



The Jeffersonian,

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

Union Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

MORTON MICHAEL, of Philadelphia,
THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, of Beaver.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

1 Robert P. King, 13 Elias W. Hall,
2 G. Morrison Coates, 14 C. H. Shriver,
3 Henry Dumm, 15 John Wister,
4 William H. Kern, 16 D. McConaughy,
5 Martin H. Jenks, 17 David W. Woods,
6 Charles M. Rank, 18 Isaac Benson,
7 Robert Parke, 19 John Patton,
8 Aaron Mull, 20 Samuel B. Dick,
9 John A. Hillstead, 21 Everard Bierer,
10 Richard H. Coryell, 22 John P. Penney,
11 Edward Holliday, 23 Ebenezer M. Junkin,
12 Charles F. Reed, 24 J. W. Blanchard.

To our Patrons and the Public.

The present enormous high prices of paper, labor, printing materials, and every article entering into our business, (each running far beyond one hundred per cent advance,) has compelled us to look to a corresponding advance in our charges. The undersigned, publishers in the borough of Stroudsburg, will, therefore, on and after this date make an advance in the price of advertising of FIFTY PER CENT. upon old rates. We have adopted the following

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

1 square of 8 lines 3 times \$1 50
" " " 1 month 2 00
" " " 3 " 4 00
" " " 6 " 6 00
" " " 1 year 10 00
Executors and Administrators notices 3 00
Auditors and Assignees notices 3 00
Yearly advertisements with occasional notices and changes, including subscription 1 square. 15 00
Professional or business notices not exceeding 5 lines per year 8 00

All notices of public meetings, hitherto inserted gratuitously, (except notices of political or religious meetings) must be paid for at advertising rates.

Yearly Advertisements.—1 Column \$25; 1/2 column \$20; 1 column \$30. If double width columns 25 per cent. will be added to these rates.

Editorial or local column advertising will be charged 20 cents per line. Simple notices of marriage or death will, as heretofore, be inserted gratuitously, but obituary or other notices attached to the same will be charged 10 cents per line.

All transient advertising must be paid for at the time of insertion.

Job Printing, has been advanced in the same proportion.

The Subscription Price of our respective papers will be \$2 50 per annum, but a deduction of 50 cents will be made to all who pay in advance, or during the first half of the year.

We are confident that none of our patrons will complain of this change in our prices, when they reflect that the increase is yet far below the proportionate rise in everything we use. We have no other alternative. We must either advance in our prices or quit business.

Existing contracts for advertising will, of course be fulfilled at the old price.

JOHN DE YOUNG,
THEODORE SCHOCH,
July 27, 1864.—31.

The Recent Peace Propositions.

About ten days ago, a few dilapidated Southern Politicians, with George N. Sanders at their head, assembled in Canada. After a good deal of bobbing around, and some consultation with the leading members of the Copperhead fraternity of the North, they dropped a note to Horace Greely, insinuating that they were duly authorized to act for the Rebel Government in arranging terms of peace, and desiring him to secure them safe conduct to and from Washington. Mr. Greely immediately telegraphed the matter to the government, and, in reply, received directions to forward the Commissioners as they desired, provided they were really clothed with powers as they pretended to be. Mr. Greely immediately forwarded the reply of the Government to the Rebel worthies, which drew from them the confession that they had no authority to act for the Confederate Government, but that they had no doubt of their ability to obtain such authority provided they were afforded opportunity to confer with the authorities at Richmond. Thus it was shown that Sanders & Co., were acting on their own hook, and that any arrangement of a plan for a peaceful settlement of our difficulties, if it did not suit the Rebel Government, could be rejected by it, on the ground that no one had been authorized to act for it. Uncle Abraham, therefore, very properly nipped this little piece Rebel diplomacy in the bud, by sending forth the following as his ultimatum:

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:"

"Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of Slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms, on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

This, at once, closed the door against Rebel intrigue, and opened it wide for a fair and honorable consideration of the best means of restoring the country to its former harmony. It is unnecessary for us to comment farther than to say that neither the Rebels nor their natural allies, the Copperheads, are pleased with Uncle Abraham's honest bluntness.

THE ELECTION.

