

Union Ticket.

For Governor, Hon. JOHN BROUGH. For Lieut. Governor, Col. CHARLES ANDERSON. For Auditor of State, Col. JAMES H. GODMAN. For Supreme Judge, HOCKING H. HUNTER. For State Treasurer, G. VOLNEY DORSEY. For Board of Public Works, Capt. JAMES M. BARRIERE.

The Union voters of Gallia county! The State ticket for which you will be called upon to vote on the 23d Tuesday of October next, you will find at the head of this column. The best men of the State have been placed upon it without regard to their previous political views. The only question asked or required to be answered was, Is he a sound, unconditional Union man, capable and honest? This answered affirmatively, all else was passed by as unworthy of note.

Of JACK BROWN, as he is familiarly termed, it is needless to say anything. A life-long Democrat of the strictest sect, no loyal war Democrat will fail to give him his vote. His sterling honesty, talent, and administrative capacity, all vouch for by a long and active participation in the public affairs of the State, will surely satisfy any Union man of the Republican party. His name is a tower of strength. It has terrified the Vallandighamers, or made them ashamed of their conscript candidate. Jack Brough against Vallandigham. Democrats, can you hesitate which of the two to choose?

For Lieut. Governor you have Col. CHARLES ANDERSON, formerly a Democrat also, but now an uncompromising Union man, the fearless champion of the people's rights, not only in word, but with the sword. He has braved the foe on the field of battle. He has shed his blood in defense of our homes and firesides. Veterans of old Gallia, between Col. Anderson, the brave and heroic soldier, and George E. Pugh, the pusillanimous advocate of treason, you will not take long to decide.

For State Treasurer, the present efficient incumbent, G. VOLNEY DORSEY, has been nominated. He is a war Democrat of the sternest, most unflinching kind. Proverbial for honesty, capacity, and loyalty, his name is a tower of strength, and the unanimity with which he has been chosen is a proof of the hold he has upon the hearts of the people.

For Supreme Judge, the name of HOCKING HUNTER has been presented. A lawyer of long standing, fine legal attainments, and incompatible integrity, he will be an honor to the Supreme bench of the State. Against him the enemy design to run one Van Trump, who has lately attained a little notoriety as the Common Pleas Judge who has busied himself so much in the cases of Dr. Olds vs Gov. Tod. At one time a whig, then a Free Soiler, then the very high priest of Know-Nothingism, and finally a Democrat of the copperhead stripe, he has shown himself the weak time serving politician, without ability, learning, or integrity to qualify him for the office of even a common Pleas Judge, but at the same time well worthy of being placed on the ticket with Vallandigham and Pugh! Between HOCKING HUNTER and P. Van Trump no honest man can long hesitate to make up an opinion.

For Auditor of State, JAMES S. GODMAN, late of the 4th Reg. O. V., is presented for your consideration. Disabled by severe wounds received in the service, from any longer continuing therein, or gaining a livelihood in civil life, this gallant soldier is entitled to receive at your hands this testimonial of your gratitude for his distinguished services in the field. Eminently qualified to perform the duties of the office, it will be the pleasure of every loyal man to signify his high appreciation of this gallant soldier's labors, especially in view of the fact that his opponent, W. Hubbard, has carefully guarded himself from any danger resulting from the war. Friend of the soldier, you will not fail to cast your votes for James S. Godman.

For Board of Public Works, JOHN M. BARRIERE will claim your suffrages. He too has been in the service, and lost an arm. Devoted to his country and her cause, no man with a spark of loyalty or gratitude will be found voting against the old soldier. Copperheads and butterknives, who vote neither men

nor money for this war, will not likely vote for any man who has taken part in it. J. H. Weston, sound in limb, and who has hitherto taken good care to keep a respectful distance from the cause, will receive their suffrages to a man, simply on account of his demerit. But the truly loyal of all parties will remember the old soldier, and when the day of voting comes round will not suffer him to fall behind his ticket.

