



The Jeffersonian,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 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 Bunn, 15 John Wister,
4 William H. Kern, 16 D. M'Conaughy,
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. Hiestand, 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 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.

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 \$50; 1 column \$80. If double with 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.—3t.

Through Rebel sources we learn that Admiral Farragut recently made an attack upon Mobile and its defenses, and that the prospects are most cheering for the speedy capture of the city. The accounts represent him as having passed the fortifications, and captured or destroyed the greater portion of the rebel vessels of war. A rebel iron clad of great strength and value is among the trophies. The commander of the rebel fleet, Admiral Buchanan, was made prisoner.

AVERILL'S VICTORY.

The intelligence from Averill shows that that officer has pursued the plunderers of Chambersburg into the mountain fastnesses of Virginia. Following close upon the heels of McCausland, Averill overtook him on Sunday last at Moorefield, and at once attacked him. A short but desperately contested engagement resulted in the total rout of the rebels, and the dispersion of the raiding force. McCausland barely escaped by turning toward the mountains; and the ubiquitous Bradley Johnson, who was captured by the Union men in the former invasion of Maryland, and who escaped immediately after, was a second time in our hands, and was again rescued by his own men.

Our victory was complete. The scattered rebels were pursued for twenty-five miles, and six hundred prisoners were captured by Averill. The loss of our own forces amounted to only seven men.—Charging with the rapidity of an avalanche, Averill broke and routed the rebels before they could oppose any organized resistance. The pursuit ended only when the homes of our troopers were too fatigued to follow the fugitive rebels to the mountains. The Chambersburg murders have met the fate they so richly merited.

The Legislature.

Pursuant to Proclamation of Gov. Curtin assembled in Extra Session, at Harrisburg on Tuesday. On the same day the message of the Governor was sent in. Like all Messages which have preceded it from the same author it is a plain, straightforward document, and sets forth the reasons which prompted the calling of the Legislature together, and, at the same time, enters into and completes an unanswerable argument in defence of our good old Commonwealth from the shafts which envy, hatred and malice entertained in other States, have hurled against it. There is no truer patriotism, no more uncompromising loyalty, no more unflinching bravery to be found any where than is contained within the Borders of Pennsylvania, that these have not been employed in the defense of her borders, against the inroads of the rebels, the Governor conclusively shows is the misfortune but not the fault of her citizens. We will publish the message entire next week, accompanied with a synopsis of the proceedings of the Legislature.

The Soldiers Vote.

It is said to be a settled thing that the people have decided in favor of the soldiers right to vote by a majority ranging between eighty and one hundred thousand. The returns come in very slow, but such is the indication. One thing is well established, and that is that the Copperhead leaders of the Democracy did their utmost to defeat the measure, and have been badly whipped at it. They thought by villainous lying to accomplish their ends, and for this purpose they industriously promulgated the story, that if the amendment allowing the soldiers to vote received the sanction of the people, under the same provision all the "niggers" would be entitled to vote. They knew well enough that none but "white freemen," citizens of the United States, and of the State, above the age of twenty-one years, were qualified voters of Pennsylvania, and that it was only for such as these that the amendment provided; but they were bound that nothing should be left undone to prevent the soldier from becoming a white freeman under the Constitution,—nothing that would tend to degrade him to the level of the "nigger." Indeed their whole course through this war proves conclusively that they hold no ill-will against the "nigger," but that they do, because of his true patriotism which prompts him to oppose, at the ballot, the political machinations of the Copperhead leaders, hold in utter detestation the white soldier. They, in fact, love the former, from the bottom of their hearts, for the capital which it is presumed he will furnish them in the coming campaign; and we should not be surprised this fall, as an object of worship, to see him substituted on their banners for the American Eagle—a bird which, for some years, they have been losing their pretended respect for.

