AMERICAN VOLUNTEER.

GEN B. BRATTON, Editor & Proprietor.

VIRTUE LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE

CARLISLE, PA., DEC. 1, 1864.

OFFICIAL VOTE.

The following is the official vote for President and Vice President, in Cumberland county:

	M'Clellan.	Lincoln.
Home vote,	4013	3243
Army vote,	345	363
	4358	3606
	3606	
McClellan's majority,	752	

☞ We again urge all who are indebted to us by note, book account, or otherwise, to come forward and settle. If you can't pay, come and settle at any rate. The uncertainty of the times renders it necessary for every man to have his account with the world as nearly square as possible. We want to pay our debts, and in order to do this, those who owe us must pay. We do not desire to make trouble or costs to any man, and, therefore, give this notice. In our absence, our foreman is authorized to make settlement and receipt for us.

☞ A Union Meeting of all the churches of this place, will be held in the English Lutheran Church, on Sunday evening next, in behalf of the Christian Commission. Rev. THOMAS ATKINSON, who has been connected with the Army of the Cumberland, will be present and address the meeting. He comes here with the highest recommendations, as a faithful laborer and interesting speaker.—He will be greeted by a crowded house, as the Christian Commission has hosts of friends here, because of its noble work. Services will begin at 6½ o'clock.

RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.—The morning train west, on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, met with a serious accident, on Thursday last, one mile and a-half this side of Kingston. A rail broke, while the train was passing over, and three of the passenger cars were thrown off the track a considerable distance, and greatly damaged. Fortunately no one was seriously injured. Had the train been going at full speed, the loss of life might have been terrible to relate. Another train was at once despatched from Chambersburg, which brought the passengers through by noon. The cars which were thrown off were principally damaged in their running gear, and will speedily be repaired. The engine, baggage car, and one passenger car were not thrown from the track. This accident entirely disarranged the running of the trains on Thursday until half-past nine o'clock at night, when the first train arrived from Harrisburg.

THANKSGIVING.—Thanksgiving-day passed off very quietly and pleasantly in our town. The stores and places of business were generally closed, and public services were held in all of the churches, the colored brethren not excepted. In fact, everybody seemed to enjoy "Uncle Abraham's" Sunday.

☞ Godey's Lady's Book for December, is a beautiful number—closing the year quite as brilliantly as it was begun, which is not always the case with our so-called fashionable Magazines. "The Return" is a fine engraving of a Winter Scene; and "The Nativity" is a highly appropriate and splendid picture, representing six tableaux of events connected with the Birth of the Saviour. In addition to these, there are numerous Wood Engravings, a double extension Fashion Plate, and several plates of Winter Fashions from the celebrated New York houses of A. T. Stewart & Co. and Brodie. The literary contents are also in keeping with the general excellencies of the Number. The opening paper is a Christmas story by the favorite Authoress, Marion Harland, entitled "Seven Years." Numerous new features are promised for the new Volume, which commences with the January issue. Now is the time to subscribe, and make up clubs for Godey.—The terms for 1865, are as follows: One copy, one year, $3; two copies, $5 50; three copies, $7 50; four copies, $10; and so on. Address Louis A. Godey, 6th and Chestnut st., Philadelphia. We will club the *Volunteer* and *Lady's Book* one year, for $4 50.

THE DOUGLAS ESTATE.—The Chicago *Times* of Wednesday, says that the executor under the will of the late Hon. Stephen A. Douglas appeared in the county court the day previous and exhibited receipts to show that he had paid Mrs. Douglas over $7,500, and the two children of the deceased statesman $7,000 after discharging all claims on the estate.—All the friends of the late lamented Douglas will be highly gratified to learn the above intelligence, as the report had gone abroad that Mr. Douglas had died insolvent.

☞ Ex-Governor James H. Hammond, of South Carolina—a Senator of the United States when the secession movement began—died at his plantation near Hamburg, South Carolina, on Sunday, the 13th inst., within two days of 57 years of age. Since the outbreak of hostilities he had remained quietly at home, superintending the affairs of his large estate, until declining health withdrew him from active occupations.

☞ A private letter from New Orleans, Louisiana, states that the immense quantities of cotton stowed in the interior of Texas, and which Banks failed to reach last spring, is being rapidly sent over the border into Mexico, where it is bought up by Mexicans and European speculators at comparatively small figures.

THANKSGIVING DINNER.—The gallant soldiers of our armies were treated to a *turkey* dinner on Thanksgiving day. They will no doubt be able to *gobble* up the enemy in short order now.

THE HOME VOTE IN OCTOBER.