We have thus given you a brief and imperfect sketch of the men for whom you will be expected to vote. During the campaign we expect to make you fully acquainted with all. Every voter must be gotten out. The majority against Vallandigham, must be so decisive as forever to squelch copperhead democracy in Ohio. The question is not, shall it be beaten? for surely will. How large shall the majority of loyalty over treason be? is the true point at issue. The moral effect is what we need. The rebels are now congratulating themselves on the efforts of the 200,000 Democrats of Ohio in their behalf. Let us show them how futile these efforts are, when the people are thoroughly roused to a knowledge of the fact that, there is no difference between the copperhead democracy of Ohio, and the rattle snake democracy of South Carolina, or if any, the latter is the least dangerous.

Gov. Tod has authority to raise one regiment of colored troops in Ohio. One or two companies might easily be raised in Gallia county. A great many applications have been made to the military Committee of Gallia county, for authority to recruit colored soldiers. No doubt this will be given. This county can furnish a regiment of as fine colored troops as can be found in the State. We believe it will be done if the right kind of men be placed in command. The Committee should use the utmost caution in selecting the officers, so as to guard against placing power in the hands of petty tyrants who have yet to learn that "a negro has some rights which a white man is bound to respect" when under arms, and fighting in defense of our country. The government places them on equal footing with white troops as to clothing and rations, arms, pay, &c., and if they do their duty as brave soldiers they should be treated as such.

To the colored men of Gallia county we would say, the opportunity now offered you, is one of the utmost importance to your race. An opportunity is afforded you to relieve yourselves in a measure of that degradation to which a false sense of justice on part of the white race has hitherto doomed you. This was owing more to the baneful influence of the slave-power, than any inherent natural prejudice. Your race has groined in anguish under the iron rod of the slaveholder. The fetters are at last broken. Your chains have fallen off, not of your own will or power, but through the blind fatuity of your oppressors. The day of retribution is at hand. Strike whilst the opportunity lasts. Show yourselves men, able and willing to defend your rights to the last extremity. Fly to arms, not only to protect your own firesides, but to give freedom to your fellow men.

If by remaining supinely at home, taking no part in this gigantic war for the rights of the human race, without regard to color, you show yourselves only fitted to be slaves, you must not hereafter complain, if the white race take you at your word, and suffer you to fall back into that bondage from which you might have escaped by a prompt and hearty response to the call of your country. Turn out manfully, and show to the world how false the position you have been forced to occupy, is, to your nature and capacity. Let it be seen that you are not only worthy of being placed on the ticket with Vallandigham and Pugh! Between HOCKING HUNTER and P. Van Trump no honest man can long hesitate to make up an opinion.

For Auditor of State, JAMES S. GODMAN, late of the 4th Reg. O. V., is presented for your consideration. Disabled by severe wounds received in the service, from any longer continuing therein, or gaining a livelihood in civil life, this gallant soldier is entitled to receive at your hands this testimonial of your gratitude for his distinguished services in the field. Eminently qualified to perform the duties of the office, it will be the pleasure of every loyal man to signify his high appreciation of this gallant soldier's labors, especially in view of the fact that his opponent, W. Hubbard, has carefully guarded himself from any danger resulting from the war. Friend of the soldier, you will not fail to cast your votes for James S. Godman.

For Board of Public Works, JOHN M. BARRIERE will claim your suffrages. He too has been in the service, and lost an arm. Devoted to his country and her cause, no man with a spark of loyalty or gratitude will be found voting against the old soldier. Copperheads and butterknives, who vote neither men

The Union Convention which assembled at Columbus on the 17th inst., in point of numbers has never been equalled in Ohio. Many competent judges computed the number of persons in attendance at 40,000. We deem 25,000 as being far below the real number. Every county in the State was fully represented by men who seemed anxious only for the good of their country. Venerable grey-haired men, who for years past have taken little or no part in such conventions, were present in crowds. Middle-aged men, whose appearance indicated wealth, refinement, and intelligence, in great numbers, were also present. Young America, ardent and enthusiastic filled up the ranks, and all together, made up such a host of loyal, devoted Union men, as would gladden the hearts of all but traitors and sympathizers.