Reader don't forget the election on Tuesday next. On that day you will be called upon to say whether you believe the freeman who fights the battles of his country is fit to be entrusted with the privilege of voting for its law-makers and its law executors; or whether for such unmistakable display of patriotism they deserve to be ranked as serfs and servants. There are reasons innumerable why you should be at the polls early on that day, and not only vote yourself but exert all your influence to secure the votes of all your neighbors in favor of conferring on the soldier in the field as a right, that which he enjoyed as a citizen at home.— There is not a single valid reason why you should not do so, or why you should vote against the granting of the privilege.

There was a time, when our soldiers were fighting on a foreign soil, that there was not a dissenting voice to the proposition for the exercise of the elective franchise on the tented field. During the Mexican war the proposition was not only entertained, but was really acted upon. During that war Pennsylvanians, from Vera Cruz on up to the Halls of the Montezumas, cast their silent but potent ballots for whom they pleased, and men of all parties thought it right and rejoiced over it. How much more proper would it be for them to exercise the right now, when they are fighting, as it were, for the very life and soul of the Republic.— It is our fathers, our sons, and our brothers for whom we plead; and shall it be said that there is one man here at home so base—so bound down to the whim and caprice of political demagogues, and traitors; so little versed in all that comprises true patriotism and love of country as to say then may to men who are risking life, and health, and everything in so glorious a cause as our country's safety and permanency? We hope not. If there is we shall blush for him, as he himself will blush when he comes to reflect over the folly and meanness of his course. We know, and regret to say it, that there are just such mean men right here in our midst, but, reader, we hope you are not one of them.

These men—these mean men—these traitors in the guise of patriotism, (for they will all profess love of country the better to subvert their ends,) will use specious arguments to induce you to do as they would have you do. They will tell you that the ballot box will have no safeguards in camp—that the men who vote will not be permitted to vote as they desire—that men will be permitted to vote who are not entitled to do so, and that great frauds will mark the returns of the result of the elections so held. Believe no such sophistries. The election in Mexico, and the elections so held before the immaculate wisdom of a condemned Woodward pronounced them unconstitutional, all give the lie to such pretense.— They have been loyally held and honorably conducted, and they will be again if you so decide by your votes on Tuesday.

Democrats to you especially does it belong to study well ere you follow the dictates of your corrupt leaders in this matter. There is a settled purpose on their part to disfranchise the soldier of his country. Though in years past your party has been gainers by the rule, your leaders have resolved that the soldier is not qualified for the exercise of the elective franchise, and that he must be prevented from doing so. And why? Really, only because they conceive that the soldiers' just indignation at the wrongs which these leaders have inflicted on the country, by the obstacles which they have thrown in the way of the conquering of an honorable peace, will lead him to vote against their advancement to place and power. They are exercised by an outraged conscience, and they tremble at the results which such authority to permit a righteous thing may bring about. In the scale against the wicked machinations of such demagogues, find the fact that it is for you fathers, you brothers and sons that you are called upon to vote, and then ask yourselves, whether, before God, you would do right to oppose the latter, merely to quiet the fears of the former.

Reader, again we urge you to go to the polls early, and when there let us entreat you to fight manfully for the right, in the noblest fight you ever participated in. Let nothing keep you away. Though death himself should be knocking at the door, let not even that deter you, but if needs be resolve, at least, to leave the world doing your duty to yourselves, and justice to those who are braving unheard of dangers that your and their posterity may have a whole and a peaceful country for an abiding place.

Locusts in Turkey.

The greatest plague of this Empire is the locust, and to prevent the utter destruction of everything, the Government at this season of the year hires the people to destroy the unedged locusts in the ground, usually exchanging an oke of wheat for an oke (2 8-10 pounds) of locusts. The official accounts show that last year more than ten million pounds of these locusts were thus destroyed. In one single Pashalick, 900 tons have been destroyed this year.

A well Deserved Compliment.

We are pleased to observe that Mr. John N. Stokes has been elected a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. This is a well deserved compliment paid to one of our most esteemed fellow citizens, and will be duly appreciated by the people of this section of country. Mr. S. is public spirited, and has long taken a deep interest in the Historical Recollections of his native State, and will, without doubt, prove both a useful and valuable member of the Society.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

THE BATTLE ON FRIDAY LAST.

Bloody Defeat of the Rebels.

Rebel Loss, 7,000—Union Loss, 2,000.

Washington, July 25, 1864.

A dispatch to-day from Gen. Sherman states his loss in the battle of Friday at less than 2,000, while that of the enemy cannot be less than 7,000, owing to the advantage he took of their effort to turn his left column. There is no official information to show that our forces have entered Atlanta.