The official vote of Pennsylvania at the October election, on the Congressional tickets, is at length published. It includes both the home and soldier's votes, and is not given separately, as was expected and desired. According to these returns, the Abolition majority in October was 13,859. Simultaneously with the appearance of the tables, a letter from Hon. ELI SLIFER, Secretary of the Commonwealth, to the editor of the New York *Tribune*, was published, in which the Secretary declares that it is impossible to give the official "home vote," and that "it can never be known or officially announced" which party had the majority of that vote. This means simply, that the *Democrats were in the majority*, but that the result is never to be officially announced, in order that the Abolitionists who made bets on it need not give up their money. The alleged "*impossibility*" of obtaining the official home vote, appears very strange in view of the fact that the Return Judges of every county met as usual, according to law, on Friday next after the election (October 14th) and made up a complete return of the home vote, which was deposited, as usual, in the office of the Prothonotary of their proper county; where it yet remains of record. A copy of this return was, in many cases, forwarded to the State Department at Harrisburg; but, if the vote of any county was wanting to make up a complete table, it was only necessary to apply to the Prothonotaries of counties from which the home vote was not separately returned, by some one having the authority to demand it—Secretary SLIFER, for instance—and it would have been obtained, if the Secretary of the Commonwealth chooses. If an Abolition majority on the Congressional tickets had been apparent, no matter how small, this "impossible" state of things would never have occurred, and the stake holders of the numerous bets pending on the result would, long ago, have been called upon to pay the money over to the fortunate winners. That's what's the matter!

We may add, that the Harrisburg *Patriot* has the figures to show a clear Democratic majority of 514 on the home vote.

IS THIS RELIGION.—The profanity of certain clerical politicians in the recent Presidential campaign is enough to make one shudder, and to wonder whether we really live in a Christian land. We have before us, as we write, a sermon from a Rev. Mr. Towne, recently officiating at the North Congregationalist Church, in Bridgeport, Conn., but now settled at Milwaukee, Wis., in the course of which he spoke as follows the Sunday before election:

"The election of Tuesday involves issues which *an angel might tremble to think of.* The interests suspended upon the stake *move earth, and hell, and heaven.* The armies of the Union and her navies are waiting to hear from it. The dark marshaled hosts of treason are waiting to hear from it. The friends and the foes of Liberty on the other side of the Atlantic, and in every part of the civilized globe, are waiting to hear from it. *God, on his eternal throne, is waiting to hear from it*, that He may see whether, as a nation, we will forsake the sin and keep him, or keep the sin and be forsaken by Him."

This is blasphemy of the boldest and most shocking description. Yet shocking as it is to one's moral sense, it is but a mild specimen of what, unhappily, is too common in some of our modern so-called churches, where the negro, rather than God, is worshipped.

☞ The October election in Pennsylvania was carried on the home vote by the Democrats by 514 majority.

In order to save loyal leaguers from paying up their lost bets, the *Tribune*, *Press*, and other abolition journals, declare, and for this they seem, but only seem to have the authority of the Republican Secretary of State, that the official vote can't be known.

The official vote can be known. The full official home vote of all but five counties in the State is known, and the full official home majorities in those five counties is also known. By these, it is proved indisputably, that the Democrats carried the October Pennsylvania election, on the home vote, by 514.

We publish a letter from C. L. WARD, Esq., Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, which clears up the whole matter decisively.

☞ The administration papers are claiming that the result of the late election is an overwhelming popular indorsement of Mr. Lincoln's policy. It is no such thing. The overwhelming popular majority does not exist. In many of the States the vote is close, and it is doubtful whether the Republican majority on the popular vote of all the States entitled to participate in the election is more than 200,000, if it is that much. When the immense efforts employed to secure Mr. Lincoln's re-election are considered the majority obtained by him must be regarded as small indeed, and anything but a strong popular indorsement of the policy of the Administration.

ATTEMPT TO BURN NEW YORK.—We copy from the *World* of Saturday a detailed account of the diabolical attempt made on Friday night to set fire to the City of New York. Whether the attempt was made by a gang of thieves intent on plunder, or by desperate rebels seeking to avenge Sheridan's execution of Grant's orders in relation to the valley of Virginia, or by a new John Brown gang of Abolitionists in revenge for New York city's unwavering devotion to Democratic principles, is a mystery which may or may not be cleared up hereafter.

THE NEW FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.—The plates of the new fifty-cent fractional currency are nearly ready for printing. The notes will be of the same breadth as those now in circulation but nearly twice as long. The new five-cent notes will be of the same size as the old ones, while the ten and twenty five cent notes will be of length graduated between the highest and lowest denominations. It is probable that a three-cent note will be issued for the greater facility of making change.

WHERE ARE THEY?—Eighteen millions of new copper cents and six millions of two cent pieces have been coined within the last two months.