On Tuesday evening previous, the vast assembly were addressed by Gen. S. F. Cary, and B. F. Stanton. On Wednesday morning at an early hour, speaking commenced at the State House, and continued almost without intermission until 10 o'clock at night. Some of the most able men of the State addressed the vast multitude from different stands, to whom the greatest attention was paid to the last moment. The ticket nominated, which we place at the must-head-to-day, was most enthusiastically ratified by the masses, nor was there a dissenting voice heard at any time. A more harmonious, orderly Convention, we have never seen. Not a single accident or unpleasant incident, occurred during the session.

Opposition to the enrolment laws manifested itself in Ohio, as well as in other loyal States. Blood has been already shed, and where it will stop is hard to conjecture. This is a very solemn matter, and one which the Government should meet promptly, and punish with the utmost severity. The officers of the enrolment are either acting in pursuance of law, or they are not. If they are, then the protection of law should be afforded them at all hazards. The man who kills an enrolling officer when in the line of his duty, is guilty of murder, and should suffer the penalty of the crime. Whilst this must be so, there is one other consideration not to be overlooked. The blood already shed does not fall merely on the ignorant and malicious people of Holmes county. They are only acting upon the instigations of such men as Vallandigham, Pugh, Olds, Cox & Co., and of such sheets as the Cincinnati Enquirer, Columbus Crisis, Dayton Empire, &c. They, as the orators and writers of the Democratic party, are strictly chargeable with this great violation of law. They are the real murderers. They have openly advised resistance to the enrolment laws. They have steadily denounced the war, as waged only on behalf of the negro. They have by secret organizations, in barns and out-of-the-way places, bound men under oath to resist the draft. They have inflamed the evil passions of bad men by violent and fanatical harangues, all calculated to bring about a civil war in the North, and ultimately dissolve this Union. They studiously refrain from any reflections upon the course of traitors in arms against the Government. They carefully misrepresent and falsify every act of the Government tending to sustain itself, into a violation of the rights of a State. These, and many other things they do, under the garb of Democracy. The result of such teachings can only end in blood. It is daily manifesting itself in the North, and the fruits of it may yet become more fearful, unless the Government lays bare its arm, and treats these assassins as they deserve. Mercy to them is cruelty to loyal men. And yet, it is not the ignorant and vicious hordes whose passions are thus inflamed that most deserve punishment, but such men as the present candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the Copperheads of Ohio, Vallandigham and Pugh. They are the real criminals, and history will so accord it.

A lot of copperheads returning home from the late Convention were obliged to pass Camp Chase. One of them more valiant than discreet, cheered for Vallandigham. Our boys, obliged the whole party to alight, kneel down on the road and take an oath not only to support the constitution, but not to vote for Vallandigham, all of which the copperheads did, and went on their way, rejoiced to get off so easily. Harranging for Vallandigham is not a healthy pursuit in presence of our brave soldiers. Why?

A Soldier boy informed us he intended voting a Vallandigham ballot. Being urged to explain why he should vote for a man, who boasted that he had never voted for soldiers or money to pay them—he quietly opened his cartridge-box and produced a cartridge with a bullet attached. The explanation was satisfactory.

The following are the resolutions which were adopted and great enthusiasm by the Union Convention, which met at Columbus on Wednesday last:

Resolved, That the calamities of the present rebellion have been brought upon this nation by the infamous doctrines of nullification and Secession, promulgated by Calhoun and denounced by General Jackson in 1832, and reiterated by the Convention held in the city of Columbus on the 11th inst. We denounce them as incompatible with the unity, integrity, power and glory of the American Republic.

Resolved, That the war must go on with the utmost vigor, till the authority of the National Government is re-established, and the old flag floats again securely and triumphantly over every State and territory of the Union.

Resolved, That in the present exigencies of the Republic, we lay aside personal preferences and prejudices, and henceforth till the war is ended will draw no party line, but the great line between those who sustain the Government and those who oppose it—between those who rejoice in the triumph of our arms and those who rejoice in the triumph of the enemy.

