

The Jeffersonian Democrat

JULIUS O. CONVERSE, Editor. CHARDON, OHIO, FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1864.

For President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President, ANDREW JOHNSON, OF TENNESSEE.

THE UNION STATE TICKET.

Supreme Judges, LUTHER DAY, of Portage.

To Fill Vacancies, WILLIAM WHITE, of Clarke.

Secretaries of State, HORACE WILDER, of Ashland.

Attorney General, WM. HENRY SMITH, of Hamilton.

W. P. RICHARDSON, of Monroe.

Commissioner of the Treasury, MONSIEUR BRALEY, of Fulton.

Board of Public Works, PHILIP HERRING, of Ashtabula.

James Moore, of Colerain.

Resignation of Secretary Chase.

The country was startled last week, by the announcement of the resignation of Secretary Chase, and the nomination of Ex-Gov. Tod as his successor.

Gold rose still higher in consequence, and, in some quarters, the greatest excitement prevailed.

While the question was yet unsettled, Mr. Tod very sensibly declined the nomination.

Senator Fessenden, of Maine, was afterwards nominated and confirmed as Mr. Chase's successor, and has entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

Speculations in regard to the cause of Mr. Chase's resignation, are numerous and diverse, some of which we publish in another column.

The nomination of Senator Fessenden, under the circumstances, is deemed a wise one, though there is a very general, if not a universal, feeling of regret that anything should occur, to deprive the Administration, at this critical juncture, of the unequalled financial ability of Mr. Chase.

In the New York money market, on the 5th, gold was firmer, closing at \$241.

Communication from Ex-Secretary Chase.

The communication of Ex-Secretary of the Treasury, (Hon. S. P. Chase), which he sent to the committee on Ways and Means on the 29th of June, says the aggregate revenue from all sources for the year closing with the 30th ult., reached 242 million dollars.

The expenses, excluding two months' pay of the army, due July 18th, were 850 millions.

The amount in excess of the revenue is therefore 640 millions of dollars. Taking the highest amount estimated, and assuming that the miscellaneous receipts will reach \$25,000,000, the whole amount of revenue for next year cannot be set down at more than 318,000,000.

The expenditures are likely to reach \$350 millions, and 410 millions are to be raised by loans. The loan bill provides for only \$400,000,000, and that is the largest sum which in the judgment of Mr. Chase, can be reasonably attempted.

There remains then, \$22,000,000 to be provided for, and all considerations of public interest seem to him to require imperatively that they be raised by an increase of revenue.

He therefore proposed to raise the deficiency, believing that the changes proposed by him would produce in the difference between the rate on incomes by the old and new bill added to the tax of the current year \$1,500,000, tax on leaf tobacco, \$1,000,000 increase of tax on smoking and chewing tobacco, \$6,000,000 increase of tax on malt liquors, \$4,000,000 tax on dealers' sales \$5,000,000, tax on spirits on hand, \$5,000,000, and the amount not increased but brought from the next into current year \$2,000,000, making an aggregate of an actual or virtual increase of \$35,000,000.

New Territory of Montana—Expeditions.

Congress has organized a new Territory out of the eastern half of Idaho. It lies on the west of the Rocky Mountain range and embraces the valley of the Yellowstone, and numerous tributaries of the Upper Missouri. It is big enough for three or four States like Ohio, and will rapidly fill up with people, provided the partially explored mining resources prove as rich as anticipated.

A large immigration is settling that way this season, and a long train of emigrants will leave Minnesota early in July, under the guard and guidance of Captain Fisk, who has made two successful expeditions to the territory now comprised in Idaho and Montana. One train is already on the frontier, waiting the Government escort, and the train about to start will unite with it at Fort Ridgely. The route through the Indian country will be over ground previously scouted by the troops under General Sully, and General Pope will furnish the Fisk expedition with a sufficient military escort. On the 8th of June, General Sully's column had reached Inkupah river, the point of departure from the waters of the Upper Minnesota river. Everything is progressing favorably. A rise of six feet had come down the Missouri, which will enable boats to ascend with supplies.

The officers of the new Territory of Montana are Sidney Egiton, of Ohio, Governor; H. P. Torrey, of Maine, Secretary; Amos Giddings, of Connecticut, and Lorenzo P. Williston, of Dakota, Associate Justices; Cornelius N. Buck, of Minnesota, United States Marshal, and Edward Noakley, of Iowa, United States Attorney.

