Mews of the Week.

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THE WAR.

VIRGINIA.

At this writing the siege of Petersburg itill continues. When Gen. McClellan was incommand of the army of the Potomac, he undertook the capture of Richmond by sitting down before it and besieging it. Gen. Grant is pursuing a somewhat different course. He is moving now in such a way, as we believe, will render the capture of not only Richmond but Lee's army a comparatively easy task, when some preliminary matters are attended to. Grant is aiming to cut Lee and Richmond off from all connection with any other part of the Confederacy. To this end he has destroyed all the rail. roads leading to and from Richmond except stranger with Gen. Grant was the President, the Danville railroad, and it may be safely inferred that it will not be allowed to remain unmolested. Should Lee choose to fight an open battle with Grant, he will not be able to do as he did when he fought McClellan and others who have commanded the army of the Potomac-reinforce his army by rail. road from other parts of the Confederacy. This cutting of the railroad communication will help in another way to take Richmond and capture Lee's army. Should Lee elect to undergo a siege in Richmond or Petersburg, he will soon find himself short of provisions, with no available means of obtaining them. It will be evident to every thinking man that when these preliminaries are settled, the capture of the enemy and his capital will be but a matter of time, and Grant will have little else to do, than sit down before Richmond and wait until the rebels get thoroughly hungry. By this means also thousands of valuable lives will be saved.

But little has been done during the past week, besides the execution of important movements. A movement has been going on the entire week, the details of which has not yet reached us. It is thought that the more close investure of Petersburg is the ob. ject in view. In our last issue we alluded to the fact that much of the fighting up to that time at Petersburg had been done by the 18th corps in which were a number of colored soldiers who behaved with great gallantry. Gen. Smith commanding that corps has since issued a congratulatory order, in which he compliments the colored troops highly, we give

Gen. Baldy Smith's Congratulation to the Eighteenth Army Corps.

TO THE 18TH ARMY CORFS: The General commanding desires to express to his command his appreciation of the soldierly qualities which have been displayed during the campaign of the last seventeen days. Within that time they have been constantly called upon to undergo all the hardships of the soldier's life, and be exposed to all his dangers. Marches under a hot sun have ended in severe battles, and after the battle watchful nights in the trenches gallantly taken from the enemy.

But the crowning point of the honor they are entitled to has been won since the morn-ing of the 15th inst., when a series of earthworks on most commanding positions and of forheld, and the trophies remain in our hands.

with their sixty guns to make the plain too as one of the most intelligent and cool ob-hot for us, and, thinking they had done sc, servers that have studied the war, as well as advanced their line to occupy our works. they were stupendously mistaken.

President Lincoln Visits the Army. During the early part of the week, Presi-

dent Lincoln paid a visit to the headquar-ters of the Army of the Potomac. He returned from his visit to the front, satisfied with the condition of things, and confirmed in his confidence in Grants's extraordinary qualities as a commander. Mr. Lincoln was accompanied by Capt. Fox, Assistant Secre-tary of the Navy, and Col. Chadwick, of .Willard's who acted as chief caterer of the Presidential party. He was received at City Point by Gen. Grant, and conducted to the Lieutenant-General's headquarters. After partaking of refreshments, the President and Capt. Fox, accompanied by Gen. Grant army, under date of June 19th, says: The rode out to the front, a distance of ten miles. enemy evacuated their stronghold on Kene-Mr. Lincoln, en route to the front, passed the colored troops in review. As soon as the fact was made known that the tall they began to cheer. Demonstrations of curiosity and joy were manifested all along the lines. The party halted at our advance works before Petersburg, where the Presi-dent had a fine view of the city. As this visit was in the midst of active operations, the Commander-in-Chief did not visit the several corps of the Army of the Potomac. On Wednesday the President and party visited Gen. Butler's headquarters, and under escort of the General and staff rode to the extreme right of his lines, near Farrar's Island, on the James River, and within sight and good range of a rebel battery only 1,900 yards off. This battery is on the south side of the James, just above the obstructions placed in the river by order of

Gen. Grant. On Tuesday this battery opened upon our extreme right, without doing any damage, when one of the monitors lying near the ob structions replied with a 15-inch Dahlgren, and dismounted or silenced every gun in it. One or two of the rebel rams plying on the James River, for the protection of Richmond came down on Tuesday as far as the vicinity of Dutch Gap and threw some shells overland, but they fell harmless. The rams are afraid to round the bend of Farrar Island, fearing the 15-inch Dahlgrens on our monitors lying just below the obstructions. The President found and left Gen. Grant

How we Failed to Take Petersburg.