Resolved, That the immortal honor and gratitude are due to our brave and patriotic soldiers in the field, and everlasting shame and disgrace to any citizen or party who withholds it; that, sympathizing with the army in its hardships, and proud of its gallantry, the lovers of the Union will stand by it, and will remember, aid and support those who are disabled, and the families of those who fall fighting for their country.

Resolved, That confiding in the honesty, patriotism and good sense of the President, we pledge to him our support of his earnest efforts to put down the rebellion.

Resolved, That the present Governor, David Tod, is an honest, able public servant, and that his official conduct deserves and receives the approbation of all loyal people.

The Gallia Military Committee have made no recommendations for recruiting commissions for the six months' service, for the simple reason that they understand their business, and as the following dispatch will more clearly show:

COLUMBUS, OHIO, June 17. The following is a copy of a dispatch this moment received from the Secretary of War:

Gov. Tod: The men who volunteer under the President's recent proclamation will remain liable to enrolment and draft, but if drafted they will receive credit for the time they serve under the special call.

Recruiting Commissions are not issued for the six months' service. All volunteers will proceed in squads to their camps of rendezvous, and there organize. The wishes of the men thus organized as to who shall be their officers will be respected.

DAVID TOD, Governor.

Religious service in the French Language, after the reformed church of France, will take place on Sunday next, at half-past three o'clock precisely, in the Methodist Episcopal church, by Prof. B. Melchior.

A few days since a band of guerrillas, under Pete Everett, made a raid into Maysville, and stole considerable property, including horses, &c. For this they have paid dearly. On their retreat they were intercepted by portions of the 8th and 9th Michigan Cavalry, under Col. De Courcy, and the 10th Kentucky under the brave and dashing Major Foley. The rebels were thoroughly whipped, losing largely in men; having all their horses and a large amount of their Maysville plunder captured.

The Richmond Dispatch is ferocious over the recent successes of Stoneman's Cavalry. It says "nothing can be clearer than that these outlaws in uniform (Stoneman's Cavalry) should not be dealt with as soldiers or belligerents. To treat them, when captured, as ordinary prisoners, would be but to invite a repetition of similar outrages. As robbers, incendiaries and murderers, they come into our country, and as such they must be shot down, strung up, or set to work in our penitentiaries, like other thieves and assassins. If we fail to do so, we shall incur the contempt and ridicule of the whole world."

Capt Edward S. ALBRIGHT has been authorized to recruit a company for the Second Regiment of Heavy Artillery, and will enter upon the business soon as he can get his commission, which will be within a few days.

The illustrious A. G. Jenkins, paid a visit to the Dutch farmers of the old Keystone State the other day, and threw the whole State into a panic of the wildest magnitude. How a band of guerrillas such as run with Jenkins, could work their way through Maryland into the State of Pennsylvania, capture several of its thriving towns, take what they wished, stay as long as they chose, and get off unharmed, is a matter inexplicable to us at this distance. The country is thickly settled, the towns and villages populous, the roads in fine condition, yet a band of marauders travel through the whole in safety, and after frightening everybody in the State out of their senses, return unmolested with all the plunder they desired.

Jenkins has frequently been in sight of the Ohio river and may come again. But we do not believe it possible for him with his guerrillas to penetrate fifty miles into the State of Ohio, and a single man escape alive. The thing could not be done. Yet the citizens of Franklin county have twice tamely submitted to capture and the plunder of their property, without a single man striking a blow in their defence. They deserve to be robbed every week until they shall have acquired some degree of courage enough to fight for their homes and property.

Jenkins did the Union cause some service after all by his raid. He threw a damper on the Copperhead Convention about to assemble at Harrisburg, and forced Gov. Seymour of New York to declare himself for the war and against the Wood faction. This is something gained to the cause of human liberty. The loss sustained by the Dutch farmers of Franklin they can very easily sustain, nor will they receive much sympathy until "they screw their courage to the sticking point," and by timely concert of action, teach the invading foe the danger that awaits them. Had they busied themselves more in arming and fighting, and less in driving their stock to the mountains, or attempting to save their property by truckling to the rebels and tamely submitting to anything they chose to demand, they would at least have been entitled to the respect of the world.

