THE COLUMBIAN.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

(Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, 50 cents discount allowed when paid in advance. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance. No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, J. E. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1880.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XIV, NO. 27
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLV, NO. 18

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

	1 M.	3 M.	6 M.	1 Y
One inch	$2.00	$3.50	$5.00	$8.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	6.00	8.00
Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	12.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	13.00
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00
Half column	10.00	12.00	15.00	25.00
One column	20.00	35.00	50.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted, except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—I. E. Brickbaum, F. L. Shuman.
Prothonotary, &c.—William Brickbaum.
Court Stenographer—S. N. Walker.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—Robert H. Little.
Sheriff—C. H. Kist.
Treasurer—Samuel Neyhart.
Sealer—H. A. Sweppenheiser.
Commissioners—Stephen Pohe, Charles Richart, A. H. Herring.
Commissioners' Clerk—J. B. Casey.
Auditors—S. H. Smith, W. Manning, C. B. Seebolts.
Jury Commissioners—Eli Robbins, Theodore W. Smith.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Bloom Poor District—Directors—H. S. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—I. S. KUHN.
Clerk—Paul E. Wirt.
Chief of Police—D. Laycock.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier, John Peacock, Teller.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Austin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. R. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brower, President, P. E. Wirt, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Austin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6¾ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. O. D. S. Barclay.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7¾ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6¾ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. W. Evans.
Minister—Rev. E. H. Yocum.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6¾ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. W. E. Krebs.
Residence—Corner 4th and Catharine streets.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7 p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is always room.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev L. Zahner.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m., 7½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. A. L. Reeser
Minister—Rev. George Hunter.
Sunday Service— p. m., in the Iron Street Church.
Prayer Meeting—Every Sabbath at p. m.
All are invited. All are welcome.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST.
Meets in "the little Brick Church on the hill,"—known as the Welsh Baptist Church—on Rock street east of Iron.
Regular meeting for worship, every Lord's day afternoon at 3½ o'clock.
Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, jog printed and neatly bound in small books, on hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

AGENTS WANTED $50 to $125 a Month. ENCYCLOPEDIA HOW TO BE YOUR OWN LAWYER Law and forms for Business Men, Farmers, Mechanics and Workingmen. Selling fast. Low price. Great success. One agent sold 500 in one town, another 132 in 36 days, another 75 in 13 days. Saves ten times its cost, and everybody wants it. Send for circulars and terms. Also General Agents Wanted. Address P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 1,009 Arch St., Phil'a, Pa. Nov. 21, '79.-1y ald

W. H. HOUSE, DENTIST. BLOOMSBURG, COL. CO. PA.

All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN. Good sets for $10. Office Corner Main and Iron Streets.

To be open at all hours during the day.
Nov. 28-1y

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. BUCKINGHAM, Attorney-at-Law. Office, H. A. Clark's Building, 2d story, room 5, Bloomsburg. may 7, '80-1 f

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Brower's building, 2nd story, Rooms 4 & 5

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office Market street. Near depot.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, (Office and residence on Third street.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

DR. J. C. RUTTER, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Office, North Market street, Oct. 1, '79. Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. I. L. RABB, PRACTICAL DENTIST, Main Street, opposite Episcopal Church, Bloomsburg, Pa. ☞ Teeth extracted without pain. Oct. 1 '879.

MISCELLANEOUS

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH. Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. OPERA HOUSE Building, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main st., above Central Hotel.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

AUGUSTUS FREUND, Practical homeopathic Horse and Cow Doctor, Bloomsburg, Pa. feb. 14, '79-1f

W. Y. KESTER, MERCHANT TAILOR, Room No. 15, OPERA HOUSE BUILDING, Bloomsburg. april19,1878.

CATAWISSA.

WM. L. EYERLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Catawissa, Pa.

Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m-58

W. H. RHAWN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Catawissa, Pa. Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.

