

The Battle Near Winchester.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20—10 p. m.—The following is from the *American's* special: Headquarters, Middle Division, Winchester, Sept. 19—9 p. m.—Gen. Sheridan's army has this day fought one of the most successful and decisive battles of the war. Victory has again crowned our banner, and the rebel army has been defeated and utterly routed, with the loss of at least 3,000 killed and wounded, including five Generals, namely: Rhodes, Wharton, Bradley, T. Johnson, Gordon, York and Goodman; the two first of whom were killed, and the others badly wounded, and we have captured 2,500 prisoners, 9 battle flags representing 9 different regimental organizations, 5 pieces of artillery with caissons.

On Sunday morning, Early sent Gordon's division of rebel infantry from Bunker Hill, where it had been stationed for the past few days, to draw Averill out of Martinsburg and destroy a bridge on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad across the Opequan, which they erroneously thought had been repaired. They occupied Martinsburg for a short time without doing any damage to the railroad, and were eventually driven by Averill as far as Darksville. General Sheridan, on learning their movements, ordered the whole command to break camp and prepare to march. Accordingly at three o'clock in the morning the tents were all struck. The different divisions were all under arms and prepared to move at a moment's notice.

About 9 o'clock orders were received from Sheridan for the 4th and 10th corps to be ready to start at 3 o'clock for the army in Western Virginia, under Crook. At five the forthcoming morning, shortly after 8 a. m., the 10th corps, under Crook, crossed the Opequan at the Berryville and Winchester pike, moving his command rapidly along the road and driving in the enemy's skirmish line, he gallantly charged the enemy's field works with the first brigade and carried them at the point of the sabre, capturing thirty prisoners. In this charge Col. Britton, 18th Penna. Cav., was wounded within a few feet of the enemy's works, whilst gallantly leading his regiment.

These field works were constructed by the rebels, at the ford of the Opequan, to prevent our passage at that point. Our cavalry having secured a safe passage for the infantry, the 16th corps was moved across the Opequan, and along the pike towards Winchester, leaving its train on the opposite side of the stream, at a point about a mile and a half distant from the ford, where it formed in line of battle and threw out strong skirmish line. At the same time the artillery opened on the woods into which the enemy's infantry had retired, and kept up an incessant cannonade. The enemy replied briskly with parts of two batteries.

There was a delay of at least two hours caused by the non arrival of the 19th corps, who, through misconception of orders, had failed to come up at the proper time.

General Sheridan having learned on Sunday, that the main portion of Early's forces were encamped in the vicinity of Bunker Hill, and by a rapid movement to hunt them, the enemy were completely surprised and out-manoeuvred by Sheridan.

While his different columns marched to the appointed place of rendezvous, a portion of our cavalry under Generals Torbert and Averill, kept up a strong picket line along the Opequan, and by a demonstration in force at Burns' Ford, kept a large portion of the enemy at that portion of the field, which was nearly twelve miles distant from the point where it was intended our infantry should operate and strike a blow which should result in the signal defeat of Early's army.

The delay in the arrival of the 19th corps enabled Early to move Gordon's division at double quick from Bunker Hill, distant ten miles, and bring it up in time to form in line of battle with Breckinridge, who had already arrived, and were formed in a belt of woods skirting Berryville and Winchester. As soon as the 19th corps arrived it was formed in four lines of battle, about three hundred yards apart, on the right of the 9th corps, and everything being in readiness the advance was sounded at about twelve o'clock and the different lines moved forward. The two corps advanced in splendid style, as though marching at review or on parade.

The first line had not been advanced more than 200 yards, before it became engaged with the enemy, who were posted in line about 600 yards distant. At the same time our artillery opened a furious cannonade, throwing shell and solid shot into the opposite works, where the enemy could be distinctly seen moving up reinforcements. Our different lines of battle continued to advance steadily until within in nearly 200 yards of the enemy's line, when the rebels opened a furious cannonade with grape and canister from two batteries which they had previously kept secreted, and which ploughed through our advancing lines, moving down large numbers of our men.

