



The Jeffersonian,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

Union Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS. MORTON M'MICHAEL, of Philadelphia, THOMAS CUNNINGHAM, of Beaver.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

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

To our Patrons and the Public.

The present enormously 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.

Table with 3 columns: Description, Quantity, Price. Includes rates for square of 6 lines, 3 times, 1 month, 2 months, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year, and various notices.

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.

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.

The election to decide the fate of the three Amendments offered by the Legislature for the consideration of the people came off on Tuesday. The vote polled throughout the State was small, but the returns indicate a large majority for the Amendments.

Good for Monroe County. Silas L. Drake, Esq. of Stroud township, left at our office, a few days since, a bunch of Flax which measured three feet four inches and three-quarters.

Mr. Peter Fellener, of same township has left with us a bunch of flax, measuring three feet four inches, a bunch of Oats measuring four feet three inches, and a bunch of Timothy measuring five feet, eleven inches, all fair specimens of his skill as an Agriculturist.

A brother of Gen. Grant, who recently visited the General at his headquarters, asked him, "Ulysses, how many men have you?" "I have a good many!" replied the General.

Borough Bounty, \$300.

BOUNTY PAY & CLOTHING \$334. FOR ONE YEAR'S SERVICE. The Borough of Stroudsburg now offers \$300 to any person who will volunteer under the late call for 500,000 men, for the period of one year.

The cash is ready and in the hands of the Committee, to pay any volunteer as soon as he is mustered in, and credited to the Borough.

Those wishing to take advantage of the above liberal bounty, should make immediate application to the proper Committee, as but a limited number will be required to fill our quota.

Below we give the names of the Committee, viz: WM. DAVIS, JACOB L. WYCKOFF, ROBERT HUSTON, LINFORD MARSH, T. M. McILHANEY, GEO. FABLE, CHALTON BURNETT, Committee.

Pay Your \$25 and \$50!

Those liable to the Draft in this Borough will only have until next Monday, the 8th inst., in which to pay in your \$25 and \$50 and have the benefit of \$300, in case they are drafted. If we fail to fill our quota, a draft will certainly take place, and if we pay in our assessment of \$25 or \$50 we will be entitled to \$300, if we put in a substitute, or go ourselves into the army after being drafted.

The delightful and bountiful showers of Monday evening and Tuesday afternoon were most warmly welcomed by our people. After a long and burning drought, from which everything both animal and vegetable were suffering, the earth drank in the waters greedily.

Without tools and the ability to use them man would indeed be but a poor, bare forked animal, worse clothed than the birds, worse fed than the jackal and worse housed than the beaver.

The Rev. C. W. Vining who has safely returned from a journey in the East, thoughtfully brings us, among other curiosities, some of the newspapers published in Egypt and Turkey.

The flour speculators in the large cities are in a fair way of coming to grief, and that right speedily. An exchange says that the receipts of flour at Boston during last week were 35,000 barrels, the stock in hand at the same time being 350,000 barrels.

A new bait for rebel deserters is the vegetables recently furnished the army by the Christian commission. The savory smell of the stewing onions allures them into our lines by squads, and companies.

The Union prisoners in Georgia—some twenty-five thousand—are represented as being wantonly starved, unclothed and unprovided with shelter.

Our people were aroused four nights in succession on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of last week, by the cry of Fire. The Store-house of Daily & Tomber, a small barn in West Ward belonging to John A. Innes and M. H. Horn, and in which Michael Butz had about 10 tons of new hay, the office and feed store of Hilliard & Sigman and the stable of Christian Klumeyer, on the Lehigh Canal, were each in turn destroyed.

The editor of the Newark (N. J.) Journal, has been experimenting on the possibility of his becoming a political martyr. He has been ambitious of boarding at the public expense in Fort Lafayette.

A brother of Gen. Grant, who recently visited the General at his headquarters, asked him, "Ulysses, how many men have you?" "I have a good many!" replied the General.

Prices in Dixie.

The Commissioners of Appraisement for the State of Virginia, after consultation, as they say, with the prominent farmers and the leading millers and business men of Richmond, have agreed upon a new schedule of prices, among which we observe the following:

Wheat, \$30 per bushel; flour, \$150-\$165 per barrel; corn, \$24 per bushel; corn meal \$20-\$25 per bushel; bacon, hog round, \$5 per lb.; lard \$5 per lb.; peas and beans, \$30 per bushel; Irish potatoes, \$10 per bushel; beef cattle, \$40-\$50 per 100 lbs. gross; sorghum molasses \$20 gallon.

The Richmond Enquirer, commenting on this action of the Commissioners, says, "No government, under the sun can carry on a war and pay such prices." For the government to agree to pay such rates, it adds, "is simply to confess its currency valueless."