CARPETS } Largest stock in New York city, Lowest Prices, consisting of Moquettes, Wiltons, Axminsters, Velvets, Body and Tapestry Brussels, Three Plys and Ingrain Carpets (with borders to match), Oil-Cloths (all widths), Mattings, &c.

LACE CURTAINS, $1.00 per pair, to the finest REAL LACE imported.

SHEPPARD KNAPP, 189 & 191 Sixth Ave., cor. 13th St., N. Y. March 26, 6m. abdco.

B. F. HARTMAN, REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES:
Lycoming of Muncy Pennsylvania.
North American of Philadelphia, Pa.
Franklin, of " "
Pennsylvania of "
Farmers of York, Pa.
Hanover of New York.
Manhattan of "
Office on Market Street No. 6, Bloomsburg, Pa. Oct. 26, 79-1y.

LAWYERS.

C. B. BROCKWAY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa. Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe. oct. 1, 1879.

L. E. WALLER, Attorney-at-Law. Office, Second door from 1st National Bank, BLOOMSBURG, PA. jan. 11, 1878

N. U. FUNK, Attorney-at-Law, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Office in Ent's BUILDING.

C. & W. J. BUCKALEW, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa. Office on Main Street, first door below Court House

JOHN M. CLARK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa. Office over Schuyler's Hardware Store.

F. P. BILLMEYER, ATTORNEY AT LAW. OFFICE—In Hartman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. H. LITTLE. E. H. & R. R. LITTLE, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. W. MILLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR, Attorney-at-Law, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Office corner of Centre and Main Streets, Clark's Building. Can be consulted in German. jan. 16, '80-tf

GEO. E. ELWELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Bloomsburg, Pa. Member of the United States Law Association. Collections made in any part of America or Europe oct. 1, 1879.

S. KNORR, Attorney-at-Law. L. S. WINTERSTEEN, Notary Public. KNORR & WINTERSTEEN, Attorneys-at-Law. Office in Hartman's Block, Corner Main and Market streets, Bloomsburg, Pa. ☞ *Pensions and Bounties Collected.*

B. F. SHARPLESS, D. LEACOCK.

NEW FIRM.

SHARPLESS & LEACOCK, Cor. Centre and Rail Road Sts., near L. & B. Depot.

Lowest Prices—will not be undersold.

Manufacturers of MINE CAR WHEELS, Coal Breaker and Bridge Castings, Water Pipes, Stoves, Tinware, Plows, IRON FENCE, and all kinds of Iron and Brass Castings.

The original Montrose, Iron beam, right hand, left hand, and side hill Plows, the best in the market, and all kinds of plow repairs.

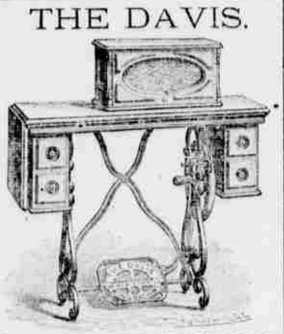
Cook Stoves, Room Stoves, and Stoves for heating stores, school houses, churches, &c. Also the largest stock of repairs for city stoves, wholesale and retail, such as Fire Brick, Grates, Cross Pieces, Lids &c. &c., Stove Pipe, Cook Boilers, Skillets, Cake-Plates, large Iron Kettles, (20 gallons to 115 barrels) Farm Bells, Sled Soles, Wagon Boxes,

'Allentown Bone Manure'

PLASTER, SALT, &c., &c. jan 9, '80-1y

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. oct 3, '79-1y

THE DAVIS.



$1.000 REWARD.

ONE THOUSAND (1,000) DOLLARS PREMIUM offered to ANY PERSON that will do as GREAT A RANGE OF WORK on ANY OTHER MACHINE, WHAT THE

NEW DAVIS VERTICAL FEED

Will do without basting.

It will make wide hem on sheets, &c., hem all manner of bias wooden goods, as soft merino, crape, or goods difficult to hem on other machines. It makes a more elastic stitch than any other machine. It will turn a hem and put in piping at same time.

It will turn a hem, sew braid on the right side and stitch on trimming at one operation.

