The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA GREAT CAMPAIGN!

GIGANTIC STRUGGLE ON THE RA PIDAN AND PO.

A Comprehensive and Authentic Account Strategy, Fighting, Gains, Losses.

The Battle of Thursday, May 5. Etc., Etc., Etc.,

Todo's Tavern, Va., Sunday, May 8, 1864.—The details of the wonderful three day's battle of the Wilderness, which closed last night just as the blood red sun went down behind the fought, the analogy holds still more forcibly in the wild, tangled pine woods in whose thickets and along whose margins the prodigious Indian fight of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday raged.

No man can claim that he saw this battle, and although undoubtedly it had a line and formation of its own, it would puzzle even the commanding General to lay it down on the map. There is something horrible, yet fas cinating, in the mystery shrouding this strangest of battles ever foughtn battle which no man could see, and whese progress could only be followed by the ear. It is, beyond a doubt, the first time in the history of war, that two great armies have met, each with at least two hundred and fifty pieces cumstances as to make this vast engin-ry totally useless. Not a score of pieces were called into play in the whole affair, and I may mention it as a fact strikingly illustrative of this battle, that out of the three thousand wounded in the hospitals of Hancock's command alone, not one of the wounds is a shell wound. In like manner our cavalry has been totally useless, as cavalry. In all their engagements the men have been compelled to dismount and to fight on foot, and the horse, except for locomotive, has been a hin-drance rather than a help. In such circumstances, in the utter impossibility of manœuvering of effecting any Wilderness was fought, that it was quite impossible for it to be decisive in

The combat lasted three days, but it might have been prolonged a fortnight longer, and still have left the issue undecided. Now that it is ended by the by the withdrawal of the enemy, though we are hardly justified in calling the result a victory in the positive sense of the word, yet, if it be considered that the enemy was signally foiled in the purpose with which he sought battle in the Wilderness, that he was compelled to fall back, discomfited, and that we are in vigorous pursuit, under circumstances that gave us the shorter line of advance on Richmond, even admit the gross and scope of the action

When Grant, on Wednesday night and Ely's Fords, the labor of a twelvemonth was brought to nought. The chief consideration that the enemy's fortified position was turned, prompted the flanking movement on the enemy's right rather than on his left, was doubtless, that a successful movement by the former direction would uncover for us water communications by Aquia Creek and Urbana-an advantage not to be overlooked, and, indeed indispensable in any protracted march toward Richmond.

The disadvantage is that the line of march southward from the points of crossing leads through a region in which no General would seek to fight so far successful that they defeated country, overspread with a thick growth of stunted pine, extending from Chancellorsville up to Mine Run. had it in his power, using the Orange a mile further they would have acceand Chancellorsville turnpike and the ed their end. Orange and Chancellorsville plankroad, to strike us at right angles.

-a conception which was very hap-pily carried out. The march to the on the south side of the Rapidan, all well in hand. So complete indeed 5th and 6th Corps, so that he now seems to have been the surprise, that commanded nearly one half of the areven after the whole army had pass-even after the whole army had pass-even after the whole army had pass-Promptly at the hour the flame

on the Rapidan. But, of course, it was not long before | cock's left, had an extent of about sov-Lee became fully aware of the situa- on miles. tion, and he promptly changed front, and pushed out to strike us by the two engaging Ewell, who, however, show-roads already named, which, as you ed a strong front. The two divisions roads already named, which, as you will observe, run from west to cast, and strike the road on which we must advance (the Germania and Chancellorsville plank road) precisely at right and control of the captured the enemy by hundreds, run fine two divisions and flow of handled, and broke in disorder. See being the point of divergence of the road leading southward, both to the division flag, and rallied the men in lorsville plank road) precisely at right and control of the rebel attack. Wads.







WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

--PERSEVERE.-

VOL. XIX.

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1864.

NO. 48.