The Great Battle of Friday—Slaughter of the Rebels—The Battle Cry, "Remember McPherson."

Washington, July 25, 1864.

The Republican, extra, says: Dispatches to the Government represent that a great battle was fought in Atlanta on Friday, resulting in a horrible slaughter, and a complete repulse of the enemy at every point.

The Rebels, holding the largest part of the city, assaulted our works with great fury, evidently expecting to drive our forces out of the city. The 15th Corps, commanded by Gen. Frank Blair, seemed to be the special object of Rebel wrath, as they massed against it in overwhelming force. The 15th received the shock gallantly and held its own until Gen. Dodge, with the 16th Corps, came up, when the Rebels were hurled back with great slaughter.

Gen. Logan, at the head of the 17th Corps, went into battle with the rallying cry of "Remember McPherson."

This corps, as well as Blair's 15th Corps, both constituting the army under Major-Gen. McPherson, fought desperately, the news of the death of their brave commander having been communicated to them just before going into battle.

Gen. McPherson was shot while reconnoitering. He became separated from his staff for a moment, and a Rebel sharpshooter shot him from an ambush.

The terrible struggle ended by repulsing the enemy at every point of the line.

It was arranged that on Saturday the dead of both armies should be buried and the wounded removed, under a flag of truce.

Our troops buried 1,000 Rebels left on the field within our lines; beside which, the Rebels buried many of their own dead themselves near their works. Upon this basis it is estimated that the Rebel killed and wounded on Friday will exceed 6,000, the proportion of killed to wounded in battle being about one to seven.

Our loss will reach about 2,500 in killed and wounded. The 15th Corps suffered severely, the enemy's troops having been massed against it. It was this act of the enemy in part that cost him such heavy loss.

While the work of burying the dead and removing the wounded was going on, on Saturday, Sherman's heavy artillery was playing upon the city. At the same time large fires, were observed in different parts of Atlanta, supposed to be caused by the destruction of supply depots and other Rebel property, which the enemy could not carry off, and did not wish to fall into our hands.

This is considered as evidence of their intending to evacuate the place. Several Rebel Generals are reported to be killed, but their names are not yet given.

Cincinnati, July 24, 1864.

The Gazette correspondent, under date of Atlanta, Ga., July 22, gives full and highly interesting details of the movements of Gen. Sherman's army since the crossing of the Chattahoochee River.

On the morning of the 18th the advance of Gen. McPherson was taking position on the extreme left, Gen. Schofield on the left center, Howard in the center, Hooker on the right center, and Palmer on the extreme right.

On the morning of the 19th our advance reached Peach tree Creek, a stream running four miles north of Atlanta.— After considerable skirmishing the enemy was dislodged, and a portion of Howard's corps crossed, our left in the mean time swinging around to the Atlanta and Augusta Railroad, near Decatur, and tearing up several miles of the track. On the evening of the 19th and the morning of the 20th Generals Howard, Hooker and Palmer crossed with the balance, the corps forming in line all along the south bank of the creek.

At 8 p. m. the Rebels made a desperate and sudden assault on General Howard in great force. The attack soon extended to Hooker's Corps. The Rebels advanced three lines deep.

A portion of our line at first wavered before this terrible onset, but was quickly rallied, and then stood as firm as a rock. Upon this portion of our line was massed over half of the entire Rebel army. Both sides were fighting, for the first time during this campaign, in the open field.

Before dark, the Rebels were thoroughly defeated, having failed to break our lines at any point, and they retired in disorder, leaving most of their dead and

wounded on the field. Our loss will reach 2,000 men, principally in Hooker's corps. The Rebel loss in killed, wounded and missing exceeds 6,000, including three Brigadier-Generals.

On the extreme left our operations were equally successful. McPherson drove the enemy several miles, and Blair's division advanced a mile and a half south of the Augusta road.

On the morning of the 21st, the enemy was driven with small loss to his works immediately around Atlanta.

On the 22d they had withdrawn entirely from Gen. Hooker and Palmer's front.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, portions of our army entered the city.

The correspondent adds: We may have some fighting for the full possession of the city, but the campaign is considered as substantially closed.

A report, believed to be trustworthy, announces the occupation of Montgomery, Ala., by Gen. Rousseau.

Louisville, July 24, 1864.