It will do fitting bias or straight, either on cotton or woolen goods.

It will fell across seams on any goods.

I will bind a Dress or Skirt and sew on facing, either with or without showing stitches; bind Dress Goods with the same material, either scallops, points, squares or straight. The only machine that will bind Hats, Cloaks, or other articles with bias, satin or silk, from ½ to 2 inches in width, without basting.

It will gather with or without sewing on.

It will gather between two pieces and sew on at the same time.

It will make a ruffle and stitch a pillow slip on to the facing at the same time.

It will shirr any kind of goods.

It will make plaited trimming either with or without sewing it on.

It will make plaited trimming either scalloped or straight and sew a piping on at the same time. It will make knife plaiting.

J. SALTZER, Gen'l Agent, Bloomsburg, Pa. oct. 3, '79-1y.

FIRE INSURANCE.

CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.
GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
UNION INSURANCE COMPANY.

These old corporations are well seasoned by age and FIRE TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES and are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.

LOSSES PROMPTLY AND HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, PA.

The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.

PROMPTNESS, EQUITY FAIR DEALING Nov. 16, '80.

OFFICE OF D. WILMOT CONNER, M. D., 54 East Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the *Diseases* and *Defects* of the Eye, Ear and Throat, and Surgery, in all its various branches.

Having taken an *Extended course of Study* in the various *Hospitals, Anatomical* and *Surgical Rooms* of this country, and in the PRIVATE PRACTICE & INSTRUCTION of one of *America's Ablest Professors* on the Eye, Ear and Throat, and SURGERY in general;

Also a *Graduate* of the *THREE YEARS' GRADED COURSE* of the HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE of Philadelphia, Am now fully equipped in every particular. Offer my services to the *Profession and Public* as a *Specialist* of the DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF THE *Eye, Ear, and Throat, and Surgery* in all its various branches. I also carefully and *Scientifically* adjust the EYE WITH PROPER GLASSES

Hoping to receive your liberal patronage, I subscribe myself, very respectfully, yours, D. WILMOT CONNER, M. D.

HOURS { 8—10 a. m. 3—4:30 p. m. 7—8 p. m.

Attention Farmers.

We shall give especial attention to REPAIRING your Reapers, Mowers & Threshing Machines. We keep a Supply of Repairs on hand for all of D. M. OSBORNE & CO. MACHINES. We also have OSBORNE REAPERS AND MOWERS for Sale on Accommodating Terms. We recommend the Osborne to be the Most Durable, and best adapted to your wants. Come and see us. HARMAN & HASSERT, Foundry and Machine Shops near car shops, L. & B. R. R., BLOOMSBURG, Pa. June 4, 1880-6w

PAINTING AND Paper Hanging.

WM. F. BODINE, IRON ST., BELOW SECOND, BLOOMSBURG, PA is prepared to do all kinds of HOUSE PAINTING Plain and Ornamental PAPER HANGING, BOTH DECORATIVE AND PLAIN.

All kinds of Furniture Repaired, and made as good as new.

NONE BUT FIRST-CLASS WORKMEN EMPLOYED Estimates Made on all Work.

WM. F. BODINE. Oct. 1, 1878.

BUSINESS CARDS

VISITING CARDS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, POSTERS, &c., &c. Neatly and Cheaply printed at the COLUMBIAN Office.

A NEW DEPARTURE! BEST PLOW IN THE WORLD!

THE SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW CO. of Syracuse, N. Y.

Are now putting on the market a Plow that is as much superior to any Plow heretofore made as the Plows of the past few years have been superior to those made half a century ago.

It combines all the excellencies of any Plow in use.

It obviates all the objections made to any other Plow.

In addition it embraces several new features of the greatest value, for which we have obtained exclusive Patents.

Its beam, Clevis, Jointer Standard and Wheel Standard will be STEEL, and its mold board will be a composition of steel and iron chilled under a process for which we have also obtained an exclusive Patent. It will be called

THE SYRACUSE CHILLED STEEL PLOW

Its weight will be eighteen pounds less than our present styles.