This opposition of the Copperheads to the soldiers exercise of suffrage, has not always existed. During the Mexican war, when our troops were fighting in a foreign country, when fancy lying of the tallest kind could travel far before stern truth could overtake it, and when men and parties at home could learn to be hated, and be made the victims of prejudice, words were hardly competent to the laudation which these leaders of the democracy then heaped upon it. By means of misrepresentation they had induced the soldiers to believe that the opposition to a war based upon questionable causes was opposition to them personally, and as they expected to reap the harvest at the polls, they looked upon the law authorizing the soldier to vote as the very pinnacle of Democratic righteousness. The vote was had and the Democratic party was benefited by it to the tune of some 1,800 majority. Did the then Whigs object to it?—Did they pamper up a Judge, wise in his own conceit, to the denouncing of that vote as unconstitutional? Far from it. To a man that party stood by the vote, believing as they did that it was a right peculiarly fitted to be exercised by the patriots who were braving the dangers of war, that they might secure the blessings of peace.

Why then this opposition now? The soldiers are now fighting on their own soil for the preservation of liberty, and of government itself! Why should the leaders of a once powerful and long dominant party—a party whose corner stone has hitherto been "a free exercise of the elective franchise by a free people," oppose the rectifying of a glaring wrong of omission perpetrated by the framers of the Constitution? There is but one answer to these questions. In the Mexican war they counted safely on carrying the soldier vote with them. In the present war the signs indicate that the soldier vote will be against them, and on the side of the country; and in this we must look for the moving spring of their opposition on Tuesday the 2nd inst. Because they feared that the soldier would dare to exercise the right as a freeman should, they would, by a refusal of their assent to the adoption of the amendment, do their utmost to degrade him to the position of

a slave. They did their utmost, but, thanks be to God, virtue is not all dead in the people. The white man is yet deemed a shade higher than the much loved Democratic "nigger," and in spite of a decision, which has no greater legal depth than Woodward Copperheadism, the patriotic soldier of Pennsylvania, no matter where he may be, will, in October and November, with the patriotic citizen at home, march to the polls, and, in thunder tones speak in condemnation of treason and of traitors.

The following are all the complete returns we have been able to lay our hands on.

	For Soldiers.	Against.
Berks,	5,016	6,847
Blair,	2,505	223
Erie,	3,946 maj.	
Mifflin,	728 "	
Monroe,	458	1,644
Montour,	865	710
Montgomery,	4,938	4,843
Northampton,		maj. 698
Columbia,		1,021
Pike,	167	841

Every one familiar with the politics of Pennsylvania will recognize the Counties that give majorities against the soldiers votes being the most inveterately, savagely and overwhelmingly "Democratic," of any in the State. The official vote in fifty-four counties is for the Amendment.

Against the Amendment 187,009
99,583

The counties of Cameron, Elk, Forrest, Franklin, Fulton, Green, McKean, Potter, Venango, Warren and Wayne, are yet to be heard from.

The Vote on the Amendments.

We give below the vote of the several townships of Monroe County, on the amendments to the Constitution. Though in all the townships, save dark and dismal Tunkhannock, men were found possessed of patriotism enough to induce them to do justice to the soldier, Stroudsburg borough is the only bright spot in which the first amendment obtained a majority, and there, we are proud to say, the vote was overwhelming. No better reason can be given for this than that Stroudsburg, under genuine Union lead, has always stood as an oasis in this dark desert of partisan Democracy. It is always safe to count upon her vote for the best interests of the country, while every other township but yields support to the interests of party.—The voters of Tunkhannock have certainly earned for themselves Jeff. Davis's warmest commendation. Reader just read over the following figures, and then see whether you can avoid blushing for your party-besotted fellow-citizens, who were duped into voting nay to the demand for the soldier's right to vote.