General Grant and General Meade would gladly have avoided, had it been possible to do so. This much credit at east is due to General Lee, whose manœuvre was one of great boldness and rapidity. Whether General Lee intended merely to delay our advance and gain time for the new combinations necessitated by our successful crossing of the Rapidan, or whether lie chose this line as one on which to try the gage of a decisive battle, in the hope of defeating us in the same way blood-red sun went down bening six. as he did in the same region contacts margin of the Rapidan, will have giv. as he did in the same period of last en you some idea of the labyrinth of lorsville) at the same period of last year, is a question which I have no year, is a question which I have no pregnant observation of General Rose crans, that with us was es only "bush wacking on a large scale." Now, if this is true of the kind of ground on which many of our battles have been fought, the analogy holds still many the still many of the sti strong line of Mine Run six miles in his rear, to fall back upon in case of a repulse. When I say that after three days fight, in which he with desperate The brigade of Carroll (who conductive that the conductive three three brigades). anys' fight, in which he with desperate fury threw himself repeatedly against every point of our line—right, left and centre—in the hope of breaking through and rolling us up. he has been and rolling us up. he has been and rolling us up.

and rolling us up, he has been compelled to retire discomfited, the sum and substance of the story is told.

Thursday morning found Warren's Corps (the 5th) at Old Wilderness Tarren or the Garmania and Chan Tayorn, or the Germania and Chan-cellorsville plank-road, five miles south of the ford, and Sedgwick in his rear, of artillery, and yet placed in such cir. on the same road, and extending down to the river. Hancock's Corps, on the same day crossed the river, at Ely's Ford, five or six miles further down the river, under orders to move to Shady Grove Church. Burnside's Corps was to remain behind for twenty-four hours at Culpeper, and then join the main column. The maneur vrd of the enemy compelled General Meade to form line of battle north and south, and this was done about a mile west of the Germania plank-road and parallel to it, Sedgwick's corps forming the right and resting on the river at Germania Ford, and Warren joining his left. Finding the enemy was determined to make a stand here, grand combination, the difficulty of the order of Hancock to move to Sha-

the line left (Hancock)-an interval which could only be filled by Gen. Hancock swinging round and connecting with doubt that the main portion of his ar-Warren. The attempts of the enemy my was retiring. were mainly directed to getting possession of the plank-road, and planting himself between the two halves of the army. In this he was completely march toward Spottsylvania. Accorfoiled, for Warren and Sedgwick held dingly a march of fifteen miles was the front firmly until Hancock in the afternoon arrived and completed the ing finds the whole army massed at line. This was not done without se Todd's Tavern. We shall doubtless, the most cautious and skeptical will vere loss, especially on the part of to-day, feel forward toward Spottsyl-Warren, two of whose divisions, name- vania Court House, where we shall

each a third of its numbers. From Cancellorsville, where Hanand Thursday morning, threw his army across the Rapidan at Germania night, he advanced to the intersection night, he advanced to the intersection of Brock road and the Orange and Chancellorsville plank-road, where he found Getty's Division of the 6th Corps. Forming line of battle he attacked at 4 o'clock, and fought very severely until 8, engaging Hill's Corps. The ene-morning returned from our advanced my held a strong position behind im-line of battle, which lies within two and provised breastworks, and was already formed in line of battle, while Hancock had great difficulty in getting in as he was marching by the flank to mass, but he stoutly held his position at the cross-roads, from which all the

efforts of the enemy could not drive him.
The engagements of Thursday were a battle. I mean, of course, the the purpose of the enemy to advance "Wilderness," a wild tract of barren up the Orange road and penetrate bethe purpose of the enemy to advance tween Hancock and Warren. It was, however, only by the utmost skill and vigor that this was effected, for had the Rebels been able to penetrate

The Battle of Friday, May 6. Unwilling to remain on the defen-The only escape would be to make sive, General Grant, on Thursday our passage of the Rapidan a sruprise night, ordered a general attack along the whole line for 5 o'clock the next morning. Burnside, who had been river having been made during the night hitherto in reserve was ordered in, and of Wednesday, Thursday morning Hancock, who, as was realized, had a found the whole army planted safely severe part to perform, was strengthsevere part to perform, was strength-ened by four divisions taken from the

ed the river, our signal officers reported the Rebels still busy on their works battle burst forth all along the line, which, from Sedgwick's right to Han-

On the right Sedgwick attacked,

angles. This was a masterly movement, for it obliged Grant to halt, form line of battle, and dispose his force in such a way as to cover the fords, by which all our teams were yet to pass, and which it was absolutely necessary to keep open in order to preserve our to keep open in order to preserve our line of communication. line of communication.

