censure must be excepted Captain Henry, and Lieuts. Little and Arbercrombie, who brought their boats to shore and landed. Captain Weston, too, deserves favorable mention. The officers and men of the 3d R. I. Artillery appear to have behaved well.

The expedition was well planned, and would have succeeded, had it not been for the absence of the commanding order, and the want of spirit and energy on the part of many of his subordinates.

The Major General Commanding regrets that he has felt it his duty to make known the results of investigation into an affair which reflects so little credit on most of those concerned. He has reason to hope that many are heartily ashamed of their conduct, and he trusts it will be a lesson to the whole command, and especially to officers of all grades how indispensable to the success of the most promising plan is the possession of determination and soldierly spirit by those who are to execute it.

By Com'd of MAJOR GEN. J. G. FOSTER.

W. I. M. BURGESS,

Asst. Adjutant General.

We clip the following effusion from a Western paper, where subscribers are hard up, and only pay as the boys said, "in spots." It is a parody on two verses of that well known poem—"Hohenlinden," and we trust will prove irresistible to all delinquent subscribers:

In seasons when our funds are low,

Subscriptions are provoking slow,

And no supplies keep up the flow,

Of dimes receding rapidly.

The prospect darkens! On ye brave,

Who would our very bacon save!

Waive, patrons! all your pretenses waive,

And pay the Printer cheerfully.

In a new opera just produced at Prague, the chief feature consisted of "two live oxen," which are said to have performed their parts a raris.

The Draft.

NON-POSTPONEMENT OF THE DRAFT.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 15.—Adjutant General

Russel has just received the following despatch from Provost Marshal General Fry:

The time for raising new organizations is hereby extended to the first of march, but this authority does not postpone or interfere with the draft.

(Signed) R. S. FRY,

Provost Marshal General.

It has been incorrectly stated that Provost Marshal General Fry has issued an order to the provost marshals postponing the draft.

The terms of the President's proclamation of December 18th 1864, calling for 300,000 men in order to supply a deficiency under the call of July 18th, 1864, provides that "in case the quota or any part thereof of any town, township, ward of a city, precinct or election district, or of a county not so subdivided shall not be filled before the 15th of February, 1865, then a draft shall be made to fill such quota, or any part thereof, under the call, which may be unfilled on said 15th day of February, 1864.

In pursuance of this proclamation, the Provost Marshal General, on Monday, issued instructions to the provost marshals requiring them in those districts, and sub districts, wherein the quotas should not be filled today, to proceed to make preparation for a draft, just as he did prior to the previous drafts, neither of which took place until some time after the day, up to which time was given by the proclamation for recruiting.

The preparation for the draft will be consummated as speedily as possible, and there is every reason to suppose that the draft will be made at an early day.

ORDERS OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL.

The following are the instructions issued yesterday per telegraph from the Provost Marshal General's office:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S BUREAU WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1865.—To All Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General Excepting, Connecticut, Iowa, California and Oregon:

See that all the boards of Enrollment in your jurisdiction which are not busily employed in examining and mustering recruits at once commence drafting. Report as soon as possible what districts are not rapidly filling their quotas, and the day on which the board in each will be prepared to draft, so that the order for drafts may issue from this office.

JAMES B. FRY,

Provost Marshal General.

The Impending Draft.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 13.—Mr. Hall and the rest of the Senate Committee have just returned from Washington, where they conferred with the Secretary of War and General Fry, who gave the following information to them. No promise was made that the draft will be postponed, but it will not take place on Wednesday in districts where recruiting is going on briskly. The statements contained in Governor Curtin's letter to President Lincoln, have been referred to Attorney General Speed, General Dugfield and Colonel Foster who will make a report.

The twenty-five per cent of which New York was relieved is now regarded as only temporary, but if permanent, Pennsylvania will receive the same favor. The Washington authorities contend that the Pennsylvania quota is right as it stands and that the New York quota is right without twenty-five per cent.

Immediate and rapid recruiting alone can save from a draft.

