

## Franklin Repository.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1863.

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JOHN K. SHRYOCK is authorized to receive Subscriptions and contract for Advertisements for the Repository in the Eastern cities.

ERRATA.—In an editorial in last week's paper on "Free Maryland," a typographical error made us say that "Freedom has grown into life, hastened and strengthened by the madness of its wicked supporters." Of course it should have read "its wicked opposers."

SINGLE COPIES OF THE REPOSITORY can be had at the counter, with or without wrappers. Price five cents. Persons ordering single copies to be mailed must enclose a two cent postage stamp.

## COERCION OR THE OLIVE BRANCH.

Mac. Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased; Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow; Raze out the written troubles of the brain; And with some sweet oblivious antidote Cleanse the stuffed bosom of that perilous stuff That weighs upon the heart?

Macbeth, Act —, Scene 4.

With pain we announce to our readers that the Editor of the *Spirit* has had a confirmed attack of "Olive branch" on the brain. For some time we have noticed symptoms, which heralded the coming attack, grow thick and fast until last week's *Spirit* saw its culmination in "The Policy of Conciliation."

From a small sprig bigger than a man's hand this *Olive branch* has spread, until like the boy whose diseased mind saw the plain covered with multitudes of cats, the whole country abounds in Olive trees. By day he talks, *Olive branch*, and in the still hours of the night, while sleep's silken curtain hangs over him, he babbles *Olive branch*. He stirs his tea with a sprig of the Olive, and goes forth to meditate upon the loveliness of peace supported and sustained by an "unfaltering trust" in an Olive wood cudgel.

Since the hegira of McClellan and his pets from the Army of the Potomac we vainly believed that this school of warriors had well nigh become extinct. But let us hasten to record our mistake. The *Olive branch* still finds a champion in the doughty Editor of the *Spirit*, who last week undertook to impose some very miserable logic upon his readers, many of whom doubtless willingly accept that kind from the *Spirit* rather than the best from loyal papers. A column is employed to prove what every man will grant without an argument, that the coercive policy employed by England in the Revolutionary struggle of our fathers materially assisted them to achieve their independence. Burke and Chatham, names never to be forgotten by Americans, are largely quoted in confirmation of the opinion. And altogether, considering that the proposition is one which none denies, we think the Editor has done himself great credit, both in his elaborate argument and careful research. But when he undertakes to argue from this that the only practicable way to suppress the rebellion of the Slave States is to conciliate them we beg leave to dissent.

Great Britain imposed grievous burdens upon the Colonies until they could no longer be borne. When they petitioned for redress, and remonstrated, the grievances were increased. When they could endure no longer and determined to resist oppression, Great Britain undertook to subdue them; with what success we all know. We believe conciliation might have healed the difficulty, but it was asked for in vain. This, briefly stated, was the position of England towards the Colonies at the commencement of the Revolution.

We should like to ask any reasonable minded man whether now or at any moment since the rebellion was inaugurated at Fort Sumpter this has been the relative position of the North and South towards each other? On the contrary, do not the leaders of the rebellion boldly say that they have made this fight, and made it in the interest of Slavery, and that either Slavery or the Government must be annihilated? Is not then the position of the North towards the South immediately the converse of that of England towards the Colonies? From the nature of the case, and from the legitimate deduction of the *Spirit's* proposition if conciliation should have been the policy of England towards the Colonies, then coercion should be the policy of the United States towards those in rebellion.

Here is the *Spirit's* war policy: "Here is where we take issue with this party in power. We assert that their policy has strengthened the cause of rebellion, that their means of securing success are inadequate, that unless we unite the olive branch with the sword, unless we hold out fair and honorable terms of conciliation to the people of the South, while we strike down with the sword him that comes against us with the sword, we never can bring this war to a successful conclusion. The armed power of this rebellion must be met and crushed by the armed power of the Union. But peace hath

her victories as well as war." It is madness to discard everything but sheer brutal force; for after all, that generalship can do, compromise and conciliation alone can restore the Union in spirit and in truth. Let us be wise, then, in time, and lay to heart the important lesson taught us in our own brief history, before the day of our national salvation may have passed forever.

It does seem to us that in this age of prodigious projectiles, "Swamp Angels" and iron-clads, an Olive wand would have but a small show in comparison with them; and we are satisfied that the champion of this system would make the attack at an enormously long range.