The first line was obliged to give way under so murderous a fire and returning behind the second line threw it into momentary confusion, and it also was obliged to fall back behind the third line, which had, in the mean time, been ordered to lie down, in order to avoid as much as possible the effect of the withering fire which the enemy's batteries were directing against our advancing lines. The artillery was now brought up and posted in a commanding position to silence these batteries of the enemy which had caused us so much annoyance, and our line was re-formed and again ordered forward, regaining the advanced position which they had held when they were obliged to fall back. But success was not gained without an obstinate resistance on the part of the enemy.

General Sherman had previously ridden along the lines and was received everywhere with the greatest enthusiasm, and when they advanced it was with a terrible determination to do so or die in the attempt. Having regained the advanced position, which we had occupied, the different lines of battle were ordered to lie down and wait the arrival of Gen. Crook, who was in reserve on the eastern side of the Opequan, they were ordered up to take position on the extreme right of our line, and

in order to counterfeits movement on the part of the enemy, who were massing troops on their left flank with a view of turning our right.

About 3 o'clock Gen. Crook formed on the right of the 19th corps, his first division on the extreme right of our line, and the second division in the rear, supporting a division of the 19th corps. Gen. Crook having formed his men, rode along the lines, and was received with the most vociferous cheering, the men promising to go in and wipe out Winchester. Gen. Torbert, with Merritt's and Averill's division of cavalry, having crossed the Opequan about nine o'clock, at Burns' and Knox's fords, had been hard at work all day fighting considerable bodies of the enemy's infantry and cavalry, and having been successful in driving the rebels before them, now arrived on our extreme right, and was prepared to take part in the final struggle which secured us the victory.

Gen. Sheridan rode out to where Gen. Torbert was stationed, and after a consultation with him as to what part the cavalry were to take, ordered a final charge, which was made with an impetuosity which nothing could resist. Our line extending nearly three miles in length, advanced and yells which could be distinctly heard far above the noise of the artillery and musketry, which for its impetuosity has seldom been excelled in any battle of this war.

Our men had determined to win the day, and nerved themselves accordingly for the coming struggle, and as our lines advanced closer and closer to those of the enemy, the battle became more and more fierce; the slaughter now was awful. At every discharge, men could be distinctly seen dropping all around, and the two contending lines at the same points, could not have been over 200 yards apart. Just at the critical period above, the roar of artillery, musketry, and the cheers and fierce yells of the contending armies could be distinctly heard several miles off, and the cavalry badge sounding the charge which was the death knell to their army. There could be seen the gallant Cutler and Merritt, each with headquarters flag in hand, advancing gallantly, and leading the charge which, in connection with the desperate courage of our infantry, secured us the victory.

The columns of Early's command were forced to give way before our cavalry, who, with sabre in hand, rode them down, cutting them right and left, capturing 721 prisoners and non-commissioned officers, with nine battle flags and two guns. The broken and demoralized divisions comprising Early's command now fled in confusion, throwing away everything which could in any way impede their flight. With their arms gone they made for the heights beyond Winchester, but they were speedily dislodged by Averill and forced to beat a hasty and ignominious retreat up the valley, where some of Early's command are left him are now scattered. Our victory is glorious one, well calculated to fill the hearts of every loyal man.

Among the killed and wounded are Col. E. Bright, 12th Ohio, killed; Capt. Wright killed; Capt. McGueston, 2d U. S. Cav. killed; Captain, 1st Michigan cavalry, arm shot off; Lieut. Matthews and Jno. Allen, 1st Michigan cavalry, killed.

A Supplement

To An Act to provide for the payment of bounties to Volunteers in the county of Butler.

SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED, AC. That if the board of School Directors, or a majority of them, in any of the townships, or boroughs, of said county, shall neglect, or refuse, to levy and collect a tax, under the provisions of the first section of the act, to which this is a supplement, and a majority of the qualified electors of any of the said townships, or boroughs, shall have petitioned the said directors, in favor of said taxation, then the Court of Common Pleas, of said county, shall, on petition of any two of said electors, and upon due proof of all the facts, have power to proceed by mandamus, to compel the said board of directors, to discharge the duties imposed upon them by this act, and the act to which this is supplementary.

SEC. 2. That if any of said Boards of School Directors, or a majority of them, shall neglect, or refuse, to levy and collect a tax, under the provisions of the third section of said act, then on due proof of all the facts in the case, the court aforesaid, shall have the power to proceed, by mandamus, to compel the said defaulting boards of Directors to discharge the duties imposed upon them by said act.