Corn and wheat are now like gold and silver in times of peace—the basis of all values. Last year wheat was \$5 a bushel. Fix it at \$20, and it is in fact saying that, notwithstanding the legislation of Congress and the reduction of the amount out, the currency of the country is worth only one-fourth of what it was last year.

Punishment of Maryland Traitors.

General Hunter has taken measures to punish Maryland traitors. He directs that all persons who are known to have pointed out the property of good Union men for desertion, are to be promptly arrested and sent to Harper's Ferry.

It has been understood for a month past, in private circles, that Col. Sanderson, Provost Marshal of Missouri, had discovered a formidable plot among the democrats of the Northwest, to revolt from the federal government and set up a confederacy covering the States and Territories of that region.

Very soon after entering the town the rebels commenced breaking into stores and dwellings indiscriminately, and plundering them of everything. This was done without asking the people to open their houses or stores, and without any notice.

Soon after entering the town, General McCausland, who was in command, assisted by General Bradley Johnson, demanded of the people the payment of \$100,000 in gold, or \$500,000 in greenbacks, giving them to understand that if it was not forthcoming the town would be burned.

A number of the principal property-holders held a meeting for consultation, and compliance with the demand being deemed impossible, it was decided to do nothing, most of those present preferring the risk, if necessary, of having their property sacrificed.

The following questions were sent to Provost Marshal General Fry at Washington: Is a "representative recruit" (who is an alien or a citizen not liable to draft), entitled to the full Government bounty? and can he be credited to any ward or township he may elect? or must he be credited to the ward or township where the man is enrolled for whom he is a substitute?

The following answer was received: An alien "representative recruit" is entitled to all Government bounties, same as any other recruit. He cannot be credited to any ward or township he may elect. He must be credited to the ward or township where the man is enrolled for whom he is a substitute.

The whole work of destruction was accomplished in a very short period. The burning of the town commenced at 9 o'clock, at 11 o'clock the rebels had left, and at 2 o'clock the best part of Chambersburg was in ashes.

The Chambersburg Bank was burned, and also the Academy. The bank had, however, the day before, sent away their funds and books. They lose only their bank building.

The warehouse belonging to the railroad depot was burned. The depot itself is uninjured, and no damage was done to the track of the road.

None of the churches were burned with the exception of the Associate Reformed Church, on Second street, between Market and Queen streets.

On Main street every house is burned from the Falling Spring to the residence of Frederick Spahr; every building on Queen street from Brown's tavern west to the creek, and the entire south side of Second street.

Many residences of prominent citizens in the outskirts of the town were burned, that of Col. McClure among others, with his stables and out-houses.

THE INVASION.

THE BURNING OF CHAMBERSBURG.

Over Two Hundred and Sixty Buildings Destroyed.

RETREAT OF THE REBEL FORCES.

GEN. AVERILL IN PURSUIT.

HARRISBURG, July 31, 1864.

We are at length getting possession of the real facts in relation to the rebel raid and the destruction of Chambersburg. It was known at Chambersburg, at 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon, that a considerable force of rebel cavalry had crossed the Pennsylvania line, and was then advancing on Mercersburg.

The town was the scene of much alarm and excitement during the night, the number of the advancing force being reported at between four and five thousand. The rebels arrived in the vicinity of the town about daybreak, and at about half past 6 o'clock their skirmishers, dismounted, commenced pouring in from every street and in every direction.

By seven o'clock the main body had arrived, and the town was fully occupied. Before entering, three or four shells were thrown over the town, and after the main body had occupied the principal streets, there was constant firing for some time, apparently for the purpose of intimidation.

Soon after entering the town, General McCausland, who was in command, assisted by General Bradley Johnson, demanded of the people the payment of \$100,000 in gold, or \$500,000 in greenbacks, giving them to understand that if it was not forthcoming the town would be burned.

A number of the principal property-holders held a meeting for consultation, and compliance with the demand being deemed impossible, it was decided to do nothing, most of those present preferring the risk, if necessary, of having their property sacrificed.

The determination was communicated to General McCausland about 9 o'clock, when orders were at once issued to stop plundering and commence burning. Squads of four and six, under command of proper officers, were detailed for the purpose, and within fifteen minutes the town was on fire in a hundred places, the flames spreading in every direction with fearful rapidity.

These detachments, armed with axes and crow bars, broke into every building as they progressed, and nothing escaped the torch. No notice whatever was given to the citizens, until their doors were assailed, and women and children driven into the street, without being allowed time to save any article whatever.

The scene at this time was fearful and heartrending beyond description. The streets were filled with frantic women and children wild with fright, not knowing where to fly for safety, yet urged on by the lashing, roaring flames, which enveloped both sides of the streets behind them.