	1st Am't	2nd Am't	3rd Am't	For.	Against.
Barrett,	10	85	10	85	10
Chestnut Hill,	35	132	35	132	35
Coolbaugh,	8	24	11	33	11
Eldred,	6	142	5	147	5
Hamilton,	68	217	66	219	67
Jackson,	11	102	10	112	10
M. Smith's fld.,	17	230	17	219	17
Paradise,	16	61	16	61	16
Pocono,	22	113	23	114	24
Polk,	6	65	59	9	57
Price,	3	30	3	30	3
Ross,	10	63	10	63	10
Stroud,	78	124	77	121	73
Stroudsburg,	122	29	123	14	123
Smithfield,	32	153	30	153	31
Tohyhanna,	14	44	14	44	12
Tunkhann'ck,		29	20	1	20
Total,	458	1644	529	1547	525
		458		529	525
Majority,	1,186	1,018	1,014		

The Franklin Repository Printing Office, in Chambersburg, was totally destroyed by the Rebels—all the presses, type, subscription list and accounts; nothing saved. We are informed by Messrs. McClure & Stoner, that as soon as material and paper can be supplied, they will resume the publication of the Repository, and also The Old Flag—a campaign paper that has attained a very large circulation. The subscriptions lists of both papers are destroyed. Four copies were secreted in different parts of the town, but are burned. With their lists, their subscription accounts were also destroyed, and subscribers should at once inform McClure & Stoner of their address, and the state of their subscription accounts, and all subscribers should promptly remit arrears and advance subscriptions, to aid the publishers. In addition to their offices, both of them had their residences burned, with all their furniture and personal effects—the rebels not allowing them to save their clothing. Mr. Stoner was fired at in his own house for attempting to save the firm books, and the men who burned Mr. McClure's residence had special orders that nothing belonging to him should be saved.

Vermont Tillage.

Vermont has a larger number of acres of improved land than any other New England State. Of cultivated acres Vermont has 2,758,443, Maine 2,577,217, New Hampshire 2,367,039, Massachusetts 2,155,512, Connecticut 1,830,808, and Rhode Island 329,88.

Rev. Daniel Walden died at Syracuse on Saturday last. He was nearly 102 years old, having been born in September, 1762. He graduated at Yale College in 1796, and soon after entered the ministry in the Congregational Church. In 1850 he was elected Chaplain in the House of Representatives. He had been remarkably strong and healthy, having frequently within the past year preached two sermons in one Sunday.

Income Tax Decisions.

The following rulings in relation to taxes under the new Revenue laws of Congress of June 30, 1864, will interest our readers:

Income of Farmers.—The rule adopted by this office, has heretofore required the income of a farmer to be estimated by including the total value of his crop harvested and the profit realized upon a sale of stock. The 117th section of the act of June 30, 1864, requires such income to be estimated by including the increased value of live stock, whether sold or on hand, and the amount of sugar, wool, butter, cheese, pork, beef, mutton, or other productions of the estate of the farmer sold during the year for which return is made, not including any part thereof sold or on hand at the close of the year.

To ascertain the income resulting from a farm under this provision, it will be necessary to estimate the value of the live stock on hand at the beginning of the year and to add thereto the amount paid for animals which are held alive at the close of the year. The sum thus obtained will be deducted from the amount obtained by adding the estimated value of the live stock held at the close of the year to the amount received for animals sold during the year, the amount received for meats and vegetables, the productions of the farm sold during the year, or consumed by the farmer or his family or consumed by animals kept for purposes. The differences thus obtained will be charged as income, and will be subject to the proper deductions for the cost of carrying on the farm. No deduction can, however, be allowed for the cost of hay, or grain produced upon the farm. In other respects, the same rule will be observed in estimating the income of a farmer as that of other persons.

Exemption of \$600.—The new law provides that only one deduction of \$600 shall be made from the aggregate incomes of all the members of any family, composed of parents and minor children, of husband and wife, except in cases where such separate income shall be derived from the separate and individual estates, gains, or labor of the wife and child.

The separate individuals estate here intended is such as belongs to the wife in her own right, and is not subject to the control of the husband. If he can recede, to his own use, or if he can sell or assign it so as to pass a title to the purchaser, it is not covered by the privilege. The wages or earnings of a minor child belong, in general, to the father, and constitute a part of his income. Where the child is thoroughly emancipated from the dominion of his father, the gains of his labor are not subject to his father's control; but this can rarely be the case when he composes a part of his father's household.

Repairs.—The deduction to be allowed for repairs is limited by the new law to the average paid out for such purposes for the preceding five years.