SEC. 3. That the word "taxable," in the second section, and the words "understanding," or, in the third section, and all after the word "whenever," in the sixth section, are hereby stricken out of said act, to which this is a supplement.

SEC. 4. The said boards of School Directors in making the Exonerations and Exemptions, provided by the act to which this is a supplement, shall Exonerate and Exempt the property of all persons who have lost two or more sons in the service; also, the property of those who now have two or more sons in the service, without having received any local bounty; also, all the property of all widows and families, whose husbands or fathers have fallen in battle, or died in the service.

HENRY C. JOHNSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the Twenty-second day of August, Anno Domini, One thousand Eight hundred and Sixty-three.

A. G. CURTIN.

Mrs. Tom Thumb has a baby three months old—a little, cunning, crying doll of a thing, and in no respect peculiar or remarkable except in the promise it gives of being a full child, and if it lives, of becoming as big again as either of its immediate ancestors," says a New York correspondent of the Boston Post.

CAN'T GO IT.—The Chicago Tribune learns from undoubted authority that Hon. Lewis Cass pronounces the Chicago platform a most ignominious surrender to the rebels, and says that he cannot support it.

The American Citizen.



THOMAS ROBINSON,
CYRUS E. ANDERSON, Editors.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY SEP. 28, 1864.

Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON.

of Tennessee.

Presidential Electors.

SENIATORIAL.

Morton M. Michael, Philadelphia.

Thomas H. Johnson, Dover county.

no answer.

1 Robert P. King,

2 Geo. Morrison Coates,

3 Henry Bunn,

4 William H. Kern,

5 Burton H. Jones,

6 Charles M. Rank,

7 Robert Parker,

8 Aaron Mull,

9 John A. Hiestand,

10 Edward H. Correll,

11 Edward Halliday,

12 Charles F. Reed,

13 Elias W. Hall,

14 Charles H. Shriner,

15 John Weller,

16 David McCumby,

17 David W. Wood,

18 Isaac Benson,

19 John Patton,

20 Samuel R. Dick,

21 Edward Brier,

22 John F. Penney,

23 Ebenezer M. Harkin,

24 John W. Blanchard.

LOCAL TICKET.

CONGRESS.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

PRESIDENT JUDGE.

L. L. M'GUFFIN, Lawrence county.

ASSEMBLY.

WM. HASLET.

JOHN H. NEGLEY

of Butler County.

CHARLES KOONCE,

of Mercer County.

SAMUEL M'KINLEY,

of Lawrence County.

COMMISSIONER.

A. C. CHRISTY.

AUDITOR.

SIMEON NIXON.

of Penn Township.

TRUSTEES OF ACADEMY.

Rev. LOYAL YOUNG.

WM. S. BOYD.

Copperheads seem to be making

great calculations upon the support Little

Mac will get from the soldiers; but they

should remember, that in the eyes of the

soldier—McClellan, leading a loyal army

against the cohorts of treason, is one thing;

and McClellan urging the defeat of Gov.

Curtin, last fall, or as the representative of

the Chicago Convention—treasonable as

it was in its sentiments and feelings, is

quite another thing! A loyal soldier will

never vote against his country.

Our neighbor of the Herald, in

his great anxiety to identify a few return-

ed soldiers with the cause of his "peace

at any price" party, has taken the liberty

of naming two veterans who he claims

are going to support the white flag party

at the approaching election. Perhaps it

is all right for him to thus publish names,

but we would advise him to be sure he is

correct before he produces any more.

He must not suppose that, because

young men like Little Mac as a com-

mander, as many of them do, that

therefore they will vote for him for Presi-

dent—running as he is, as the candidate

of Wood, Voorhees, Valandigham and

others, men who have never voted a single

dollar for the prosecution of the war.

Nigger on the Brain.

Another symptom of the presence of

this chronic disease, is visible in the last

number of the Herald, whose editor seems

almost to go into spasms, over the slight

scent of a matrimonial engagement which

he seems to have learned, was consummated

in Donegal township, between mem-

bers of the Caucasian and African races,

we know nothing of the facts; but it oc-

curs to us that until they can erase that

page from our nation's history, which re-

records the fact, that Richard M. Johnston,

with a black wife and yellow family, was

by them elected Vice President of the na-

tion, the Democracy should be silent

informed Mr. Blair, that the time had come when his withdrawal from the cabinet was necessary. Mr. Blair accordingly tendered his resignation, and is now among the things that were. We have no doubt this has had a direct bearing on Fremont, who has in a letter withdrawn from the list of candidates. Thus the two only impediments are out of the way. Now that he has got the deck cleared, "Old Abe" will have easy work of it—pouring broadsides into the Chicago Platform. Cheer ye! victory already heaps in view.

