



The Jeffersonian,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 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'Conaghy, |
| 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 Ebenezer M'Junkin, |
| 12 Charles F. Reed, | 24 J. W. Blanchard, |

A Valuable Farm.

Mr. Charles Shoemaker, of Middle Smithfield, offers for sale one of the most desirable properties in this section of country. See his advertisement in another column, and then go and see the farm.

The Governor's Message.

Gov. Curtin's Message to the Legislature in special Session, will be found on our first page to day. It will of course be generally read with interest. In accordance with the Governor's recommendation a bill has already been reported in the Legislature authorizing the raising of a force for the protection of the State, by voluntary enlistment, or, if necessary, by draft under the Laws of the Commonwealth, already existing. A bill has also been introduced for the relief of the Chambersburg sufferers.

The Agricultural Fair.

The Bills and Premium list for the 5th Annual Fair of the Monroe County Agricultural Society are out and in course of distribution. The Fair commences on Tuesday October 4th, and ends on Friday the 7th. We hope every body will prepare themselves so as to have something on exhibition, and thus render the Fair interesting and instructive. The dividends of the Stockholders is the smallest benefit that should be thought of, and so the gentlemanly managers seem to think, for the Premium list is on the most liberal scale. Improvement in Agriculture, Horticulture, the raising of Stock, and in domestic handiwork, it is evident, is the controlling motives with the management, and certainly should be with our farmers, householders and business men generally. From present indications we judge that the 5th Annual Fair will be far ahead of any which have preceded it.

The Congressional Fight.

We learn from the Milford Herald that the Congressional fight is raging fiercely, in the little Pike, between the Nyce and Rowland factions. We are sorry to learn that these gentlemen are so unnecessarily working themselves into a fever heat. It will be all for "nir," as they will be apt to find, to their sorrow, when the Congressional Conference meets. Other sections besides Pike County are becoming agitated on this question, and there is said to be now going on a most interesting fight between Johnson and Hutter of Northampton, over the same bone.—Our own intensely Democratic Monroe is also said to have at least two aspirants who are preparing to "take a hand in," whenever they have satisfied themselves, thoroughly, as to the chances of success. What chance then, we would ask is there for little Pike. None whatever. She will wrangle and wrangle, and heap fuel upon fuel, only to have, in the end, the mortifying gratification of finding herself out in the cold for an indefinite period. Of the rest we do not speak from personal knowledge, but we have seen Hutter's private circular, with which he has flooded the lower end of the District, and we know that he is out, body, soul, breeches and "Boots," for the game.—And he don't make out a bad case either. With becoming economy he regrets that the expense of travelling and treating, before the nomination is secured, prevents his meeting his friends and giving them the proper electioneering of the hand; but with becoming meekness, he hopes that his 25 years of faithful (?) service rendered the party, will be sufficient to secure their earnest support. We presume that he has given the party credit for the several years, which it suffered his hanging on, while abusing Frank Pierce for having frozen his aspirations for the Easton Post Office, and for having snipped in the bud some nice little

speculations, of which he laid the foundation while sojourning in Kansas.

Claim for the nomination is out of the question. Northampton Politicians have no idea that any claim is superior to their desires, and, acting upon this, Hutter would be surprised to learn that any one doubts the claim of Northampton to the nomination. Forewarned is said to be forearmed; the naughty, quarrelsome boys of Pike may, therefore, just as well hang up their fiddles. They are altogether to much out of tune to answer for the Congressional dance which is to take place this fall.

Unanimous.

Lancaster township, the home of the great Buchanan gave a unanimous vote for the soldiers amendment at the recent election. In a canvass of the township immediately preceding the election, it was ascertained that two votes were against giving the soldier the right to vote. These were Buchanan and his Irish coachman, the former being unexpectedly called to a copperhead conclave at Bedford Springs was unable to attend the polls, which the Irish coachman did, but could not muster courage to put in his vote. He left the polls swearing that "Ameriky would be an illigant country when the nager would have the right to vote." We hope that the logrotter's disobedience of his master's order will not lose him his situation.

Voting at Random.