Cincinnati is isolated from the map. The contest between the patient race which has fought so long and heroically against the Roussians, has ended in capitulation of Vradar, their last stronghold. The people are now seeking an asylum in Turkey. They arrive in a state of great destitution. The Sultan has given \$250,000 from his private purse for their relief.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, July 1st, 1864.

Secretary Chase's resignation—the Committee on Finance, to whom it was referred, declined to accept it—Ex-Gov. Tod nominated to succeed Mr. Chase—the Senate in Executive Session—Tod declines to accept—rumors and speculations—Tariff Bill, and Commutation clause of Enrollment Act—All quiet on the Potomac.

The city was very greatly excited yesterday, over the reported resignation of Mr. Chase, as Secretary of the Treasury, and so skeptical, indeed, were his friends upon the subject, that, though the report originated in a highly authentic quarter, and no evidence of its incorrectness could be discovered, it was not until after the Senate convened, and in a message the report was verified by the President, and his successor nominated to that body for confirmation, were their doubts removed.

The Senate went into Executive session at once, and the subject was referred to the Committee on Finance, who reported adversely to the acceptance. Ex-Gov. Tod, of Ohio, was Mr. Lincoln's nominee to fill the vacancy in the Cabinet, but he declines the appointment, and thus the question stands in statu quo until a selection is made by Mr. Lincoln, with Mr. Harris acting Secretary ad interim.

This action of Mr. Chase has taken every one by surprise. The Cabinet itself, Congress, the needs of business, in fact, all, and a thousand and one reasons are given for the step, the most plausible of which I find to be a misunderstanding between him and the President, relative to appointments, the principal one, undoubtedly, being that of Mr. Field, as the successor of Mr. Cress, Sub-Treasurer of New York. I am thoroughly satisfied that, whatever else the immediate cause may be, no want of confidence in the success of Mr. Chase's financial administration, or entire endorsement of his policy by the President, could have influenced the resignation. Speculation is rife, and regret general among the friends of the Administration, that the Cabinet could not have remained a unit and unchanged, and Mr. Chase's great financial abilities preserved to the end, at least, of Mr. Lincoln's present term.

Robert J. Walker, Hon. Thos. Corwin, Mr. Cress, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, and numerous other names are spoken of, as probable to succeed to the Treasury.

The Tariff Bill was signed yesterday, by the President, and goes into effect as statute law to day, and will, no doubt, as is contemplated by Congress, greatly enhance the receipts into the Treasury. Congress finally passed the act receiving the commutation clause in the Enrollment Act. It has been signed by the President, and is operating practically, and must prove beneficial in its effects, bringing into the field thousands of men in lieu of dollars, which are wanted under this act, and not money.

Perfect quiet reigns with the Army of the Potomac, and the boys are recuperating rapidly from the wear and tear effects of long marches and battles. But little picket firing, since the 28th, has occurred, and that unaccompanied by artillery. The supposition is that Lee has sent Bull against Hunter up the Valley, which, if true, must have greatly weakened him in our front, and of which advantage Grant will not be slow in availing himself. A. B. B.

Another Rebel Raid.

HARRISBURG, July 4—Midnight. Yesterday morning at six o'clock, Sigel was attacked at Lees town and Darkville, Va., by a large force of the enemy, said to be under Early and Ransom, and driven from his position with a slight loss.

Sigel says there were 2,600 cavalry; the number of infantry is not known.

A dispatch just received by the Government says, 15 rebel cavalrymen were seen within five miles of Hagerstown this afternoon.

Other reports considered reliable, say, there are no rebels this side the Potomac. The object of the enemy is to advance as far as possible into Pennsylvania and steal horses and provisions.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 4. The latest information is, that a cavalry force had crossed at Falling Waters, and the main body was within three miles of Williamsport, numbering, it is said, six thousand.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5. The Enquirer publishes a special dispatch from Gettysburg, 4th, stating that there is much excitement there and in the country south of Harrisburg, in consequence of the rumors that a large body of rebels are making a raid on Maryland and southern Pennsylvania, and had already crossed the Potomac.

The following was received from the headquarters of General Couch:

BALTIMORE, July 5—9 P. M. Little information is here about the raid in Maryland up to this evening. The rebels had not occupied Dagers town nor Frederick. General Wallace went down this morning to take command in person. The rebel force is believed here to be largely over estimated.