A first-class Steel Plow, made in the ordinary way, full rigged, retails for twenty-two dollars. Interior Steel Plows retail from sixteen to nineteen dollars.

The price of our new Plow will be but Seventeen Dollars, and it will be the cheapest Agricultural Implement ever sold.

Its mold board will outwear three of the very best kinds of the ordinary steel mold boards.

It will scour in soils where all steel plows and all other plows have hitherto proved a failure.

With this Plow will be introduced a corrugated Plow Point and Jointer Point, on which we have also obtained a Patent, and which is also a great improvement, both as regards strength and wear.

The Jointer can be shifted so as to take more or less land, and also more or less pitch, and it can always be kept on a line with the Plow.

The wheel will run under the beam or one side of it as desired, and always kept in line.

The beam is adjustable for Spring or Fall Plowing, and also for two or three horses.

The handles can be adjusted to accommodate a man or boy, on the same Plow.

It is a perfect Plow.

Wooden beams are going out of use because they shrink, swell and warp, and never run two seasons alike.

Iron beams are too heavy.

Malleable beams become demoralized and bend, which is much worse than to break.

A Steel beam is the necessity of the day. It is three times as strong and very much lighter than any other style.

When we say a Mold board is chilled, the farmers know it is an

We do not palm off on them a composition of various metals and call it chilled metal.

We want agents for this new Plow in every town in this State.

We can give but a very small discount to them, but we will pay the Railroad Freight.

We propose to place this Plow in the hands of Farmers as near the cost of manufacture as possible.

It will be the best Agricultural Implement ever sold.

It shall also be the cheapest.

Persons therefore who are not willing to act as agents on the principle that "a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling," need not apply for an agency.

No Plows on commission. All sales absolute.

☞ This is the only Steel Chilled Plow in the World.

Steel costs several times more than Iron.

But this Plow, full rigged, by giving small discounts, can be sold for seventeen Dollars. Compare this price with that of any Iron Plow ever made.

It is cheaper than any other Plow now made would be at five dollars and a half.

Where there are no agents we will, on receipt of Seventeen Dollars, send a Plow to any Railroad station in the State and pay the freight. Address,

SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW CO. Syracuse, N. Y.

Or June 18, 1880-1yw.

Poetical.

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

"In Eastern lands they talk in flowers,
And they tell in a garland their love and cares
Each flower that blooms in their garden bowers
On its leaves a mystic language bears."

—Poetical.

The pretty red rose is an emblem of "love;"
The snowball, "thoughts of Heaven" above;
The honeysuckle implies "I dream of thee,"
And rosemary, always, "remember me."

Aloe vine denotes "unchanging friendship;"
"My only hope," the American cowslip;
"Declare your love," says the tulip tree,
And juniper replies, "I live for thee."

Gloxinia tells of "love at first sight;"
Sweet pea says "Meet me by moonlight;"
Dead leaves indicate "a heavy heart;"
Variegated pink, "Forever we part."

"Let us part friends," says the trumpet flower,
Primrose answers, "Your friend for an hour."
Plum says, "Keep your word,"
And rose geranium, "Thou art preferred."

Apple bloom asks, "Will thou be mine?"
Peach bloom replies "My heart is thine."
The dandelion is "a gay coquette;"
And "modesty" dwells with the white violet.

Sweet William says, "Let our friendship end;"
Snowdrop sighs softly, "I'm not a summer friend."
Balloon vine proposes to "Kiss and make up,"
But "ingratitude" dwells in the bright buttercup."

"I surmount difficulties," is the intuitive's song
Woodbine's chorus, "I have loved thee long."
The lilac thrills with "love's first emotion,"
And heliotrope implies only "devotion."

Petunia says, "Your presence soothes me;"
Ice plant replies, "Your looks freeze me;"
White rose whispers, "My heart is free,"
And white clover, over "think of me."

