THE CHRONICLE.

WARREN, O.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22th, 1863.

UNION STATE TICKET.

(Election Day, October 13, 1863.)

For Governor,
JOHN BROUGH,
Cuyahoga County.

Lieutenant Governor,
CHARLES ANDERSON.
Montgomery County.

Supreme Judge,
HOCKING HUNTER.
Fairfield County.

Auditor of State.
JAMES A. GODMAN,
Marion County.

Treasurer of State,
G. VOLNEY DORSEY,
Miama County.

Board of Public Works,
JOHN M. BARRERE,
Highland County.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

Senator,
EBEN NEWTON,

Representative,
AUSTIN D. KIBBEE.

Probate Judge,
JOEL W. TYLER.

Treasurer,
WILLIAM RITEZEL.
Clerk of Court,
C. A. HARRINGTON.
Sheriff,
JOSEPH G. BUTLER.
Prosecuting Attorney,
ERASTUS H. ENSIGN.
Commissioner,
AARON DAVIS.
Coroner,
ROBERT PORTERFIELD.
Infirmary Director,
HARRIS EWALT.

UNION MASS MEETING!

At Warren,

On Saturday, August 8, 1863.

HON. JOHN BROUGH,

the Union Candidate for Governor, and

GOV. TOD,

will be present and address the people.

HALF FARE!

The A. & G. W. and the C. & M. R. R's will sell tickets good for the round trip at half price at all points along their lines. Tickets on the A. & G. W. R. R. will be good until Monday, the 10th of August.

C. R. HUNT,
M. B. TAYLER,
G. T. TOWNSEND,
WM. RITEZEL,
J. G. BUTLER,
Trumbull Co. Union Central Commitee.

John Morgan's Raid.

The invasion of portions of the populous State of Ohio and Indiana by the great rebel guerrilla chief, is one of the most astoundingly dare-devil exploits among Morgan's numerous reckless adventures. His progress was marked by the rapid transfer of horses from the stables of their legitimate owners to the care of his unscrupulous troopers. His raid across the river seems to have been done mainly to show what he could do with a few thousand plucky followers. The grand result, however, may foot a heavy bill of costs for him, should he be gobbled up by our troops. As success is about the only evidence of merit in military matters, should Morgan fall into our hands, he will be cursed by the rebels for his recklessness; but should he escape he will be applauded as a great hero.

Last week he made several approaches to the Ohio river, but found it inconvenient to cross, on account of the proximity of gun-boats that disputed his passage. He visited Georgetown, in Brown County, West Union, Adams County, and Piketon, Pike County, and raided around that section generally.

At 2 A. M. Friday Morgan was some five miles beyond Piketon, on his way to Jackson. Hobson was about twelve miles behind Morgan. His men in fine spirits, but horses jaded. Col. Runkle moved down with a strong force from Chillicothe to intercept Morgan. Gen. Judah was on the move from Portsmouth to intercept Morgan should he pass Jackson on his way to Gallipolis. The gunboats were at Gallipolis and Point Pleasant. Two companies of cavalry at Camp Chase marched Thursday night in a southerly direction.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Friday says the supposition is that Morgan is moving on Gallipolis or for Buffington Island, where there is only thirty inches of water.

A correspondent of the Cleveland Herald, who is with the 2d Ohio Cavalry, which is part of Col. Hobson's command, started in persuit of Morgan, writing under date of Batavia, Clermount County, O., July 15, gives some details as follows:

Hobson's force, including the 2d and 7th Ohio Cavalry, 45th Ohio Mounted Infantry, 1st, 3d, 8th, 12th, and 13th Kentucky Cavalry, and 2d Tennessee Mounted Infantry, have now been on the heels of the ubiquitous John since July 3d, marching each day about 50 miles, and sleeping an average of four hours in twenty-four. Since leaving the Cumberland river at Jamestown, Ky., we have marched nearly 400 miles with Morgan invariably just eight miles ahead."

Are the "desolation" produced by the redoubtable raider consists in a few burnt depots and railroad bridges, and a general gobbling up of good horses all along his route. He lives upon the people, of course. Morgan seems to have a sort of highwayman's commission—as he robs all stores of clothing, money, and in fact, whatever he can use or easily carry. Citizens are invariably robbed of money and watches. From a mail captured south of Louisville, an immense amount of greenbacks was obtained, and this sum has been considerably augmented since his arrival this side the Ohio.

Yesterday morning we left Harrison on the Indiana line, followed John's track through Springdale, Glendale, Miamiville, past Camp Dennison, and camped 7 miles this side of the latter place. Morgan is now reported at Williamsburg, seven miles from here ready to fight. No danger of a battle. He won't fight till the last canine is suspended. However, he cannot cross the Ohio, as there is ten foot rise on and gunboats in abundance. He will probably make up the river and try to get into West Virginia.