BALTIMORE, July 5—11 P. M. Later news has just reached here. It says that the rebels had taken possession of Harper's Ferry to-day. Sigel had joined Max Weber, and holds Maryland Heights, which the rebels are now trying to take. Fighting was going on when our information left. Our forces will be able to hold the Heights. Many citizens arrived here to-day from Frederick and Hagerstown.

BALTIMORE, June 6.—The mail train from Sandy Hook, opposite Harper's Ferry, left this morning as usual.

Hunter's forces are rapidly arriving from the West, and will doubtless soon confront the rebels.

The enemy retains possession of the Virginia side of Harper's Ferry.

Sigel holds the opposite heights, and all indications seem to show that the enemy's force does not exceed six or eight thousand, and is on a plundering expedition.

Gen. Butler is said to be ascertaining, as rapidly as possible, how many of the negro troops were certainly murdered after having been captured in recent engagements with the enemy, so that man for man of the rebel prisoners in his hands will certainly be shot in retaliation. This shooting will be at the hands of negro troops.

Summary of News.

The President informs Governor Seymour, of New York, that a rebel force estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 strong has invaded Maryland and taken Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry, and are threatening other points. He states that the public safety requires a call upon the State Executives for a militia force to repel the invasion, and he calls upon New York for 12,000 militia as its quota for 100 days' service.

The Paris correspondent of the London Globe says: The Alabama made two attempts to board the Kearsarge, but her commander outmaneuvered Semmes, and finally sent a projectile right through the Alabama's boiler; then, seeing what had occurred, he brought all his guns to bear on the pirate in a concentrated broadside from starboard, and made a breach of four yards in length under her water mark, when she began to sink rapidly. Nine killed and twenty privates wounded. Semmes and a part of his crew were saved by the English yacht Deerhound.

The Senate, by a vote of 24 to 18, and the House, 89 to 29, passed a bill on Friday last, to repeal the act prohibiting certain sales of gold and foreign exchange, commonly known as the gold bill. The act was one of the shortest lived ever on the statute book.

Members of Congress, and other high officers of the Government, not liable to military duty, have already put into the army representative recruits, in accordance with the recent circular from the Provost-Marshal-General. Several ladies, it is said, have followed the patriotic example.

There has been a terrible fire at Saratoga Springs, destroying the four hotels, the Water Cure, and, of course, many other buildings.

Mr. Bowler, a prominent Railroad manager of Cincinnati, was killed on the 4th, by being run over by an omnibus. But a few days since a prominent lawyer, of Baltimore, was killed, while going in an omnibus to the depot in Baltimore.

Congress sat all night on Saturday, and then adjourned until Monday. On Monday Congress sat until midnight, and then adjourned finally.

Hon. Josiah Quincy died July 1st, at his country seat in Quincy, near Boston, aged 92 years. Aside from the infirmities of extreme age he was in good health, and rode out on the day before his death.

General Fremont and wife arrived in Boston, July 3d. It is understood that they will pass the summer at Nahant.

A Washington dispatch of the 5th says: Passengers on the mail boat Highland Light report, that day before yesterday conditional surrender of Petersburg, but the answer was not known at City Point when that steamer left. It was believed, if the demand was not complied with, that a reasonable time would be allowed for the removal of women and children before the town would be attacked. They also say that appearance indicated lively work.

Gov. Curtin, of Penn., in obedience to a call of the President, has issued a proclamation calling for 12,000 100 days' men.

The Senate, on the 29th ult., voted, by 27 to 6, that Messrs. Fishback and Baxter, professing to represent the State of Arkansas in the United States Senate, are not entitled to seats in that body.

The House has taken one step forward by voting in concurrence with the Senate, that hereafter no witness shall be excluded from the United States Courts on account of color.

A recent fire in Louisville destroyed about a million dollars worth of Government property. It is probable that the fire was incendiary.

An emigrant train, consisting of eleven cars, went over Beloit Bridge, near Montreal, Canada East, on Wednesday morning of last week, with 354 emigrants on board. One engineer went down with his engine, but escaped with slight injuries. The depth of the water where the injury happened is about ten feet. The number of bodies recovered from the ruins of the train, is 37; the number of wounded, 80.

