or hesitating position. Our people have assumed their burthens with alacrity, and borne them with cheerfulness. They have responded with promptitude to every call that has been made upon them; and without passing the bounds of becoming modesty, they may point with emotions of pride to the record which her sons have made for the State in the council and in the field. Ohio officers have commanded with distinction and honor in nearly every department of the service; and Ohio soldiers have battled with exalted courage and patriotism upon nearly every field of the war, and marched over portions of every State that the treasonable leaders took into rebellion. At all times, and at all places, they have nobly done their duty; achiving for themselves and reflecting upon their State the highest honor. True, there have been grievous sacrifices; there has been mourning at many hearthstones; and we have been often called upon to pause in our exultation over the noble conduct of our living heroes, to lament our heroes dead;—but even the eye bedimmed with tears has caught a glance of the future, and the stricken heart has found consolation in the assurance that all these sacrifices will be hallowed in the triumph of freedom, and the coming greatness and glory of our country. The commandment of the people is to you and to me, in our allotted spheres, to move onward to the accomplishment of this great end; and to contribute all of ability and usefulness we possess to the consummation of that grand triumph, in which not only ourselves, but the friends of free government throughout the world will rejoice. JOHN BROUGH.

GIVES UP SLAVERY.

The *World* has given up slavery at last, as a "gone goose," and tearfully warns the members of its party that they must tear themselves from the dearly beloved dead, if they ever expect to purify their party raiment from its stench and regain admission into decent political society. It says:

The number who oppose the abolition of slavery, (now a minority) is not likely to grow larger, but to grow less, with the progress of time. Every democrat can, of course, hold whatever opinion he chooses on that subject. Such opinions are not longer of the slightest political consequence. Individual Democrats will think what they please; but the subject must be dismissed from the range of topics on which *the party* is expected to have distinct views.—There is no conceivable position on the slavery question on which the Democratic party can plant itself and become a majority.

Verily, "the *World* moves."

END OF THE RECIPROCITY TREATY.

Canadians admit that they have had the best of the Reciprocity Treaty, that the benefits derived by the Province have been large and remunerative. They chose to make Canada the home of rebel raiders, and refugee rascals, and have thus hastened the end of, to them, a good bargain.—But for the sympathizing conduct of Canada towards the rebels, it is hardly probable that both houses of Congress would so soon, and by such emphatic votes, have passed the resolution calling upon the President to give the required notice for the abrogation of the Treaty. The disposition of the President in the matter was pretty plainly intimated in his last message, and an approval of the resolution and its prompt execution may be confidently looked for. The Treaty will go out of existence in one year from the date of the official notice to the British and Canadian Governments.—*Cleveland Herald.*

The telegraphic report of the 19th, says: The President has approved the joint resolution charging the President with the communication of the notice to the Government of Great Britain of the wish of the Government of the United States to terminate the reciprocity treaty of 1854.

WHO IS HE?

George W. Curtis, in a lecture delivered at Providence, made the following statement:—

At a private meeting in New York, of capitalists and secessionists, held in the secession year, one of the leading men proposed that the terms of Southern men be accepted in advance. And one of the largest merchants in that city—I grieve to say he was born in New England—sprang to his feet as a politician sat down, and said: "O, gentlemen, how beautiful is peace. I say amen, I say amen." While another merchant of that city, not born in New England, but in Scotland, landing on these shores a peniless boy, now rose as his fellow merchant sat down: "Gentlemen," he said, "I am a merchant; I am a trader, and trade requires peace; the south owes me at least a million dollars; I wish like all merchants, that the debt shall be paid to me; but should the south raise its hand against the Union and the Government which has made me all I am, and given me all I have, I will cheerfully lose that million—I will cheerfully lose every dollar and every cent I have in the world, to vindicate and maintain the Government of the United States."

WHY MORE MEN ARE NEEDED.

The New York *Post* says: The question at issue now is nothing less than this:

Shall the war be closed in another campaign, or shall we permit it to drag on for another year, or, perhaps, two or three years? If the country comes to the help of the armies in the field, Lee's army can be destroyed within sixty days; and in that case the rebels will not have a single formidable army east of the Mississippi. But if Lee can maintain himself for six months longer another army can be raised by the rebels in the south to give us trouble, and to face us even if Lee were destroyed. It is of the most vital importance, therefore, that our armies shall be strengthened, at once, so as to gain this required success over Lee before any other rebel force can be organized and be put into the field.

A TOUCHING EPITAPH.