Sensitive rose, like a pretty coquett,
Says, "Too young to leave my mother yet."
"Mine through sunshine, storm and snows,"
Is written all over the perpetual rose.

Blue iris brings "a message to you,"
Forget-me-not denotes "love" tender and true,
Blue violet "faithfulness;" bare bell "grief;"
And passion flower happy in "religious belief."

"Our souls are one," says the beautiful phlox;
"Constancy" abides with pretty dwarf box.
Of "Love in a cottage" Portulaca doth tell,
And "gratitude" is found in the Canterberry bell.

"Bonds" is expressed by the blue morning glory;
"Nobility of character" by magnolia grandi Tora.
The aramanth denotes "unfading love,"
And "hypocrisy" blights the pretty fox-glove

"True friendship" is found in the Virginia stock
"Ambition" sits high on the bright hollyhock.
"Compassion" attends the bleeding heart;
And Scarlet pea asks "Must you depart?"

We find "fascination" always in fern,
"Sympathy" in balm and "life" in lucerne.
Then gather a wreath from the garden bowers
And tell the wish of thy heart in flowers.

Chicago Ledger.

General Winfield Scott Hancock.

Democratic Candidate for President.

HIS ARMY SERVICE OF 36 YEARS AND HIS RECORD AS A CHAMPION OF CIVIL LAW—HOW, AS A HARD FIGHTING GENERAL, HE BECAME A SHIELD FOR HIS NATIVE STATE—PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Few men have served their country better than Winfield S. Hancock and few deserve more from their countrymen. A big man, with a big head, a big heart and a big brain, Hancock is the personification of honor, honesty and capacity. Gallant and unassuming, a soldier in three wars, the hero of a hundred battles, he is a man on whom all Democrats can consistently unite for President, and who as a candidate, will perhaps command a larger degree of respect and support from Republicans than any other man in the Democratic party. Clear-headed and self reliant, his career as a judicial statesmen and Military Governor while in command of Louisiana and Texas gives evidence that, if a strong man is needed for President, there is no man in the nation more for that position than Winfield S. Hancock. With him as the candidate of their party the Democrats have nothing to explain or defend, and can proudly point to his record and challenge a comparison of it with that of the Republican candidate. The people of this country will not soon forget there was a day in its history when, if General Hancock had not shown the highest capacity as a military commander, there might be no Republic to govern. It was on that day when the gallant General Reynolds fell at Gettysburg and Lee's forces were driving back the Union Army. Like a thunderbolt Hancock precipitated his troops upon the victorious enemy, hurled them back, and seizing Cemetery Heights and Round Top wrested order from confusion and restored confidence to our half beaten army.

A YOUNG PENNSYLVANIAN.

Winfield Scott Hancock was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, February 14, 1824, and is therefore fifty-six years of age. His mother's father was a Revolutionary soldier and was captured at sea and confined in the Dartmoor prison, England. His great-grandfather on his mother's side was also a soldier under Washington and rendered good service, dying at the close of the Revolution from exposure and hardships endured in the field. Hancock's father served in the War of 1812 and afterwards became a lawyer of distinction in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. At the age of sixteen, Hancock was sent to West Point and had for class mates U. S. Grant, George B. McClellan, J. F. Reynolds, J. L. Reno, Burnside, Franklin and W. F. Smith. He graduated in 1844, June 30, and in 1845-6 served with his regiment in the Indian Territory as a second lieutenant of the Sixth Infantry. In '47 we find him in Mexico and conspicuous for gallantry at Natural Bridge, San Antonio, Contreras, Cherubusco, Molino del Rey and the capture of the City of Mexico. He was breveted for gallantry at the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco. In 1849 and 1850 he served with his regiment as quartermaster and adjutant, and in the fall of 1850 was married at St. Louis to Miss Almira Russel, the daughter of a prominent merchant of that city. He took part in several Indian campaigns in the West, and in 1857 was engaged in the Southern Florida war. He served in the expedition against Utah and in 1859 went to California.