Be Assessed.

Let all remember that Saturday, the first of October, is the last day on which assessments can be made preparatory to the October election—let it not be postponed even so long. See to it, that every young man who is not assessed, be assessed at once. Let not a vote be lost.

A misunderstanding prevails in some places, as to what class of soldiers should be assessed—some thinking that all should be specially assessed under the new law, but this would be neither just nor reasonable, nor is it law; any soldier who has paid either a property or other tax, which has been assessed within two years, has now a right to vote. The assessments provided for in the new law, are cases where soldiers have not paid tax. In short, all who would be entitled to vote if at home, have a right to vote in the army. One section of the new law, too, provides that no informality in form shall interfere with the right of the soldier to vote.

Let our vigilance committees see to it that all assessments be made at once, and that tickets are sent to our friends in the army.

A Soldier Insulted.

Mr. Joseph A. Campbell, of Concord township, for some time passed a soldier in the Union army, was seriously wounded in the great battle of the wilderness. When sufficiently recovered to enable him to leave the hospital, he got a furlough to come home. He left this town about dusk on last Thursday week, and when near the run that crosses the western road a short distance from the Catholic church, he came up with a stripling of a boy of perhaps fifteen years, in company with a young lady. As soon as this young lady (?) saw that it was a Union soldier that was passing, she commenced hurrahing for Jefferson Davis! Mr. Campbell made some reply of rather a dissenting character, hoping to get rid of her annoyance; but she became the more violent in her hurrahs alternately for Jefferson Davis, and "southern rights." The patriot soldier was obliged to use language not usually allowable in the presence of ladies, with which to close her mouth, nor did he then succeed! He informs us that he watched their destination with some interest, and saw them enter at the gateway which leads to the residence of Hiram J. Berg, Esq. Whether this couple compose a part of Mr. Berg's family or not, we are not aware; possibly it was a couple of our borough gentry, just paying his family a call, at any rate it serves as an additional evidence of the esteem (?) in which our own brave soldiers are held in Copperhead circles. We have refused place in our columns to communications, showing up some of the blackguardisms of Copperheads, accompanied by good names; but while we may still do so, we will not hesitate to hold up to the righteous contempt of a loyal community, any insult offered to any one wearing the uniform of the Republic. Such insults to our brave soldiers are only the "surface indications" of a hell born malignity not only towards our gallant army, but to the great cause for which it is sacrificing every thing dear—Union and Liberty.

Keep it Before the People! Keep it before the people that, in every state where Copperheads had the power, they prevented the soldiers from exercising the right of suffrage. Keep it before the people that, in every state in the control of the Republican party, the right of voting has been extended to the soldiers. Keep it before the people that, the Copperheads of Pennsylvania opposed the amendment to the constitution—allowing our brave volunteers the right of voting. Keep it before the people that George W. Woodward, decided that the soldiers had no right to vote, and that Gen. McClellan urged the election of said Woodward to the executive chair of this state in place of Gov. Curtin, the "soldiers' friend."

Keep it before the people, that the Copperheads are in favor of paying the debt of the rebel government, in case they voluntarily return to the Union; and in favor of letting the Union slide in case they refuse! Keep it before the people, that the Republicans are in favor of a speedy restoration of the Union and peace, by the "experiment of war."

Keep it before the people, that the Copperheads are in favor of an armistice and the withdrawal of our armies, and the raising of the blockade. Keep it before the people, that Jefferson Davis was Secretary of war during the administration of Franklin Pierce.

Keep it before the people, that the Southern states seceded during the Administration of Jas. Buchanan.

Keep it before the people, that Copperheads disclaim having the power in the Constitution to coerce a sovereign state.

Keep it before the people that the Copperheads are willing to allow "Mr. Jefferson Davis" and his confederate rebels to again, as in the past, occupy the chief places of trust in the nation.

Keep it before the people, that the Republicans are in favor of handing said traitors over to the tender mercies of the law.