The following obituary notice appears in the Winsted (Ct.) *Herald.* The subject was once a mechanic in that village, and well to do in the world. But sickness and misfortune used up his little property, and he at last came to the poor house. But through all his misfortunes he maintained a spotless character and cheerful spirit;—and what cannot be said of many a more distinguished man, his obituary is just:

"Exchanged his poverty for eternal riches, and his rags for a crown that fadeth not away—at Winchester Poor House, Nov. 6, 1864, James C. Smith, aged 67. The pall bearers were few on this side—not so many, perhaps, as they that waited on the "shining shore" and went up with the old man to his "Father's house."

HIDDEN TREASURES.

The rich rebels who resided in the path of Sherman's "agreeable march" through Georgia, in many instances buried their valuables, which often were unearthed by the inquisitive Yankees. It is related that Herschel V. Johnson, the Douglas candidate for Vice President in 1860, had all his silver ware and household valuables taken from him by Sherman's men. He had everything buried in his garden, and collards, a species of cabbage, growing over them, but the Yankees found out the joke and appropriated the rebel's treasures.

THOMAS STRONGER THAN EVER.

It is stated that when Hood entered Tennessee he had 40,000 men and 110 pieces of artillery, while Thomas had only 20,000 troops in hand. When Hood left Tennessee he had 18,000 men and 12 guns, while the army of Thomas now numbers 40,000 veterans. He has beaten his enemy all to pieces, and begins a new campaign with a numerous army, flushed with the most complete victory of the war.

SHERMAN VS. JEFF. DAVIS.—Gen. Sherman is reported to have said when one of the rebel Episcopal divines called upon him to ascertain if he would be allowed to pray for Jeff. Davis, "Pray for Jeff. Davis, why certainly! You ought to pray for him every day, for Jeff. Davis and the d—l need praying for much."

Fremont Journal.

ISAAC M. KEELER, Editor.

FREMONT: OHIO.

Friday, January 20, 1865.

PERSONAL.—Brigadier General R. B. HAYES, and M. C. elect, was in town on Thursday, on a short leave of absence. The General is in excellent health.

THANKS.

We are indebted to Hon. O. McIntyre, of the Ohio H. R. for various State Documents and reports.

To W. F. Downs, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, for the Pacific coast, and A. Clark for numerous California, Oregon and Washington Territory papers.

Also to A. Cramer, of the 55th O. V. V. I., for several copies of the daily Savannah *Republican.* The *Republican* is an out and out Union paper.

Capt. C. M. Smith, also of the 55th, sends us from Savannah a list of subscribers for the JOURNAL, accompanied by the greenbacks.

UNION CONVENTION IN TENNESSEE.

On the 14th inst., a Convention of the Union party of Tennessee assembled at Nashville, for the purpose of inaugurating a movement for bringing the State back into the Union, for abolishing Slavery, and to nominate candidates for State officers to be supported at the Spring election. Every county in the State was fully represented; and over seven hundred delegates were in the Convention. The resolution in favor of abolishing slavery in the State was adopted unanimously. Parson Brownlow was nominated for Governor by acclamation. Candidates for other State officers were also nominated. In reply to a question of a delegate whether he would accept the nomination, Parson Brownlow responded as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—I settle the controversy by assuring you that I will accept. [Applause.] I cannot be expected to do anything more, and certainly I ought to do no less, than tender to you, as a convention, my sincere and unfeigned thanks for the honor and distinction you have conferred upon me. I will not speak to you, gentlemen, but what you lack in speaking, if the people should ratify the nomination, I will try to make up in deeds and acts, and God being my help, if you will send up a legislature to organize the militia and pass other necessary business, I will put an end to this infernal system of guerrilla fighting in the State—in East, Middle and West Tennessee—if we have to shoot every man concerned. [Loud and long applause.]

Candidates for the Legislature were also nominated.

Income Tax of the 9th District.

The following are the total amounts of the Special Five per cent. Income Tax of the several counties composing the 9th District:

Erie county	$21,793 30
Huron county	11,953 54
Ottowa county	3,135 40
Sandusky county	10,972 40
Seneca county	13,456 70
Crawford	10,615 75
Total	$71,927 09

VALUABLE STATISTICS.

Matters of more than ordinary interest and value are found in the able report of the State Auditor, Colonel Godman, to the present Legislature. The following are some of the interesting matters found in the report:

Amount of soldiers and marines furnished by the State	211,794
Of this number, there were disabled	8,056
Died in service	16,516
Number of soldiers' families	46,337
Individual members of the families	148,187
Necessitous families	29,561
Individual members of same	97,631
Number of families moved into the State	3,256
Individual members of same	10,764
Families moved out of the State	3,959
Individual members of same	11,576

Seventy-five Insurance Companies, of other States, represent an aggregate capital of $48,006,987.

In the 88 counties in the State, there are to be found 806 deaf and dumb, 602 blind, 1,061 insane, and 1,116 idiotic persons.