When he heard of the rebellion he took high ground in favor of the Union and did much in 1861 to check the secession spirit then seizing upon California. He applied to Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, for a commission in the volunteers, but the Governor being slow in replying to his application, he obtained a leave of absence and came East. His earnestness impressed Scott, who ordered him to report to General McClellan, and on the formal recommendation of McClellan President Lincoln, on the 23rd of September, 1861, commissioned Hancock a Brigadier General of Volunteers. He was assigned to a brigade in the division of General Baldy Smith and reported to duty at Chain Bridge, Virginia, in the Army of the Potomac.

HIS FIRST BATTLE.

His first battle in the rebellion was at Warwick Court House, near Yorktown, and he led his brigade in person, driving the enemy before him. At Williamsburg Hancock bore a conspicuous part. The rebels having repulsed Hooker and exposed Hancock's left flank he determined to retire and ordered the batteries back to the slope, where his brigade line stood. The rebel commander, seeing the movement, at once advanced his troops, and they came down on Hancock's right in two superb lines of battle, cheering tremendously and calling out, "Bull Run! Bull Run! That flag is ours." Hancock sat on his horse behind the centre of his line, waiting with imperturbable coolness the favorable moment. Calling on the men to stand fast and keep their pieces loaded, Hancock waited until the rebels were within 100 yards, then dashing forward on his horse, with head bared and swinging his hat, he shouted, "Forward! forward!" The men saw the towering form of their General leading them, and springing up, with a shout that made the hills ring, they precipitated themselves upon the enemy. The great, irregular mass of rebels faltered, halted for a moment, wavered and then fell back slowly. Every inch of ground was stubbornly contested; still, Hancock forced them off the field, nor did they again advance until the Union reinforcements came up and rendered the victory secure. It was almost night when Hancock repulsed the enemy, and no pursuit could be ordered in the darkness. The ground was covered with rebel dead and wounded and many were cut off and captured. The action of Hancock had rendered Williamsburg untenable, and that night the enemy abandoned it. Hancock's name was heralded from Maine to California, and in a few hours from an unknown subordinate, he had leaped into fame and assumed a national reputation. McClellan telegraphed the President "Hancock was superb to day," an expression which all who saw him towering above his men leading them to battle knew to be only just.

HIS SERVICES IN THE PENINSULA.

On the 27th of June, 1862, Hancock, who was then at Golding's Farm, in the Peninsula, received a severe attack from the enemy. He repulsed it and continued the fighting far into the night, the contending forces firing at each other at close quarters in the dark. This battle of Hancock's was one of the grandest spectacles of the war, and will never be forgotten by the Army of the Potomac. On the 28th of June, 1862, Hancock was heavily engaged at Garnett's Hill, as he was at Savage Station on the 29th and at White Oak Swamp on the 30th. His troops fought four battles in as many days, and in every one of them were led by Hancock in person. He never knew fear himself and could not tolerate it in others. An officer, who had his men in a tight place; rode up to the General and said: General, my men are all being killed; may I not withdraw them a little out of the fire?"

"No," replied Hancock, "I hope we shall be able to advance soon."

"Then we shall all be killed," despondingly replied the officer.

"Very well," said Hancock; "return to your troops, and if you fall you will have the satisfaction of knowing you have died for your country."

For his services in the Peninsula campaign General McClellan recommended Hancock for promotion to the rank of major general of volunteers and the brevets of major, lieutenant colonel and colonel in the regular army.

ALWAYS AT IT.

In September, 1862, Hancock commanded his brigade in the battle of South Mountain and afterwards at Antietam. In this latter engagement, when Gen. Richardson fell, Hancock was sent to take command of that gallant officer's division. In November, 1862, Hancock received his commission as major general, and on the 13th of December was engaged in the desperate and bloody assault on Marye's Heights. His behavior on this occasion was in keeping with the high reputation he had received. He was, with his division, in the thickest of the conflict, leading his men as far as it was possible, under the circumstances, for men to go, and only falling back when attempt at further advance was fool-hardy and useless. In this fight, as, in fact, in almost every one in which he was engaged, he seemed to wear a charm on his life. He received in the "slaughter pen," as the rank and file were wont to call the position they occupied in this fight, a slight flesh wound, coming out otherwise unharmed, though with uniform perforated with the enemy's bullets. In this battle Hancock lost one-half of his command, killed and wounded, and all his aides were wounded.