Has the experience bought by thirty-two months of the fiercest civil war been such as to induce the belief that conciliation is the proper policy of the Administration? At its commencement but a single Slave State, and that Delaware, gave satisfactory evidence that she was with the Union in spirit and not with the rebellion. Maryland refused transit to Union soldiers through Baltimore, to save the capitol from traitors; and a committee of young christians(?)—occupying a position in "transit," somewhere between *Olive branch* patriots and traitors with arms in their hands—urged the President to refrain from it, lest it might engender bloodshed. Most of these christians have since joined the rebellion. West Virginia was in the hands of rebels. Kentucky was preparing to secede under the guise of armed neutrality. Tennessee was carried boldly, without an effort at resistance by her loyal citizens. Missouri, under the leadership of Price and others, was among the first to put a rebel army in the field.

Since then the war has been prosecuted with different degrees of coercive severity. The first year it was so weak that its strongest ingredient may possibly have been nothing more than Olive-branch gruel. Since that time, however, we thankfully write that the coercive policy is looking up. Confiscation and emancipation have added their divisions to the Union armies, and the result is highly gratifying to loyal men. Maryland has given a large emancipation majority; Delaware is ready to do the same; West Virginia has surely seen enough to entitle her to the name and distinction of a free State; Missouri has already taken some steps toward gradual emancipation; Kentucky is moving in the same direction, and even Tennessee, so long ground between the upper and nether millstones, is raising her voice and crying to be delivered from the inhuman system of slavery. A voice comes from the benighted wilds of Arkansas, proclaiming that slavery, the cause of the war, must perish, that peace may be invited back and the old Union restored.

We ask our readers which, the Coercive Policy or the Olive-branch?

## THE CHURCH AND THE REBELLION.

In looking over our religious exchanges, we have been struck with the unanimity of sentiment expressed by the different ecclesiastical bodies at their late annual meetings, in their resolutions on the state of the country. While there is a slight difference in phraseology, some being more carefully worded than others, there is none in sentiment. All, without exception come forward cordially to the support of the government, and express hearty sympathy with its administration in its trying position. The large majority of them have even gone farther, and uttered their decided approval of its course in the emancipation proclamation. Such a course on their part cannot fail to gratify those, whose sympathies are heartily with the government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion; and on the other hand, as we would naturally expect, it meets with the disapprobation of those, whose reputation for loyalty is at best doubtful, and whose real sympathies, we fear, go with the South. At least this is true: wherever you find a man sincerely and unequivocally loyal, there you find one who receives "aid and comfort" from the religious sentiment of the people, thus expressed through the churches. On the other hand when you meet with a man openly and avowedly disloyal, there will you find one who accuses the church and her ministers of "fanaticism" and of "mixing up politics with religion" in passing such resolutions as she has done on the state of the country. We do not wonder that the sentiments of these ecclesiastical bodies should stir up the wrath and excite the resentment of a certain class in the North. They find themselves arrayed against this religious sentiment of the country. They are enraged to hear themselves accused of treason against the laws of God as well as those of man. There is but one resource left them; they must meet the issue fairly and squarely. So they denounce the church for "want of charity," for "mistaken legislation," and as "forsaking the gospel for politics." From the same source comes the oft-repeated cry, of ministers desecrating the pulpit with secular themes. We do not deny that occasions can be pointed out in which the pulpit has reached affairs not belonging to it, and which lie far beneath the lofty themes it should proclaim to man. But in this case it is the proclamation of the gospel doctrine of loyalty that makes the "offense" so rank. This is both the cause and the occasion of their wrath. It was this which made a late Democratic candidate for Governor, in our own State, unable to attend his own church for two years. The doctrine of loyalty as there expounded had to his spiritual nostrils a strong partisan odor, because it urged the support of the administration; nor has he yet been able to find