The total taxes for all purposes, amounted to $16,595,639. Of this sum $5,329,963 44 was for State purposes, $2,982,885 17 for County purposes, and $8,019,491 28 for city, special, and general taxes.

INCOMES IN CHICAGO.

The published Income Tax lists in Chicago show the following persons whose incomes exceed $100,000: Potter Palmer, $333,485; John V. Farwell, $107,152; Peter Schuttler, $103,731. Those whose incomes is $50,000 and less than $100,000, number nine; $40,000, and less than $50,000, four; $30,000, and less than $40,000, sixteen; $20,000, and less than $30,000, fifty-four; $10,000, and less than $20,000, one hundred and thirty-two; under $10,000, and not less than $3,000, nine hundred and ninety-one;

Newspaper publishing seems to be a flourishing business in Chicago, as we find the incomes of some of the Tribune proprietors set down as follows: Joseph Medill $26,790; Wm. Bross $25,953; and J. L. Scripps $23,856.—Charles L. Wilson, of the Journal, pays on an annual income of $25,254; and W. F. Storey, of the Times, on $19,653.

Gen. Lane Elected United State's Senator.

Leavenworth, Kansas, Jan 13.—Gen. Lane was to-day re-elected to the U. S. Senate for six years, by a vote of 82 to 17.

The Governor of Delaware Recommending Emancipation.

Gov. Cannon, in his annual message to the legislature of Delaware, again takes strong ground in favor of emancipation in that state, as he did in his inaugural address. He repeats that Delaware is connected with the free States by geographical position and commercial necessity; that the products of Delaware find their markets in the North, and that thence come the immigrants who give increased value to real estate; that the result of constant intercourse with the North is gradually to assimilate the institutions of Delaware to those of the free states, as it has already identified their interests; that slavery in Delaware, being merely nominal, is worthless as an element of labor; that emancipation in Maryland has surrounded Delaware with free soil, inviting the escape of slaves on all sides, as there is now no law requiring their rendition.

Death of Edward Everett.

Edward Everett died of appoplexy at his residence on Summer Street, Boston, on Sunday last. The President caused the following announcement to be made:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1865.

The President directs the undersigned to perform the painful duty of announcing to the people of the United States that Edward Everett, distinguished not more by learning and eloquence than by unsurpassed and disinterested labors of patriotism at a period of political disorder, departed this life at four o'clock this morning. The several Executive Departments of the Government will cause appropriate honors to be rendered to the memory of the deceased, at home and abroad, wherever the national name and authority are acknowledged. WM. H. SEWARD.

THE WAIL OF DESPAIR.

Matters must be going very badly with the rebellion, when organs of treason like the Charleston Mercury indulges in groans like the following from that journal of the 12th. It says:

"The condition of this Military Department of Georgia and South Carolina is anything but satisfactory, and to none less so, than to the General Commanding. His Department has been newly turned into his hands, and many of the troops are new to him and the Department. They are a herd of straglers and outlaws, under command of an imbecile. What has been done to eradicate this fatal evil, we shall not stop to inquire. The very last moment is arriving when all must be done that is to be done. The enemy does not intend to wait upon our leisure, and there is much to do. *We are now traveling straight to destruction. The crisis of the Confederacy has arrived in fatal earnest.* The result of the next six months will bring the Confederacy to the ground or will reinstate its power.—*Without reform we are doomed.* There must be *no more Jeff. Davis' fooling,* but brains and a severe reform, shooting, cashiering order for the subordination of soldiers and not *runaway ragmuffins and ruffians.*"

The Richmond papers talk in a strain similar to the above. The poor fools do not see, or affect to not see, that it does not lie in the power of Jeff. Davis, or any other person to afford them relief. Their cause is doomed. Their rebellious necks must bow to the authority of the Government.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

Columbus, Jan. 9, 1865.—The statement in a recent letter that the resolutions in favor of an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting slavery, introduced at the last session by Mr. Kellogg, had been adopted, needs qualifying. It passed the House by a large majority, but still lingers in the Senate. One would suppose that the emphatic verdict of the people rendered at the last election would enable Senators now to see their duty clearly enough to adopt the resolution at an early day.

Hr. Hart presented a petition to the Senate from 123 citizens of Ravenna for a more efficient bounty law.

Several new bills were introduced, among them one by Mr. Williamson to so amend the law of descents and distributions as that property shall descend to the children instead of the brothers and sisters of the ancestor from whom it came.

Mr. Stevenson offered resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, expressing the thanks of the people of the State to the officers and men from Ohio engaged in the brilliant military operations of the past year, and authorizing the Governor to provide from his contingent fund for bestowing upon them suitable testimonials proportioned to the duration and nature of service in each case.