The following is given by a correspondent of the New York Times, as a reason for the way, and a correspondent justly remarks failure to take Petersburg, during the first that where such troops as the 15th and 19th movement against that city :

When early on Wednesday morning, the 15th, the Second Corps had effected the passage of the James River at Windmill Point, Gen. Hancock was met by a dispatch from the Barlow's and Gibbon's-pretty heavily also commanding General, directing him that, if in killed and wounded. The 6th Corps, commanding General, directing him that, if provisions had arrived, he should ration his Just at this time he received information, etts was halted, and marched to the support seemingly reliable, and conveyed, I believe, of the 2d. Re-enforcements were brought by an engineer officer who had just come up up also from the 5th, then holding the left from the poontoon bridge, to the effect that the transports had arrived with supplies. This fact Gen. Hancock communicated to the commanding General, stating that he would soon begin issuing rations, and would then move forward as directed.

The information proved to be a mistakea lamentable mistake-the transports had not arrived. Yet this simple error caused a delay in the movement of Hancock's corps of five hours and a half. His column joined Gen. Smith's troops at 1 o'clock on the morning of Thursday. But had he been up earlier by the difference noted of five and a half hours, he would have reached the front midable strength have been carried with all the guns and materials of war of the enemy, including prisoners and colors. The works have all been made his attack !

Thursday morning revealed a new actor on This victory is all the more important to the stage a new element introduced into the us as the troops have never been regularly problem. While our troops were coming upduorganized in camps where time has been given | ring the night, Beauregard also came up, and them to learn the discipline necessary for the reconnoissance of Thursday morning de a well organized corps d'armec, but they have veloped him in fore in a line hastily thrown up during the night, and a little closer to the town, but still strong enough to check our advance. The militia was relieved —Beauregard's force, numbering thirty thousand men, and reinforced by the addition of Bushrod Johnson's command, took their places. Men of very different mettle these, from the crude soldiers to whom the

one of the most truthful of men. He has answered the questions of anxious inquirers about the situation of Petersburg, to the effect that Lee's force is not more than twothirds of Grant's; that our losses last week in the movement toward the Weldon Road vere militarily unimportant, and that Grant had his hand on Lee's throat, and would keep nis hold till he strangled him to death. He gives to all the assurance of our final and conclusive success. Among the striking facts which Mr. Dana has mentioned is that we have at this moment 51,000 of the rebel soldiers prisoners in our hands in the Capital.

Evacuation of Kenesaw Mountain.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune. writing from the headquarters of Sherman's saw Mountain just before daylight this morning, to the great astonishment of our troops, who expected and were prepared for a most desperate battle at this point. As soon as the retreat was discovered, Gen. Sherman ordered a pursuit, and, up to the present hour of writing, our skirmishers have advanced beyond the first two rebel paral-

lels, with but little skirmishing, confined to rebel cavalry, who are evidently harassing our advance in order to give Johnston time to get safely into his new position. As I write the enemy's shells are whizzing over our ranks, but without much effect. The entire army started at an early hour this morning in full pursuit. Orders have been given for the cars to follow on to Marietta. We shall undoubtedly occupy Marietta tonight.

The Attack on the Weldon Railroad.

On Tuesday the 21st inst., Gen. Grant unlertook to seize and destroy the Weldon Railroad a little south of Petersburg. The 18th Corps was sent down from Bermuda Hundred, while the 2d and 6th were successively thrown to the left in the direction of the railroad. The rebels discovered the latter movement in time to attack our advancing columns in flank. By the glaring fault of somebody, the divisions of the 2d Corps —temporarily under the command of Gen. Birney—became disunited, and the rebels struck in between on Wednesday afternoon. Barlow's division lost 1,000 prisoners. Mc-Knight's battery of four guns was captured. in the very best of spirits, and confident of a successful result. Gibbon's division seems to have been rolled up very suddenly, the rebels appearing in its rear, surrounding and capturing whole regi-ments before a shot had been fired on our side. Nearly a whole brigade went in this Massachusetts, veteran regiments of high renown, are taken prisoners bodily, the fault can lie only with the general officers, or with some one of them. Altogether, we lost about 2,000 prisoners from the two divisions, which was in advance, remained intact. etts was halted, and marched to the support of the intrenched line. But the rebels made