a place where the reading of some of St. Paul's doctrines, goes up before him with a savory smell. The case is not without parallel. In the late campaign we have heard more than one proposal to bring the ministers to their senses by "stopping the bread on them." Unpleasant as it is to think that there are those among us who thus array themselves against the plain teaching of the word of God with regard to our duty to civil government, how much sadder would it be, to know in these days, by the power of this opposition, that the church was silent in this great struggle, involving the highest moral questions concerning the temporal welfare of man? Even grant that in some church deliverance, objectionable phraseology may be found, and that individual zeal in country may have made some imprudent in expression; how much better all this, than to see the nation bleeding from the cruel stabs of traitors; liberty endangered, and national life at stake; the youth of the land rushing from the embrace of mothers, from the field, the workshop, the counting room, the school, the college, to die for their country, and yet, through all this, the church sitting, cold, voiceless, unmoved; or the minister standing at the altar with no prayer for his country and her defenders on his lips, and no voice to denounce the accursed rebellion that causes the land to mourn? We for one are glad to see these deliverances of the churches, sustaining those in authority. It is no small comfort to them to know that their conduct measurably meets the approval of the honest, religious people of the land. It is a time when no man or society should shrink from expressing sentiments in favor of the government, in its efforts to put down the treason seeking its overthrow. It is a time for men, whatever be their office or position, to speak out boldly and earnestly in favor of every legitimate method of breaking the power of an atrocious rebellion which has already lived three years too long.

## SECESSION FALLING TO PIECES.

We publish on another page extracts from the Address of Hon. E. W. Gantt, a noted Secessionist of Arkansas, and until a short time ago a General in the Rebel Army. This address was issued to the citizens of Arkansas, urging them to renew their allegiance and acknowledge their fealty to the Old Union, and is an elaborate discussion of all the prominent topics developed by this war. Perhaps the most important, certainly the most interesting portion of the address is that relating to negro slavery, embracing at once the views of a bitter secessionist, a slaveholder and a rebel soldier. If Mr. Gantt had written nothing more, this alone would furnish most unmistakable evidence of sincere honesty and great moral courage. Like an earnest man, and very unlike the class of *Olive branch* unionists scattered through the North, he strikes slavery sturdy blows, not because he loves slavery less but because he loves the peace and happiness of his people more.

He finds no difficulty in determining the cause of the war. It is not "Abolitionism," not "fanaticism" of the North, "tis not even the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. It is this: "Its (slavery) existence had become incompatible with the existence of the Government. For while it had stood as a wall damming up the current and holding back the people and laborers of the North, it had by thus precluding free intercourse between the sections produced a marked change in their manners, customs and sentiments. And the two sections were growing more divergent every day. This wall or the Government must give way. The shock came, which was to settle the question. I thought that the Government was divided and negro slavery established forever. I erred. The Government was stronger than slavery."

With the acknowledgement that slavery has risen against the Government and the Government has crushed it, the next to be done is to secure peace on the best and least humiliating terms. Here again, a Southern slaveholder, secessionist and Rebel General,—he fails to see it in the same light with the *Olive branchers*. He asks for no compromise; he thinks of no concession on the part of the Government. He tells his people not to be deceived with the hope that the United States will abandon the struggle; that they scarcely feel the war at home; that "their cities are more thrifty and populous to-day than when the war began; that "their villages and towns, their fields and country flourish as fresh as ever," that "they could sink their armies to-day and raise new levies to crush us, and not feel it."

On the other hand, he sadly continues: "We have the last man in the field, half our territory is overrun, our cities gone to wreck—while deserted towns and smoking ruins, and plantations abandoned and laid waste meet us on every side, and anarchy, and ruin, and disappointment, and discontent lower over all the land." \* \* \* "The sooner we lay down our arms and quit this hopeless struggle, the sooner our days of prosperity will return."

We confess to some surprise at this address: "Tis true, Secessionists are not without a certain rude kind of honor, and scorn the littleness peculiar to secession journals of the North, and do not hesitate to say that this rebellion is a conflict with the Government for supremacy. But we have heard so much about a "sectional President," "unconstitutional acts," "emancipation," "confiscation," et id omne genus,

that for the moment we expected to meet with them again, forgetting that this was an honorable traitor inasmuch as treason could be made honorable, having risked his life for it, and not one of those who scent the conflict afar off.

Altogether this address is a matter of great moment, and will doubtless work much good. Taken in connection with the news from all parts of the Confederacy, the accounts of rapid enlistments in Union regiments by loyal citizens of Arkansas, the same from East Tennessee, and Western North Carolina, and Northern Alabama; the scarcity of food throughout the South; the discolored tone of the Southern press; the general discouragement of their soldiers, and the presence of our armies everywhere, we have reason to hope that in the Providence of God peace and happiness will soon be restored to our distracted land.