Mr. John Clancy, a noted journalist and politician of New York City, and for a number of years past proprietor and editor of the New York Leader, died on Friday from the effects of a sun stroke, received at Lake Mahopac. Mr. Clancy belonged to the Tammany Democratic party, and had held the position of Councilman, Alderman and County Clerk. Through the efforts of the Tammany Society, he was brought over to the War Democracy.

Information has been received at Fort Smith, Ark., from the cavalry expedition recently sent southward from that place, that a rebel force 800 strong, under Col. Wells, was attacked on the 29th, at a point not mentioned, that all those not killed were captured, and sent prisoners to Little Rock, and that our loss was very slight.

The Tribune has the following, which it doubts:

WASHINGTON, July 5.—A dispatch went from here to New York this evening, at five o'clock, declaring that Petersburg was taken yesterday.

In New York, on the Fourth, there were some thirty fires from fireworks. Five large buildings, the Scotch Presbyterian Church on Woster street, and five dwellings on Grand street were destroyed, besides heavy damages to some ten other buildings, in the result of one fire. The gross loss is about 250,000.

Maryland is still south of the Arkansas river, 10 miles below Napoleon. His force consisted of his own brigade, Dockety's and Cable's brigades, and about 600 men, six or eight pieces of artillery. There is no rebel artillery between Arkansas and White rivers, and only three companies of guerrillas. The apprehended siege of Little Rock is much unimpaired.

At eleven o'clock, on the 5th, Fessenden entered upon his duties as Secretary of the Treasury. At noon Mr. Fessenden attended the Cabinet meeting.

James Brooks, editor of the New York Express, and member of Congress, in a letter from Washington, says: "Slavery carries with it its own punishment. It is a dead drag to the body politic. It is impossible for any community to prosper with it on its bosom. The affliction bears as heavily upon the master as the slave. It endangers the peace and happiness of the master, and robs the slave of his freedom and his birthright. As to property and the accumulation of property, it keeps the master in the rear of others in a like situation exempt from this evil, and thus depresses him when it depresses his servant. It is demonstrable, in my opinion, that that community of whites, taken as a whole, must be happier, more prosperous, and richer, where slavery is prohibited, than where it is allowed. Now, why does not Mr. Brooks vote as he speaks?"—N. Y. Tribune.

Secretary Chase's Resignation.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says: The true cause of the resignation of the Secretary of the Treasury, is contained in the following simple statement, which I derive from indisputable authority. In the appointment of a successor to Mr. Cress, Mr. Chase took the ground in a letter addressed to the President, that for the satisfactory conduct of his department, he required the appointment of his own subordinates. The President replied, dissenting from this view, and last night Mr. Chase sent in his resignation. To-day the matter was taken up in Cabinet council, and the Secretary's retirement was accepted.

During the afternoon the Senate Finance Committee waited on the President to endeavor to heal the breach, but Mr. Lincoln was immovable, and declared the separation irrevocable.

The New York Tribune's Washington correspondent says: It is well known that Mr. Chase has been restless of his connection with the Administration, and uneasy in his seat as a Cabinet officer, ever since Frank Blair's unfinished assault upon his official and personal reputation on the floor of the House.

It is also known that the selfish struggles for Mr. Cress's place in the New York Sub-Treasury, to which Mr. Chase felt bound to oppose himself, and in which it is said he received no aid, added to the vexations which made his office burdensome.

The National Intelligencer, of the 1st, says: It is known that yesterday was the termination of the fiscal year 1863-4, and Mr. Chase has therefore been able to close the administration of his office with the close of the year. It was supposed by many that he would have resigned his place in the Government on the restoration of Gen. Blair to command in the army, but it was repudiated by his friends that he could not with propriety do so at that time, when his official conduct was just put on trial before a Committee of Congress.

We believe we run no risk of misstatement when we say that this determination was brought about by a difference of opinion between the President and the Secretary with regard to the appointment of certain officers connected with the Treasury Department, and particularly of the leading financial officer of the Government in the city of New York, where the Secretary deemed it of special importance to secure the services of an officer who should be selected on the ground of financial qualifications rather than in deference to considerations of political interest.

The Washington Chronicle says: We know that Secretary Chase enjoys the confidence of the people to an unequalled degree; that his administration of the finances is regarded as evincing the highest statesmanship and financial ability, and his withdrawal would be esteemed a national calamity. That there should be a re-organization of the Cabinet, and the almost unanimous sentiment of the country avouches; and if such re-organization takes place, the radical anti-slavery sentiment of the country is entitled to emphatic recognition.