This, then, was how it came, strategically, that we were compelled to as yet, and has had no serious busifight the battle of the Wilderness—an ness. Hancock, on the left, attacked

> In their turn the rebels attack vigorously, and the ammunition of Hancock's men being exhausted, they are forced back to their original line at 11 o'clock. The enemy even turns the extreme left, formed by Frank's brigade of Barlow's division, which broke in considerable confusion down the road. This, however, was promptly repaired, and the enemy prevented rom following up his advantage. Af-

ter this all remained quiet with Hancock until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. action through which its course man, year, is a question which I have no and the maze of tackies out of which it was envolved; but the battle of the Wilderness must remain, for the prestack would give strong color to the probability of the latter design. And marched twenty-five miles to get into the fight, came up, and Leo prepared to hurl the main weight of his force, to hurl the main weight of his force, out the need of firing a shot. It will with a view of doubling up our left flank, and rolling us back on the encome my. The rebel attack was made at were yesterday sent there. A small society four end my and several thousand of our wounded hour, the situation remains as here described. flank, and rolling us back on the enomy. The rebel attack was made at precisely four, and was made in four lines, the left on the plank road. It was marked by the greatest vigor, and was marked by the greatest vigor, and succeeded in breaking our lines. Part of our breastworks got fire, and a portion of the 3d and 4th Divisions broke in the standard of our wounded hour, the situation remains as nere described.

The rebel attack was made at were yesterday sent there. A small scribed.

The rebels have as yet shown no disposition to assume the offensive at this point. It was confidently expected on Sunday night that an attack of yesterday was a this point. It was confidently expected on Sunday night that an attack would take place on Hancock's front, toward the Cartharpen road, and on a line with the Broak road. The troops of the Robellion, we are left to infer that the attack of yesterday was a that the attack of yesterday was a toward the Cartharpen road, and on a line with the Broak road. The troops of the Robellion, we are left to infer that the attack of yesterday was a that the other and presage the downfall of the fabric of the Robellion, we are left to infer that the attack of yesterday was a the toward the Cartharpen road, and on a line with the Broak road. The troops and presage the downfall of the fabric of the Robellion, we are left to infer that the attack of yesterday was a toward the Cartharpen road, and on a line would take place on Hancock's front, toward the Cartharpen road, and on a line would take place on Hancock's front, the structure was a toward the Cartharpen road, and on a line would take place on Hancock's front, toward the Cartharpen road, and on a line would take place on Hancock's front, the structure was a toward the cartharpen road and presage the downfall of the fabric of the Robellion, we are left to infer that the attack of yesterday was a that the attack of yesterday was a th the country; with fifty thousand men he could here do as much as we with a hundred thousand, and he had the of our breastworks got fire, and a por-

> would not leave the field,) forming by the left; the brigade of Brooks by the his command, had saved our army. Falling on the left, the rebels repeated the usual tactics by a night assault on our right, and they succeeded in rolling up the brigade of General T. Seymour, who was himself captured, but the break did not extend to the other portions of the line, and though some confusion was inseparable from a night assault, the robols had gained

generalship is enormously increased. dy Grove Church was countermanded, and he was directed to diverge by resume the attack or retire. In the cumstances in which the battle of the around, come up and form the left of and stronger line, considerably contracted, was selected on Friday even-The disposition above given will ing. The attack, however, was not have shown that there must be for a resumed in the morning, and reconconsiderable time a great interval be-tween our centre (Warren) and our during the day along the whole line, though developing on the part of the enemy a strong skirmish line, left little | so is wounded.

my was retiring.
In this state of facts, General Grant formed the determination of throwing forward this army by a rapid night made during the night, and this mornto be a most substantial advantage to ly, those of Wadsworth and Griffin, lost probably find the enemy in position. Although we have no reliable returns of our losses in the three days' fight, it is probable they will reach 15-000. The loss of the enemy cannot

vary much from that figure, and we

have taken 2000 prisoners.