## "GIVE US BREAD."

Almost every paper from the land of cotton that reaches us complains bitterly and pitiously of the lack of food, the enormous prices, and the speculators who are coining money out of the distress and suffering of the unfortunate poor. Matters have grown so serious that there is no longer an effort at concealment, and newspapers teem with tales of intense suffering. Previous to the October elections, the leaders of the rebellion were able to secure a temporary respite from the clamors of the unfortunate, by pledging them the election of Vallandigham, in Ohio, of Woodward in Pennsylvania, their two chief coadjutors in the North; by promises that an iron-clad fleet from the ship yards of the Messrs. Laird would soon appear upon their coast and open their ports to commerce. But these promises have come to naught; and the visions of bread and meat, with which to drive the grim, in exorable monster—Gaunt Famine—from their threshold; and the wherewithal to clothe their shrunken, shriveled limbs and attenuated bodies, have vanished like the "baseless fabric of a dream."

In their anguish, even the despotism of Jeff Davis can no longer compel quiet submission. Famine knows no laws, save the universal one of self preservation, and fears no punishment except that imposed by hunger. Already bread riots have occurred in a number of Southern cities which the authorities were unable or unwilling to suppress by force.

With their enormously bloated currency, resting on the patriarchal institution of Slavery, which has appointed assigness, and been found hopelessly insolvent, it seems possible to buy one dollar in gold for twelve in Confederate currency in Richmond. Out of the Confederacy a bushel would be unable to entice a single gold dollar out of its hiding place. As a consequence the price of necessities and ordinary commodities is enormously high, while the price of labor has increased but little. And those whose support depends upon their labor would be in a starving condition, even though the products they need were abundant.

It is generally believed that human nature is everywhere subject to and controlled by the same general laws. If the soldiers who are fighting the battles of the Union were to learn that they were fighting for a government which permitted their wives and children to languish and die of starvation, they would not have much stomach for the fight, though it might be enormous for bread and meat. But unless the Confederacy can rescue East Tennessee, and the territory west of the Mississippi river from the Union armies, by their own confession, their armies cannot be sustained.

It is painful to one's humanity to contemplate a state of things such as would prevail in a starving army, but we firmly believe such a condition would be a merciful dispensation, and would save the lives of thousands who are entirely innocent of treason, but have been made the dupes or victims of cowardly traitors and demagogues. Let the Government see to it that Burnside is made abundantly strong to retain the key of this Southern granary in his possession. Let the lion hearted Thomas not be stinted in men and supplies; and it is more than possible that, without another battle, the rebels will find an enemy in their camps, whose insidious attacks cannot be stayed by shot nor shell, and whose presence will blast them like the simoon of the desert, or the avenging hand of Nemesis.

The REPOSITORY has a mania for quoting from rebel journals. Will it do us the favor to copy the following from a late number of the Mobile (Alabama) *Register*?—*Spirit*.

CERTAINLY it will, if for no other reason, at least to prove that the *Spirit* has at last found one Southern opinion in our Southern papers which it has the courage to copy. "The Democratic party is not in power, now, and we may thank God for it. The North is not less set on a purpose of final separation than we are. The Republican party are not fighting to restore this Union any more than the old Romans fought to establish the independence of the countries they invaded. The Republicans are fighting for conquest and dominion, and we for liberty and independence. There is only one party in the North who want this Union restored, but they have no more power—legislative, executive or judicial—than the paper we write on."

"As long as the Republicans hold power they will think of conquest and dominion only, and we, on the other hand, will come up in solid column for freedom and independence, which we will be certain to achieve, with such assistance as we may now confidently expect, before the Democrats of the North get in power again, and come whispering in our ears, 'Union, reconstruction, constitution, concession and guarantees.'"

Away with all such stuff! We want separation. Give us rather men like Thaddeus Stevens and Chas. Sumner. They curse the old Union and despise it, and so do we. And we now promise these gentlemen that, as they hate the Union and the "accursed Constitution," let them keep down Vallandigham and his party in the North; then they shall never be troubled by us with such whining about the Constitution and the Union as they are sending up."

The REPOSITORY thus copied scores of extracts from scores of rebel journals, all of which concurred in fervently hoping that the Copperhead Democracy might be successful in the October elections.