A resolution instructing the Committee on Fees and Salaries to enquire into the expediency of so amending the law as to have the terms of office of County Auditors and Treasurers close at the same time.

Mr. Stevenson offered a resolution in favor of a repeal of the duty on imported paper, which, after some slight discussion, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Resolutions in honor of General Jackson, and expressing the wish that "one like him had been President when this present rebellion arose," were agreed to.

The Senate failed to pass the Salary bill owing to the absence of several of its friends. The vote, lacking two of a constitutional majority, was: Yeas 16, nays 8. Eighteen voters are necessary in the Senate to pass or repeal a law, however small the minority or negative vote may be. A motion to reconsider prevailed, and the bill will yet pass.

The House reconsidered the vote by which it had previously adopted the Senate resolution providing for a joint committee of twelve to consider and report upon necessary changes to give efficiency to the Bounty law. In this vote the question of extending the provisions of the bounty law was not considered, but such committees are regarded by many members as inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution, which evidently contemplates legislative action by two houses as distinct and seperate bodies.

The following new bills were introduced:

To prevent rebels, shirks, deserters and skedaddlers from the draft from exercising the right of suffrage—such is the intention though not the exact title of the bill.

To encourage the protection of wool is the exact title of another bill which proposes to require the owner or harborer of every animal of the dog kind to pay an annual license of five dollars, have the dog registered by name and description, be responsible for all damages said canine may do, and keep a collar on the animal's neck, bearing the owner's name. All dogs whose owners do not comply with these requirements are to be destroyed, made way with—killed in short, by designated township officers.

A bill prescribing fees of clerks of courts, drawn by a convention of those officers recently held in this city, was introduced by Mr. Thompson.

A bill revising the fee bill prescribed for probate courts was introduced.

Also a bill authorizing the banks of the State to do, what they have all along been doing, receive and pay our legal tender notes.

On the recommendation of the committee on military affairs, the resolution asking of the War Department credit on the pending draft for hundred days men, was indefinitely postponed.—The committee find that by an express agreement between the different State Executives and the President, no credits were to be allowed to any State for the service of this class of men.

The following resolutions were offered and referred to the Commite on Federal Relations:

Asking Congress to permit each State, through its State officers, to collect its quota of internal revenue, and so dispense with the machinery of federal revenue officers.

Asking Congress to establish a bureau in each State, where practicable, for the collection of soldiers' claims.

In favor of an amendment to the federal constitution so that the people shall vote for President and Vice President directly.

Resolutions of thanks to General Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the thanks of this General Assembly are eminently due and are hereby tendered to the National Guard of Ohio for the services rendered by them during their term of service the past year, for their soldierly bearing and good conduct, and for the poompt manner in which they responded to the wants of the government upon the call of the Governor of this State.

Resolutions glorifying General Jackson and the 8th of January were adopted, and the sincerity of the House manifested by an early adjournment, previous to which however a resolution was adopted providing for an adjournment from Friday next until the following Tuesday, and similar adjournments once in three weeks during the session. It is only by such an occasional recess at stated periods that the two Houses are able to keep a working number present in the interim.

Columbus, Jan. 12, 1865.—A pleasant episode in the proceedings of the two Houses this morning was the introduction to the presiding officers of Sergeant Johnny Clem, and his presentation to the Senate and House. He is a quick, ready little fellow, only thirteen years old, and small of his age, and he is probably the youngest officer in the Union army. He owes his promotion to his bravery on the field of Chickamauga, where he was serving as a drummer boy, and being called upon by a rebel Colonel to surrender replying while drawing his revolver that he "couldn't see it," and shot the rebel officer on the spot. General Rosecrans commended his courage and recommended his promotion. He is again on his way to the front having been a short time at his home in Newark on furlough.

One petition in favor of the bounty law was presented.

The following bills were introduced:

To pay presidential electors three dollars perday, and three dollars for every twenty-five miles travel.

To increase the pay of Prosecuting Attorney's in small counties, and provide for the appointment and compensation of assistant Prosecutors.

To protect married women against intoxicated husbands squandering property exempt from sale on execution.

The Select Committees.—Mr. Osborn reported in favor of the passage of the bill to abolish the office of Comptroller of the Treasury.

Mr. Osborn made a strong speech in favor of his bill and declared the Comptroller machinery useless, and the extending legislation insufficient to protect the people from the use of their funds for speculation.

Mr. Odlin, Chairman of the Finance Committee, of the House, opposed the statements made and positions taken by Mr. Osborn, and thought that if the law creating the office was imperfect, it should be amended instead of repealed.