At Chancellorsville, in May, 1863, he commanded his division and covered the roads leading towards Fredericksburg, where amid surrounding disaster, although constantly attacked, his troops maintained their position to the last, and formed the rear guard of the army in moving off the field. The general had his horse shot under him in the battle. Early in June he relieved General Couch in command of the Second Corps, and later in the same month was assigned by Mr. Lincoln to be its permanent commander.

In one of his battles General Hancock placed one of his brigades in a certain position and said to its commander: "General, whatever happens, I want you to hold this ground." The brigade commander was never very strong on the battle field and on that occasion seemed to be pricularly weak and anxious, and as the General turned to ride away to another part of the field he followed him a short distance and called out: "General, where are my reserves?" General Hancock turned and, riding up to where the officer was standing, said, severely. "General, it is none of your business where your reinforcements are; that is my business. I have placed you here to hold this ground; that is all you are required to do, and I want it done, sir." The officer returned to his line with a sad step and a sorrowful expression of countenance.

AT GETTYSBURG.

It was at Gettysburg Hancock again loomed up before the country as a hero. He was commanding the rear guard of the army in its advance on Gettysburg, and had reached Tarrytown, the place where his grandfather, one hundred years before, had started to escort one thousand Hessian prisoners of Burgoyne's army to Valley Forge, when General Meade sent him an order to hasten to the front and assume command of all the troops there. The report had reached Meade of the fall of General Reynolds and the check and repulse of the advance, and his mind at once turned to General Hancock as the man above all others best qualified to replace Reynolds and restore order to the head of the army. Hancock was not the ranking general, but in the critical state of affairs, Meade knowing him to be the best man, did not hesitate to assign him.

On his way from Tarrytown to the battle field General Hancock met the ambulance containing the dead body of Gen. Reynolds. When he arrived on the field he found the army in confusion and retreat had already begun. Planting some infantry and batteries on Seminary Hill he threw his whole energy into the battle and checked the enemy. Schwerin and Saxe were said to be worth each a reinforcement of 10,000 men to an army; Torstesin was rated as equal to 15,000 and the Duke of Wellington said the arrival of Napoleon on a battle field was a better reinforcement to the French army than the accession of 30,000 fresh troops. What then shall we say of the value of Gen. Hancock's arrival at the critical moment on the battle field of Gettysburg, a battle that by common consent is now admitted to have decided the fate of the Union and fixed the final result of the war.

Of General Hancock's individual action at Gettysburg it would require a volume to tell. His was really the action of the army, and Round Top, Culp's Hill and Seminary Heights were his creations. He sent word to Gen. Meade that that was the place to fight and seizing the favorable positions, with the eye of consumate general, hung on to them until Meade brought up the whole army and delivered his battle.

THE INCARNATION OF WAR.

Hancock was grand and magnificent in the battle of Gettysburg and seemed the very incarnation of war. The second day he was at Cemetery Heights during the frightful cannonade when the rebels concentrated fire of one hundred and fifty guns on our lines. The air was full of missiles; streams of shot and shell screamed and hissed everywhere; it seemed as though nothing could live under the terrible fire—men and horses were torn limb from limb; caissons exploded one after another in rapid succession, blowing the gunners to pieces. The infantry hugged the ground closely and sought every slight shelter that light earthworks afforded. It was literally a storm of shot and shell, like the fall of rain drops or the beat of hailstones. Those who had taken part in every battle of the war had never seen anything like that cannonade, and the oldest soldiers began to feel uneasy for the result. Hundreds and thousands were stricken down; the shrieks of animals and screams of wounded men were appalling; still the awful rushing sound of flying missiles went on and apparently never would cease. It was then when the firmest hearts had begun to quail, the army witnessed one of the grandest sights ever beheld by any army on the earth. Suddenly a band began to play "The Star Spangled Banner," and General Hancock, with his staff—Major Mitchell, Captain Bingham, Captain Parker, Captain Bronson—with corps flag flying in the hands of Private Wells, appeared on the right of his line uncovered and rode down the front of his men to the left. The soldiers held their breath, expecting every moment to see him fall from his horse pierced by a dozen bullets, but still he rode on, while the shot roared and crashed around him, every moment tearing great gaps in the ranks by his side.