The *Spirit* triumphantly parades the Alabama *Register*, yes the Alabama *Register*, and adds with satisfied complacency:—"Here we see the sentiments of the rebel leaders in regard to the result of the recent elections in the Northern States. The defeat of the Democracy was just what they prayed for." Strange to say, here is just where we don't "see the sentiments of the rebel leaders." The *Spirit* and the Alabama *Register*, though both excellent of their kind, will kick the beam when put in the scales against truth.

Some poet, perhaps the *Spirit*, remarked somewhere that there were "sermons in babbling brooks, and good in everything." 'Tis verified even by the meanest of God's creatures the Editor of the *Register*. He says, "The Democratic party is not now in power." Even the *Spirit* will endorse the correctness of that. But he adds—"And we may thank God for it." From the bottom of our heart comes forth a joyful amen.

We greatly fear this *Register* man and the *Spirit* must part company after all. The *Register* man is fearful that if the Democrats of the North get into power again they will try to entice the "wayward sisters" into the Union with the whispers of "concession" and "guarantees;" and in view of this bare possibility, cries out, "Away with all such stuff!" "We want separation." "Give us such men as Chas. Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens." Of course this terminates all intercourse between the *Register* and the *Spirit*, whose bowels of compassion yearn day and night for the conciliation of our wayward sisters, whose voice sighs sadly on the Southern breeze the single monosyllable, *Peace*, and whose hand mournfully waves to and fro its significant emblem the Olive branch.

THE Harrisburg *Patriot* and *Union* don't seem to know that the election is over, and it still once in a while vomits forth an assortment of worn-out campaign scandal. In a late issue it reiterates the story that Gov. Curtin went into office in "frightened circumstances" and "has now \$300,000 in bank;" and adds—"If this had been said of Col. M'Clure we should ask no questions, having great faith in the ability of that gentleman to accomplish wonders." As the *Patriot* and *Union* has worn everything thread-bare about the establishment—its malignant falsehoods, its pecuniary prosperity and its credit, it evidently wants a change of masters, and from its compliment to Gov. Curtin's bank account and our ability "to accomplish wonders," it would not require two guesses from any average fool to tell in what direction it hopes to be auctioned off. We beg to say, however, that we are not disposed "to accomplish wonders" in that particular way just now. The feat would be neither novel or startling to the outside world, but would be classed as a "flat, stale and unprofitable" repetition of an old farce, rather than one of the "wonders" of the day. We can to some extent excuse Mrs. Toodles for buying off the door-plate at auction with the name of Thompson on it, as she might happen to have a daughter and that daughter might happen to marry a Mr. Thompson, and then the article would be very handy to have about the house; but we can imagine of no political Mrs. Toodles who could frame any sort of an excuse for bidding off such an assortment of worn-out, broken-legged, abandoned political rubbish as is piled up about the *Patriot* and *Union* office, and offered in lots to suit purchasers and bank accounts. The negotiation is declined!

HON. EDWARD MCPHERSON has been prominently named for Clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington; and we learn that the Union men of the Pennsylvania delegation will present him with entire unanimity. As the Speaker is pretty certain to go west—to either Colfax or Washburne—it would be but a just recognition of the Keystone State to concede to the second officer of the House. Mr. McPherson has qualifications of the very highest order for the responsible position. An accomplished scholar, a thorough parliamentarian, and possessing the keenest perceptions and a most blameless character, there would be eminent fitness in his election. We hope indeed that he may be successful.

ALL hail Missouri! The Legislature of Missouri has just chosen two unqualified Emancipationists to the U. S. Senate—B. Gratz Brown and J. H. Henderson. The former has been the leading anti-slavery man in the State for many years, and the latter is now earnestly devoted to Freedom. Maryland, Missouri, Tennessee and Delaware have thrown off the withering desolation of Slavery, and will soon shine as Free States in the great galaxy of a united and Free Republic. Thus does the right triumph over the machinations of wicked Treason.

Had we "turned a little further South" the day before our late so-called election, we might have witnessed the repulse of Meade and the defeat of Rosecrans, on account of their officers and troops having been taken from them to attend the elections. The men who fell on that day were murdered, and their blood is upon the hands of the officials who deprived them of their comrades in arms.—*Carlisle Volunteer*.

THERE are just three mistakes in the foregoing. Rosecrans was defeated about a month before the election—Meade was never defeated at all, and the officers and troops were never taken from either to carry the election. Perhaps the "murdered" come in some place still; certainly Jeff Davis would say so, and shouldn't his cowardly imitator of the *Volunteer*, "do likewise?"