We cannot catch him *till he is checked in front*. He gets all the fresh horses on his path, and leaves us our jaded ones.—Hence he can keep out of our way.

The latest news brings the pleasing intelligence that Morgan has been hemmed in, whipped, routed and his band dispersed into fragments. The Cincinnati Gazette, of Monday last says he was entrapped within five miles of Pomeroy, on Saturday last. The roads were barrricaded and the militia met him in force; The fords of the Ohio river were guarded by gunboats, artillery and sharpshooters.—On learning this Morgan broke up his band, each squad to take care of itself.—One squad tried to cross the river, but were fired upon and 150 killed and drowned. His battery of six guns was taken. We lost six killed. The remaining squads broke for the hills, but were followed and about 1300 captured. Col. Dick Morgan, a brother of the General's was captured. A later report says that 3000 of his band has been captured. Suffice it is to say, in brief, John Morgan's raid has ended in his merited defeat and disgrace.

Union Senatorial Convention.

The Union men of Trumbull and Mahoning counties met by their delegates in Convention at Niles, on Tuesday, July 14, to put in nomination a candidate for State Senator.

Convention organized by electing William Rice of Youngstown, President, and I. M. Butler, of Niles, and F. G. Servis, of Canfield, Secretaries.

A committee of three was appointed on credentials, consisting of J. W. Adair, of Poland, T. H. Wells, of Youngstown, and Wm. O. Forrist, of Warren.

On motion, each county was instructed to fill delegations where vacancies occured

The following gentlemen were then announced as candidates for State Senator, viz: Eben Newton, of Canfield, Thos. H. Wells and R. J. Powers, of Youngstown, Samuel Quinby and George F. Brown, of Warren.

Convention adjourned to 1 o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention being called to order, the report of the committe on credentials was submitted and adopted.

On motion, it was declared that a majority of all the votes cast was necessary to a choice.

M. B. Tayler, of Trumbull, and James Dumars, of Mahoning, were appointed Tellers.

Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for State Senator. The nomes of George F. Brown and R. J. Powers were withdrawn.

FIRST BALLOT—(INFORMAL.)

Eben Newton	26
Samuel Quinby	19
Thos. H. Wells	16

SECOND BALLOT.

Eben Newton	29
Samuel Quinby	14
Thos. H. Wells	19

THIRD BALLOT.

Eben Newton	29
Samuel Quinby	9
Thos. H. Wells	29

FOURTH BALLOT.

Eben Newton	34
Samuel Quinby	3
Thos. H. Wells	26

Hon. Eben Newton, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared the nominee of the Convention.

On motion of Thos. H. Wells, the nomination was made unanimous.

On motion, the Chairmen of the Central Committees of Trumbull and Mahoning counties were constituted the District Senatorial Committee.

W. O. Forrist, on behalf of the Committee reported the following series of resolutions, which were accepted and adopted:

Resolved, That this Government and the people under it are now involved in a war of stupendous proportions, involving not only the integrity, but the existence of the one and the institutions and rights of the other.

Resolved, That the question of the existence of the government and all the institutions of the people under it, essential to their happiness, thus raised, by appeal to the strong Court of War, can only be settled by the force of arms and the heroism of those who bear them.

Resolved, That this great question, so raised and thus to be determined, wallows up all other questions and presents the only issue fit to divide the American people.

Resolved, That the question, thus stated, and its only proper disussion is at the mouth of the cannon and at the point of the bayonet, has resolved the American people into two great parties; one for the government and its perpetuity—the other against the government and for its disintegration and destruction.

Resolved, That hereafter as heretofore, we, as well as the constituency we represent, are in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war inaugurated by traitors, without abatement of zeal, and to the end of successful prosecution thereof, are willing to and will respond, free and cordially, to all of the calls of the government for men to fill up the decimated ranks of our army, or for money to sustain the men so supplied, until we shall conquer a peace based only upon the universal admission of all the people, in all the states, that "the government, as our fathers gave it us, must and shall be preserved," in all its purity, proportions and strength.

Resolved, That for our army in the field we have unswerving confidence and universal respect and sympathy, and a determination to stand by them and see that full justice be done,—and for the dead upon an hundred battle-fields, tears of sorrow at their fall, and acknowledge a debt of gratitude, which we would pay, were it in the power of mortals so to do.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered the Chairman, Wm. Rice, for his able services during the sitting of the Convention.

Convention then adjourned.

WILLIAM RICE, President.

I. M. BUTLER, F. G. SERVIS, } Secretaries.

Melancholy Accident.

On Tuesday evening last, about five o'clock, a little son of JAMES MILLER, of this place, aged nine years, while engaged with some companions playing in the street with powder. was so shockingly injured that he died at an early hour the next day.—*Youngstown Register.*

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, July 17.