The Battle of Sunday, May 8 Near Spottsylvania Court House, Va, Monday, May 9-2 P M.—I have this a half miles of Spottsylvania Court House, the enemy confronting in force. Our army reached this position yesterday morning, Warren's corps having the advance; and heavy fighting took place during the day. It was hoped that we could have reached Spottsylvania before the enemy would be able to make that point, but in the footrace which the two armies ran on Saturday night, from the battle ground of the Wilderness, the rebels beat us. Longstreet, it appears, started at 11 P M

of Saturday; our advance left at 10 P The two columns marched by par allel roads, but Longstreet's corps had time to arrive and form line of battle, and when our force was thrown out to feel the enemy this morning, he was found in position. Our first attack was made by Bartlett's brigade of Griffin's division, on the right of the ond, with Robinson's division on the left. Bartlett had been ordered by General Warren to attack in column, under the belief that only Rebel cav alry would be found. Instead of this. however, he ran on the whole of Gen Longstreet's corps, and his brigade, already reduced by the fearful losses of the three day's battle of the Wilder-

ness, was frightfully cut up. One of his regiments, the 1st Michigan, went in a hundred strong, and came out with but twenty five, having which held the left, was also roughly

At 6 P. M., two fresh divisions, day will decide the question; and if, namely, those of Crawford (5th Corps) as we hope, it gives us Spottsylvania and Getty (6th Corps,) were thrown Court House, we shall then be out of in, and after a severe engagement las-ting for an hour and a half, Crawford carried the rebel position, took their

Yesterday was intended to be a day

Spottsylvania Court House, and se- Division of Burnside's Corps, early in curely intronched. Longstreet has also been strengthened by the arrival handsomely repulsed, and Burnside of Ewell's corps. The rebel line-lies on a ridge a mile in front of the Court in a mile and a half of the C. H. House, and it will be a position some what difficult to carry, should it be eral Hancock, holding the right of our decided to make a direct attack.

It will be observed on the map, that our present position carries us from Parker's Store to Spottsylvania

to find an opportunity of fighting a decisive battle.

right. This was effectual in checking was never before in any such condition retirement of the advance brigade, the Rebel advance, and after forty-five tion. We are going on to Richmond, the enemy charged toward our line, minutes of most desperate fighting, depend upon it; at least, some more but never reached it. minutes of most desperate fighting, depend upon it; at least, some more the crisis-had passed. The heroism and skill of Hancock, and the valor of peared will have to present itself to shelled the woods for a while, but did

The headquarters of the Lieutenant a night assault, the reduction of their utmost nothing after all.

The robels expended their utmost strength in the battle of Friday, and failed to accomplish any decisive results. It was obvious that they were in very great strength for they showed a full line along our whole front, extending beyond our right, and over
Solvential and General means the interval of the mean engaged to the ment engaged to the ment engaged to the progress of the ment engaged to the forming breastworks, but added an of this army, while General Grant exercises a general supervision over the movements over the whole field. In regard to the operations of this army, then in the open ground around artillery working all night to finish them. It was a very pretty sight.—

The lanterns of the workmen hung to Perhaps I may say that General Grant les stood harnessed up, their cannoncharge of their technical execution.

of two general officers killed and two about noonday General Hancock left mortally wounded, while it is now pos- General Ward's brigade to hold the itively ascertained that Longstreet al- position, and advanced with his corps