The bill to disfranchise deserters, shirks, rebels and skedaddlers, was indefinitely postponed upon the recommendation of the Judiciary Committee, a bill which accomplishes all that the House can constitutionally do in that direction having passed the House last session, and being now pending in the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Lockwood, the bounty bill was taken from the table, but after some discussion, was re-committed to the Judicary Committee, with instructions to report on Wednesday next.

Petitions were presented in the Senate from 251 citizens of Stark county, 181 citizens of Portage county, and one citizen of Hamilton county, for a bounty law.

Messrs. Hart, of Portage, and Whetstone of Cincinnati, were appointed members of Finance Committee, and Mr. Bates, of Cincinnati, upon the Committee on Fees and Salaries. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Military Affairs to report an amendment to the Militia law, exempting the members of the National Guard from service on the roads—poll tax; also to inquire in what manner the State can render further aid and encouragement to the National Guards; also to inquire into the propriety of distributing to the members of the National Guard the large surplus of the commutation fund remaining in the treasuries of such counties as have few or no members of said Guard.

The bill for the relief of soldiers' families was considered in Committee of the Whole, but no final action arrived at upon its provisions.

A communication was received from the Governor announcing the appointment of Mr. F. A. Marble as his private Secretary, to succeed Mr. Smith, promoted by the people to the office of Secretary of State. L.

The new rebel pirate Sea King, which left an English port some time ago, is now, under the name of the Shenandoah, actively at work in destroying American shipping on the Atlantic. She has already captured the ship Kate Prince, the barks Elena and E. G. Godfrey, and the brig Susan and schooner Charter Oak, of San Francisco. She is being looked after.

The Louisiana Legislature has elected Governor Hahn U. S. Senator for six years from the 4th of March next.

The snow in the vicinity of Watertown, N. Y., is now deeper there than it has been known for years.

FORT FISHER CAPTURED—BIG THING.

Washington, Jan. 17.—*Maj. Gen. Dix:*—The following official dispatch has just been received at this Department:

Headquarters U. S. Forces, on Federal Point, N. C., Jan. 15., via Fortress Monroe, Jan. 17th. *Brig. Gen. J. A. Rawlins:*—SIR: I have the honor to report that Fort Fisher was carried by assault this P. M. and evening by Gen. Ames' division and the 2d brigade of the 1st division of the 24th army corps, gallantry aided by a battallion of marines and seamen from the Navy. The assault was preceded by a heavy bombardment from the fleet, and was made at 3:30 P. M., when the first brigade (Curtis') of Ames division effected a lodgment upon the parapet, but full possessions of the works was not obtained till 10 P. M.

The behavior of both officers and men was most admirable. All the works south of Fort Fisher are now occupied by our troops. We have not less than 1,200 prisoners, including General Whitting and Colonel Lamb, commander of the Fort.

I regret to say that our loss is severe, especially in officers. I am not yet able to form any estimate of the number of causalties.

ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brevet Maj. Gen. Com. Expedition.

Ft. Fisher, Jan. 16, 2 A. M.—After a careful reconnoisance on the 14th, it was decided to risk an assault on Fort Fisher. Paine's division, with Col. Abbott's brigade to hold our line, already strong, across the Peninsula and facing Wilmington, against Hoke, while Ames' division should assault on the West end. After three hours' heavy navy firing, the assault was made at 3 P. M. on the 15th Curtis' brigade led, and as soon as it was on the west end of the land front, it was followed by Pennebaker's and the latter by Bell's. After desperate fighting, gaining foot, by foot, and severe loss at 5 P. M. we had possession of about half the land front.—Abbott's brigade was then taken from our line facing Wilmington, and put into Fort Fisher, and on pushing it forward at 10 p. m., it took the rest of the work with little resistance, the garrison falling back to the extreme of the Peninsula, where they were followed and captured; among others, General Whitting and Colonel Lamb, both wounded. I think we have quite 1,000 prisoners. I hope our own loss may not exceed 500, but it is impossible to judge in the night. Among the wounded are the commanders of the three leading brigades, General Curtis being wounded, but not severely, but Colonels Penebaker and Bell dangerously.

The landfront was a formidable one, the parapet in places 14 or 15 feet high, but the men went at it nobly, under a severe musketry fire. The marines and sailors went up gallantly, but the musketry fire from the east end of the land fort was so severe, that they did not succeed in entering the work. The navy fire on the work, judging from the holes, must have been terrific. Many of the guns were injured. How many there was on the Point I can't say, perhaps 30 or 40.

C. B. COMSTOCK,
Lt. Col. A. D. C. and Chief Engineer.

Another dispatch estimates the number of prisoners captured at 2,500, and the number of guns at 72. General Grant telegraphs to this Department that in honor of this great triumph, achieved by the united valor of the army and navy, he has ordered a salute of 100 guns to be fired by each of the armies operating against Richmond.