COL. JAMES L. REYNOLDS, of Lancaster, brother of the late Maj. Gen. Reynolds, has been appointed Quarter Master General of Pennsylvania, in place of Gen. Hale, deceased. He is a gentleman of eminent capacity, of spotless integrity, and a true type of the loyal Democrats of the State. He is a prominent member of the Lancaster bar and was once tendered the position of Supreme Judge by Gov. Packer, but declined it. No more acceptable appointments could have been made.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* congratulates the country that "Ben Wade is safe," as the Union men have carried the Ohio Legislature largely. Considering that he was re-elected U. S. Senator last winter for the full term of six years from the 4th of March last, we concur in the opinion that he is "safe." The *Telegraph* should wipe its specs.

THE Vallandigham men of Canada got up a blot to liberate the rebel prisoners on Johnson's Island, and to make a raid on the shipping on the lakes and lake cities. The government was advised of it by the Governor General of Canada and the plot failed by the exposure.

We give in another column of to-day's paper Gen. Meade's official report of the battle of Gettysburg. It is an interesting document and will be especially interesting to the citizens of the Southern section of the State.

## PERSONAL.

Gen. Rosecrans is spending some days in Cincinnati.

Gov. Curtin was in Washington last week, and returned to Harrisburg on Monday last.

The lately elected Governor of Iowa, when studying law twelve years ago, worked eight hours a day for the purpose of earning money to pay his board and tuition.

Samuel L. McCulloch, of Harrisburg, was robbed of \$10,000 on Friday evening last. The thief stole the package from the bow-window, and has eluded arrest.

Ex-Governors Wm. F. Johnston and Jas. Pollock have been appointed by Gov. Curtin assistant marshals for the Gettysburg dedication, on the part of Pennsylvania.

The Prince of Wales has renounced, for himself and his heirs, the succession to the throne of the duchies of Coburg and Gotha. This act has just been communicated to the Diet of the two duchies.

The marriage of Senator Sprague and Miss Chase on the 12th inst. was the most brilliant occasion of the year at the Capital. It was attended by the President and all the members of the Cabinet, Lord Lyons, Count Mercier and others. Foreign Ministers and Attaches to Legation. Major Generals Halleck, Schenck, McDowell and a dozen others, several Admirals and Commodores.

Joseph A. Williamson, who was arrested recently in Washington by the secret police, for the alleged misapplication of funds belonging to the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Relief Association was promptly and honorably discharged in a few hours; and the Executive Committee of the Association have made a unanimous report showing that he had been a most upright and faithful officer—and that the money alleged to have been misappropriated was deposited with Jay Cooke & Co. to the credit of the Association. Colonel Baker, the chief of the secret police, has since been discharged.

## OUR VICTORIES IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Official Reports of Gen. Kelly.

CLARKSBURG, Nov. 8, 1863.

To Governor Boreman:—Gen. Averill attacked Jackson's forces at Mill Point, Pocahontas county, on the 15th inst., and drove him from his position with trifling loss. Jackson fell back to the summit of Droop Mountain, when he was reinforced by Gen. Echols with Patten's brigade and one regiment from Jenkins' command. The position is naturally a strong one, and was strengthened by breastworks commanding the road. Gen. Averill turned the enemy's left with his infantry, and attacked him in the front with cavalry dismounted.

The victory was decisive and the enemy's retreat became a total rout, his forces throwing away their arms and scattering in every direction.

The cavalry pursued till dark, capturing many prisoners and a large quantity of arms, ammunition, &c.

The enemy's wounded have all fallen into our hands. Our loss in killed and wounded is about one hundred.

B. F. KELLY, Brig. Gen.

CLARKSBURG, Nov. 8, 1863.

To Governor Boreman:—A telegram has just been received from Gen. Seaman, in which he says:—"Gen. Duffield entered Lewisburg at half-past ten o'clock A. M. on the 7th, the enemy having passed through retreat from Averill, who gave him a severe whipping at Droop Mountain on the 6th. Duffield captured the enemy's camp, tents, knapsacks, provisions, &c., one caisson and upwards of one hundred head of cattle.

The cavalry have gone in pursuit. Averill has arrived." B. F. KELLEY, Brig. Gen.