Stormed at by shot and shell,
Boldly he rode, and well.

Every soldier felt his heart thrill as he witnessed the magnificent courage of his General, and he resolved to do something that day which would equal it in daring. Just as Hancock reached the left of his line the rebel batteries ceased to play, and their infantry, 18,000 strong, were seen emerging from the woods and advancing up the hill. Hancock knew the artillery fire had been intended to demoralize his men and cover the advance of their infantry, which was to make the real attack. Turning his horse he rode slowly up his line from left to right, holding his hat in his hand, bowing and smiling to the troops as they lay flat on the ground. Hardly had he reached the right of the line when the men, who, inspired by the courage of their General, could hardly restrain themselves, received orders to attack the advancing rebels. Eight guns which had concentrated opened their brazen mouths and streams of blue bullets flew from the muzzles of our rifles to the breasts of the confederates. It was an awful day, and Longstreet's "Old Guard of the South" melted away like wax under that terrible fire. Of the 18,000 who came to the attack, 5,000 fell or were captured on the hill side. Thirty stand of colors and an immense number of small arms were taken. Hancock was everywhere, riding the storm of battle as if he bore a charmed life. At last, just in the moment of victory, he was seen to reel from his saddle and would have fallen to the ground had he not been helped from his house. A ball had pierced his thigh, and for a time it was thought the wound was mortal.

"Tell General Meade," said Hancock, addressing his aide, Colonel Mitchell, "that the troops under my command have repulsed the enemy and gained a great victory. The enemy are now flying in all directions in my front."

When the aide delivered this message to General Meade and added his General was dangerously wounded, Meade said: "Say to General Hancock that I am sorry he is wounded and that I thank him for myself and for the country for the services he has rendered to-day."

General Meade afterwards, in commenting on the battle of Gettysburg, said to General R. C. Drum: "No commanding general ever had a better lieutenant than Hancock. He was always faithful and reliable."

UNDER GRANT.

Hancock did not recover from his wound until December, 1863, when, although still quite lame, he reported for duty, and was sent North to recruit his corps. He was tendered a reception at Independence Hall by the citizens of Philadelphia, and received the hospitalities of the cities of Boston, Albany and New York. In March, 1864, he rejoined his corps and participated in the battles of the Wilderness with Grant. He commanded the Second and parts of the Fifth and Sixth Corps, amounting in all to 50,000 men. He fought at Alesop's house, and at Spottsylvania court house, capturing "Stonewall" Jackson's old brigade, 40,000 prisoners and thirty colors. He was at North Anne, and did most of the fighting there. He commanded at the bloody assaults on Cold Harbor, and did his best to execute Grant's orders. The fighting was desperate and Hancock's loss could not have fallen far short of 12,000 He was on the south side of the James river, and made the assaults on Petersburg. He was with Sheridan, and attacked the enemy at Deep Bottom, taking four pieces of artillery, six hundred prisoners and three stand of colors. He was at Petersburg and witnessed the explosion of the mine on the morning of July 30. The advance up the James river, August 12, 1864, was under his command, and he handled the Second and Tenth Corps of the Army of the James and Gregg's division of cavalry with such consummate skill as to elicit expressions of admiration from even General Grant. He fought the battle of Reams' Station, Aug. 25, and had his horse shot under him. He fought the battle of Boydton road