☞ The Electors of President and Vice President, will meet in the capitals of their respective States on the first Wednesday of December and cast their votes.

A PROJECT FOR PEACE.

Mr. CYRUS H. MCCORMICK, of Chicago, the great Reaper and Mower manufacturer, who was a Democratic candidate for Congress at the late election, suggests that the Democratic party, through the action of a National Convention, and having obtained the sanction of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, propose terms of peace to the South, and endeavor to restore the Union on the basis of the Constitution.

The New York *World* considers such a project impracticable, inasmuch as the Democratic party is shorn of all power by the decision of the people at the ballot-boxes; and closes an able article on the subject as follows:

"No. Democrats have but one duty.—They must await events. They are utterly divested of responsibility. They discharged their plain duty to the country in proposing to assume the administration of its affairs through a term which no party, however successful, could survive. But one duty remains—to let events flow.

"They also serve who only stand and wait."

"The Democratic party and its policy will be vindicated, and that in no long time. But it is now a defeated party, and the duty of a constitutional opposition is to await such vindication. Argument, appeal, reason, all have failed to convince the proud, strong North that war for abolition's sake must fail. But events will teach the bitter lesson which in their pride and strength the people now refuse to learn.

"There is no logic so inexorble as the logic of events, none so merciless, and while events are "marching on," the Democracy has only to stand still until all the people see, what they have foreseen. There is no need to argue about the matter. The end will prove it, and meanwhile the Democracy has only to stand still and wait. It is compact, harmonious, well organized. Its principles are unassailable; its policy awaits the sure vindication of time. Its defeats is more enviable in a partisan sense than the victory of its adversaries. It has no prouder record in all its past, identified though its past has been with the prosperity, the increase, and the glory of the republic, than the record of the contest just closed, in which it grappled with an administration wielding power so vast, expending treasure uncounted, controlling the service of stipendiaries so innumerable reinforced by the fears of the patriotic and the sympathies of all traitors—against that administration fought its fight stubbornly through to the end, and won a clear majority of the voters of the North, excepting only those who have, as office-holders or dependents in one branch or another of the public service, a direct personal or pecuniary interest in the continuance of power where it is now lodged."

The *World* is right. The party that desires peace, must have the authority to propose the terms, and the power to comply with them. The Democratic party has neither. Deprived of all official influence, it has yet the comforting consciousness of freedom from responsibility at a time when its weight is fearful to be borne. Its members have nothing to do but to patiently discharge their constitutional duties to the Government as good citizens, and await events. The time will come, sooner or later, when their position in the late canvass and throughout the war will be fully vindicated, and when the people will again gladly place the administration of affairs in their hands, as the last resort to save the Government from utter ruin. Meanwhile, to those whose continuance in power the people have decreed, belong the duty and responsibility of proposing terms of peace, or concerting measures of war. The Democracy are exempt, at least, from that duty and service.

FROM HEADQUARTERS UP SALT RIVER.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF THE DEMOCRATIC FLEET.

A Million and a half of Democrats on Board.

THEIR GOVERNMENT, CURRENCY, PRICES, &c.

The Democratic fleet, having on board the million and a half of Democratic freemen who recently cast their votes for George B. McClellan, arrived at Safe Harbor, on Salt River, after three days fast sailing. Safe Harbor is about 500 miles below Salt River city, the place of rendezvous for the defeated party, but as we Democrats expect to remain in the saline regions but one year, and then return to send up the Abolitionists to the extreme limit of Salt River navigation, we did not deem it expedient to go up farther.

As Abraham's subjects whom we left behind are making frequent inquiries about the condition of affairs up here, we thought it advisable to give them an answer publicly, so as to save us the trouble of answering them individually.

Our trip was delightful. The country is beautiful beyond description. At every city and town we passed, the banks were lined with people who expressed their admiration at the magnificence of the fleet and the formidable appearance of the crew. It was universally remarked that a larger, more peaceable, orderly and respectable party was never seen on the river before, although some party or other sailed annually up the river. As soon as we landed we struck our tents, which were considered all sufficient for our temporary stay. The government we established for ourselves is based on the affections of the people—It is thoroughly Democratic. Abolitionists and free niggers, *alias* "intelligent contrabands," are not allowed to come among us. If any one makes his appearance here he will be dispatched forthwith to Abraham's Kingdom. We have a Christian gentleman, a scholar and a statesman for President—not a "smutty joker" and a railsplitter. We have no war, or stamp duties here, and no assessors, enrollers, provost-marshals or tax-gatherers to harrass us; neither are we cursed with greenbacks or shinplasters. Gold and silver is our currency. We have a Democratic currency and Democratic prices. The following are our market prices:

Coffee	per lb.	12½
Tobacco	" "	25
Bacon	" "	10
Butter	" "	15
Muslin	" yd	12½
Whisky	" gal. (for medicine)	50

With these prices current, the Democrats feel quite at home, and consider the transfer from Abraham's dominions where rye coffee and Shoddy goods command exhorbitant prices, a great blessing. As the boat is about ready to return to Yankee land we must close this communication, but would yet add by way of information that here we can kindle our fires with unstamped matches, and that our undertakers, grave-diggers and tombstone makers' have no need of government licences.—*Somerset Democrat.*

☞ Some workman who were engaged in digging a cellar in Somerville, (Mass.,) a few days since, exhumed the remains of five Revolutionary soldiers, identified by colonial buttons found with the remains.