Keep it before the people, that the Republicans are in favor of the confiscation of rebel property, applying the proceeds to the payment of our national debt.

Keep it before the people, that the Herald of this place informs its readers that our armies have not won a single victory in the field in the present campaign!

The Draft in the 23d. District.

The draft in the 23d. District, commenced on Monday, the 19th inst., at the office of Capt. J. W. Kierke, Provost Marshal of the District. The following is the list of the several townships in Butler county, which had failed to fill up their quota by volunteers:

PENN.—Whole number 42 deficiency 10; to be drawn 20.

Adam Weber, Wm. Fitzsimmons, Wm. M'Gee, Thos. Clay Hood, Sherrard Claude, Jas. Fries, John Webber, John Dunlap, Williamson Bartley, Matthew Black, J. L. Wilson, Thos. Wallace, John Rifley, Philip Sutton, Wash Bartley, Abraham Marsh, Jos. J. Livery, Jas. Cooper, John Grey, Jas. Welsh.

JEFFERSON.—Twenty deficiency; to be drawn 40; total number of names in the wheel 95.

Henry Lensner, John S. Pfale, Philip Burton, Jas. Chantler, John D. Fair, John Wright, Henry Baldard, Nish Engelhardt, Peter Gallagher, Wm S. Cocheran, Herman Lerner, Jas. Gallagher, John E. Gallagher, John Freidley, Theo. Beyer, Isaiah Bartley, Jacob Kripke, Andrew Zimmerman, Basilus Beringer, Wm. Knoeh, Jos. Weish, John Keefe, Elias Jones, Geo. Michel, Wm. Gallagher, Wm. Leithold, Henry Bauman, Alpheus Krause, John Gallagher, Gottfried Wolfrane, Fulton Strader, Richard Smalley, Jas. Higginbotham, Nicholas Ewrick, Nish Weyland, W. W. Harbison, Daniel Wallett, W. J. Montague, John Lefevre, Benj. Stepp.

WINFIELD.—23 deficiency; to be drawn, 89 total number enrolled.

Francis Attman, Henry Groeshime, Francis Cypher, Jacob Smith, J. M. Kirkland, Jacob Adair, Frederick Derr, Gottlieb Wetzel, Alexander Douthett, J. Slogn, James C. Kingsley, John Smith, Joseph A. Crawford, James G. Campbell, Wm. H. Reddick, Thos. Bartlett, John Carothers, T. J. Seaton, 39 years), Robt. Jamison, Robert Launiz, Matthew Sloan, Wm. B. Waller, Marcus Williams, Robt. Adams, John Chambers, John H. Pearce, John R. Allen, George Williams, John R. Allen, George Williams, John Milford, William Games, Wm. Cabbot, Jos. Mattan, Saml. T. Marshall.

VENANGO.—Whole number, 84; deficiency, 16; to be drawn, 32.

Jamuel Meals, jr., Benjamin Stevenson, Thos. Stalker, David Burk, Eli Campbell, J. B. Seaton, Jesse Joseph, Robert Blain, William Jamison, J. C. Vanderlin, George Kahle, Robt. Sollinger, Wm. Martin, J. K. Hillard, Philip Miller, George Vanderline, Thos. Sloan, Andrew Higgins, John Ray, W. B. Sloan, George Irwin, Patrick Logue, Samuel Sloan, Robert Martin, John Hughes, Michael Kelley, Henry Montgomery, Hugh T. Murrain, Joseph Bullman, J. C. Conway, William Kohlmeier, Wm. Smith.

MARION.—Whole number, 83; deficiency, 16; to be drawn, 32.

Samuel Campbell, William Porter, Wm. J. McAnlin, James C. Vandyke, Tatty Spere, J. D. Fowler, Jackson M. Vandyke, Samuel P. Milford, Samuel B. Porter, Alexander Russell, Daniel M'Laughlin, Joseph Cummins, Jacob Hodill, Robt. C. M'Allister, William H. Atwell, Robt. Laughlin, John Dunlap, Stephen Cooper, John Buchanan, Washington M'Connell, Samuel Vanderlin, William Snyder, Wm. D. Miller, William Kerr, Thomas Gilchrist, John Kimes, John M'Elwee, Jas. Hartley, Emmer Palmer, Walter Craft, Alex. Johnston, J. C. Bigham.