There is a story going the rounds of the press, that at a recent levee at the White House, there came very near being a row among the black negroes and white ditto who assemble there. The Americans of African descent wished to go in the ahead of the Africans of American descent, whereupon the latter objected. The account says:

"Many negroes had reached the portico and some had passed the door, when the demonstrations on the part of the whites, aroused to deep indignation, warned the special police that trouble was brewing. 'They are letting the negroes in,' exclaimed a score of voices male and female. 'Put 'em out,' was roared by as many men, who looked willing enough to perform the act themselves! 'Go to the kitchen, G—d—n—!' yelled a rough hewn soldier, who forgot he wasn't in camp."

After some effort quiet was restored, and the black and white through *miscegenation* in a perfectly brotherly manner. How beautiful it is to see brethren dwell together in unity!

A Scene in Congress.

When Speaker Colfax announced the vote on the Constitutional amendment to the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, a scene of disorder, uproar and confusion followed to which no pen could do justice. The Abolition majority resolved itself into a mob, and the most ridiculous figures were cut by the men who make the laws, and are so seriously troubled with "nigger on the brain." One of our Connecticut members, Brandegee, of the New London district, capped the climax of absurdity by embracing and hugging another Congressional lunatic, and finally wound up his performance by kissing him. A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald who was present during the Abolition carnival of exaltation, thus describes the scene;

"Republican members waved their hats and cheered, the galleries took up the cry, handkerchiefs waved in the air, cheers echoed through the halls, and all dignity of the occasion seemed to be forgotten. Members were dancing, pulling each other around and per-

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

— I. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post Office—whether directed to his name or to another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it be taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, if he takes it out of the office. The law proceeds on the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to their former direction, they are responsible.

6. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncollected for while in arrears to the publisher, is evidence of intentional fraud.

7. The Courts have also decided that a Post Master who neglects to perform the duty of giving notice as required by the regulations of the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Post Master liable to the publisher for the subscription.

Stopping Papers.—Should you desire the publisher of a newspaper to discontinue sending his paper to you, always be positive that he is paid for it up to the date of your request. Remember, if you neglect this duty, it is at his option to do so or not; and if he may prefer to continue sending it, he can hold you responsible for it until all arrears are paid.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Over 2000 Barrels of Oil Destroyed.

40 DWELLING HOUSES BURNED.

Men, Women and Children Roasted Alive.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 8.—The fire here this morning originated in Blackburn's shed for storing refined oil. Two thousand barrels were destroyed. It was insured mostly in New York. Forty dwellings, mostly three stories, were burned. The oil that escaped from burning barrels poured into the 9th street and down into Federal, filling the entire street with a lake of fire and igniting the houses on both sides of 9th street for two squares, and carrying devastation into Washington, Ellsworth, and Federal streets. Both above and below 9th street fully five squares of houses had been placed in a row, were on fire at once. The scene was one to make the sternest heart faint. Men, women and children were literally roasted alive in the streets. Captain Joseph H. Ware who occupied a dwelling in the vicinity of the conflagration, with his wife, five daughters, and two relatives, met with a sad and unfortunate occurrence. They all succeeded in getting into the street from the house. Just after they left their beds, but mournfully to relate, found themselves in a river of fire. The family became scattered. Mrs. Ware had her youngest child, a beautiful little girl in her arms, and was endeavoring to save her. She fell, when herself and a little child, and another daughter about 15 years old, were burned in the street, and their bodies were so horribly mutilated that they can only be identified by the peculiar circumstances surrounding them. Captain Ware and his two sons escaped, but three daughters are missing. Six bodies in all have been recovered. Three of them have been recognized as belonging to the Ware family. Another of the bodies is supposed to be that of James Gibbons.—There is also the body of a boy not yet recognized, and that of a fireman. It is thought that there are several other persons who perished, and that there are still bodies under the ruins.

SOMETHING TO THINK OF.—An eminent

statesman has said "Compromise is the first law of combinations—I had almost said of nature. It is the law of society—all government—all united action. Partners in business compromise—members of church societies compromise—members of political, religious, charitable, useful societies compromise. Kings compromise with each other—they compromise with their subjects or lose them. Wars end by compromise—husbands compromise with their wives—fathers compromise with their disobedient children—and if our holy religion is true God Almighty compromised with man when he accepted in his behalf the atonement of His Son: and shall we refuse to do what nature, reason, religion and history all command?"