no attempt to press their advantage. Thursday morning, the 6th and 2d again vent forward. The 6th reached the Weldon Railroad and went to work destroying it, but before much had been done, was attacked and driven back. The rebel assault was so persistent that it was deemed best to withdraw to intrenchments in expectation of a general engagement. The advance to the railroad, therefore, amounted to nothing, very little damage having been done to the track, and the position gained having been abandoned almost as soon as it was taken. But the expected engagement did not occur The two corps maintained their line, and the weight of the rebel assault on Friday fell wholly and ineffectually on the 18th Corps, at the other end of the line.

Sheridan Joins Grant.

Bridge, and passed through Charles City

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

No general movement has taken place in

try in which his army now is, is peculiarly

favorable to their operations. The campaign

in Georgia is second in importance only to the

Virginia campaign. Sherman's army has been

fighting more or less for over nine days. In

some respects they have had greater diffi-

culties to encounter than the Army of the

Potomac. For four or five days it rained

constantly, and little could be done but

flounder in the mud, which in some places

ferent quarters of the Confederacy, princi

pally from the South-west. It is the deter-

mination of our Government, however, to

push the war against Johnston in Georgia

as vigorously as against Lee in Virginia,

tions against the enemy, will be furnished

him. There is in reality but two armies of

are destroyed there remains but little of

subdued. Whether or not Gen. Sherman

feature of the campaign, because it forces

Lee to meet Grant with whatever force he

now has without any hope of receiving

further assistance from other parts of Re-

beldom. The latest intelligence from Gen.

was little better than the Virginia soil.

Court House over the old line of march.

ing five freight trains loaded with supplies for the Union army. On the 20th Captain Glover made a raid on the railroad, five miles from Resaca, and captured two rebel freight trains with supplies. Col. Lagrange, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, commanding a brigade, was captured on the 19th. On the 19th ult., three companies of the Fifty-fourth Virginia (rebel) infantry came into our lines on the Chat aboochie and took the oath of allegiance. They were employed as team-sters and laborers. A camp of rebel con-scripts, on the Hendersonville road, six miles from Atlanta, on Friday broke for our lines. They numbered eight hundred, six hundred of whom got in, but the remaining two hun-dred were captured by the rebels. Ira B.

Tuttle, chiefscout of the Army of the Cumberland, on the 11th inst., with four men, made a daring descent on a forage post, fourteen miles southwest of Atlanta. He captured a rebel Lieutenant-Colonel, a Captain, and others, including a sergeant; burned a storehouse, containing 500,000 bushels of corn and a large lot of bacon.

THE NATATORIUM .--- This institution, situated on the East side of Broad street, below Walnut, offers to swimmers the attractions of a lake of pure tepid water, about 100 feet by 30, in a large, lofty, bright, well ventilated hall, commodious dressing rooms, a complets set of gymnastic apparatus, among which those especially appurtenant to the bath are dividg boards, swinging rings, a hand-

some boat, &c., and a body of polite attendants always on the alert to render assistance. To those who are not yet swimmers, the proprietor, Dr. Jansen, can refer to the testimony of many former pupils, who have learned the art in six or eight lessons; the Doctor's system having been surprisingly fortunate. It is the intention of the preprietor to render his establishment absolutely complete, and all suggestions for its improvement are attended to as they arise.

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OR STOMACH; such as Constipa tion, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acdity of the Stomach, Nauses, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eruo-tations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Sour Eruo-tations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heat, Choking o Suffocating Seusations when in a lying posture, Dim-ness of Vision. Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Plesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits, And will positively prevent Yellow Fever, Bilious Fever &c.

THEY CONTAIN NO ALCOHOL OR BAD WHISKEY. They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred.

From Rev. Joseph H. Konzard, Pastor of the Tent. Baptist Church: Dir. JAOKSON-Dear Sir : I have been frequently re-quested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the use of Dr. Hoofiand's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debidity of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, et is a safe and outlable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be vory beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully, bland for this ses. Yours, very respectfully, J. H KENNARD, Eighth st., below Coates, Phila.