Scenes in the Crater at Petersburg.

When our troops arrived at the crater they beheld a heterogeneous mass of loose earth, guns, and guncarriages, dead and wounded gunners, &c. Some of the gunners were buried alive at the depths perhaps of 20 ft., the depth of the mine below the fort. Those on the surface were found in every conceivable condition and attitude—Some merely stunned and slightly wounded, others unrecognizable lumps of flesh and dirt; some with their heads protruding from the ruins, others with their heels marking their unhallowed burial place. One poor fellow, pulling the dirt out of his eyes, in his delirium, said: "Have we been attacked? Are we driving them? That's right. Give them hell!" He soon revived, however, to find himself a prisoner. Another, buried up to his arm pits in loose dirt, on being approached, cried: "Come, Yanks, for God's sake take me out of this place. It's all over now, and there is no use of letting a fellow stick here. Come, take me out quick, and I will do as much for you some time." He was taken out.

One of the charging officers, noticing the dirt move near him as if a mole or gopher were at work under it, commenced digging, and finally dug out a rebel lieutenant, who was actually revived, and conversed freely with the officers before being brought from the ground. Several others were exhumed from their living graves and restored to consciousness.

Before our wounded were removed from the crater under a flag of truce, their sufferings during the day and a half they remained in it were absolutely frightful.—Their groans and cries for water could be distinctly heard in our entrenchments.

Senator Sherman on President Lincoln.

Senator Sherman of Ohio said in a speech at Cincinnati, a few days since:—"I have seen a great deal of Mr. Lincoln. In my official relations with him, I have had occasion to differ with him sometimes very decidedly; but I feel bound to say that, when his measures had been examined critically, and under the light of all the surrounding circumstances, they have been found wise and successful. There is not a single act of Mr. Lincoln's that I can recall, but has been justified by events, unless it has been his earnest desire to conciliate his political adversaries, and they surely should not denounce him for this. He has occupied a position of greater difficulty than any man in our generation; and if you could see the anxious solicitude with which he performs all the duties of his office, the patient endurance, the care, the kindness with which he reconciles opposing opinions, you would know how well-grounded his popularity is with the masses of our people."

A Good Example.

The little town of Enfield, Mass., has presented an example of patriotic energy which ought to be imitated in every village and city in the loyal States. Within two days after the call for 500,000 men was published, her quota, thirty-six men, was raised, and the men presented, accepted, and mustered in.

The Effects of Dissolution.

The New York Evening Post thus forcibly states one of the consequences of dissolution:

"Has it occurred to any of our readers, in the midst of these discussions of rebel terms of peace, to consider what would be the result of our acknowledging the Southern Confederacy? Should we disband our forces, and reduce our great military establishment, with a foreign nation across the Ohio and on the other side of the Potomac? Not at all, but we should be forced for our own security to maintain not one or for three-years, but for all time, a standing army, to oppose the warlike South. We should have to maintain permanently the vast military establishment which now burdens us so heavily. We should have to become a military people, and our best blood and energies would be wasted, if not in war, yet in those preparations for war, those immense levies of troops, those costly armaments, under which we hear the poor over-ridden people of Europe groan. Is any American anxious to see such a state of things obtained here? Then let him oppose the draft, discourage enlistments, and vote for Vallandigham and the recognition of the Confederacy. So far from procuring peace, such a consummation would only be the commencement of interminable, never ceasing hostilities. 'It is the cheapest and best for us, then, to make an end of the war at once; and to do this the people must not rely upon the Government, but upon themselves.—If they waste strength, and, perhaps, lose opportunities not to be recovered; if they take into their own hands the filling up of the armies, they can do it in half the time, and twice as effectually as the Government'"

"Our Friends."