Whoever has examined the official results of the recent election in this State carefully must have been struck with one remarkable and significant fact therein disclosed. In favor of the first amendment allowing soldiers to vote, 199,657 ballots were cast; and against it, 105,163. There was nothing singular about this, for the hostility to this measure on the part of the Opposition was as manifest as it was persistent; but that so strong an Opposition vote should have been cast against the two remaining amendments is a matter for surprise and reflection. They did not present issues of a partisan or political character; their purpose was merely to put a check upon legislative corruptions which are alike obnoxious to Democrats and Unionists, and we can recollect no single instance in which their propriety was called in question, even by the most bitter of the Opposition papers.—We had a right to expect that the enemies of the Government would poll a heavy vote against the first amendment, for the possibility of their success in future contests depended wholly upon their ability to deprive soldiers of the right of franchise. That the latter amendments, however, would be carried without dissent, we scarcely entertained a doubt.—The result has greatly disappointed this calculation. According to the returns, 74,066 votes were cast against the second amendment, and 75,812 against the third. That is to say, of the hundred and odd thousand Democrats (so-called) who went to the polls, more than three-fourths cast their votes for the perpetuation of a system of legislation, corruption, and malfeasance which has disgraced the character of the State Assembly, and interfered with the enactment of laws really useful and necessary for the public welfare.—Over seventy-five thousand Democrats have voted that "log rolling" is right and proper, and that that time-honored institution, vulgarly called "the lobby," ought to be jealously defended against the meddling spirit of Abolition intolerance.—Consequently, they have allowed themselves to be placed in a very ugly position. In charity we are willing to believe that those who assumed it did not know upon what ground they were about to stand; but how humiliating the reflection that three-fourth of the Democratic citizens of the Commonwealth go to the polls, when election day comes round, and vote at random, without pausing to consider for whom or for what they are voting! Can it be wondered at, henceforth, that disloyal and incapable men are oftentimes chosen to fill the highest as well as the lowest offices in the gift of the people?—Need we feel surprised that New York has a Governor Seymour and New Jersey a Governor Parker? Truly, it would almost seem that the Old-World theory of man's incapacity for self-government is the correct one, when we may see thousands of the freemen of Pennsylvania so blind, so thoughtless, and so subservient to the dictates of a partisan spirit, as to vote away the reputation of their Commonwealth, and make the safeguard of their liberties the plaything of designing knaves and politicians.—The Press.

To the Relatives of Soldiers.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: We are frequently written to at this hospital by the friends of soldiers, both living and dead, and in many cases neither the regiment nor State to which the soldier belonged is specified, and in some cases the only clue we have to the town or post-office from which the letter comes is a hieroglyphic scratched on one corner of the letter by the postmaster, defies all attempts to decipher it. In some cases we are unable to answer letters because we cannot find out where to direct them, and in others we cannot tell which of the numerous Smiths or Johnsons is referred to.

A letter came the other day from the Sanitary Commission at Buffalo, inquiring about one John Kelly of the State of New York, and on looking over the register nine John Kellys were found, and all from the State of New-York. Let persons in all cases give the company, regiment (whether infantry, artillery, or cavalry), and State, with the full name of the person, and then it takes but a short time to ascertain all that can be known about them. Will you please publish this, and will the press generally please copy.

JAMES J. FERRE, Hospital Chaplain, U. S. A. Lincoln Hospital, Washington, D. C. Washington, Aug. 10, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

SPECIAL SESSION.

Harrisburg, Aug. 12, 1864.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 10 A. M. Numerous petitions were presented from interior townships and boroughs, in reference to bounties. One Hundred and Eighty-Seventh Regiment.—Resolutions relative to the 187th regiment (offered yesterday by Mr. Wilson) were passed. Mr. Worthington presented thirty-seven petitions from Montgomery county, in favor of a reduction of the tax levy to one-half per cent. per year.

Messrs. Kinsey, McCandless, and Stein introduced bounty bills for certain townships in Bucks, Butler, and Northampton counties.

Regulating Elections.—Mr. Johnson read an act regulating elections by soldiers in actual service. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House met at 10 A. M. Reserve Corps.—Mr. Watson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill of seven sections.

Section 1. Authorizes the Governor to borrow not exceeding \$3,000,000, payable after three years.

Section 2. Authorizes the Governor to pay expenses of making the loan.

Section 3. Authorizes the Governor to appoint—with the consent of the Senate—"one person of military education, experience and skill," as Major General—pay same as that of a United States Major General—also two Brigadier Generals.

Section 4. Provides for the supply of troops with commissary stores, &c.

Section 5. Provides for the organization of fifteen reserve regiments—term of service three years. Two of the regiments to be cavalry and one light infantry. Pay and organization same as United States troops.