As it is, they are the scorn and contempt of every brave man, and deserve to be invaded and robbed ad libitum.

Another History of the great Rebellion, by ORVILLE J. VICTOR, is in course of publication. Two volumes are already out, and the whole to be comprised in three. It is every where spoken of by the press, as superior to any now extant, and has received the endorsement of the leading men of the country—the President, the Governors, by the most eminent civilians, and by leading commanders in the Army and Navy.

The Boston Cultivator says of this work:

This history is to hold an even higher position of usefulness than any tame relation of facts could possibly entitle it to; for it is not only written in a fresh, vigorous, entertaining style, but it has the positive historical element in it, clearly unfolding in the light of a comprehensive knowledge of all the facts, impossible of being reached by any except a special student, all the tangling and difficult problems of partisan action, and laying before the reader a clear view of the moving causes of events which are but darkly understood, even by most who attempt to unravel them, but which in these pages lose all the mystery. We cannot entertain a doubt but that every subscriber will be forever gratified that he has such a valuable account, as this promises to be, of the second great struggle for the support of the Government, which the Vice-President of the so-called Southern Confederacy has admitted to be "one of the most beneficent the world has ever produced."

D. K. CHAPPELL of Cheshire, is the agent for Gallia, Meigs, Athens and Washington Counties. He is at present canvassing this county, and all who choose to subscribe, will very certainly get the worth of their money.

Several promotions have been made lately in the 91st O. V. Capt. CADOR has been promoted to Major, that office becoming vacant by the death of Maj. BLESSING. Lieut. S. F. NAAL of Co. A, has been made Capt. 2d Lieut. L. WILLIAMS, 1st Lieut; and 1st Sergeant E. E. EWING 2d Lieutenant. These appointments are all good, and well merited by the parties receiving them. Dr. R. NEWTON has been appointed Surgeon.

Lieut. JAR. DALE, of the 4th Virginia Vol. Infantry, reached here on Wednesday last. He was wounded at the battle of Vicksburg, taken prisoner, and paroled. Was in the doomed city about two weeks, saw and heard sufficient to convince him the city cannot hold out much longer. He was struck in the heel by a minnie ball, producing a painful but not dangerous wound. The gallant Lieutenant hopes to be able to return to duty shortly, for he is anxious to get even with the rebels. He brought with him a specimen of rebel bread, which is composed of cornmeal and beans.

The Union as it was, the Constitution as it is, Val for Governor of Ohio, death to negroes and abolitionists, and men as off. Them's mi platform. You see fellas, not mi profeshun; its a bore, as I said before. It is mine to teach the young and risin' generation to wank in the sequestered paths, and by the restin' gained lines of glorious democracy, for which I feel myself fully capable, I've cam to conclude that I won't run for offis gist yit, since ime to bee cheered out of all the corner or mi masterly retreats from yare plain, and the patriotick way I fort and bled for mi country last fall at Camp Herdorable. Wy last fall a feller gist came rite out in the Dispatch and see i lye, and see it was him. Perhaps hev bin laborin under some mentil hallucination of mind, and maybe it want me so much as I thought it was, in which last case I hope the gintleman won't be very mad, for I've suffered more horrors from that circumstance than awt the night mares in the world cud inflict. It has brung me into menny cornflicts, but I still survive. Furst or all, Charley he got mad at me for usin his name, and see hede black mi use and excommunicate me from the privat apartments of his commandous confidants. When I thot I had dun him a grate favor. He sed he did not want me to euple his usin with mine, and then what was worse, sum uther Charley thot I ment him, and he went in with that uther feller and writ a long letter about mee, and had it printed. I was vary sorry that such a misunderstanding should shoud ur arise, but I thot I wud tri sum tyme and xplain, which I wud ur dun long go, but ive bin directin my gigantic efforts to get the patriotick Val released from the van uv—uv a abolition despotism. For awt this i xpect to hev mi reward when Val is guberner or O. I think i can git to be Major Brigadier of the Meliaby, and then its go to town to borde whenever enny of them bores cum off. To ste hard crackers and rusty bacon dont sute me, if the soljers du hev it for a regular diet—its good nuff for them. You see ime gittin to be rite popilar in sum places—ile be awt rite when I get Val out of his trouble. Wy I was wakened along the other day, and sum little boyes cum rounn after me with some eggs, which they intended to present to me as a token of thare esteem, when I, in their haste they throwed them to me, pitched them to me, enny way to get them to me, and as trow as I live them eggs was rotten, but I reckon the boys didnt know that. They spild my close as well as my appetite for stin; but I thanked them in a nete and appropriate address fur thare good intensions, and told them ide give them stronger marks of mi gratitude when Val gits to be guberner. Now if any feller thinks it aint me thats duin awt these things, let him rite to the Dispatch and say ime a liar to his surtin knowledge for its him thats duin it.