Citizens of New York:

The Rioters have been dispersed, and business is resuming its usual channels.—No symptoms of disorder remain, except in a small district in the eastern part of the city, comprising a part of the 8th and 21st Wards. The police is every where quiet. A sufficient military force is now here to suppress any illegal movement, however formidable.

From the 6th Cavalry

CAMP NEAR ANTIETAM, July 13.

Eds. Chronicle:—A soldier in the field, in times like these, gets little time to write for the press. Nearly three weeks ago I commenced writing a letter for your paper, but we were ordered to move before I could finish it, and I should not be surprised were it so now. Some of you will recollect that I paid you a flying visit in the forepart of last month. I reached the army on my return, on the 8th of June, and in half an hour we were on our way to the Rappahannock. We stopped for the night at Morrisville, and early the next morning crossed the river at Kelly's Ford and shaped our course for Stevensburg, a small village about ten miles from Culpepper. Gen. Gregg was crossing at the same time at Beverly Ford, some six miles above.

One squadron, under Major Stanhope and Capt. Cryer, led the way at full speed and the rest of the brigade moved on more steadily. The first squadron found the enemy in some force in the town, but drove them out at a run. Soon they were compelled to retire in turn before two regiments of the enemy, who advanced upon them. Slowly retiring, disputing every inch of the ground, they held the enemy in check until the main body came up. A brief skirmish ensued, when two squadrons of the 6th, and one of the 1st Mass. charged the rebel skirmishers and drove them in upon the main body, which force attempted to stay the tide, but in vain. No sooner did our sabres appear gleaming in front than a panic seemed to seize the whole mass; they broke and fled in the wildest confusion, chased, captured and cut down, on the road toward Culpepper. Then, when heavy masses of the enemy were seen approaching, our boys were with difficulty recalled from the pursuit. We captured about forty prisoners, and left the enemy's dead along the road in profusion.—Our own loss was two or three wounded, one of whom, Sergeant Dunlap, of Company G, has since died.

Meanwhile General Gregg was being hard pressed on the right, and we were ordered to his relief; but the fight was nearly done. We had thrown our force upon the main body of Lee's great army, and nothing remained but to make good our re-crossing. This we accomplished without loss, bringing all of our wounded and many of our dead.

We remained on picket and in camp until the main army changed its base, and on the 17th ult. started from Manassas Junction towards Aldie. We reached that place about three o'clock in the afternoon, and found the rebels in full possession. In fact, as we afterwards learned, they were just coming through the town to make a raid upon us. After a brief skirmish, we drove them through the town, but they planted their batteries and drew up on the hills beyond, determined to check our passage. The 6th was ordered to the front, and we dashed through the town in columns of fours.—As we reached the further edge the rebs opened on us with four guns. On we went at a gallop—shells bursting to the right, the left, before and behind us, but strangely enough none struck our line.—We formed in a hollow out of range of their guns.

There was a body of rebel infantry in a ravine beyond us which the Harris Light Cavalry had vainly tried to dislodge. We were ordered to charge them and with a wild yell the regiment went in. Crack, smash, came the rebel shells as we rose the crest of the hill, but we heeded them not. Just at the foot of the hill was a gully from three to six feet deep and from four to twelve feet wide. This was filled with rebel infantry, and a line of fire burst from it as we came on. we stopped not, nor faltered, most of our horses clearing it at a bound though a few went down. Once over, woe to the rebels. We made sixty prisoners on the spot, and left several stiffening on the field. Three of our brave fellows were killed and twelve wounded, including Major Stanhope, who has since died of his wounds. At dark the rebels withdrew, and we camped for the night on the battlefield.

On the 19th we pushed on in pursuit of retreating rebels. We found them at Middleburg and had a severe fight, driving them before us. The 6th were not engaged to any great extent, being placed as the support of a battery the greater part of the day.

On the 21st, a lovely Sabbath morning, we again moved on the rebels. While the church bells at home were calling our friends to the house of God, our cannon were calling the deluded rebels to His judgement bar. They fled from hill to hill and we followed, driving them from post to post. As we reached the last hill overlooking the town of Upperville, the columns of General Buford came in sight, driving the rebels on a road to our right. General Kilpatrick, our fiery commander, anxious to be in town before the regulars, ordered the 6th, who were in advance, to charge, and away we went—two hundred and fifty against five thousand. Just as we reached town, we found them in line behind a stone wall, impassible for our horses. It was well for both parties that the wall intervened.—Well for the rebels, else our sabres would have cut deep into their column, and well for us, otherwise not a man would have escaped.