P. S.-We have this moment been shocked by the announcement that passed. General Burnside, pushing General Sedgwick, Commander of the out on the extreme left, advanced to a 6th Army Corps, has just been killed place in front of Sedgwick's (now Gen by a shot through the head. He was Wright's) corps. A reconnoissance by standing vp with his staff in his ad two regiments was made. These ad vanced line of breastworks, and was vanced some distance without meeting picked off by a Rebel sharpshooter, perched in a tree. The ball entered the cannonade along some portions of the face a little below the eye, and the front was quite brisk between our came out at the back of his neek. He and the rebel artillery. better afford to lose a whole division the slaughter of our negro soldiers. of the army than one whose valor, ilmatter of general remark how splen-

Skirmishes of Monday, May 9. In Front of Spottsylvania Court a charge with them.

House, Va., Tuesday, May 10.—The
military situation at this hour (Tuesday, 12 M.,) finds the line of the army

not yet opened, obliges us to take im- excellent soldier, and will command mense trains, which, of course, retard | the Sixth well. the general movement of the army;

many miles south and in the rear of Court House. Immediately afterward Fredericksburg, whose famous forti-fied heights are in our possession with vanced his line of battle, drove the re-

Everything, thus far, has gone on satisfactorily, although it would doubt loss have been better had we been able breastworks, and a brigade was advanced out for a mile or more from the main front over some cleared land .-The Army of the Potomac is in su- About an hour before sunset this atperb condition and spirits; in fact, tack was made. Immediately upon the retirement of the advance brigade,

peared will have to present itself to stop us. Butler, we see by the Richmond papers of yesterday, is between Petersburg and Richmond. Sigel and Averill are in the right place, and you will probably hear from the cavalry withdrew, having received more harm corps of this army, under the bold and than they had done. Before this at energetic leadership of Sheridan, in a tack, our advance could see Hill's corps way that will throw all previous raids into the shade.

tack, our advance could see Hill's corps marching south to join the main body, opposing our progress in front on the branch of the Po.

binations, while General Meade takes | carriages, in wait for any emergency. At sunrise scouts advanced and

The rebel papers acknowledge a loss found the enemy in small force, and toward the river Po, which by night he had, after considerably resistance, much resistance. At the same time

lived for half an hour after being struck, and then expired. His body rent good condition. One fellow, who has just passed headquarters in an was taken with much trouble, explain. General Warren's corp ambulance. It will be embalmed and ed his determined efforts to avoid capsent North. The profoundest grief is ture, on the ground that it was curfelt at the death of the lion-hearted routly reported that we should massachieftain, and it is felt that we could ere all our prisoners, in revenge for

We have fewer stragglers than ususo well as in the arduous three days' where there is no communication, and fight in the 'Wilderness,' and it was a guerillas loaf around the army to pick lieve had serious thoughts of making

The same intolerable heat which we ment of this movement still continues. drawn around Spottsylvania Court and numerous cases of coup de soleil House, in the arc of a circle, the concave toward us. The enemy is in force at that point, and seems deter keeps the reads in excellent traveling mined to dispute the passage. I men- condition, saving and excepting the tioned in my letter of yesterday that dust, which is here of a most maligthe two armies ran a race from the nant type. General Wright, who for-Wilderness for Spottsylvania, but unmerly commanded a division of the fortunately the enemy won the race. 6th, is now in command of that corps This should not be interpreted as conso grievously deprived of its head by veying any censure on the Army of the death of the beloved Sedgwick, the the Potomac, which has marched with details of which I yesterday sent you. a new inspiration and a rapidity nev- The grief at this sad event intensifies as it becomes known throughout the or before seen in its history.

But the very necessities of our condition as the invading party, with our keep the sad fact from the knowledge old base abandoned and a new one of the men. General Wright is an

The road which our troops faced the rebels constantly falling back on their base, and favored by their very poverty, can readily beat us on an equal start. It certainly would have been a great point gained had we been we come in a distance of ten miles to ton's brigade leading they advanced been a great point gained had we been we do not a distance of the comment of the lost three-fourths of its numbers in fif-teen minutes. Robinson's division inspection of the map will show you to Wilderness; five miles further to at the point of the bayonet. As they that it is an important stragetic point, Chancellorsville; ten miles more to

TERMS, \$1,50 a year in advance.