The Journal announces the occupation of Atlanta by our forces on Friday. The Rebels loss in killed, wounded and missing will reach 6,000, including 1,000 killed. Parts of our army had entered Atlanta. We may have some fighting for the full possession of the City, but the campaign is virtually ended.

Rebel Captured.

On Monday evening last, at Newport, Perry county Pa., Captain John Hartzel captured an out-and-out live rebel, who was making his way as rapidly as possible to join his comrades at Richmond.— He gave his name as Thos. D. Slack, and said he belonged to the 7th Louisiana Tigers; had been captured in one of the Wilderness battles, had been taken to Point Lookout and from there to Elmira, N. Y., from whence he with one of his comrades escaped by overpowering the sentinel. Tiger was dressed in a full rebel uniform and was impudently loud in his laudations of the slaveholder's rebellion and its army; expressing himself as very anxious to rejoin it in the field.

This last expression, with his butternut dress, were such certain indications he was not an indigenous rebel, that the officer above named took him into custody, brought him to Carlisle and handed him over to Colonel Henderson, who locked him up in jail until next morning, when he was remanded to the custody of the Provost Marshal General of the State.

In his simplicity the captor of this rebel says he was afraid for some time of being made the victim of a hoax, for although his prisoner's talk was quite as ultra and brazenly rebel as any he had ever heard from prisoners in the field yet he had heard so much of the same ilk in Pennsylvania, since his return from the army, that he suspected this might be only a Copperhead, whose intense affection for the Southern brethren had induced him to don the gray livery of treason. Isn't it funny that a live rebel should be mistaken for a harmless Pennsylvania Copperhead, just because both birds sing the same song?—Carlisle Herald.

Under the new Revenue Law, which takes effect of the 1st of August, 1864, the following Stamp Duties will be required on papers of most common use:—

Agreements or Contracts, other than such as are specified in the Act, for each piece of paper used in writing, 5c
Assignment, the same as would be required on an original instrument of the kind assigned, 5c
Bond of Indemnity, on every \$1,000, or fractional part thereof, recoverable thereon, 50c
Bond, for faithfully performing duties of office, \$1 00
Bond or Mortgage or Bond and Mortgage, for the payment of money, for each \$500, or fractional part of \$500, 50c

If the sum does not exceed \$100, exempt Bond, other than above, 25c

Certificate of Stock in Corporation, 25c

Certificates, not specified in act, 5c

Check, on any bank, at sight or on demand, for any sum, 2c

On any other corporation, or individual, when the sum exceeds \$10 on demand, 2c

Deed, for each \$500, or fractional part of \$500, of the consideration, 50c

Lease, for a rental not exceeding \$300, 50c

Additional for each \$200, or fractional part of \$200, in excess of \$300, 50c

Proxy, for voting in Corporations, 10c

Power of Attorney to transfer stock, collect dividends or rent, 25c

Power of Attorney to convey land, \$1 00

Protest, 25c

Probate of Will or Letters of Administration, where the estate does not exceed \$2,000, \$1 00

Additional for every \$1,000, or fractional part of \$1,000, 50c

Receipt for payment on money, exceeding \$20, 2c

Receipt for payment on money, exceeding \$20, 2c

Receipt for satisfaction of Judgment, Mortgage, or Decree of Court, exempt

Gov. Curtin has made the most complete arrangements for taking care of and supplying the wants of wounded and sick Pennsylvania soldiers. Col. Frank Jordan and Lieut.-Col. Gilliland are stationed at Washington, where bounties, back pay, and all other business of soldiers with the government are attended to free of charge and with great promptness. Dr. Phillips is also at Washington, and has been ordered to visit Look Out and City Point. Maj. Addicks is stationed at Baltimore; T. J. Nicholson is at New-York; Rev. C. Jeffries is making a tour to the New England States, where a number of Pennsylvanians are in hospitals, and C. C. Chamberlin is at Louisville, superintending the care of our brave sufferers in the south-west. With the exception of the agents at Washington—who are permanently employed—none of the gentlemen acting for Gov. Curtin receive any remuneration for their services beyond actual expenses.

THE WAR.

RUMORS OF ANOTHER INVASION. FIGHTING IN THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

Gen. Averill driven from Martinsburg—General Hunter at Harper's Ferry—Contradictory reports of the Death of Generals Averill, Kelly, and Col. Mulligan—Advice from General Sherman—The late Rebel Loss seven thousand.—Great success of Gen. Rousseau's Expedition of Montgomery.