C. A. DANA, Ass't Secretary of War.

Fort Monroe, January 17.—Fort Fisher is ours, with all contiguous works commanding.

The assault was made by the army and naval brigade at 3 o'clock, Sunday afternoon. One corner of the fort was severed in half an hour, but we had a hand to hand fight with the garrison, that lasted till 9 o'clock at night. It was a very stubborn and bloody resistance and the fort's approaches were strewn with dead. The garrison had been heavily reinforced.

The number of prisoners taken was over 2,000; the number of guns taken is 72. All the forts, including Mound and Seek's Island Batteries, surrendered.

The rebel loss in the assault is 500 killed, besides many wounded.

Loss in the army and navy is 900 killed and wounded.

Lieuenant Preston and Lieutenant Porter, commandant of flag-ship, were both killed in the assault.

General Whiting and Colonel Lamb are both prisoners and wounded, and the rebel pirates Tallahassee and Chickamauga were both in the fight and driven up the river. Our gunboats went up the river on Monday.

The prisoners will be immediately sent North.

We have had several days of delightful weather.

The magazine in the fort exploded by accident on Monday morning, killed and wounded 200 of our men.

The *Santiago* brings the bodies of Lieutenants Preston and Porter and all the wounded of the Navy.

Baltimore, January 18.—The following is taken from the correspondence of the Baltimore *American*, dated off Fort Fisher, the 16th:

The fight lasted over six hours, being a desperate hand to hand struggle. Each of the seventeen mounds and embrasuers were taken in succession. After the most fierce encounters, in which the catacombs of the dead and wounded were added to those that already lined the fort, suffice it to say, by way of preface to a detailed account, that notwithstanding the fort had been strengthened and reinforced since General Butler decided that it could not be taken, it is now in our possession with 74 cannon, 2,000 prisoners and 700 dead, and that our gunboats have to-day sailed up the Cape Fear River, driving before them the pirates *Chickamauga* and *Tallahassie*, and effectually closing it to blockade running, and stopping the only channel the rebels had left for the importation of munitions of war.

Who Sacked Atlanta.

The Richmond papers have printed exciting accounts of the robbery and destruction of property in Atlanta by our troops; but the Augusta Constitutionalist now confesses that the sacking was done by the Georgians themselves. It gives this lively account of how it was done.

Soon after the Yankees left, the country people flocked by scores from all parts of the country, some coming over one hundred miles. Every description of vehicle, drawn by mules, horses, stallions, jacks, jennies, oxen, bullocks, etc., could be seen upon the streets. The scene beggars description. Iron, salt, bacon, flour, sugar, coffee, hides and everything else left by the Yankees, were unceremoniously deposited in wagons and carts and driven off. But our country cousins did not stop at that. They entered the dwelling houses of those absent and gutted them of all their furniture. One lady who left her house for a few hours to attend to pressing business was astonished to find, on her return, all of her furniture and wearing apparel gone. Fully one hundred and fifty pianos were carried off by the hoosiers, many of whom were unused to any "concord of sweet sounds" save that produced by a jewsharp or fiddle. One of them, an illiterate backwoodsman, who resided in a humble hut, ten by twelve, was seen carying out a magnificant piano in a small cart drawn by a two year bullock. A venerable dame was observd trying to haul into her cart a fine piano by means of a rope attached to the legs. When asked what she was doing, she replied that she had found a "mighty nice table in thar, and was trying to get it in her kart." One man alone carried off over $50,000 worth of dry hides.—Steps have been taken to secure all the articles carried off, as well as the offenders. Already much of the property has been recovered.

UPRISING OF THE PEOPLE OF MEXICO.

News from the city of Mexico under date of December 28th, reports great successes of the Republican party, and a general uprising of the people to overthrow the rule of Maximilian.—Repeated defeats of the French forces had given strength to the insurrection, until the position of the Emperor was not very flattering.—The Nuncio and Archbishop were about leaving the country on account of the last orders of Maximilian in relation to the Church property. The news is of semi-official character, and may be considered as reliable as anything Mexican.

Dog Lost.

LOST in Clyde, Monday, Jan. 9th, a large sized, black DOG, about 10 months old. Has a blacker stripe along the back with white breast. I will pay Two Dollars for his return to me, in Riley township, east part, or he may be left with J. Hocke, Clyde, or with J. Keller, Fremont. RUDOLPH BOHULE.

Riley township, Jan. 16, 1865. 3w1*

Delinquent Tax.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have the Delinquent Tax List for 1864, for the Townships of Sandusky, Washington, Jackson, Ballville, Madison and Rice, in my hands for collection. All persons interested will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly.