. The Battle of Tuesday, May 10. Washington, Tuesday, May 10th.— The following despatch has just come o hand: Headquarters army of the Potomac, near Spottsylvania Court House, Wed-

nesday, May 12.—My despatch dated 6 P M, yesterday gave an outline sketch of the operations of that day down to the hour named, and including the announcement of the turning of our right flank. I would gladly have avoided leaving the situation sus-pended in this perilous condition, but first line of breastworks, and captured three hundred prisoners. This ended the action of yesterday. For the number engaged, our losses were extremely severe, and will count up to 1500.

This morning found our lines established two and a half miles this side of Scattsylvania Count. House, and so severe a severe and will count up to 1500.

This morning found our lines established two and a half miles this side of Scattsylvania Count. House, and so living in Scattsylvania Count. House, and so living side of Raumaided to be a day have avoided leaving the situation suspended in this perilous condition, but the messenger by whom I had the opportunity to recuperate and renew the just as the courier bearing the tidings arrived. I hasten to add that the menacing break was speedily repaired, and that the army holds at present a the messenger by whom I had the op-portunity to send my despatch left' nacing break was speedily repaired; and that the army holds at present a position not differing greatly from that we have held for the past two days, with the exception that our right is somewhat more strengthened.

Yesterday's operations now assumed the character of the most bitter and perhaps the most bloody of the series of battles which have been fought since we crossed the Rapidan. Knowing as we do that our cavalry force has been working have with Lee's communications, that his supplies are almost exhausted, that the lines of investment are being drawn around Richmond, and that echoes of disaster

It is enough to say that it failed, and though he inflicted a severe loss of life upon us, he suffered not less himself, and we still hold a position against which the rebel fury may dash itself in vain. It would seem to have been the policy of Lee in the series of bat-tles which he has delivered during the past week, to contest the advance to Richmond at every available point, to wear us away by degrees, and then, perhaps, to fall upon the Union forces under Butler, and endeavor to annihilate them. This plan he has carried into execution with a masterly skill, inspired by a fury perfectly diabolical.

We are steadily pressing the rebels southward. The enemy have been

greatly favored by the nature of the country, in whose dense woods and tangled chapperal the lithe and wary are much more at home. Fortunately, if we once carry the position which they now hold in front of Spottsylvania Court House, we shall be out of the 'Wildorness' and reach open coun-

The operations of yesterday were opened by a reconnoissance on the left by Burnside's Corps, which developed the fact that the enemy was in no force there—nothing but cavalry disputing the advance. This caused the arching beyond our right, and over lapping our left.

Skirmishes of Saturday, May 7th.

It was, therefore, difficult on Friday night to say whether the enemy w'ld night to say whether the enemy w'ld resume the attack or retire. In the Command is not command is Burnside. The rebel position now indicates the stragetic moves and com- lers lying on the ground around the very much resembled ours at Gettys burg, a curved interior line, well pro by breastworks, with the additional defense of a marshy run in front Holding us at bay in the centre, they discovered the weakness of the right

now held by Barlow's division. This division of Hancock's command as I yesterday mentioned, had made the passage of the Po, throwing out gave it a coigne of vantage, from which it not only enfilled the entire rebel position, but commanded the road on which their trains were passing. At the same time, however, it isolated it from the rest of the army a false position, of which the rebels could hardly fail to take advantage, and of which they did take advantage