Before their tremendous fire we recoiled, sheathed our sabres, unslung our carbines and went at them. Other troops came to our aid, and the rebels fled.—Through the town they fled and we followed, fighting from house to house, and from wall to wall. Individual instances of bravery were not wanting. Captain Northway, of Company A, with eight or ten of his men dashed on a body of rebels fifty times their own number, but not receiving proper support, was forced to retire, bringing out his men and receiving a severe sabre cut on his face, which for a time was no addition to his beauty.

Mounted and on foot we followed the rebels till we drove them through Ashby's Gap, in the Blue Ridge, and night closed the conflict.

It was a complete rout for Stuart, and the rebels were once more taught the lesson that their cavalry are no match for ours.

We remained about Aldee for some days, and on the 27th of June we crossed the Potomac at Edward's Ferry, and moved on into Pennsylvania. It was not our good fortune to be in the fight at Gettysburg, as we were on picket some distance from the battlefield.

On the Fourth of July we joined Gen. Kilpatrick at Emmettsburg, and pushed on through a pass in the mountains.—About midnight we fell upon a rebel train of a hundred wagons, guarded by a thousand men. The night was as dark as Erebus and the rain fell in torrents.—The rebs were trudging on, heads bent to the storm, thinking no doubt of pleasant homes in Dixie, when suddenly, out of the darkness and storm, we fell upon them. The frightened teamsters attempted to run off their wagons, but wheel locked with wheel and the road was soon impassible. We captured the entire train and guard. The wagon train we were compelled to burn. Some of the wagons contained arms, but most of them contained the plunder extorted by the rebels from the farmers of Pennsylvania. A more heterogeneous mass of articles it would be difficult to find. Boots, shoes, hats, caps, clothing of all kinds, even women's under clothing, cooking utensils, school books, &c. Nothing seems to have escaped their rapacity. All this was soon reduced to ashes.

Moving on to Smithsburg, we skirmished with the advance of the rebel army, and fell back to Boonsboro.

Next day General Kilpatrick with a small force of picked men attacked the enemy at Hagarstown and Williamsport, but finding them too strong for him, retired again to Boonsboro. On the second day the rebels returned our visit, but our cavalry dismounted and fought them from behind rocks, trees and fences, and finally routed them, driving them some four miles on foot.

We are now with the main army, skirmishing almost every day on foot with our carbines.

When I next write, I hope to report a glorious victory.

Yours truly,
N. A. BARRET.

From the 125th

CAMP HILLSBORO, TENN., July 10.

Dear Chronicle:—So incessant has been our perambulations of late that I have found neither time nor opportunity to write to you.

After Gilbert was relieved of his command at Triune, (to the infinite satisfaction of all concerned) we were hurried to Murfreesburo. Rosecrans was ready to move to the front, and two days for rest and preparation was all that was allowed us to fit ourselves for the march. We were assigned to Wood's Division, 21st Army Corps, Major General Crittenden commanding. Heavy rains set in the day we started, and have continued with very little intermission since. Our Corps comprising the extreme left of the army, took the Manchester road. We made good time until we arrived at Bradysville, where the stone pike terminated and we were forced to take the mud. Our long wagon train soon became involved to an extent which defied the combined strength of our disheartened mules. A regiment at first, and finally a whole brigade was detailed to assist, but all would not do; our tardy movements were like to defeat the purpose which we had started out to accomplish, and a remedy must be applied. Orders came to burn the baggage, tents, messboxes, blankets, trunks and cooking utensils, and they were hurled in one promiscuous mass into the flames. Even hand-trunks were destroyed, leaving many officers without a change of clothes. Ammunition and provisions were alone saved.

Again we pushed forward with renewed vigor, splashing through the mud and creeks, clambering over logs and crouching through brush and briers. The rebels everywhere fled at our approach. We pursued them through Hillsboro, Pelham and as far as the mountains.

Since the 26th of June, two days after we left Murfreesboro, we have been on half rations. The roads have been extremely bad, and it has been extremely bad that it has been impossible to get supplies hauled. As a consequence, the country through we have passed has suffered much. Wheat, corn, bacon, potatoes, chicken, and everything that men or horses could subsist upon has been appropriated. We are now pleasantly encamped at this place, awaiting the arrival of our supplies. Deserters from the enemy come into our lines daily. They represent that Tennessee troops will not follow Bragg out of the State, and say that the mountains are full of deserters. We have very little idea where Bragg has taken up his headquarters, but hope to have an opportunity to institute a search soon.

The country through which we have passed bears many evidences of the evils of war. The woe-begone expression depicted in the countenances of the inhabitants, however, indicates more certainly how tired they are of the present state of affairs, and how much they long for the pleasures of other and better days.