C. H. BURDICK.

Fremont, Jan. 20, 1865. 3w1*

WHEAT RECEIPTS LOST.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing certain WHEAT RECEIPTS, given by I. E. Amsden, Agt of the Fremont Union Company, to Nicholas Bourlus, and of the following numbers: 10,340, 10,342, 10,405 10,408, 10,426, 10,427, 10,428, which have been lost, and the payment of them is hereby stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for their return to me.

NICHOLAS BOWLUS.

Fremont, Jan 16, 1865. 3w1*

Several Bargains.

SIX ACRES OF LAND, with two acres of GROVE half a mile from C. & T. R. R. Depot.

40 ACRES TIMBER LAND, two miles from business part of Fremont.

HALF LOT and BUSINESS BUILDING on Front-st, occupied by Hargrave & Co.

BRICK DWELLING and LOT, corner Water and Market streets.

Part or all of the above property will be sold CHEAP, and on reasonable terms of payment.

Enquire of D. L. JUNE.

Fremont, Jan. 20, 1865. 3w4

List of Veteran Credits in Sandusky County, Ohio.

GENERAL HEAD QUARTERS, STATE OF OHIO,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
COLUMBUS, December 29th, 1864.

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED, that the following named Veterans, are credited to the several townships of Sandusky County, Ohio, and to the County at large, as appears from the Muster-in Rolls on file in this Office.

B. R. COWAN,
Adjutant General of Ohio.

GREEN CREEK TOWNSHIP.

64th Infantry.	
William A Flora	
57th Infantry.	
Eugene A Chapman	
3d Cavalry.	
Isaiah Stow	George F Haward
49th Infantry.	
Herman Link	
72d Infantry.	
Lafayette Cornell	Napoleon B Clark
Benton S Rathbun	Jay Winters
Zelotus Perrin	Lafayette McCarty
Charles L Dirlam	Morris Pilgrim
John J Aldrich	Alonzo Sanderson
John B Forster	George A Stilson
Ezra Moe	Adam Brunthaver
Ira Crane	James Tillotson
David Van Doren	Sidney K Dwight
Cyrus N Davis	Thomas Babcock
Christopher Metz	Alexander Murray
George Pittinger	Emanuel Pike
28th Infantry.	
James Bacon	
55th Infantry.	
Moses Wilt	

SANDUSKY TOWNSHIP.

57th Infantry.	
John Current	William King
Andrew Martin	
3d Cavalry.	
Beckiah Alibee	John Clay
Levi Hair	
49th Infantry.	
Martin Hartman	Charles W England
La Q Fletcher	James Michael
John C Parrish	
72d Infantry.	
Joseph Hensinger	William A Francis
J M Lemmon	David Brown
Francis M Eagle	Michael Hearly
Marcellus Williams	Archibald Purcell
Emanuel Smith	Lorenzo Dick
Philip Fortig	John Burger
Leonhard Koller	Louis Ruth
George Unkert	Rollin A Edgerton
Simon Blackman	Cyrus F Wing
Thomas Jackson	
25th Infantry	
Oliver P Hershey	Frederick Holderman
Thomas Howell	Joseph Hess
Peter Miller	Benjamin S Gillmore
51st Infantry.	
Clark M Bell	George W Bell
John W F Backhurst	John F Chalfant
Joshua C Dickerson	David Evans
Nathaniel Evarson	Van Buren Fulks
William W Griffin	Benjamin F Jones
Philip McGuinn	Stanton Maine
John C Morris	John Q Organ
James M Peoples	Emberson Randles
Martin Randles	Eli Richards
Thomas Titus	Levi Williams
Thomas Wright	John A Young
Phaus Packer	Isaac N Sell
Emanuel Yingling	
55th Infantry.	
Moses Brown	Francis M Edwards
William Harley	Henry Holwood
James A Kittle	William Lewman
John R Myers	Joseph Schendoff
Hugh Van Wagoner	David Warner
Jacob Brown	Anthony Steinly
John Gleason	George O Winters
20th Infantry	
James W Barnes	Jacob Crow
Andrew J Lucas	Albert T Brecht
Harris W Newell	
67th Infantry.	
John L Yeamans	
8th Infantry.	
Edward Schirtings	

WOODVILLE TOWNSHIP.

68th Infantry.	
James J Brim	John Emch
Myron B Loup	
3d Cavalry.	
John Seaman	
72d Infantry.	
Morris Rees	John G Nuhfer
* Lewis R	William Duks
Albert George	
55th Infantry.	
Jason H Osborn	Asa F Osborn

TOWNSEND TOWNSHIP.