William Pitt Fessenden.

The New Secretary of the Treasury is son of the Hon. Samuel Fessenden, and was born at Bowdoin, N. H. October 18, 1806. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1823, and was admitted to the bar in 1827.

In 1829 he removed to Portland, Me., and in 1831 was elected to the State Legislature. The youngest member of that body, he gradually distinguished himself in a debate on the United States Bank. He rose rapidly in his profession, and in 1840, as the Whig candidate for Congress outran the strength of his party. In 1843 he was nominated for re-election, declined, preferring to return to the practice of his profession. In 1850 he was again elected to Congress, but through an error in the returns his seat was given to his competitor. He was a member of the National Convention which nominated General Harrison for the Presidency in 1840. He was also a member of the Convention of 1848, which nominated General Taylor, in which he supported the claims of Mr. Webster, and of the convention of 1852, which nominated Gen. Scott. In 1854, he was, as a Whig, elected to the United States Senate, and on the night of March 3d, made a strong and thrilling speech against the Nebraska bill which had a decided effect, and established his reputation at once as one of the ablest members of the Senate. In 1859 he was re-elected as United States Senator for six years, by the unanimous vote of his party, without the formality of a previous nomination, it being the first instance of the kind in the history of the State. Mr. Fessenden, as Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has had abundant experience, and has proved himself to be a thoroughly worthy and competent man.

The Enrollment Bill.

The Committees of Conference appointed by the Senate and House have had the disagreements of these two bodies under consideration, and have finally agreed upon a bill which, on Saturday, passed both the Senate and the House.

The features of the bill are substantially those already explained by the Leader, a few days since.

The commutation clause is repealed, and the President is required to give sixty days notice of a draft. Bounties, payable in semi-annual installments, are paid to volunteers, \$100 for one year, \$200 for two years, and \$300 for three years. Loyal States are allowed to recruit in all rebel States, with the exception of Tennessee, Arkansas and Louisiana. The bill was passed, because Senators and Representatives believed, that if the Government was not provided with means for filling up the army, anarchism might be the result.—Cleveland Leader.

The number of the Union prisoners who have been confined in the Libby Prison at Richmond since the beginning of the war, is estimated at ninety seven thousand. A great proportion of these have contracted diseases from which they will never fully recover, and many have died.

Assault Upon Kenesaw Mountain—The Battle of June 25th.

Through a special dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette, we have the following particulars of the assault of Gen. Sherman upon the center of the enemy's position on Kenesaw Mountain, on the 27th of June. All our preliminary movements were successful, but the main attack was repulsed, owing to the advantageous position of the rebels. They fought from behind strong defenses, and we lost heavily in officers and men. The dispatch is dated Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., June 25th, and says: On the evening of the 25th of June, Davis' division of Palmer's corps was moved around from the position it had occupied to one near the left of Harker's line. Corresponding changes were made in the arrangement of Dodge's and Logan's corps, so that the continuity of the line was unbroken. The change seemed significant of some active operations about to take place. The next day was Sunday, and very little was done by either army, but on that day the reason for the changes became evident. An assault was to be made on the enemy near the center of his line, which was at this time held by Harker's corps, Hood's corps being on the rebel left, Loring's on the right. In this assault Davis' division was to take a conspicuous part, as was Newton's division of Howard's corps.

Demonstrations were to be made upon the enemy's works all along the line, and Dodge and Logan were to drive the rebels from Kenesaw, and if possible occupy that mountain.

On the morning of the 27th, at 6 o'clock, Blair, upon our extreme left, moved forward to the left of Kenesaw, as if to make the rebels believe he designed turning their wing, and attacking the mountain in the rear. His men moved a considerable distance, encountering nothing but skirmishers. Dodge, on Blair's right, advanced a heavy force of skirmishers to within forty paces of the rebel rifle pits, where they halted, and threw up fortifications.