The last salt brought to this place previous to our entrance was procured thro' a committee of old men sent for that purpose. They succeeded in getting three pounds for each family at an enormous expense. Four dollars a pound was paid for coffee and three dollars per pound for sugar. Truly this rebellion has been a luxury to the South!

Colonel Opdycke still continues in the highest favor with the men. His fine military bearing is remarked wherever he goes, by both officers and men. During our hard march through the mud and rain, he might at times be seen carrying before him not less than five guns—at other times he would be walking, while a fatigued officer or soldier would be riding his horse. We would that there were more men in the army like Colonel Opdycke.

The health of the regiment was never better than now. Late good news from Vicksburg and the East has greatly elated us. The prospect of a speedy and successful termination of the war is the constant theme of discussion. Through the suffering and toil of a few more months, we see the pleasures of home standing forth in fond relief. Not that we are homesick, for we are not; but we desire peace more than war. Yet, tired as we are of this most cruel and unnatural rebellion, we would not surrender a principle or yield a point in any way tending to diminish the former glory of the Republic.

Sergeant Major Smith and Orderly Sergeant N. Phillips, of companies B and C, started for home day before yesterday for the purpose of recruiting for the regiment. They are both highly deserving, faithful soldiers and we wish them good success. Recruits from old Trumbull will find a hearty welcome in the 125th.—Come on boys, and let us close this war up strong. Respectfully yours,

CEYLON.

Captain Hadleys Battery.

COLUMBUS, July 19th, 1863.

Editors of W. R. Chronicle,—Gentlemen knowing that the many friends of Capt. Hadley, and his command would be gratified to hear from him, I send you, by permission of the Governor, a copy of letter just received by the Governor. Will you be so good as to give it an insertion and let the friends of our distant brave boys, see how well and patriotically they are doing for our cherished country.

Yours Truly,
B. F. HOFFMAN.

H'D Q'RS, DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Mo. July 13th, 1863.

The following extract from an Inspectin Report made by Brig. Gen. James Totten, Inspector General, Department of the Missouri, of Captain Julius L. Hadley's 25th Battery, Ohio Light Artillery, is submitted for the information of his Excellency, the Governor of Ohio, in order that the merits of the Officer mentioned may be known and appreciated in the proper quarter.

* * * * * * *

It is greatifying to be able to report a most praiseworthy state of things relative to the condition and efficiency of Capt. L. Hadley's 25th, Battery Ohio Vol' Lt. Artillery. Through his attention, excellent management, and zeal for the public service, he has one of the best batteries of Volunteer Light Artillery, I have seen in service. His men are contented, well disciplined and well instructed in their duties, and his horses are looking as well as could possibly be expected considering the hardships of the winter, without covering, through which they have lost some, and the trials of marches recently made with reduced forage. I commend, Capt. Hadley, his officers, and enlisted men, of whom he makes good report, to the favorable Officers of the Major General Commanding the Department, and those who have it in their power to reward merit.

* * * * *

Official,
C. W. MARSH.
Lt. Col. & Ass't Ad'j Gen.

Rebel Opinion of the Germans.

The following article from the Knoxville, (Tennessee,) Register, of June 12th, a full blooded rebel paper, we commend to the attention of the Germans in this section. The German population of Ohio comprises a large portion of its best and most loyal citizens, but there are a few who have been misled by lying politicians who have prostituted the name of democracy and use it as a cloak for treason.—Some of these misled Germans are to be found in the adjoining township of Lordstown. In order that they and others of their nation may fully understand what the rebel aristocracy of the south say and think of them, and in what manner they repay them for voting for and sustaining the Vallandigham peace party, we print this article. The Register says:

Of late, in all battles and in all recent incursions made by Federal cavalry, we have found the great mass of Northern soldiers to consist of Dutchmen. The plundering thieves captured by Forrest, who stole half the jewelry and watches in a dozen counties of Alabama, were immaculate Dutchmen. The national odor of Dutchmen, as distinctive of the race as that which, constantly ascending to heaven, has distended the nostrils of the negro, is as unmistakable as that peculiar to a pole-cat, an old pipe, or a lager-bier saloon. Crimes, thefts, and insults to the women of the South, invariably mark the course of these stinking bodies of animated *sour-krout*. Rosecrans himself is an unmixed Dutchman, an accursed race which has overrun the vast districts of the country Northwest.

* * It happens that we entertain a greater degree of respect for an Ethiopian in the ranks of the Northern armies than for an odoriferous Dutchman, who can have no possible interest in this revolution. * * * *Why not hang every Dutchman captured? We will hereafter hang, or shoot, or imprison for life all white men taken in command of negroes, and enlist the negroes themselves.* This is not too harsh. No human being will assert the contrary. Why, then, should we not hang a Dutchman, who deserves infinitely less of our sympathy than Sambo. The live masses of beer, krout, tobacco and rotten cheese, which on two legs and four, on foot and mounted, go prowling through the South should be used to manure the sandy plains and barren hillsides of Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia. * * * Whenever a Dutch regiment adorns the limbs of a Southern forest, daring cavalry raids into the South shall cease. * * * President Davis need not be specially consulted, and if an accident of this sort should occur to a plundering band like that captured by Forest, we are not inclined to believe that our President would be greatly disgruntled.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 17.