Men were rushing madly hither and thither, incapable of resistance, and only anxious for the safety of their families while the shrieks and wailings of women and children filled the air, drowning even the dull roar of the raging fire.

The whole number of houses burned is two hundred and sixty-seven. Every hotel in the town, without a single exception, was burned, with all their contents; every drug store, and every physician's office, with all their drugs, and every private, as well as public library in the town, and whether law or medical, or whatever else.

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THE RAID.

The Raid Into Pennsylvania.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, August 1, 1864.

I have just received the following particulars from Frederick, which is now Gen. Hunter's headquarters: Up to last Saturday it was certain that no Rebel infantry had crossed the Potomac. The force which entered Chambersburg was supposed to be the enemy's entire cavalry force, amounting in all to six or seven thousand, including Mosby's.

However estimated, from 100 to 700, no one seems to know certainly where the infantry is. The train was detained to-day at Monocacy by reports that Mosby had again crossed the river and taken possession of the railroad in the vicinity of the Point of Rocks. Gen. Tyler, who is at Monocacy, immediately sent a force out to reconnoiter, but no enemy was found along the line of the road. The train then proceeded to Harper's Ferry, unmolested.

Gen. Crook's forces have suffered greatly by forced marches lately made, nearly twenty having died from exhaustion since leaving Harper's Ferry. It is known that Early still occupies the Shenandoah Valley, and the towns of Winchester, Charleston, Duffield, Hillsborough and Martinsburg.

A portion of Gen. Howe's command found the enemy's pickets at Duffield, and drove them in, capturing twelve and killing as many more, but were then compelled to fall back before the enemy's superior numbers. Duffield is six miles from Harper's Ferry on the Martinsburg road.

At Harper's Ferry all is quiet. Gen. Howe has his headquarters there, and the fords in this vicinity are closely watched.

The Rebel Raid.

HARRISBURG, August 1, 1864.

Positive information has reached here that the Rebels are retiring from the direction of Bedford Springs out of the State. Maj.-Gen. Couch is to-day in the western part of the State, making a reconnaissance of the defenses of the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers. Before proceeding directly to Pittsburg, he examined several points along the Pennsylvania Railroad, and gave important directions for covering the border of the counties along the Maryland line in that direction.

Maj.-Gen. Cadwalader is in temporary command of the forces and fortifications in the eastern part of the State, and is inaugurating the most active measures to meet any emergency that may occur. The railroad between this point and Hagerstown is now open, and trains have been leaving on their regular morning and noon time.

The entire force which entered and burned Chambersburg is now positively known actually to have consisted of three companies in the aggregate, numbering but two hundred and eight men! They occupied the town but two hours. On the first entering, they gave the people three hours time to move the women and children, but before an hour had expired, the funds had fled the town. The inhabitants have found shelter with the farmers along the different roads leading from Chambersburg.

A dispatch just received here, states that Gen. Averill had come up to the raiders, eight miles south of McConnellsburg, and whipped them handsomely. At the latest accounts they were retreating in the direction of Hancock, with Averill in pursuit.

A Rebel Cavalry Force Proceeding in the Direction of Bedford, Pa.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 1, 1864.

Information has been received here that a Rebel cavalry force is proceeding in the direction of Bedford, Pa. Gen. Cadwalader at Harrisburg—Surveys being made for the Defenses of the Susquehanna.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 1, 1864. Gen. Cadwalader, in command of the defenses, has arrived here and opened an office in the capital building. Capt. N. C. Turnbull of the U. S. Engineers, with a surveying party, is now engaged in making surveys with the view to the defense of the Susquehanna River at the various fords between this city and the bay.

Panic in Pennsylvania—Hunter's Last Order.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1, 1864.

Reports from Gettysburg and Emmittsburg represent that a panic exists there and throughout that region of the country, and the people are sending off their stock and valuables and are hurrying along the pike in crowds, believing that the Rebels are approaching in large force.

The morning's train from Frederick came in as usual, and brings the report that great excitement prevails there on account of Hunter's order for the expulsion of the Southern Sympathizers beyond our lines. The train from Sandy Hook arrived this morning. There were no Rebels on the road.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1, 1864. All the accounts received here indicate that the anxiety and alarm of the people at Gettysburg and vicinity are entirely groundless. It is believed here that the Rebels have recrossed the Potomac. This is uncertain, however.

Major Thomas, a defaulting paymaster has been sent to the Albany penitentiary. In addition to his imprisonment of six years he is to pay a fine of thirty-five thousand dollars. Should he fail to pay the fine his imprisonment will be continued for a period not exceeding twelve years.

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