Baltimore, July 26.—The Baltimore American contains the following:

The city was last night full of rumors of rebel movements in the Shenandoah Valley, together with vague accounts of disaster to the forces of General Averill, which last week attacked and defeated a portion of General Early's raiders near Winchester.

Among the rumors was one of the death of Generals Kelly and Averill, as well as Col. Mulligan. The facts, so far as we have been able to ascertain them are that General Averill, after his successful encounter with Early's forces, pursued them to the mountain beyond Winchester, where Early made a stand, and, after heavy fighting on Saturday and Sunday, the rebels having been in the meantime largely reinforced, General Averill was compelled to fall back to Harper's Ferry, bringing with him the forces at Bunker Hill, and causing, also, the evacuation of Martinsburg. The rebels appear to have pursued him in his retreat, and yesterday P. M. again occupied Martinsburg, where they cut the telegraph, and commenced again the destruction of the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Our forces, according to the best advice we could obtain, are now concentrated at Harper's Ferry, under command of General Hunter, whilst the rebels hold Martinsburg, and rumor states them to be in large force, but this can hardly be possible beyond the strength of Early's and Breckinridge's forces.

* Their object in returning is doubtless to give time for the safety of their trains and plunder, and to secure the collection of a portion of the crop in the Shenandoah Valley. That they may again come into Maryland for more plunder is highly probable, and especially if they find the way open to them, as is generally the case in the military management of affairs along the border.

As to the extent of the disaster to our forces in the fight beyond Winchester, we have no authentic information, nor have we had any confirmation of the rumors of the death of Generals Averill, Kelly, and Col. Mulligan. It is not likely, however, that all these officers are fallen, and we are inclined to doubt the story.

We learn that orders were sent to remove the army and medical stores from Frederick last night, as a matter of precaution, and to prepare to evacuate the city in case of the advance of the rebels unchecked in that direction.

That the official intelligence from the valley last evening was not so favorable as could be desired, may be inferred from the fact that Gen. Wallace convened the Local Leagues last night to advise with them as to holding themselves in readiness in case their service may be required for the defence of the city. These precautions are of course advisable, and our citizens should be in readiness at all times to meet the invaders and prevent their repeating the outrages recently perpetrated in the vicinity of the city.

Despatches received here last night merely announced that Gen. Averill had been compelled to retire before a superior force to Harper's Ferry, but mentioned no serious disaster.

At an early hour yesterday afternoon despatches were received from Sandy Hook and other points, by the master of transportation, to the effect that hostile movements had been resumed on the part of the enemy, and that it would be hazardous to attempt to run cars through as usual.

The train which left Camden station yesterday morning proceeded as far as Sandy Hook, when those in charge, yielding to the suggestion of Gen. Hunter, who was then at Harper's Ferry, returned. The number of the passengers in the train was not large.

The train which was to have left here at a quarter past nine o'clock last evening, of course, under the circumstances, did not leave, and a considerable number of passengers bound for the West were disappointed. The tonnage business of the road, in the meantime, is suspended until better information is obtained as to the condition of the road west of Harper's Ferry.

The telegraph wires were cut at Harper's Ferry, and it was reported that the forces of Crook and Averill had retreated beyond the railroad, but the officers of the company have not received official advices to that effect.

Yesterday afternoon and evening the rumor prevailed that the rebels had returned in heavy force in the vicinity of Martinsburg, had met and routed the Federal forces, and were damaging the railroad, and a large number of persons congregated at the Camden station and remained there until night. The train that left here yesterday morning for the West, and proceeded as far as Sandy Hook, returned about 7.30 last evening. All the cars were crowded with passengers. Some of them reported that a heavy fight had taken place between Harper's Ferry and Winchester, and that Hunter had been repulsed; several pieces of artillery had been captured, also a large number of men of two brigades. It is impossible to ascertain the truth of affairs in that region, but there is no doubt that a serious disaster has occurred to the forces of Gen. Hunter.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Official News from Gen. Sherman—The Loss in the Recent Battles.

Nashville, July 26, 1864.

Official news from the front at Atlanta is meagre, but no reverses are reported. General Sherman still maintains his position, and is vigorously advancing.

General Rousseau has successfully fulfilled his orders, and reports a loss of only twelve of his command.

General Garrard's expedition has been successful in destroying the bridges at Covington, forty miles east of Atlanta, destroying the public stores at Covington and Conyers, including 2,000 bales of cotton and a locomotive and train of cars, and capturing two hundred prisoners and a number of horses.