These regiments to be "liable to be called into the service of this State at such times as the Governor may deem their services necessary for the purpose of suppressing insurrection or to repel invasion."

Section 6. Provides for hospital arrangements, seizure of trains by the Governor, etc., when necessary.

Section 7. Authorizes the Governor to make an immediate enrollment of militia, and draft the fifteen regiments, if necessary.

The bill was ordered to be printed.

Soldiers Voting.—Three hundred copies of Senate bill prescribing the manner of voting by soldiers were, on motion of Mr. Brown, ordered to be printed.

Revenue Law.—Mr. Reed, from a committee to revise the tax laws of the State, made a report which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Messages were received from the Governor vetoing

The bills supplementary to the Petroleum and Venango Banks.

The bill authorizing the city of Philadelphia to make general taxes on stocks, loans, mortgages, moneys at interest, &c.

The bill to incorporate the Mutual Claim Agency, and

The bill to incorporate the Philadelphia Real Estate Association.

Among the bills introduced was one incorporating the Franklin Improvement Association, to rebuild Chambersburg.

Navy Yard.—A message from the Governor was received, enclosing a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, asking the Legislature to give the National Government the right to purchase and hold a small slip of land from Front street to the Commissioner's line to add to the Navy Yard, in conformity with an act of Congress of last session. Referred to Committee on Federal Relations.

The Surveyor General, through the Governor, asked for power to appoint more clerks. Referred to committee.

After the transaction of other business of no general importance the Legislature adjourned until Monday.

A Substitute Broker Sold.

The employees and habits of the Provost-Marshal's office, says *The Troy Whig*, were considerably amused a day or two since in the manner in which a substitute broker was victimized by his intended victim. Broker became acquainted with a countryman who has some notion about enlistment. "Oh, you're my man—I can pocket two or three hundred dollars on you," muttered the joyous broker, at the same time inviting Greeny to "take a walk and see the town." Greeny accepted, and off the two started. They imbibed freely, in fact very freely. Broker was anxious to have Greeny drink of ten, while he was trying to keep sober.—Broker had plenty of money, and would not permit "his friend from the country" to spend a dime. Finally, broker became weak in the knees, while Greeny was growing sober. Result: Greeny marched Mr. Broker to the Marshal's office, had him examined, was accepted and sworn in as a substitute! Greeny pocketed the profits, and started for the country. Mr. Broker is now on Hart's Island, in company with several of his victims' Verdict—served him right!

A Huge Mackerel.

The *Northern Whig*, published at Belfast, Ireland, says the bark Cleopatra arrived at that port on the 20th. The crew say that on the 9th ult., when 400 miles from the west of Ireland, the Captain harpooned a large mackerel. When brought on board, and gills and offal taken away, it weighed close upon five cwt., and was eight feet in length. The captain and two of the crew still bear the marks of the severe struggle they had in capturing the monster of the deep. To the curious in natural history the captain will show the head and other portions of the huge fish. The Cleopatra is lying in Prince's dock.

The citizens of Harrisburg, including

the banks, have subscribed the sum of \$6,149 for the relief of the suffering people of Chambersburg. The list as published is headed by Governor Andrew G. Curtin for one thousand dollars, who is followed by General Simon Cameron for five hundred dollars.

GREAT NEWS FROM MOBILE.

DETAILS OF FARRAGUT'S VICTORY.

Capture of Rebel Ships and Forts.

A SEVERE BLOW TO THE ENEMY.

By the arrival of the steamship Creole from New-Orleans, on the 9th inst., we have details of the glorious achievements of our naval and military forces in Mobile bay.

Glorious News from Mobile.—Admiral Farragut Passes the Forts.—The Forts Invested by Maj.-Gen. Granger.—Fort Gaines Taken.—Fort Powell Blown Up.—Union Losses 250.

Special Correspondent to The N. Y. T.

NEW-ORLEANS, August 7, 1864.

It is officially announced here, from the headquarters of Major General Canby, that the large fleet under Admiral Farragut passed the Forts at the entrance of Mobile Bay at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 5th instant.

At the same time the land force, under Major General Gordon Granger, invested Fort Gaines, engaging it in the rear, and also taking the water batteries, outside of the fort, in reverse and silencing them.

The rebel ram Tennessee made an obstinate fight, but was at last obliged to surrender in a disabled condition, with her officers, argument and crew.

Her commander the Rebel Admiral Buchanan lost a leg in the action, and is a prisoner in our hands. Lieut. Comstock of the same was killed. The movement seems to have taken the enemy entirely by surprise, and to have been admirably timed and managed throughout.