THE ELECTIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA—AN AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT OF RESULTS

To the Editor of the World:

I have number of letters of inquiry from various quarters, in regard to the late elections in our state; and am induced mainly by considerations of convenience, to beg your indulgence in giving a general answer through your widely disseminated columns.

I undertake this the more freely perhaps, from having seen the strangely absurd telegram of General Simon Cameron to the New York Evening *Post*, claiming "from fifteen to twenty thousand majority in the home vote of the State," for the abolition candidate for the presidency.

Allow me to premise:

A recent amendment of our state constitution gives to the volunteers in our army the right of suffrage, while thus employed. The legislative enactment in pursuance of this amendment provides, that where "ten or more" of these volunteers are together at any point, they may open a poll on the same day of the election in the State, under given regulations, and subquently make returns of the votes thus given to the secretary of the commonwealth, and to the prothonotary of the respective counties.

In cases where "less than ten of these soldiers are separated from their respective commands," they are authorized to place their ballots in sealed envelopes to be sent home by mail. The provisions are very similar to your New York absurdity on the same subject. These proxy votes are required to be offered at the proper polls *on the day of election*, and are entered precisely in the same way on the poll books as the home votes of the same town or precinct.

It will be perceived that it is almost impossible to ascertain, in any subsequent inquiry, exactly which are the home votes, and which came through proxies from the army.

In my position, however, it became important to ascertain, as nearly as possible, how many there were of these detatched voters, where located, and their political preference. I have notes of some six thousand, and, I assume, at least that number of these proxy votes were cast at each of the recent elections. Of these, not less than five thousand were given to the abolitionists. They were chiefly from the hospitals, which are governed in a majority of cases, by old women of both sexes, of the abolition school, who could stop the grog or the gruel of any recusant or even send him to the front. In this way, at least, five thousand of these proxy votes were given to the abolition candidates at both the late elections, and have been persistently counted with the home vote, in the statements of the abolition press.

But in the October election, counting even these army votes given by proxy with the home votes, there was an acknowledged Democratic majority of some five hundred and fourteen. So that all those wagers which predicted that the Democrats would cary, or had a majority of the home vote in the last October election in Pennsylvania have been won. In our State, as far as I know, such wagers have all been paid. There really and honestly was a Democratic majority of some four or five thousand in the home vote, at that election.

In the vote given for presidential candidates, in November, so far from there being "fifteen or twenty thousand abolition majority" of the "home votes" in Pennsylvania, as stated by General Cameron, there will not be two hundred, *counting even the proxy votes, as before!* Rejecting these proxy votes in the estimate, I assert there would again be found a clear Democratic majority of four or five thousand of the home votes; and my belief is that the majority against General McClellan, taking everything into account, will be found to be less than that so counted of the abolitionists in Pennsylvania in October. Mark the prediction.

I had written thus far, when I met with the statement of the Hon. E. Slifer, published in the New York *Tribune*. I see no reason to doubt his estimate of the *whole* October vote of the State, showing a majority of some thirteen thousand in favor of the abolition candidates for Congress, I note the difficulty he presents in reference to his ascertaining officially the home votes, as distinguished from the army votes. Practically, however, the proxy votes given at the home polls can be ascertained, and have been accurately given in what I have stated above.

C. L. WARD,

Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, of Pennsylvania.

TOWANDA, November 22.

CLEARFIELD.—*The Democracy has no Concessions to Make.*—Just now the *Shoddy* organs are eloquent in their appeals to the magnanimity of the Democrats. We are no longer "copperheads," "sympathizers with rebels," "secret traitors, worse than traitors with arms;" but a "party of patriotic impulses," and "devotion to the Union cannot be questioned." Then the most pathetic appeals are made to let "by-gones be by-gones," and be of one mind, and yield to President Lincoln a blind and unquestioning support in all his schemes, whether right or wrong. In short, that the Democrats forget their own history, ignore the teachings of the fathers of the Republic, their own principles, &c.

The Democracy has no concessions to make. Wherein Mr. Lincoln does right it will approve; as it will as fearlessly condemn whatever he does wrong.