Atlanta, Ga. Register of a recent date, says:

"Ex-President Pierce, Seymour, of Connecticut, Vallandigham, Reid, Wood and Richardson, and hundreds of others are as hostile to the war as to Black Republicanism. These men are doing us indirect service. They are not openly and avowedly our friends, nor could we reasonably ask this of them. If they did no more than resist the centralization of Mr. Lincoln, that far they are not worthy of our respect and sympathy. If they hold up the banner of State Right, that far they are advocating a sentiment entitled to our admiration. Such is the course they are pursuing, and such a course ought to have our cordial approbation. Step by step the same convictions and the same temper that have braced them in compact unity and fiery valor, to denounce ultra Federalism and New England fanaticism, will bring them upon the right ground as it respects our independence. We confess our faith in their political principles. We confess our confidence that eventually these men will see the whole truth, and embrace all its conclusions."

The Panic in the Cumberland Valley.

Arrival of Refugees from Hagerstown, Greencastle, Chambersburg, & Carlisle.

The entire rolling stock of the Cumberland Valley Railroad is now occupied in carrying passengers from the country through which this road runs to Harrisburg, whence they take passage to different parts of the State, or such as can go no further than this point receive hospitable shelter and entertainment in the homes of this city. Over twenty-four hundred women and children arrived here last evening. It was a pitiful sight to behold these standing in groups, strangers as it were, in a strange city, pilgrims from their once happy homes, which but yesterday were turned to ashes by the torches of the invading traitors. Old women, who had never expected to be borne away from their homes until they were carried to their graves; with matrons in the prime of life, with their families of half-grown children clustering, affrighted, around them; and the young mother with her infant at her breast, all alone, with tearful eyes, and blanched cheeks, made up a picture of distress such as we have seldom before beheld, and such as we do not again desire to gaze upon. The appearance of the rebels at Hagerstown, yesterday morning, was the cause of the panic which drove these people to this city. Such are the impressions, and such the panic which now prevail in the Cumberland Valley. The women and children from that region who seek shelter in the homes of Harrisburg will be kindly welcomed and hospitably treated. Let it be said of the wives and mothers of Harrisburg, that as their husbands and sons marched into the Cumberland Valley to meet the rebel invader, and give him battle there, they offered their homes and their hearts to console and shelter the weary mothers and suffering children flying here for safety.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

Clouds of Song-Birds.

One of the unaccountable phenomena of 1864, says a San Francisco paper, has been the immense multitude of song-birds which have been driven upon the cultivated lands of California during the month of May. In the Southern counties thousands upon thousands of robins, linnets, thrushes, canaries, orioles, humming-birds, finches, blackbirds, magpies, sparrows, etc., have swarmed round houses and gardens, destroying the fruit and vegetables, and then dropping down dead near wells and pools of water. The mortality among them has been most extraordinary, and is supposed to have been caused by their being driven from the mountains by the April storms of cold, when, not finding food in the valleys and lowlands, they are killed by hot wind, hunger and the drought. When picked up, sometimes ten and twenty in a lump, they are completely starved and fleshless, being often chased down by boys and cats, and expiring in weak twittles, mournful to the sympathies of the little people who lay them in their graves.

Our Farmers.

We cannot but feel indignant at the sneers thrown at our farmers since the recent rebel invasion of our borders. Such sneers are unjust, and generally come from men who can see no farther than to make the first step, while they pass over everything else either because their spleen will not allow them to scrutinize and distinguish the causes from the effects, or because they have not intelligence enough to do so. Such remarks as the following are made: "Such a herd of panic-stricken sheep, fleeing before the roaring lions of Dixie." And again, "The flight of the farmers before a few scattered bodies of rebels who might have been easily beaten by a resolute company of armed men. Now this is not a correct statement, and even if it were so, who is to blame? Are a few peaceable unarmed farmers, scattered over the borders of our State, to be found culpable because they had to save their property through flight from a horde of guerrillas? Or what are all our men doing that our national capital cannot be menaced with attack without issuing proclamations without number, and creating such intense excitement, after three years' experience of rebel warfare?—Hawver Citizen.

PIKE COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

THE UNREPERISHED OF THAT INTENSELY DEMOCRATIC SECTION SPEAKING.