General Warren's corps held the centre of the line, and it was resolved that a vigorous assault should be made there, while Hancock and Burnside endeavored to assail and turn the two flanks of the enemy. With this view two divisions of the second corns were lustrated on so many fields, we can al, though not so few as might be. It thrown over to connect with the right ill spare at this time. He never fought is not so easy to straggle in a country of Warren and support him. In execution of the projected design, General Warren's corps moved forward during matter of general remark how splendidly Sedgwick had been doing. It is woods. The Provost Guard has all it the woods to an open space behind, presumed that General Wright will can do, to keep the lingerers up to take the vacant command of the 6th their duty. General Patrick had quite This was intended by heavy shelling a brigade of them one day, and I be from the enomy, and it was 3 or four o'clock P M before the woods were cleared. After this, the corps advance ed to assault the breastworks. In have had ever since the commence this, however, it did not succeed, although the attempt was gallantly made. Carroll's brigade went in on the charge and lost eight hundred men General Meade realizing the critical position in which the extreme right of our line (Barlow's Division), was pla-ced, had ordered it to draw back The rebels had, however, anticipated us, and making a detour came in on its car, making it a matter of considerable difficulty to withdraw; supports coming up, however, it was successfully accomplished. A general attack was ordered along the line, to take place at 5 o'clock, but owing to the tardiness of some of the Commanders

to get into line, it was postponed, first to 6 o'clock, and then till half past. A furious cannonade from our artillery preceded the charge. The worst of it was that the lateness of the hour prerushed on they captured the enemy

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DALL AND REASING SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS BOOK, STATIONERY & ASSIST STORE speed, capturing at the same time

speed, captuifing at the same time three of their guns.

Earlier in, the day one of the end, my's batteries had been disabled, and all the cannoniers driven from the guns, from which they were kept by the savage fire of our skirmishers. It was hoped that all the guns would be brought off, but the charge was not successful on the other parts of the line, and the gallant Sixth had to fall back. Our losses during the day must back. Our losses during the day must have reached from eight to ten thous

nave renched from eight to ten thous and men.

Webb's brigade, 2d Corps, lost heavily—the 20th Massachusetts particularly. Colonel Macy was dangerously wounded. Major Abbott, another splendid officer, was killed, and only six or seven officers, out of twenty-four left. Lieut Federshen, of the First Massachificatts, took a section into so. left. Lieut Federshen, of the First Massachusetts, took a section into action, in a spot where the rebel sharps shooters had a sweeping fire. He was taken from the field, shot in both his thighs, after doing good service. This was on Wright's front. Goal, Ward was hit in the neck early in the day, but would not leave the field, and afterward led his brigade in the charge on Hangock's front. A battery of Coburn's, on Wright's front, did good service, throwing their shells into the rebel intrenchments. Captain Martin, of the 3d Massachusetts battery, was wounded in the neck.

wounded in the neck. wounded in the nock.

The losses of the army up to this time exceed anything that any provious battle has cost us. Nothing has been developed up to this hour respecting the enemy's position or intentions for the day, and there is nothing to incident, whether they will retreat, remain on the defensive, or assault.—N. Y. Times.

Y. Times. 1864. CLOTHING. H. ROMAN

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THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE REMOVED

From their place of business, on Hill Street, TO THEIR NEW BUILDING On RAILROAD STREET, near the Jackson House

Where they intend doing A WHOLESALE BUSINESS. MERCHANTS AND OTHERS,

Who buy goods by the piece or package, WILL FIND IT to their ADVANTAGE TO GIVE US A CALL.

WB KEEP.A General Assortment of GOODS

Such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES! BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, TOBACCO, SEGARS, FISH, SALT.

iotions, &c., &c., &c. WE WILL SELL GOODS AT THE LOWEST

PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE PRICES A. B. CUNNINGHAM & CO Muntingdon, Mch 9, 1864.

TOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION! You all wast a CLOTHES WINGER, in order got through your washing sarlier, spare your strength of at the sain's time save onough in the wear of clothes, using a Wringer, to pay for it in els months, at the search price of cotton. Wringers that have taken the samm over all offers in the market, for sale at the tridware Store of Fe3,1864 JAMES A BROWN. M. MANN'S AXES, at old prices, at the Hardware store of JAS. A. DHOWN.