The operations of the draft, lately ordered in the New England and the Middle States, though in most instances completed, are now in progress without opposition, having in one or two instances been temporarily interrupted.

Provost Marshals are informed that no orders have been issued countermandig the draft.

Adequate force has been ordered by the Government to the points where the proceedings have been interrupted.

Provost Marhals will be sustained by the military forces of the county in enforcing the draft, in accordance with the laws of the United States, and will proceed to execute the orders heretofore given for the draft as rapidly as shall be practicable, by aid of the military forces ordered to co-operate with and protect them.

[Signed,] J. B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

The call of John Hughes, Archbishop of New York, to those persons whom the papers call rioters is general. In response to it some 5000 Irishmen assembled at his residence this afternoon, including many known rioters, some of them armed. His address was quite lengthy. He addressed them as their father, and declined on the ground of being a priest, going into the question which brought about the present unhappy state of things. He referred to Ireland, and thanked God he had come to this country where no such oppression existed. He counselled them to bear up under their supposed evils rather than commit a greater. In this country the government is a foundation, not to be destroyed. Everything is in the hands of the people, who build the superstructure every four years. Whether the majority of the people make a blunder or not, I am willing to be governed by that majority. He exhorted them to go to their homes, stop these proceedings and support the laws, which have not been enacted against them because they were Irishmen and Catholics. The crowd then peaceably dispersed.

On Wednesday, the Common Council of New York City met in extra session, and passed an ordinance appropriating two million five hundred thousand dollars for the payment of the three hundred dollar exemption. By the ordinance each man who is unable to pay the three hundred dollars, is to receive it from this fund. If the person drafted afterwards volunteers to serve three years, the $300 is to go to his family, and not to the government. The act passed unanimously.

A Day of Thanksgiving Appointed by the President.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

It has pleased Almighty God to hearken to the supplications and prayers of an afflicted people, and to vouchsafe to the army and navy of the United States, on the land and on the sea, so signal and effective a victory as to furnish reasonable grounds for augmented confidence that the Union of these States will be maintained, their Constitution preserved, and their peace and prosperity permanently secured; but these victories have been accorded not without sacrifice of life, limb, and liberty, incurred by brave, patriotic and loyal citizens. Domestic affliction in every part of the country follows in the train of these domestic bereavements.—It is meet and right to recognize and confess the presence, and the powers of His hand in these triumphs and these sorrows.

Now, therefore, be it known that I do set apart Thursday, the sixth day of August next, to be observed as a day for National Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer, and invite the people of the United States to assemble on that occasion in their customary places of worship, and in the form approved by their own conscience, render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for the wonderful things he has done on the Nation's behalf, and invoke the influence of His Holy Spirit, to subdue the anger which has produced and so long sustained a needless and cruel rebellion; to change the hearts of the insurgents; to guide the counsels of the Government with wisdom adequate to so great a National emergency, and to visit with tender care and consolation throughout the length and breadth of our land, all those who, through the vicissitudes of marches, voyages, battles and sieges, have been brought to suffer in mind, body or estate, and finally to lead the whole nation through the paths of repentence and submission to the Divine will, back to the perfect enjoyment of Union and fraternal peace.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 15th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President,
William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

HEAD QUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, 19TH CONG. DIST. OF OHIO, Warren, June 30, 1863.

Attention is called to the following extracts from circular No. 33 from the War Department, to wit:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 24, 1853.

CIRCULAR, No. 33.

REGULATIONS IN REGARD TO SUBSTITUTES.

1st. Any person enrolled and drafted may, at any time, on or before the time at which he is ordered to report at a rendezvous, obtain and present to the Board of Enrolment of the District in which he resides, a substitute.

2d The substitute must be in every respect suitable for the military service, which shall be determined by the Enrolling Board in the manner prescribed for examining recruits.

3d. Every substitute, after being examined and approved by the Enrolling Board, shall *enlist* in the service of the United States.

4th. And when he shall have so enlisted, and reported to the Provost Marshal for duty, the Board shall give the person who has furnished the substitute a certificate of exemption setting forth that the person "is not properly subject to do military duty during the time for which he was drafted * * by reason of *'having furnished an acceptable substitute.'*"

5th. Every substitute, who shall have enlisted and reported to the Provost Marshal, shall be held subject to all pains and penalties for desertion or other offences, in the same manner as other soldiers, and the person who has furnished the substitute shall not be responsible for the acts of the substitute, committed after he shall have enlisted and reported to the Provost Marshal for duty, as required in the preceding paragraph.