But these proffers of "conciliation" are basely deceptive. They are as treacherous as sin. Look at the evidence: In Maryland the Democrats are forced to pay whatever the military fines may fall short of defraying the expenses of the "Freedman's Rest" in that State. Until this, and all other indignities, are removed, the Democrat who offers to accept the proffered "conciliation" is a base-born, soulless, cringing coward.

That is what the Clearfield (Pa.) *Republican* has to say about it—and it is the organ of as honest, patriotic, intrepid, true, staunch, and intelligent a body of Democrats as ever rallied around the banner of *Constitutional Liberty.*

PROPHETIC.—Seward, in his speech at Auburn, on the 7th, said:

You have already abundant evidences of the exhaustion of the rebels, but not yet evidence of their consciousness of that exhaustion. Those evidences will appear immediately on the announcement of the re-election of Abraham Lincoln.

The Montrose (Pa.) *Democrat* says that the people are hopefully looking for "those evidences," and want Seward & Co. to produce them before another draft dispels the illusion:

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION—Nov., 1864.

We present herewith the Home returns of the election of the 8th—absolutely official from 53 counties—the majorities given in some other counties official, but unaccompanied by the full figures—the remainder from reports by letter and telegraph to the *Patriot and Union*:

	McClellan.	Lincoln.
Adams,	2886	2362
Allegheny,	11588	19427
Armstrong,	3039	3165
Bedford,	2585	1954
Berks,	12931	6197
Blair,	2496	2827
Bucks,	7235	6197
Butler,	2877	3064
Cambria,	2894	1859
Carbon,	2180	1610
Centre,	3256	2410
Clearfield,	2762	1361
Chester,	5828	8076
Columbia,	3185	1739
Clinton,	2013	1459
Clarion,	2705	1655
Crawford,	4354	5783
Cumberland,	4013	3243
Dauphin,	3899	4932
Fayette,	3840	2848
Franklin,	3552	3516
Fulton,	869	605
Greene,	2963	1433
Huntingdon,	2257	2865
Indiana,	1957	3764
Juniata,	1664	1276
Jefferson,	1756	1444
Lawrence,	1324	3187
Lancaster,	7987	13466
Lebanon,	2689	3581
Lehigh,	5780	3681
Luzerne,	9541	6646
Lycoming,	4002	3056
Monroe,	2608	581
Montgomery,	7774	6506
Montour,	1458	998
Mifflin,	1517	1430
Northampton,	6812	3498
Northumberland	3888	2686
Perry,	2148	2018
Pike,	1151	237
Philadelphia,	42047	51555
Schuylkill,	9245	7166
Sullivan,	647	330
Susquehanna,	2895	3846
Tioga,	1611	4116
Venango,	3240	3573
Wayne,	2872	2003
Warren,	1448	2309
Washington,	4419	4526
Westmoreland,	5683	4084
Wyoming,	1322	1179
York,	7282	4057
	242,984	237,296

COUNTIES OFFICIAL, UNOFFICIAL AND REPORTED.

	McClellan.	Lincoln.
Beaver,		900
*Bradford,		3381
Cameron,		100
Delaware,		1500
Elk,	420	
Erie,		2850
Forest,		10
Mercer,		450
McKean,		100
Potter,		520
*Snyder,		191
Somerset,		900
Union,		435
	420	11,337

RECAPITULATION.

	McClellan.	Lincoln.
Official full vote,	242,984	237,296
Official and reported maj.	420	11,337
	243,404	248,633
		243,404
Lincoln ahead so far,		5,229

*Official.

THE BURNING OF ROME, GA.—*A frightful scene.*—A letter from Kingston, Ga, under date of Nov. 11th says:

Rome was evacuated at 10 o'clock this forenoon by our forces, but not until the Etowah House, a respectable three story brick hotel, was consumed by fire. Stragglers managed to ignite a lot of straw in the building, and there being no fire engines in the town, it was impossible to subdue the flames. A block of four brick stores was also wantonly destroyed by skulking stragglers. All the barracks were laid in ashes, and a black veil of dense smoke hung over the war desolated city all day, arising from the smouldering ruins.