From Rev. Warren Eandolph, Pastor of Baptist Church, Germantoum: DR. C. M. JACKSON-Dear Sir: Personal experience enables me to say that I regard the German Bitters prepared by you as a most excellent medicine. In cases of severe cold and general debility I have beer greatly benefitted by the use of the Bitters, and doubt not they will produce similar effects on others. Yours iruly, W. RANDOLPH. W. RANDOLPH. Germanlown, Pa., May 31, 1860.

From Rev. J. H. Turner, Pastor of Hedding M. E. Church : Philadelphia, April 20, 1859. DE. JACKSON-DEAT Sir: Having used your German Bitters in my family frequently, I am prepared to say that it has been of great service. I believe that in most cases of general debility of the system it is the safest and most valuable remedy of which I have any know-ledge. Yours respectfully, J. H. TURNER, 726 North Nineteenth street.

From the Rev. Thomas Winter, Faslor of Roxborous: Baptist Church: Dr. Jackson-Dear Sir: I feel it due to your excellent proparation-Hoofland's German Bitters-to add my testimony to the descrete reputation it has obtained. I have for years, at times, been troubled with great disorder in my head and nervous system. I was advised by a friend to try a bottle of your German Bitters. I did so, and experienced great and unex-pected relief. My health has been very materially benefitted. I confidently recommend the article where I meet with cases similar to my own, and have been assured by many of their good effects. Respectfully yours, T. WINTER.

ours, Roxborough, Pa., December, 1958.

Brown Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Ency-clopartia of Religious Knowledge: Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, through distrust of their ingre-dients and effects; I yet know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others. in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others. I do this more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitders, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chefly an alco-holic mixture. I am indebted to my friend, Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them. *Philada., June* 23, 1861. J. NEWTON BROWN.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

AND THE BANNER OF THE COVENANT, FOR 1864. These two papers are now issued from the office, 1334 Chestnut street, second story, in an enlarged form, and as

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been hastily concentrated and suddenly summoned to take part in the trying campaign of our country's being. Such honor as they have won will remain imperishable.

To the colored troops comprising the division of Gen. Hinks, the General commanding would call the attention of his command. With the veterans of the 18th Corps they have stormed the works of the enemy and carried them, taking guns and defence of the works of Petersburg had been prisoners, and in the whole affair they have dis-intrusted ! played all the qualities of good soldiers. By command of W. F. Smith, Maj. Gen.

WM. RUSSELL, jr., Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Official: Solon A. CARTER, Captain and

A. A. A. G.

A Heavy Cannonade.

From six to eight o'clock on Friday morning the 24th inst, one of the most terrific cannonades of the present campaign raged along the front of the 18th Corps, Gen. Smiths. It will be remembered that he holds next to the Appomattox, within less than a mile of the city. His line stretches across the plain at right angles with the river, while the rebels have undisturbed possession of the left bank opposite, and a long distance in his rear. On that bank they suddenly uncovered 60 guns, subjecting the 18th Corps to an enfilading fire and reverse fire.

With the exception of Gettysburg, the war has not afforded another instance of so many guns concentrated upon one point and firing so rapidly for such length of time. The plain seemed alite with bursting shell, the discharges were as continuous and | nal line. rapid as the ticking of a watch. It did not seem possible that men could remain there and live, but they did both, so effectually were they covered, that two hours of such pounding though it strewed the ground with fragments of shell like broken crockery around an old tavern, caused a loss of only 30. Meanwhile our own guns replied, and the cannonading ran along the line until the mortars of the 2d Corps, miles away, rang the chorus. At length the enemy attacked with men as well as cannon. They very foolishly moved a thin line upon our works, since ascertained to have been Haygood's South Carolina brigade of Hoke's division.

The repulse was the work of but a few minutes, and was complete. One hundred and sixty-five prisoners fell into our hands. among them five commissioned officers. Nearly all of these fell into the hands of Col. Henry's brigade, of Stannard's (late Brooks's division. By a stratagem on the part of Col. H. (observing that the force advancing was so slender that he need not fear it,) he at once withdrew his pickets and ordered his men not to fire. The rebels ran up and took the rifle-pits. His pickets were then ordered to surrender, and compelled to do so.