3d Cavalry.	
James McCormick	
49th Infantry.	
David H Barber	John Frees
Jethro Foster	Myrom Sweet
Dan Sweet	George J Terry
William Whittaker	Joshua Powell

YORK TOWNSHIP.

3d Cavalry.	
Patrick Louler	John Beiser
72d Infantry.	
Martin Hoofnagle	
55th Infantry.	
Darius Harris	Stephen Beckley
Philip Beckley	Thomas Beckley

SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

3d Cavalry.	
John Clary	Benjamin F Hill
Jacob Miller	
49th Infantry.	
Benjamin H Pausey	
72d Infantry.	
Daniel W Huffman	Jacob Huffman
John L Cook	Isaac A Entsminger
George Peterson	

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

49th Infantry.	
Austin O Bolton	Michael Baker
72d Infantry.	
Mathias Swartzbender	William Pierce
William L Garber	Samuel Burket
Jacob Burket	Duncan G Carter
James Monaghan	William Myers
Joseph Reed	Valentine Race
John A Brechman	

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

72d Infantry.	
Daniel Breneman	Charles Robinson
John S Welch	Joseph Orth
Jefferson Russell	

RICE TOWNSHIP.

72d Infantry.	
Thomas M Russell	James Francis
Benjamin Ohlinger	Jacob Mohler
Marcus Wolfe	
49th Infantry.	
Jonathan Durfee	Josiah Rollins
Josiah Q Russell	

RILEY TOWNSHIP.

72d Infantry.	
Allen E Holcomb	Leander Clark
James Hastings	

BALLVILLE TOWNSHIP.

72d Infantry.	
Le Roy Moore	John B Gilmore
Elias R Moore	Andrew Barto
William Croft	Harvey M Chamberlin
Sheridick Cook	Hiram Neff
Chauncey Reynolds	Orrin Russell
Henry Shook	Augustus H Smith
Jeremiah Scanlan	John Currigan
Robert Bowland	

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

72d Infantry.	
Charles H Lightner	

GREEN SPRINGS.

55th Infantry.	
Alonzo Corser	

COUNTY AT LARGE.

72d Infantry.	
Alpheus B Putman	Abraham Eldridge
Samuel Souza	Jackson Gossard
Daniel A Sayder	William Bates
Francis M Keenan	Samuel Boor
Albert H Campbell	William Donnells
Isaiah Frantz	Edward Kemmerling
Jacob Martin	John Whitmore
Jacob C Whitmore	Charles Woodroute
Henry K. Hurlbut	John Q Moses
67th Infantry.	
Thomas Dumas	
25th Infantry.	
Henry Burnup	Frederick Gilyer
John Lary	Peter Molyett

* This man's last name is not given on the muster-in roll.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, SANDUSKY COUNTY, OHIO,
FREMONT, Jan. 16th, 1865.

Township Trustees, and all others who are interested, are hereby requested to preserve the above List for reference. No certificates will be sent from this Office without compensation. OSCAR BALL,
3w1 Auditor.

The Last Chance!

RECRUITS WANTED FOR THE

188th Reg. O. V. I.

YOU WIL BE DRAFTED on the 15th February. Now is the time to enlist in a New Regiment, now organizing at Camp Chase, for ONE YEAR'S service.

☞ Highest Bounties paid.

Apply to J. L. GREENE, JR.,
Lieut. and Recruiting Officer.

Office—At J. L. Greene & Son's Law Office.

Fremont, Jan. 20, 1865. 3tf

LETTERS remaining unclaimed in the Post Office at Fremont, State of Ohio, on the 19th day of January, 1865.

Allen J C	Martin Mary Mrs
Allord & Son	McCord Barney
Aiken William	Overmire Ludwig
Babcock Willie Miss	Overmire Lewis
Bowman Louisa Miss	Parish T D
Bibe Stephen	Patterson Wm
Bloke Leander	Peterson T B
Baker Abram	Paule Charles
Close Henry	Paumer Mary Miss
Conger Michael Rev	Pfiieder Fred
Darling C	Roush Mary Miss
Everett Sarah Mrs	Risley Francis Miss
Eisenhour J A	Riche Jacob
Egner George	Smith Porter
Fry Fanny R Miss	Smith Matilda A Mrs
Fisher F	Smith L Mrs
Fountain Lewis	Smith Hattie Mrs
Ghret C Mrs	Shultz Emma Miss
Garn Sarah Mrs	Scott James
Gurge Caroline Miss	Shively Daniel 3
Gallagher Jane Mrs	Shannon Martha J
Hursh G W	Strouse D L
Hull Elina Miss	Shively S
Huffman Ben	Sting Jacob
Hetrick P	Turner