Another Victory by Sherman.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE FIELD, ATLANTA, GA., September 12, 1864.

James M. Callahan, Mayor, E. E. Barron and S. C. Wells, Representing City Council of Atlanta:

GENTLEMEN: I have your letter of the 11th in the nature of a petition to revoke my orders removing all the inhabitants from Atlanta. I have read it carefully, and give full credit to your statements of the distress that will be occasioned by it, and yet shall not revoke my order—simply because my orders are not designed to meet the humanitarian of the case, but to prepare for the future struggles in which millions, yes, hundreds of millions of good people outside of Atlanta have a deep interest. We must have peace, not only at Atlanta, but in all America. To secure this we must stop the war that now desolates our once happy and favored country. To stop war we must defeat the rebel armies that are arrayed against the laws and Constitution which all must respect and obey. To defeat these armies we must prepare the way to reach them in their recesses provided with the arms and instruments which enables us to accomplish our purpose.

Now, I know the vindictive nature of our enemy, and that we may have many years of military operations from this quarter, and therefore deem it wise and prudent to prepare in time. The use of Atlanta for warlike purposes is inconsistent with its character as a home for families. There will be no manufactures, commerce or agriculture here for the maintenance of families, and sooner or later want will compel the inhabitants to

Archibald Black, Francis M'Bride, Daniel M'Laughlin, Richard Hobton, Joseph Hartman, Francis Hilderbrand, Joseph M'Elhenry, John Lechner.

WASHINGTON.—Whole number of names, 111; deficiency, 28; to be drawn, 46.

Jas. Grossman, William Miller, Christian Stoner, Christian Daubenspeck, Jas. M. Hilliard, Reuben Heckathorn, Alex. Hutcheison, Israel Hilliard, Saml. Daubenspeck, John Waid, Isaac Waid, Saml. C. Hutcheison, Armond Seaton, Henry Keller, Nixon Wald, Thos. P. Hilliard, Obadiah Hilliard, David Gibson, Samuel Smith, John Thompson, Wm. King, Alex. Bell, Shryeck Harper, Jas. Young Richard, Kelly, Saml. S. Bell, Jas. R. Moore, Henry A. Black, Nelson M'Ilwaine, Stephen Stoops, Henry Foreman, Jos. Meals, Amos Young, David Parker, John M. Hilliard, W. Stoops, Prothonotary, Robt. Shire, Ed. Hilliard, August Eppert, Robert Christy, Robt. D. Pettigrew, William Christy, James S. Jack, Isiah N. Meals, John B. Allen, Wm. Lewis.

PARKER.—Whole number of names, 105; deficiency, 20; to be drawn, 40.

Peter Shakely, Saml. F. Kelly, Henry Daubenspeck, Wm. G. Pierce, Jas. M'Kelvey, Andrew L. Turner, G. W. Christy, Thomas D. Kelley, Timothy Thompson, John S. Ward, David N. Shakely, A. Daubenspeck, Simeon Leonard, James C. Farquar, Wm. P. Turner, Samuel R. Beatty, Lewis Daubenspeck, John Hoover, John M'Namam, Thos. S. Fleming, Adam Kirkwood, Thos. M. Martin, Wm. H. Shirer, Wm. T. McKissick, Thos. K. Cannon, Thos. Waller, John Roddick, Samuel Morgan, David P. Kelley, Thos. J. A. Worth, George H. Graham, David Jackson, John D. Hoover, John M'Mahon, Henry Sanderson, Wm. Say, Wm. B. Erwin, Archibald Kennedy Saml. H. Moore.

ALLEGHENY.—Whole number, 76; deficiency, 16; to be drawn 33.

Platt Bollman, Isaac H. Hunter, John Poinessy, T. J. Seaton, (26 years), John Sloan, Robert B. Anderson, Jas. A. Anderson, Buttermore Callender, David J. Slogn, James C. Kingsley, John Smith, Joseph A. Crawford, James G. Campbell, Wm. H. Reddick, Thos. Bartlett, John Carothers, T. J. Seaton, 39 years), Robt. Jamison, Robert Launiz, Matthew Sloan, Wm. B. Waller, Marcus Williams, Robt. Adams, John Chambers, John H. Pearce, John R. Allen, George Williams,