Our loss in the recent battles will foot up something less than 2,000

We have found over 1,000 dead rebels; which, with the usual proportion of wounded, will make their loss over 7,000. Our army is in good condition and the situation favorable.

Success of Gen. Rousseau's Expedition.

Washington, July 25, 1864. Despatches have just been received announcing the successful result of General Rousseau's cavalry expedition on the flanks of Hood's army at Atlanta.

Rousseau's force left Decatur a few weeks ago. Recrossing the Chattahoochee, his column proceeded down the railroad toward Montgomery, Alabama, burning all the railroad bridges as they went.

Arriving at Montgomery the column diverged, and destroyed the railroad at different points for twenty miles south of that place.

Another column, under Gen. Garrard, which left Decatur at the same time, destroyed the railroad between that place and Covington.

The large railroad bridges crossing the Uleofawhatchee and Yellow rivers, branches of the Ockmulgee, were burned.

Both columns have arrived safely at Marietta. Loss trifling.

Frightful Accident in a Coal Mine—Twenty-one Men Killed.

Schuylkill Haven (Pa.), July 24, 1864.

A terrible accident occurred at the Phoenix Colliery, on Saturday evening, which resulted in the instant death of twenty-one men, who were on a slope car, coming out of the mine from their day's work. When near the top of the slope the chain broke, allowing the car to run back a distance of six hundred feet, on a slope of seventy-five degrees. Every man on the descending car was killed.

Gold

As a sample of the way in which speculators run up the price of gold in New-York, the Rochester Democrat is enabled to state on the authority of a gentleman who was on Wall street at the time, that on one of the days when the precious metal was quoted at 270 and over, gentlemen who had \$50,000 in coin to sell were unsuccessful in obtaining an offer of 200 for it. The quotations were controlled by political schemers who would transfer \$10 to \$50 in a time, backward and forward, settling the price between them, and then cause the rate to be telegraphed over the country as the true value of gold as compared with currency.

The Copperheads in different parts of the State are electioneering against the constitutional amendment allowing the soldiers to vote on the ground that there are negro voters, and it would let them vote. This of course is ridiculous, as the amendment only gives the right of such soldiers to vote who are voters at home—and, as it is well known, the Constitution restricts the right of suffrage to white citizens.

Talking of negroes voting, a good anecdote is told at the expense of a Cop. One of them approaching a "Democrat," of the real stripe said:

"Look here, Sam, we must all turn out in August next and vote against the soldiers voting amendment."

"Why so, John?" replied the other.

"Because," said the Cop, "if we allow white soldiers to vote we must allow negro soldiers also, and what would you think to see a strapping negro voting for Lincoln and thus killing a Democrat's vote for McClellan?"

"Why I'd think that the nigger had more sense and patriotism than the McClellan man, that's all."

The Copperhead bent a hasty retreat.

A dispatch from Gen. Hunter reports that Breckinridge divided his force at Berryville, sending Early to Winchester and taking the other division toward Millwood. Averill attacked and defeated Early on Tuesday in front of Winchester, killing and wounding 300 of his officers and men, capturing four cannon, several hundred small arms, and about 200 prisoners. Gen. Lilly is seriously wounded and in our hands. Col. Board of the 58th Virginia is killed. The enemy's loss in officers is heavy. Prisoners admit their force to have been 5,000.

The Philadelphia Ledger of Thursday tells the following of two lucky gold-seekers:

Two brothers from Maine yesterday deposited in the U. S. Mint 137 1/2 ounces of gold, for which they received \$24,750. They have just returned from Barrac City, in Idaho, where they were engaged in digging about five weeks. The highest amount obtained in any one day was \$2,000, and the smallest amount \$150. Upon leaving, they sold their mine for \$15,000. They have been absent from home about ten months.

A couple of miners at Washoe fought a duel recently with pickaxes for weapons. They were placed a rod apart, and advanced on a given signal. One hurled his pick at his antagonist and buried it in his eye. The wounded man lingered some days in horrible agony.

Rev. Dr. Kennard, of the Tenth Baptist Church in Boston, has preached 10,000 sermons, baptized two thousand and thirty-three persons, married four thousand and eighty-three couples, and attended three thousand nine hundred funerals, in forty six years.

Gen. Sherman calls his flanking of the rebels "corkscrewing the hounds out of their position."