These pits were so constructed as to afford no protection to the rebels when they had got into them. They are called French rifie-pits, and are simple excavations shaped like an old-fashioned kitchen dusting-pan, like the half of a square box sawn through diagonally from corner to corner, with the deep end toward the enemy. That deep end is protection to our pickets, and then, if driven out, the next line has a direct fire through the shallow end upon any who may

S. * .

- C

It is true the assaults of the two succeeding days drove the enemy from their temporary position, but it was only to fall back on a line hugging the town, which Beauregard was preparing in the meanwhile, and which constantly strengthened during the interval that has since elapsed, stands between us and the desired point as formidable an ob-

stacle as we have yet encountered. This line was assaulted along our entire front on Saturday last in an engagement, the details of which I shall presently recount. The attack was similar in character to that made on the lines of the Chickahomminy on the 3d inst. It resulted, like that, in serious loss of life. and the issue was of a similar kind -that is, we failed to carry our point.

A like untoward fortune attended the attack of Gen. Butler on that portion of the rebel position lying north of the Appomattox. Meeting, like Smith, with but feeble resistance from the local troops in the attack on Thursday, he seized the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad, and destroyed it in part; but Longstreet's arrival compelled Gen. Butler to withdraw his command to his origi-

Rebel attack upon White House.

At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 20th inst., Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and Wade Hampton made an attack on our forces intrenched, under Gen. Abercrombie.

The Rebels charged upon our works, but were repulsed and driven back by our gun-boats there, the Commodore More, Capt. Babcock, and two others, which opened a heavy fire on the rebels.

At 7 o'clock, the rebels, having succeeded and whatever Sherman needs in the way of in planting a battery of three guns in range, returned the fire upon our gunboats and land men or means to carry on offensive operaforces. This artillery firing was kept up, until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. About noon the Commodore More threw a shell that exploded a rebel caisson, causing great confuthe rebels of any considerable importance, sion and having the effect of slacking the these are Lee's and Johnston's. After they rebel fire very perceptibly. The rebel loss was comparatively heavy. Some prisoners the military power of the rebellion to be captured say, that they mistook onr gunboats for transports, and had expected to capture our troops at the White House before Gen. shall be able to destroy Johnston's force, it Sheridan's command arrived, and then inis very certain he can so occupy its attentercept his force, and if possible, prevent his safe arrival at White House. In all these tion as to prevent any portion of it going to reinforce Lee by the Tennessee and Danville movements they were defeated. Our loss vas only three wounded one mortally. At Railroad. This is of itself an important 3 o'clock in the afternoon Sheridan's advanced guard arrived at the White House, and at 5 o'clock the General arrived there with his entire command. •

Opinion of Assistant Secretary of War Dana.

Sherman gives the following items of news Chas. A. Dana, Esq., formerly of the On the morning of the 18th inst. the rebel New York Tribune, new assistant secretary of General Wharton, commanding a brigade of war, accompanied Mr. Liucoln in his late 2500 men, crossed the railroad between visit to the army of the Potomac. He will seek shelter in it. If the rebels expected be accepted throughout the United States Kingston and Dalton, capturing and burn-

Advices from the Army of the Potom Rates, which are over 20 per cent. lower than Mutu are up to Sunday morning the 26th ult. Rates.

The only event of any importance that had THE TEN-YEAR NON-FORFEITURE PLAN, by transpired was the junction of Sheridan's which a person insured can make all his payments in cavalry with Grant's army, they having eften years, and does not forfeit, should not be able to fected the crossing of the James River at pay his full TEN years, is now a most popular method of Insurance.

Wilcox's Landing without any losses of con-sequence. Wade Hampton followed in his Insurers upon the MUTUAL SYSTEM in this Com pany have the additional guarantee of rear, and endeavored to harass him, but failed to do any material damage.

When he commenced to cross a brigade

of infantry was sent down to cover his rear. CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which, to Some stragglers were gobbled up en route, but gether with CASH ASSETS, now on hand, amount to no wagons were lost. They crossed the Chickahominy below the old site of Jones' OVER

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\$250,000

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PROPRIETORS.