The advance was made from Pensacola as a base and has been long in preparation by Admiral Farragut, but was generally thought here to be only a feint in favor of Sherman, by way of keeping a large rebel force in Mobile.

Gen. Asboth is reported to be on a raid to the north of Mobile, with force sufficient to cut all the roads to Atlanta or Macon, and prevent communication with Hood.

Gen. Granger, is said to have sufficient force to take and hold the city, and probably before this reaches you, the old flag will float over Mobile.

Admiral Farragut passed the Forts in his flag-ship the "Hartford," the same in which he so nobly ran by the Mississippi troops below New Orleans two years ago.

The Hartford is not plated except by the chain cables similar to those worn by the Kearsarge, in her last encounter with the Alabama.

Admiral Farragut thinks wooden ships are good enough for him!

He believes in "fighting on deck, not in the bottom of a tea-kettle."

His ships—"iron hearts and wooden shells"—advanced to this grand attack lashed together in pairs, so that if either one of a pair should be disabled, the other one could tow it out of danger.

The unique idea is said to have been suggested by the Admiral himself, and it has proved very successful. The Hartford was lashed to the Ironclad Metacomet, and after passing the forts, they cast off, and each engaged the ram Tecumseh, Admiral Farragut maintaining his usual position in battle, lashed to the maintop rigging.

Nearly all the injury inflicted on our fleet was done by the Tennessee, as the fire from the forts was entirely harmless.

The Monitor Tecumseh, Capt. Craven, ran on a torpedo directly opposite the forts, and was seen to rise from the water and then instantly sink. Her officers and crew are all reported lost, except eighteen who were picked up by our boats in the hottest of the fire. Perhaps some of them got ashore and are prisoners to the enemy.

The Union gunboat Oneida received a shot which exploded her boiler, disabling her and scalding thirty men. The Hartford lost twenty-three killed and twelve wounded.

Further particulars just come in state that Fort Gaines is taken, and Fort Powell blown up and destroyed. Fort Morgan is closely invested by Granger. The rebel gunboat Selena was captured by the Metacomet, and the gunboats Gaines and Morgan are blockaded in a cove near Fort Morgan. Two others were destroyed and sunk in the action. The Hartford had her side-wheel crushed by an accidental blow from the Metacomet, and will have to go north for repairs.

Admiral Farragut's dispatch boat, the Philippi, was burned just outside of the forts, but from what cause or how many of her crew are saved is yet unknown.

The fleet, consisting of the Hartford, Brooklyn, Richmond, Lackawanna, Ossipee, Monongahela, Oneida, Galena, Port Royal, Metacomet, Octorara, Seminole, Itasca, and the monitors Tecumseh, Mantattan, Chickasaw and Winnebago, and the Admiral's steam barge Loyal, got under way at the anchorage of the entrance to Mobile Bay, at sunrise, the monitors in advance and the wooden vessels going together in pairs, the flag-ship taking the lead. When within point blank range of Fort Morgan the vessels ahead were slowed down to enable the line to close up, and at this time the fort and rebel vessels opened fire on the fleet, which was returned from the 100-pounder Parrotts placed on the bows of our vessels in the advance.

The Admiral waited until directly abreast of Fort Morgan, when he delivered a succession of broadsides from the nine-inch guns of the Hartford with such precision and galling effect that the rebels were driven away from their guns, and the water battery and fort were silenced. At this time the monitors engaged the rebel iron-clad ram Tennessee, which was discovered lying in position to advance on our noble Admiral.

At this moment the monitor Tecumseh struck a torpedo, and was seen to rise and disappear beneath the water almost instantly. The firing now became terrific, and the fleet, although steaming ahead at a full rate of speed, was completely de-

veloped in flame and smoke. The rebel ram made several attempts to run our passing vessels down, but failed to do so, and in the midst of all this a boat was lowered from the Metacomet to pick up the survivors of our ill-fated monitor.—It was a beautiful and appalling sight to witness this boat rowing around on its sacred mission to rescue our drowning men, with its beautiful flag flowing to the breeze, and the missiles of death and destruction striking and ricocheting all around it. But the gallant officer (an ensign whose name I forgot) heedlessly kept on his way and succeeded in rescuing the pilot, one of the officers, and three men belonging to the Tecumseh.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Explosion at City Point—Fearful Loss of Life—Fifty Persons Reported Killed and One Hundred Wounded.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1864.