Dodge's advance was supported by the troops of Gresham's division, from Blair's corps, who always fought successfully with the enemy's skirmishers until the 22d of Indiana, being drawn into what seemed an ambuscade, lost heavily in killed, wounded and prisoners. Gen. Dodge sent up five additional regiments to protect the flanks of his line, and held on to his position. Logan's corps, on the right of Dodge's, had a severe fight. Promptly at the hour assigned, he moved out three of his brigades to assail the right flank of Howard's division, was on the left; Giles A. Smith's, of Morgan L. Smith's, and Lightburn's of the same division, on the right. These, advancing, scattered the enemy's skirmishers, and, pushing up the hill with great impetuosity, carried part of the rebel rifle-pits. Some of the retreating enemy were captured while attempting to retreat to a gorge which separates partly the right and left halves of Kenesaw. Still pressing forward, our troops arrived at the foot of perpendicular cliff, 30 feet high, from the crest of which the rebels formed in line of battle, poured forth a destructive fire, and rolled down stones upon the men. Seeing it impossible to scale these cliffs, our line halted, retired a short distance, and fortified on the extreme right. Cox's division, of Schofield's corps, attended to some rebel works on the sand town road, and occupied the drawing of the rebels beyond Harcell, and maintained some skirmishing with the enemy during the day, but it was on the center where the most desperate conflict took place.

Mitchell's and McCook's brigades, Davis' division, were formed into two columns, with a battalion from Harker's, Wagner's and Kimball's, of Newton's division. At a given signal Mitchell, McCook and Harker emerged from behind our own fortifications, and rushed towards the enemy with splendid courage and enthusiasm. They beat back the enemy's advance, carried the first line of works, and charged up to the first line of defenses. Wagner followed closely upon the left of Harker and Kimball. Upon the left of Wagner it seemed as though we would certainly break the rebel lines. The colors of several regiments were planted before the works, and some of our soldiers mounted the ramparts, but the death of Harker, and the wounding of McCook, the terrible destructive fire of both musketry and artillery poured into our columns, and the difficulty of deploying such long columns under such fire rendered it necessary to recall our men. Newton's troops returned to their original line. Davis' 2d Brigade threw up works between those they had carried and the main rebel line, and there remained. The whole contest lasted little more than an hour. We lost from 2,500 to 3,000 men, including many valuable officers.—As the enemy fought behind breastworks together, his loss was not great. Harker's heroism was admitted by all. Of the living Colonels, Mitchell and McCook greatly distinguished themselves. The army is not at all disabled by the shock, and has lost neither confidence nor courage.

Movement on Mobile.

There are indications of stirring news from Mobile. Most of the rebel troops collected for the defence of that city have been sent to Johnston and Lee, and the presence of General Canby on board the United States blockading squadron off Mobile, is portent of a contemplated land and naval attack on that city. Admiral Farragut, the hero of New Orleans, commands the fleet at Mobile, and we have iron-clads enough in the Mississippi to organize a formidable naval expedition in aid of Farragut, should an attack be meditated.

General Canby was recently in New Orleans, and issued peremptory orders to mount heavy guns on the works at Chalmette, and his visit to Farragut we trust, has mischief to the rebels in it.

An exchange gets off the following: "A neighbor says he's got a McClellan dog.—'How's that?' asked a friend. 'O, he's the devil in pursuit while the enemy flees—would drive him to the wall, to judge from his loud bark; but the moment the enemy turns at bay, he falls back for reinforcements.'"

THOMAS HYE, the well known ex-champion of the American prize ring, died of disease dreary. He was a native of New York, and 45 years of age.

Official from Secretary Stanton.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 3—9 A. M.

To Major Gen. Dix: The following telegram dated to-day, Marietta, Georgia, was received this evening from General Sherman, giving successful results of the flanking operations in progress some days ago: The movements on our right caused the enemy to evacuate. We occupied Kenesaw at daylight and Marietta at 8.30 A. M. Thomas is moving down the main road towards the Chattahoochee, and McPherson toward the mouth of the Micksapik, on the Sand town road. The cavalry is on the extreme flanks. Whether the enemy will halt this side of the Chattahoochee or not will soon be known.

Marietta is almost entirely abandoned by the inhabitants. More than a mile of railroad iron has been removed between the town and the foot of the Kenesaw.

A dispatch from General Grant's Headquarters, dated nine o'clock yesterday morning, gives the following results: Through General Wilson's operations, sixty miles of railroads have been thoroughly destroyed. The Danville road, General Wilson reports, could not be repaired in less than forty days, even if all the materials were on hand. He destroyed all the blacksmith shops where rails might be straightened, and all mills where sealings for sleepers could be sawed. Wilson brought in about 400 negroes and many horses and mules, which were gathered by his force. He reports the rebels slaughtered, without mercy, the negroes they took. Wilson's loss of property is a small wagon train used to carry ammunition.