Yours in tribulation,
HOME GUARDS.

The steamers between New York and New Orleans have heretofore refused to transmit the soldiers' mails except upon inadmissible terms, and seem to have tried to take advantage of the anxieties of the brave fellows to hear from home to demand exorbitant rates. General Banks in order to remove these selfish restrictions on personal correspondence has declared that no steamer from New York will be permitted to pass the quarantine station at New Orleans, without his special permission, unless it carries a mail or is a Government transport. This rule will compel the steamers to carry a mail, in order to avoid the vexatious delays of quarantine, and the result must be that letters will be transported at rates which the Government can afford to pay. We are glad that General Banks has thus checkmated the extortionists who would have deprived the soldiers of the Southern Mississippi army of all the comforts derived from hearing frequently of their loved ones at home.

General Rosecrans, it is stated, has ordered a "she rebel spy," who was condemned to be hung, to three years' confinement. This is more than the poor woman can bear.

The Volunteer Militia companies authorized to be raised in this county, are rapidly filling up, and doubtless will be completed this week. The artillery and two or three of the infantry companies, are about full.

WAR AND PEACE.—The last number of the London Army and Navy Gazette, in speaking of the war in America, says:

"War, like an iron band, binds the discordant factions of the North—say, and the jealous State autonomies of the South—together now, and it is only when the clash may be loosed by a deceitful armistice, called peace, the world can indeed see the furies at work, rending every member of the great Republic."

EAST TENNESSEANS TAKING THE OATH.—The Indianapolis Journal understands that two hundred and fifty of the East Tennesseans at that place have taken the oath of allegiance, and are ready to stand by the Government in putting down rebellion, North or South. Fifty have joined the Seventy-first Indiana, fifty the batteries, and one hundred and fifty the Fifth Tennessee Cavalry. After the oath was administered to them they gave three rousing cheers for the Union.

Mr. W. W. Kessinger, the enrolling officer, has been resisted in Scioto Township, and ordered off. Mr. Kessinger is a very offensive man, and has never been ultra in his views. We hope our county will not be disgraced by any more arrests; but the law will be enforced, if a whole division of the army has to be sent here for that purpose.—Jackson Standard.

Mr. W. W. Kessinger, the enrolling officer, has been resisted in Scioto Township, and ordered off. Mr. Kessinger is a very offensive man, and has never been ultra in his views. We hope our county will not be disgraced by any more arrests; but the law will be enforced, if a whole division of the army has to be sent here for that purpose.—Jackson Standard.

In a summary of Southern news appears an extract from the Richmond Enquirer relative to the great cavalry fight at Beverly Ford. The other Richmond papers contain further details of the rebel losses. The Sentinel says about 200 rebels were taken prisoners, and their killed and wounded "are supposed to reach several hundred. Some put the figures higher and some lower." The Dispatch states the number of killed, wounded and missing at 600. The Sentinel says: "Among our slain are Lieut. Colonel Hampton of General Hampton's brigade, and Colonel Saul Williams of the 2d North Carolina Regiment. Colonel Butler of South Carolina had his foot shot off, and has suffered. Gen. W. H. F. Lee received a painful but not dangerous flesh wound in the thigh. He came down yesterday to Col. Wickham in Hanover. Colonel A. W. Harman of the 12th Virginia Cavalry was wounded, but not seriously in the neck."