Owing to the great lack of railroad transportation, General Corse was obliged to destroy nearly a million of dollars worth of property, among which a few thousand dollars worth of condemned unserviceable Government stores. Nine rebel guns, captured at Rome by our troops, were burst, it being deemed unsafe to use them. One thousand bales of fine cotton, two flour mills, two rollingmills two tanneries, one salt mill, an extensive foundry, several machine shops, together with the railroad depots and storehouses, four pontoon bridges, built by Gen. Corse's Pioneer Corps for use on the Coosa and Etowah Rivers, and a substantial trestle bridge nearly completed for use, were destroyed This trestle, constructed by the Engineer Corps, I am told would have cost fifty thousand dollars North. Recollecting the outrages perpetrated upon Colonel Streight by the "Romans," our troops as soon as they learned that the town was to be abandoned and a portion of it burned, resolved to lay Rome in ashes in revenge. The roaring of the flames as they leaped from window to window, their savage tongues of fire darting high up into the heavens, and then licking the sides of the buildings, presented an awful but grand spectacle, while the mounted patrol and infantrymen glided along through the brilliant light like the ghostly spectres of horrid war.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.—An officer of the 1st Rhode Island cavalry, serving in Sheridan's army, gives the following account of property destroyed by the cavalry division alone during its operations in the Shenandoah valley, from August 13, 1864, as copied from the provost marshal's report:

"Eight hundred and eighty barns, 57 mills, 4955 tons of hay, 1,910,702 bushels of wheat, 4 saw-mills, 3 furnaces, 1 woolen mill, 515 acres of corn, 750 bushels of oats, 1347 cattle driven off, 1231 sheep driven off, 725 swine driven off, 560 barrels of flour, 225 tons of straw, 272 tons of fodder, 2 tanneries, 2 wagons with flour, 1 railroad depot, 1 locomotive engine, 3 box cars, 14 army wagons and contents, 38 ambulances and medical wagons, 81 muskets, 4 cassions and contents, 20,000 rolls of carbine ammunition. Total value, $3,856,372."

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NEW YORK.—The complete official vote of the State of New York, for President and Governor, shows the following result:

FOR PRESIDENT.

1864.		1860.	
Lincoln,	368,730	Lincoln,	362,646
M'Clellan,	361,934	Douglas,	312,510
Lincoln's maj.	6,796	Lincoln's maj.	50,136

FOR GOVERNOR.

1864.		1862.	
Fenton,	369,576	Wadsworth,	295,897
Seymour,	361,269	Seymour,	306,640
Fenton's maj.	8,307	Seymour's maj	10,743

☞ About a thousand lives a day this administration and war are costing the country.

THE OIL MANIA.

The Pennsylvania Oil Region—Arabian Nights and California Outdone—The Mode of Boring for Oil.

To most of our readers the "coal-oil-region" of Western Pennsylvania is almost as much of a mystery as Otaheite, or the island of the South Sea, so charmingly pictured by Herman Melville. They have heard of big fortunes being made there, and have some vague idea of a region all filled with spouting wells of inflammable oil; but few have have any realizing sense of the actual state of things, and many look upon it as a humbug of the "Morus Multicaulus" sort. Yet there it is, right in the upper and western part of the old Keystone State, along the Alleghany and its tributaries—as real as the gold mines of California, and a great deal more tempting to the seeker after sudden wealth. For here are fortunes made, almost literally, in a day; and here, too, are the gulls and the flats cheated out of their money, every day and every hour, as in other parts of this wicked world.

Petroleum, or rock oil, in its crude state exists far down in the bowels of the earth, in strata of "sand rock" lying at a depth of from 400 to 500 feet from the surface. There are no natural spouting wells—the oil is only obtained by laborous boring; and for this business, capital is required. Those who have acquired the greatest wealth in the shortest time, in the oil region, are persons who had the luck to possess or inherit lands beneath which the evidences of rich oil deposits were found, and which consequently sold, after the oil mania had fairly set in, for almost fabulous sums.

Two thousand dollars was considered a large sum four years ago for a farm of from three to four hundred acres. These farms have been sold at from six hundred thousand to one million of dollars each, and parties who now own them, principally joint stock companies, of course hold them at a much higher figure. There are parties, also, who hold individual fractional interest, such as one eight, one sixteenth, one thirtieth, &c., and the value of their proportions can only be reached by the books kept at the wells.—But in some instances, if these values were considered, the property would be held at an almost incredible sum for a farm, at least two to three millions of dollars.

The value of the soil alone bordering on Oil Creek, say two miles on each side, and extending from its mouth to Titusville about twenty miles, is estimated to be worth in the market at this time—if it could be purchased at all—two hundred and fifty millions of dollars. This small area has yielded, since 1860, about six million dollars' worth of the oil! And this is but a small part of the oil region. All the coal fields of Pennsylvania, yielding an annual value of more than $50,000,000, produces less wealth than her wells of rock oil.

It is produced in absolutely inexhaustible quantities; and at such a comparatively trifling expense, (after the machinery has paid for itself,) that the article *ought* to be sold in our grocery stores for one-half its present price, which is about $1 20 per gallon. Four distinct and separate profits are made on it before it reaches the consumer; and with all these, it ought to be cheaper than it is—allowing fair profits to the company, the middlemen, the freight-carriers, and the storekeepers. It is second only to gas for illumination purposes; and it has already driven whale oil pretty much out of the market.