We give below as a matter of history, and for future reference, a specimen of the kind of Democracy entertained by the "latter-day" men of our neighboring county of Pike. The resolutions were presented at a meeting of the Democratic Club of Delaware township, and were unanimously adopted. They were then published in the Easton Argus, accompanied with a request that they be published in all the papers in the Congressional District. Hereabouts the latter day men pretend still to adhere to the platform on which Rowland wormed himself into the Legislature, some three years ago. That platform was an eminently war platform; but we presume it will be no hard matter for the leaders here to slide the party off on to the more treasonable affair erected at the request of the intense men of Pike, by Mr. Superintendent Fulmer. "To be, or not to be," is no longer a question with the Democracy. The changes which have marked the party since the war began proves that it is a very easy matter for them either to be or not to be—just as the chances for the fat of office may dictate. Read the resolutions and they reflect over their character:

WHEREAS, In the painful exigencies of the country we are drawing near to another election and are menaced on the one hand by executive usurpation, and on the other by party weakness and corruption.

Resolved, That the spirit of conciliation can only unite contending powers at war by laying foundations of peace, and that the duty of every true American citizen should give his influence against the further desolation of our land and the bloodshed of our people.

Resolved, That we are in favor of an armistice and a cessation of hostilities in order to terminate the terrible slaughter of our men and to avoid the utter bankruptcy of the Nation; and to prevent the erection of a military despotism on the ruins of civil liberty.

Resolved, That if after an armistice we fail to restore the Union, that we believe with Stephen A. Douglas in March, 1861, "that war is disunion—final, eternal separation." And also with Edward Everett, in February, 1861, "that to expect to hold fifteen States in the Union by force is preposterous. The suggestions that the Union can be maintained by numerical predominance or military prowess of one section exerted to coerce the other into submission is as self contradictory as it is dangerous. It comes loaded with the death smell from fields wet with brother's blood. The idea of civil war is too monstrous to be entertained for one moment. If our Sister States must leave us then in the name of Heaven let them go in peace.

Resolved, That we are in favor of immediate peace and against the further prosecution of this war.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States has no right to coerce a sovereign State.

Resolved, That if we cannot restore the Union by peaceable measures that we are in favor of an acknowledgement of the independence and sovereignty of the States comprising the Southern Confederacy.

Resolved, That we advise our Delegates to the Chicago Convention to support as the Democratic nominee for President a man, who in the face of tyranny and despotism dare oppose this wicked and unholy war and to advocate peace men and peace measures.

Resolved, That we instruct the conventions that nominate our candidates for Legislature and Congress that we demand of them candidates who are willing and determined to oppose the further prosecution of this war under any pretext whatever.

Resolved, That we instruct our member of Congress to hereafter give his vote at any and all time, against any appropriation of men and money to this unholy, unnatural abolition war, and that at all times he advocates terms of peace.

Clouds of Song-Birds.

One of the unaccountable phenomena of 1864, says a San Francisco paper, has been the immense multitude of song-birds which have been driven upon the cultivated lands of California during the month of May. In the Southern counties thousands upon thousands of robins, linnets, thrushes, canaries, orioles, humming-birds, finches, blackbirds, magpies, sparrows, etc., have swarmed round houses and gardens, destroying the fruit and vegetables, and then dropping down dead near wells and pools of water. The mortality among them has been most extraordinary, and is supposed to have been caused by their being driven from the mountains by the April storms of cold, when, not finding food in the valleys and lowlands, they are killed by hot wind, hunger and the drought. When picked up, sometimes ten and twenty in a lump, they are completely starved and fleshless, being often chased down by boys and cats, and expiring in weak twittles, mournful to the sympathies of the little people who lay them in their graves.

We learn, says The Louisville Democrat, of August 2, that Gen. Burbridge has sent a detail of Union soldiers to Scott County with a captured guerrilla, with orders to take him to the spot where Robinson was murdered, and there execute him. On the same day a captured guerrilla was sent to Pleasureville to be executed on the spot where Jenkins shot Mr. Sparks. We also learn that two guerrillas have been sent to Lexington for trial.

"I'll commit you, you're a nuisance," said a justice to a noisy fellow in court.—"Nobody has a right to commit a nuisance," was the cool reply.