A letter from City Point, dated August 10, says: About 11 o'clock yesterday, a noise resembling the explosion of a magazine was heard at headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, and many surmises were indulged in as to the direction from which it came and its cause.

During the afternoon word came that a boat loaded with ammunition had exploded at City Point, causing a frightful loss of life. On the correspondent of the Associated Press reaching the scene of disaster, a spectacle was presented to him utterly indescribable.

Buildings were demolished, tents thrown down, and a number of horses killed. The depot building, which had just been completed, was a mass of ruins, while the ground, for hundreds of yards, was covered with property of almost every description.

The dead and wounded had been extricated from the ruins and carried back—the former for burial, and the latter to the hospital.

A boat, loaded with various kinds of ammunition, was being unloaded by the negroes of the Quartermaster's Department (nearly a hundred in number), and the only theory advanced as to the cause of the calamity is that a shell must have been dropped by one of them, thus communicating the fire to the entire mass.

The noise lasted about thirty seconds, and witnesses say the shock was felt a long distance on the side of the road.

In front of the landing were located a number of offices and stores, among them the post office and Adams' Express, which were almost utterly torn down, the larger number of persons occupying them escaping with slight bruises.

In the rear of this is a steep bank, its summit being covered with tents which are occupied chiefly by the colored laborers and their families. Had the ground been level the loss of life would, no doubt, have exceeded that which resulted. Shells, balls, &c., struck this camp in a perfect shower, while the ground in the vicinity is actually covered with all kinds of stores, a large number of old saddles and pieces of harness being among the debris.

A boat loaded with those stores was lying along side and was blown to pieces, a large portion being raised entirely out of the water, and hurled through the store-house on the dock.

Captain Benedict and Captain Ames, of the Commissary Department, were in the building at the time, and were buried beneath the ruins. After much labor they were extricated from their perilous situation, neither being fatally injured, but a good deal bruised.

Capt. Daniel D. Wiley, who was in his tent, quite a distance from the spot, was struck in the head by a piece of shell and injured, though not dangerously. His clerk, McKee, was so severely injured at the same time that he cannot recover.—A. M. Baxter, a civilian, from Cold Spring, New York, was killed. He kept a soda-water stand. Privates Asnell and Metcalf, of the 5th Cavalry, were killed.

A sergeant named Morris, in the ordnance office, was injured, and died soon after.

Lieutenant Lane, of the cavalry depot, was slightly injured, as was also a citizen named Wright, James Throp, clerk in the ordnance office was killed; Mr. Fay, of the Sanitary Commission, was slightly injured, and Richard Stone, a citizen, killed. Mrs. Spencer, a relief agent, received slight injuries.

The casualties are believed to be at least fifty killed and nearly one hundred wounded. A number of the bodies of colored persons have been found, besides those above mentioned, and there are sixteen in the Post hospital, while others are scattered in different localities.

Twenty-five colored men, more or less wounded, were taken to the Colored General Hospital, under charge of Dr. Calhoun, where several amputations were performed.

Five shells passed through the roof of the Sanitary Commission boat, but no one upon it was injured.

It is believed that many bodies were blown into the river, and may never be recovered.

The loss is put down at about 30 killed and 70 or 80 wounded, 13 of the killed being soldiers.

Nothing has been discovered as to the cause of the calamity. In the commissary department six men are known to be killed, and some twenty-five wounded.—Twelve men belonging to the railroad were wounded. The loss of property is not known, but will prove to be very large.

The 20th New York lost six men killed and had seventeen wounded; and the 148th Ohio lost three killed and four wounded.

The boat Lewis, fire and wrecking tug, ran ashore, and extending her hose threw six streams on the fire, putting out the flames, and thus saving the entire ammunition in the building.

Considerable firing is going on at the front this morning.

One of our gunboats opened during the night, and threw a number of shells at what was supposed to be a moving rebel force.

Mobile Bay.

Mobile Bay sets up from the Gulf of Mexico, and is thirty miles long, and, on an average, twelve miles broad. It communicates with the Gulf by two straits, one on each side of Dauphin Island.—The strait on the West side will not admit of vessels drawing more than five feet water, that on the East side, between the Island and Mobile Point, has twenty-two feet water, and the channel passes within a few yards of the point. There is a bar across the bay, near its upper end, which has only eleven feet water. The Mobile Point Light-house is on the East side of the entrance into Mobile Bay, Lat. 30 11' 48", long. 88 00' 30" west. Three miles Southwest of Mobile Point is Sand Island Light; lat 30 11' 18" North, long. 88 02' West. Within the Bay, a little South of the city of Mobile, is the Choctaw Point Light-house.