His ambulance train and 12 cannon, horses of artillery and wagons were generally brought off. Of the cannon two were removed from the carriages, the wheels of which were broken and thrown into the water, and one other gun had been disabled by a rebel shot, breaking its trunnions before it was abandoned.

He estimates his loss at from 750 to 1,000 men, including those lost from Kauz's division.

A rebel force made its appearance near Martinsburg this morning, and were at last accounts destroying the railroad and advancing on Martinsburg.

The reports received are as yet too confused and conflicting to determine the magnitude of the force or the extent of its operations.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON.

Death of Hon. O. P. Brown.

Public and private sorrow thickened upon us. Daily we are reminded, hourly we are admonished, of the brevity of mortality, that it is not all of life to live.

The remorseless angel has again sought our midst. Hon. O. P. Brown died at noon on Saturday last, aged forty seven years. Like the calm and gentle breeze, that at the sunset hour fans and cools the heated brow, he fell asleep. Death came kindly, tenderly, and the sufferer was at rest.

It need hardly be stated that Judge Brown was one of our most prominent and able men. His death, though anticipated, and his illness, though sensibly foreseen, was felt, as the announcement was made, that he had lost a friend. Few men in any community possess in so large a degree the respect and regard of their fellows, as was the case in this instance. Generous, kindly and courteous, the deceased had won the social regard, drawing and his fearless and brave championship of the rights of man, which gave him strength and prestige in the political arena, commanded the respect as well as antagonism of his opponents. As a public man and a private citizen, upon the political platform, or in the line of professional life, Judge Brown avoided no responsibility, shrank from no duty, and his large heart and generous nature, the wrongs of mankind and of those who sought his professional counsel found the earnest and faithful champion and defender. A man of his strong characteristics could not pass along the life course without the creation of antagonisms, but with an instance of generous magnanimity have the beautiful words of Irving seemed so appropriate: "There is a voice from the tomb sweeter than song. There is a remembrance of the dead to which we turn even from the charms of the living. Oh, the grave! the grave! drawing every error—covers every defeat—extinguishes every resentment.—From its peaceful bosom spring none but fond regrets and peaceful recollections."

For months the deceased has languished and wasted with the most acute suffering.—Those who daily ministered to him, and those who occasionally stood by his bedside, bear witness of his heroism. He truly had his trust in the great Father of us all, and consecrated himself and his to the care of Him who smothered his dying pillow, and who, through the now-born faith and love of the Christian here, sustained his last hours and made death triumphant.—Ravenna Democrat.

Forney's Farewell with Breckinridge.

Mr. Forney, of the Philadelphia Press, thus speaks of his last interview with John C. Breckinridge: It was on the 6th of August, 1861, being the last day of the memorable called session which was assembled on the 4th day of July of that year, by Presidential proclamation. Widely as we had differed, our personal relations were unchanged. He knew soon sincerely that I was a Union man, and as 1858, he allowed Mr. Buchanan and the extreme South to force him into the support of Lecompton, and how reluctantly, I felt constrained to denounce him. In the called session he had led the opposition to Mr. Lincoln with vehement, unjust and unbecoming ability. And now he was going to Kentucky. "Good bye," he said, "Good bye." "No," I said, "not good bye, Breckinridge, but farewell. You will never again take your seat in the United States Senate. His second to be surprised, as he said: "What do you mean? I will undoubtedly return to my post to December." "No, my dear sir, you will follow your doctrine into the Confederate army; you will go there to show that you are with the enemies of your country. To which he answered, and, when he spoke the words, I think he was honest: "If I go over the line, it will be to bring back with me my runaway son, Cabell, who has gone into the other army wholly against my will; but we shall meet, if we live, in the winter." "I wish it could be so, my friend," was my reply; "but still I feel that your good-bye will be a long farewell."—And this was the last of John C. Breckinridge. His death to support the Constitution of the United States, like Hester Prynne's scarlet letter, bears an eternal reproach on the record of the Senator.—His word is with slavery and rebellion.

THINK not that baffled endeavors bear no fruit because they don't bear the particular fruits you sought and sighed for.

Old Moss and his Wonderful Dog.