HOW OIL IS OBTAINED.

Parties going there, either buy or lease the land; if leased, giving usually one half the oil as a royalty to the landholder. After getting an engine and the machinery necessary to put down this well, consisting of driving wheels, connecting the engine with a walking beam, said beam having about thirty-inch stroke, the process of drilling is commenced. An iron pipe, six inches in diameter inside, and one inch thick of metal is driven into the earth forty to sixty feet, with a ram, like a spile driver, until the solid rock is reached. This being cleaned out by means of a pump about six feet long, with a valve in the bottom, the tools, weighing some eight hundred pounds, and thirty-five feet in length are attached to an inch and a half cable and the process of drilling in the solid rock commenced. A centre bit, about three and a half inches wide, very sharp, is first used; and after running this from three to six feet, nearly round, is used to make the hole round and smooth, the sand pump being used to draw out the drillings as the work progresses.

At a depth of a hundred and sixty feet, after passing through a slate rock, the first sand rock is reached. This is about thirty feet thick. After passing through a soap rock some hundred and twenty feet, comes the second sand rock. This varies from ten to twenty-five feet in thickness. Passing through another soap, and slate rock comes the third sand rock, at a depth of about four hundred and thirty feet. In this rock the oil is found in the largest quantities. Some small wells have been obtained in the second sand rock. After the well is down to the depth of four hundred and sixty feet, it is tubed with two inch gas pipe, and if it does not flow spontaneously, pumped to see if there be oil in it.

THE RESULTS OF BORING.

It sometimes happens that the boring proves unsuccessful, even after months of labor. Then these wells are abandoned, and new ones sunk, and so on until oil is struck. When this is done the oil first flows slowly, or, in some instances, it rushes up with such force and volume as to send the stream as high as the derrick, some forty feet, and carrying with it all the heavy boring apparatus. A well like this produces sometimes as high as fourteen hundred barrels per day, when it will suddenly subside, or cease flowing altogether. Then the pump is resorted to, and the oil pumped up at the rate, generally of from five to twenty barrels per day. In the meantime other wells are being sunk, and, on good producing flats or bluffs, will yield from forty to fifty barrels a day, and in other localities be utterly unproductive. It frequently happens that veins of salt water, of the highest saline gravitation, are struck (as at Franklin) from which the best quality of salt could be produced by applying some of the apparatus in use in the salt works at Syracuse, N. Y. But people boring for oil think of nothing but oil, and if their wells should force up golden nuggets they would probably feel disappointed.

The Sewickly well, on French creek, was sunk six hundred and ten feet, flowed for for four months one hundred barrels per day; but stopped and has now been abandoned, with others in that locality. But so confident are the owners of the land that oil is to be obtained there, that speculation has revived, and eight wells are now going on what is called the Tallman farm, between Meadville and Franklin. This farm has a front of one mile and a third on French creek. Although the oil produced here is in small quantities, the quality is superior, equal to the celebrated "Mecca" oil of Ohio. The investigations on Oil creek prove the supply here to be large, and that the results of boring are almost as favorably as a year ago; and the fact that a well has been sunk at so great a distance as Erie, Pa., indicates that the process of boring over the whole intermediate region may be continued with results not dissimilar from the above.

OIL CITY.

Oil City is built on Oil Creek, at its confluence with Alleghany river, at the base of a mountain, with nothing to spare for a flat—unless it be the victim of some bogus oil company. It has but one street, and the grading of it has just commenced, and all the rocks, boards, boxes and debris generally are thrown into the middle of it. The buildings on one side of the street all rest upon stilts or spiles, and occasionally one caves in, as the post-office did the other evening. On the other side a man begins to build with a depth of first floor of twelve feet, the next twenty, the next thirty, according to the "perpendicularity" of the mountain.

The population are all busy, making money—but they go to Church and close the grogshops on Sunday. The town is a mass of wealth and mud—the creeks all scows and scowling boatmen. It is well a "pond freshet" does not occur every day, like the one last May, when thousands of boats are piled pell-mell, one over the other, crashing and smashing, the oil bursting from barrels, and wasting by millions of gallons, and the boatmen swearing and hallooing like so many Choctaws.