Mr. JACOB LITTLE, the well known financier,

whose name has been "familiar as household words," in Wall street for more than half a century, is seriously ill, so much so that his life is despaired of. His disease will probably culminate in softening of the brain. Years ago Mr. Little was King of the Stock Board. But with age came repeated reverses against which he was less and less able to contend, and eventually he gave place to younger men. Yet he did not altogether relinquish business, though his name belongs rather to the past than the present, continuing to follow his accustomed round of duties till within a few days past, when his mind broke down under the unequal struggle, and he was taken to his home probably never more to return to the scene of his long and arduous career.

The following candid confession appeared in Forney's Washington Chronicle—the semi official organ of the administration—on Friday last:

"For our own part, slavery being practically and constitutionally abolished, we are ready to concede everything else to recall our erring brethren."

The *Patriot and Union* copies the above, and then says—Who will dare deny now, in the face of what Forney says, that the war has been waged solely for the African and his race?

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.—The Commissioners of Internal Revenue have decided that on and after the 1st of February, 1865, persons executing receipts, for the delivery of any property must affix a two cent stamp to such receipts and cancel the same, otherwise they will be prosecuted for the penalty of \$22, incurred under section 158 of the act of June 30, 1864. Receipts for the delivery of coal, wood, &c., will, it appears, require a stamp hereafter.

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The Weather for the past few days, has shown

some slight signs of moderation. There is still an abundance of snow and good sleighing in these parts.

Donation.—The friends of the Rev. Wm. S. Heaton

of Springville, will make him a donation visit at Samuel Stark's Hall in this Borough, on Tuesday Feb. 28th inst.

A general attendance is requested.

The Mails have been so frequently interrupted

late, by accidents and delays on the R. R. occasioned by the severity of the winter that no more reliance can be placed upon receiving news, than upon the news, itself when received.

God's Lady's Book, for March, has been

received by us, and is pronounced by our women folks who have examined it, "just the thing in a family." We think it would be up-hill business for us to keep house without it. Price \$3.00 a year.—Address L. A. GODEY, Philadelphia.

The Friends of ISAAC SICKLER, as will be

seen by a notice elsewhere, propose to secure to his family a home, at least, by contributing, a sum sufficient to remove the incumbrance, on the small farm in his possession, and mostly paid for, at the time of his untimely death. The object is a good and charitable one, and we hope will be accomplished.

Washington's Birthday anniversary is at

hand. We have heard of but little preparations, in any quarter to celebrate the day. The memory of the man who secured the liberties of his people against the tyranny of George, the Third—who had "denied them the right of trial by jury"—who "quartered large bodies of troops among them," who "imposed burdensome taxes" and an "infamous stamp act" upon them—seems to grow dim in those times, when Abraham, the First, is "making history" repeat itself.

Bank Safe.—A new burglar and fire proof safe,

intended for those of the National Bank at this place was brought in town one day last week. It is one of the largest size weighing upwards of 8000 lbs, and is doubtless what it purports to be a complete protection against fire and burglarious ingenuity. Its cost, we are told is about \$1700.

Those having this valuable article in charge, very imprudently left it out of doors, unguarded all night. They could not at that time, have learned from Elder Bro wasson, what an abandoned God-forsaken town we lived in, or they would not have shown such confidence in the integrity of its citizens. The result shows, however that this confidence was not misplaced, for, *mirabile dictu*, as the morning dawned the safe was found to be entirely safe. This noteworthy example of honesty in our community, especially under a \$1700, temptation (enough to buy a dozen *Pitches*) will probably pass without ecclesiastical commendation. As we have been so publicly berated by the very men who assume to have had the morals of the town in their keeping for the past two years; we think it due to the fame of the town to call attention to the fact. A friend suggests that a probable solution of the fact that this valuable piece of personal property was not, like the pitcher, confounded; is, that one of the two capturers of metallic Souvenirs, now stationed here was, and always has been too lazy to carry his end.

Died.

HALLECK.—In South Eaton on January 8th, 1865, Joseph W. Halleck, in the 50th year of his age.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!

Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to