(Successors to C. M. JACKSON & CO.,)

PARTICULAR NOTICE. There are many proparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, compounded of the chappest whiskey or common rum, costing from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, the taste disguised by Amise or Coriander Seed. This class of Bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. By their use the system is kept continually under the influence of alcoholic stimulants of the worst kind, the desire for liquor is created and kept up, and the result is all the horrors attendant upon a drunkard's life and death. For a Liquor Bitters, we publish the following receipt. Get ONE BOTTLE HOOPLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS and mix with THREE QUARTS OF GOOD BRANDY OR WHISKEY, and the result will be a preparation that will FAR EXCEL in medicinal vitues and thrue scelence any of the numerous liquor bitters in the market, and will COST. MUCH LESS You will have all the virtues of HOOF. LAND'S BITTERS in connection with a good article of liquor, at a much less price than these inferior preparations will cost you. HUSS AND HIS TIMES FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS. We offer this valuable work, in two volumes. octavo, now in its second edition, the price of which is \$6, for FOUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS, PAying full rates in advance; or to any one getting up a club of ten new names and sending u \$15. The work will be sent free of charge to the nearest express station. SEWING MACHINE FOR THIRTY NEW NAMES. We also offer a new FIFTY DOLLARGrovers

& Baker Sewing Machine, for thirty new subscribers, paying full rates in advance, or for a club of forty, or for four clubs of ten, Attention, Soldiers ! and the Friends of Soldiers. paying in advance at club rates. This is a We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "HOOFLAND'S GERMAN" BITTERS" will cure nine-tenths of the diseases taduced by exposures and privations incident to camp life. In the lists, published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large propertion are suffgring from debility. Every case of that kind can be feadily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. Diseases resulting from disorders of the digestive organs are speedily removed. We have no hesitation in stating that, if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers; hundreds of lives might be saved that otherwise will be lost. very liberal offer. The machine is universally

admitted to be one of the best in the market. There are few energetic ladies in any of our large congregations that could not, by alittle exertion, secure one of these valuable instruments.

To the Sabbath School of the church sending us ten new names with full pay in advance, a LARGE COLORED MAP oF JERUSALEM, worth \$10.

Photograph of the Hummiston Children.

This elegant large-sized photograph, executed by the best artists in the city, worth \$1, will be sent, postage paid, in return for a single new subscriber paying in advance.

TERMS UNCHANGED.

FOR THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN.

To subscribers paying in advance, By mail, - - \$2 00 By carrier, - - 2 50 Clubs of ten or more, 1 50 each in advance. " " by carriers, 2 00 "

Home Missionaries recieve the paper at \$1 per annum ; Ministers, Ministers' Widows and Theological students at \$1.50 per annum, strictly in advance. In the city, 50 cents additional is charged.

If not paid until 3 months due, 50 cts additional is charged on all the above rates.

FOR THE BANNER OF THE COVENANT.

Mail Subsribers, per annum, - - \$2 00 By carrier in the city, - - 2 25 Ministers and Ministers' Widows, - 1 50 by carrier, Clubs of ten or more by mail, -"""" by carrier, . . 2 00 1 50 2 00 If not paid until three months due, 50 cents additional is charged on all the above rates. Either paper will be sent to the Army and Navy at club rates, \$1.50 per annum.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

The increased circulation of the paper makes it still more desirable as an advertising medium. The rates are slightly advanced and are as follows:

For a single insertion, from one line to ten, -Ten cents a line. Each additional insertion, six cents.

Ten lines, or one square will be inserted For one month \$2.50. Forthree months \$6.00 Scriveners and Conveyancers, For two months Prov. For one year \$15.00. For two months \$4.50. For six months \$10.00 A liberal reduction for long advertisments.

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Georgia since our last issue, and intelligence from that department is very meagre, and consists mainly of accounts of guerrilla operations. These guerrilla parties are giving, Sherman considerable trouble, and the coun-

> Its Trustees are well known citizens in our midst ntitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

> > Board of Trustees.

Alexander Whilldin, J. Edgar Thomson, George Nugent, Hon. James Pollock, Albert C. Roberts

The rebels are fortifying their position at Marietta and Atlanta strongly, and Johnston JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary. is known to have been reinforced from dif

THE UNDERSIGNED. Would respectfully inform the public in general that

THE AMERICAN IS A HOME COMPANY. See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

William J. Howard, Samuel T. Bodine, John Aikman, Charles F. Heazlitt Hon. Joseph Allison, Isaac Hazlehurst, Albert C. Robe P. B. Mingle,

Samuel Work.

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President. SAMUEL WORK, Vice President.

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