All the rebel organs claim a victory, but admit that their men were disgracefully surprised. The Examiner, the ablest and most candid paper in rebellion, says: "It is a victory over which few will exult. It resembles that other victory won at Kelley's Ford on the 17th of March. Both would have been well merited defeats if valor had not paid the price of conceit and carelessness."

NEGRO REGIMENT IN OHIO. COLUMBUS, O., June 17. The colored regiment ordered to be raised, will be for three years or during the war. The camp of rendezvous will be at Delaware; it is now in readiness to receive troops. The officers will all be white men. Applications for recruiting commissions must be accompanied by the recommendation of the Military Committee of the county in which the applicant resides. DAVID TOD, Governor.

REPRIEVE.—Michael Nash, a private in the Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who was to have been shot at Nashville on Monday for desertion, has been relieved by order of Major Gen. Rosecrans. The order for his reprieve was read to the prisoner about twenty minutes before the time appointed for his execution, and we need scarcely say that the poor fellow received it with infinite satisfaction. General Rosecrans was prayed for earnestly, and a thousand blessings invoked upon him. Poor Nash may yet have an opportunity of doing his cause some service.

PRESENCE OF MINE.—The famous Lord Chancellor, Sir Thomas Moore, once resided in Chelsea, and attached to his mansion was a gatehouse, according to the old fashion. From the top of this gatehouse a very pleasant and delightful prospect was obtained. His lordship was in the habit of recreating himself in this place with his little dog. It happened that an insane man got up the stairs on one occasion when his lordship was there, and coming to him cried, "Leap, Tom, leap," offering to throw him over the battlements. The Lord Chancellor was a feeble old man, and being in his robe, he was not able to make any effectual resistance; but having great presence of mind, said, "First let us throw this little dog over." "Pretty sport," said the Lord Chancellor; "go down, and bring him up, and try again." Whilst the mad man went down for the dog, his lordship made fast the door of the stairs, and called for help; and but for his ready wit he would in all probability have lost his life.

FIGHT AT MILLIKEN'S BEND.—A force of 2,500 rebels attacked our troops at Milliken's Bend, a few miles above Vicksburg, on Sunday, 7th inst. Our forces consisted of about 1,500, one-half negroes. The negroes were at first driven back in confusion, but when they found that no quarter was shown to their wounded who fell into rebel hands, they rallied and fought with great desperation, and the rebels were repulsed. A gunboat came to the aid of the Union troops. It is reported that our loss in killed amounted to 134, three-fourths negroes, the proportion of killed being large under the cry of no quarter. The rebels left 100 dead on the field.

PROTECTION TO COLORED SOLDIERS.—Colored soldiers will be protected under the war code adopted for the conduct of the National Army. This code declares that as soon as a man is armed by a sovereign Government, and takes the soldier's oath of fidelity, he is a belligerent, and his acts of war are not individual offenses. The law of nations knows of no distinction of color, and if an enemy of the United States should enslave and sell any captured persons of our armies, it would be a case for the severest retaliation, if not remedied upon complaint. The United States can not retaliate by enslavement; therefore, death must be the retaliation for this crime against the law of nations.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD!—William Tissue Esq., father of the young man who was shot by Samuel Wheatstone at Hamden, offers \$300 reward for the arrest of Wheatstone. He is 37 years of age, dark set, five feet ten inches high dark sandy hair and whiskers, and drinks hard.—Jackson Standard.

Mr. W. W. Kessinger, the enrolling officer, has been resisted in Scioto Township, and ordered off. Mr. Kessinger is a very offensive man, and has never been ultra in his views. We hope our county will not be disgraced by any more arrests; but the law will be enforced, if a whole division of the army has to be sent here for that purpose.—Jackson Standard.

Mr. W. W. Kessinger, the enrolling officer, has been resisted in Scioto Township, and ordered off. Mr. Kessinger is a very offensive man, and has never been ultra in his views. We hope our county will not be disgraced by any more arrests; but the law will be enforced, if a whole division of the army has to be sent here for that purpose.—Jackson Standard.