Titusville, Meadville, Franklin and Corry are other noted oil places; the latter a howling wilderness when Lincoln's war broke out and still rough and full of stumps, but having three railroads centering there—the Philadelphia and Erie, the Atlantic and Great Western, and the Oil Creek road. Land has risen from $2 to $7 50 an acre. Samuel Downer, of Boston, owns the extensive oil factory located in Corry, and rents it to the company that now carries it on. It is valued at $500,000. The works cost $175,000, employ 175 men, and pay $1 75 to $3 per day. Have refined 100 barrels per day for the last month, consuming 240 barrels crude. The products of distilling are,—1, still gas; 2, gasoline or naptha; 3, water separated; 4, burning oil; 5, lubricating oil, by chilling or pressing with ice, similar to the process of making linseed oil. Fifteen tons of ice are daily consumed in this process. The product of the oil region, from data obtained at this refinery, has been about 5,000 barrels per day for the last year.

THE MILLIONAIRES.

Many of the richest "oil princes" were laborers three years age, without a dollar now they own millions. James Tarr, by sales of leases and shares, has made out of his seemingly poor farm a fortune like Crœsus; say four millions, or about the amount alleged to have been plundered by Gen. Butler in New Orleans. M. E. Olmstead, another very rich man, from Meadville, went two or three years ago into the oil region, and had to borrow fifty dollars to entitle him to secure a lease for himself and sons. The wealthiest is a youth by the name of John Steele, not yet 21—a very "lucky" fellow.

An orphan, and a poor lad held by adopted parents, has fallen heir to a portion of the most valuable oil land in the region. His income is eight hundred thousand dollars per day, and continually increasing. C. V. Culver, another millionaire, was nominated by Mr. Lincoln's party for Congress, with a view to the "patriotic" use of his wealth in the canvass. Dr Egbert, of Rouseville, had not three years ago funds enough to liquidate a three hundred dollar debt. His income is now estimated at three thousand per day, or a million per year. He has refused to take greenbacks, having a room in his house already nearly filled with hundreds of them and requires 7-30s, 10 40s, or other government securities for his oil lands and leases.—He is a careful and worthy man, and when he comes with the fashionable world, his coming will not be unlike that of Monte Christo from the cave in the Mediterranean.

THE WAR.

We have no news of General Sherman's progress, either through Northern or Southern channels, later than that printed yesterday morning. There now seems to be great doubts of the reported capture of Milledgeville though it has been evacuated by the Confederates. The detailed accounts of Howard's progress towards Augusta, show that he was checked before he was within forty miles of the town. Atlanta has been entered by a detachment of Southern troops. It was entirely abandoned by the Federal army, and two-thirds had been burned.

General Thomas, in Tennessee, has retreated to Franklin, ten miles south of Nashville. The Confederates follow him closely. They have cut the communication between Nashville and Chattanooga, and excepting the few garrisoned posts near Chattanooga, now hold all the country south of Nashville.

From East Tennessee, detailed Southern accounts of the late movements have been received, but they give no new information.—General Gillem, with the remnant of the Federal army, is at Knoxville, recruiting his command. A force of Confederates is at Strawberry Plains, sixteen miles east of Knoxville, watching Gillem. There will not be any movements in that quarter for some time. Breckinridge, with the main Confederate army, when last heard from, was just south of Cumberland Gap. Gen. Burbridge, with the Federal troops from Kentucky, had reached Cumberland Gap, and it was too strongly garrisoned to be attacked by Breckinridge, with any prospect of success.

The Federal reconnoisances which have been sent south from Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley, have found Early's outpost, at Strasburg, much stronger than was supposed. No attempt will be made to attack it. Sheridan's army is still around Winchester. Moseby has just attacked another party of Federal cavalry at Cabletown, north of Winchester. Moseby lost one man killed and five wounded. Twenty of the Federal cavalrymen escaped; thirty were killed and wounded, and thirty-one captured.

It is reported through Southern channels that numerous Federal vessels have been seen on the Georgia coast, below the Savannah River. They are thought to be a fleet sent to aid Sherman.

A Charleston newspaper states that last week a two hundred pounder Parrott gun burst in Battery Wagner. This battery is the one which continually shells Charleston.

The Florida has been run into at Fortress Monroe by a Federal transport. The Florida was sunk. No particulars of the affair are reported.

The Confederates are said to be preparing for an attack on Newborn. The Federal garrison of the town is now but four thousand men.

Generals Hancock and Pope are in Washington. Hancock is coming home on leave of absence.—*Phila. Age, Nov. 29.*

☞ A gentleman traveling stopped at a country tavern to get to say all night, he was met at the gate by a servant boy, and he thus accosted him:

"Boy extricate that quadruped from the vehicle, stabulate and denote him with an adequate supply of nutritious ailment, and when the morn again shall arise I will reward you a peculiar compensation for your amicable hospitality."

The boy ran into the house and said, "massey, a dutchman out here wants to see you."

☞ A young lady recently eloped from London, and would have got clear of England and her guardians if she had not been so anxious about the welfare of her pet canary, which she would take along with her. As a countrywoman would say, "Can any bird be so vexatious as this?"