6th. The Board of Enrolment will give public notice, after a draft has been made, that they will, between such hours on every day, up to the time when the drafted men are ordered to report at a rendezvous, hear propositions for substitutes, and examine persons so offering.

7th. All persons who may be drafted, and all who desire to present substitutes, shall give notice in writing to the Board of Enrolment that on such a day they will present a substitute, giving his name residence, age, and stating whether he is an alien or citizen.

9th. Substitutes, after being enlisted, are to be considered as, in all respects, on the same footing with other soldiers, receiving the same bounties, pay and allowance, and amenable to the same regulations and discipline.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

By order of the Board of Enrolment.
D. CADWELL,
Capt. and Provost Marshal.

MEMPHIS, July 17.

Hurlbut's scouts report great excitement and consternation throughout central Mississippi caused by Sherman's movements. Cattle, horses, mules, and negroes were being run across the Tombigbee river. At every ferry a large number of the latter were trying to make their way into our lines.

Col. Hatch of the 2d Iowa cavalry in command of the force in pursuit of rebel bands north of Memphis and Charleston Railroad, encountered Forrest, Biffles and Newcome with 2,000 mounted men. The fight commenced at the fork of Deer Creek, near Jackson, Tenn. Hatch gained possession of the place. Hatch is pursuing them. Our loss was 13 killed and wounded. The rebel loss, 100 killed and wounded, and 50 to 100 prisoners. One hundred and twenty-five good horses were captured.

There is a report of a fight at Helena yesterday, but it is not credited.

A. & G. W. R. R.

The annual election of Directors in the A. & G. W. R. R. Co., (Ohio Company,) was held at Franklin Mills, Portage Co., on Tuesday last, and the following Directors were elected:

Franklin Mills, Marvin Kent; Akron, Wm H Upson, John H B Rose; Meadville, Gaylord Church, Wm Reynolds;—Warren, Joel W Tyler; Ashland, Jacob Crall; New York City, Thos W Kennard, Alexander McAndrew, Samuel Wann, Chas Seaton, J H Chamberlain, Samuel L M Barlow.

The Board of Directors immediately organized by chosing officers, viz:

President, Marvin Kent; Vice President, T W Kennard; Secretary, Joel W Tyler; Treasurer, E P Brainerd; Assistant Secretary, Wm H Grout; Executive Committee, Marvin Kent, T W Kennard, W Reynolds, Wm H Upson, Samuel Wann.

The lease of the Cleveland and Mahoning Railroad was ratified by the stockholders. The reports presented show the work of extending the road west of Akron to be progressing rapidly. Two thousand men are now employed and more will be added. The line will soon be open to Bridgeport, Wayne county. One hundred locomotives have been contracted for with the Jersey City Iron Works, and fifty of them are to be finished as early as possible.—*Herald.*

FRUIT JARS AND SEALING WAX A large supply on hand, at SMITH & CASTERLINE'S

New Advertisements.

Cleveland & Mahoning R. R.

On and after Monday, July 20th, trains will run as follows:

ATLANTIC & GT. WESTERN EXPRESS.

Leaves Cleveland at 7:30 A. M., makes a close connection at Leavittsburgh with A. & G. W. Express train for New York at 9:48 A M; arrives at Warren at 9:57 A M, and Youngstown at 10:40 A M.

RETURNING, leaves Youngstown at 3:15 P M; Warren at 4:03 P M; connects with A. & G. W. Express at Leavittsburgh at 4:12 A M, and arrives at Cleveland at 6:30 P M.

Youngstown Express.

Leaves Youngstown at 6:20 A M; Warren at 7:10 A M; and arrives at Cleveland at 9:45 A M.

RETURNING, leaves Cleveland at 4:10 P M; Warren at 6:49 P M, and arrives at Youngstown at 7:32 P M.

Superintendent's Office, Cleveland, July 18, 1863. } CHAS. L. RHODES, Sup't.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Warren, July 22, 1863.

No. 3.

Adams G A Rev	Hughes C
Amy George	Johnson & Grist
Bayard Thomas M	Jones & Co
Barker Chas E	King Oliver
Bowman James	Keefer Virginia
Brown Eliza J	Lane Jane H Mrs
Bradshaw Wm J	Lambert Kate V
Chase H A	Landon Lucinda
Campbell Mary J	Lane Lester
Crum Matilda	Marshall E G
Gray Millie	Mears T Y
Gray J H	Mooney K
Hamilton Wm B	Red Maria Mrs
Hamilton James	Reilly J W
Hake Marissa	Simons Elizabeth
Hunter G P	Sullivan Lou D
Huber M J	Williams Milo
Hawn Jacob	

Person calling for the above Letters, please say *advertised*, giving the *month* and *number* of Advertisement. C. M. Patch, P. M.