Fort Morgan is situated on the western point of Mobile Point, a narrow neck of land projecting in semi-circular form into the Gulf. Fort Gaines is located on the eastern end of Dauphin Island, and is about three miles and a half from Fort Morgan. The anchorage for shipping is inside of Dauphin Island, and is twenty-eight miles distant from the city. As we approach the city the water gradually shoals; but there is a channel sufficiently deep to admit vessels drawing 10 or 12 feet of water, up to Dog River Bar. Here the mail steamers sometimes experienced difficulty in getting over. From thence up to the city there is a depth of from 9 to 12 feet. A strong easterly, or southerly wind, however, rolls up the waters of the Gulf, which at high tide adds sometimes as much as 10 or fifteen feet.

Mobile is situated on the right bank of the river of the same name, about 60 miles below the confluence of the Alabama and Tombigbee, and near the junction of the river and the bay. It is the southern terminus of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The census of the United States shows Mobile to have been, before the breaking out of the war, the third exporting city in the Union. The principal article of merchandise was cotton, although naval stores in considerable quantities found an outlet to foreign and domestic ports.

There is nowhere to be found on the gulf coast a better place for a military camp. The high land of the West is rapidly drained, after a rain, and at a distance of a few miles out of town, near Spring Hill, is a spring of clear cool water, from which the city receives a supply by means of pipes laid under ground.

A Righteous Retribution.

On Thursday morning, says *The Peoria (Ill.) Transcript*, as a returned soldier named Thompson, residing in Washington, was engaged in conversation with some parties in the saloon of the Peoria House, an individual entered, and as he passed the soldier shouted, "Hurrah for Jeff. Davis!" In an instant the soldier turned and asked, "Did you shout for Jeff. Davis?" Copperhead surveyed Thompson for a moment, and, seeing that he meant mischief, replied that it wasn't him. "Well," replied the soldier, "I believe that you did, and if I was sure of it I would give you cause to remember it." Screech declared that he had not, when at this juncture one of the men Thompson had been conversing with, and who has always acted with the Democratic party stepped up, saying to the soldier, "I am a Democrat, but I can't stand that; he did hurrah for Jeff. Davis and now pitch into him." The veteran hesitated not a moment, and, though by far the smallest, he went at the Jeff. Davis sympathizer and administered a most awful drubbing, concluding by compelling him to shout twice, as loud as he was able, for Abe Lincoln. Then, allowing the fellow to get on his feet, he cautioned him never to repeat that operation again in his presence, saying, "I have fought Rebels three years, and had a brother killed by a traitor such men as you are, and whenever a traitor shout for Jeff Davis in my hearing I will whip him or kill him." Copperhead said not a word, but took himself off as fast as his legs would carry him.

Rights of Landlord and Tenant.

Judge Wolford, of Albany, N. Y., has rendered an important decision in the case of Judge Gould against Mrs. William Stephens, of Cohoes, formerly of Troy.—Judge Gould brought an action against Mrs. Stephens, who was his tenant, to recover the sum of \$3,000, being the value of buildings removed from the premises before the expiration of the tenancy, and which had been erected during the continuance thereof. After a full hearing before Judge Wolford, Judge Gould arguing his case in person, and Senator Shafter for Mrs. Stephens, the Judge decided against the plaintiff, and held that, inasmuch as the buildings removed had been erected for the benefit of trade and for the convenience of the tenant, she had the right to remove them before the expiration of the tenancy, no injury having been done the freehold.

A Proper Rebuke.

In the 5th ward of Harrisburg, on Tuesday Aug. 24, a son of the "Emerald Isle," came to the Polls to vote. A blatant copperhead asked to see his ticket. He showed it. It was "for the Amendments!" The copperhead said: "Dennis you're not going to vote that ticket, are you?"

"Yes, by jabers," said Dennis "I am."

"Why," said the copperhead, "that's voting to put a negro on a level with you."

"By jabers," said the voter "I know better than that. You've fooled me and the likes of me enough— I am voting now to elevate the soldier above the negro, and above such whelps as you."

The burning of Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, making some three thousand people homeless, is one of the events for which the Chicago Convention was probably postponed. A few such events will probably supply a party with sufficient principles to last them through the Presidential campaign.