ONE MORE CHANCE

TO ENLIST IN THE

125th REGIMENT!

This favorite regiment is now at Hillsboro, Tenn, and is in the corps of Gen. Crittenden, one of the most popular commanders in Rosecran's grand army.

COL. OPDYCKE

is regarded with increased favor by his men, and the 125th stands second to no other regiment in discipline and good order.

Pay, Advance and Pounty, same as formerly.

The undersigned may be found for a short time at the NEW YORK STORE, Warren, Ohio, ready to receive recruits for the above regiment.

S. A. SMITH,
July 22, 1863-tf Recruiting Officer.

Insurance Agency.

WHITTLESEY ADAMS,

Office over McCombs & Smiths' Store, Main Street, Warren, Ohio.

Statement for July, 1862.

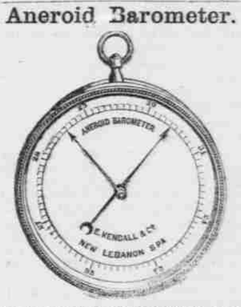
City Fire Insurance Company	New Haven, Ct.
Cash Capital and Surplus	$287,357 26
Lorillard Fire Insurance Company	New York.
Cash Capital and Surplus	$602,163 53
North American Fire Insurance Com.	Hartford, Ct.
Cash Capital and Surplus	$355,719 24
Norwich Fire Insurance Company	Norwich, Ct.
Chartered May, 1860, Cash Capital and Surplus	$234,609 72
Girard Fire Insurance Company	Philadelphia.
Cash Capital and Surplus	$395,081 26
Phœnix Life Insurance Company	Hartford, Ct.
Cash Capital and Surplus	$362,686 66
American Life Insurance Company	Philadelphia.
Capital Stock	$500,000 00

Application in person, or by note, will receive prompt attention. WHITTLESEY ADAMS,
July 22, 1863-tf Agent.

Soldier's Claims.

BOUNTY MONEY AND BACK PAY, collected for Soldiers, and PENSIONS procured for those entitled to the same, by WHITTLESEY ADAMS.
Office over McCombs & Smiths' Store,
July 22, 1863-tf Main St, Warren, Ohio.

Aneroid Barometer.



Manufactured by E. KENDAL & CO.,

New Lebanon Springs, Columbia Co., N. Y.

THIS Instrument is adjusted by and acts in harmony with the Mercurial Barometer and is adapted to all places where wanted to be used for Agricultural purposes. Its Dial Plate, which represents the perpendicular scale of the Mercurial Barometer (which is a scale of inches,) is a little magnified; yet it is adjusted in such a way that the steel index passes over the space representing the inch under the same atmospheric change in which the Mercury passes over an inch of its scale.

☞ It is less affected by change of temperature than the Mercury Barometer. It is more sensitive than the Mercury Barometer. It is more safely portable than the Mercury Barometer (is sent safely by Express anywhere.) It is less liable to derangement than the Mercury Barometer: and if deranged is regulated with much less expense. It has been tested by eminent scientific men, whose testimony see below.

☞ All instruments warranted correct. When wanted to be used for scientific purposes, they should be ordered especially for that purpose, in which case instruments will be sent that are not affected by change of temperature.

Messrs. E. KENDALL & Co.—Gents: I have had one of your Aneroid Barometers in use for more than one year, and find it a very excellent instrument; scarcely a week passes but what it gives me real aid in reference to the weather. In haying, no farmer should be without one; twice this month it has satisfied us early in the morning, that the weather would be good, when all appearances indicated rain. We mowed with confidence in the cool of the morning, and had good weather to cure our hay.—My Mercury Barometer (though it cost me $18.00,) is now useless, because it is not half so sensitive as yours. Yours, DAVID LYMAN.

Middlefield, Ct., July 13, 1851.

TO MESSRS. SAVAGE & LYMAN, Montreal.

Dear Sirs—I have examined the Aneroid Barometer, made by E. Kendall & Co, of New Lebanon Springs, and have found it equal to any aneroid I have used. Its low price will place it within the reach of many to whom it will be of great utility as an indicator of changes in the weather.

CHAS. SMALLWOOD, M.D., LL.D.
Observatory, Isle Jesus, C. E., March 19, 1861.

KENDALL'S ANEROID BAROMETER.—At the recent lectures at Yale College, upon Science and Agriculture, Prof. Silliman, Jr, upon the subject of meteorology, devoted an hour mainly to the description of the several kinds of Barometers, and gave a general idea of the isothermal lines and the distribution of cultivated crops over the continent. Of the