The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA. They Tell Me I'll Forget.

. They tell me I'll forget thee when

'Mid other scenes I stray, That thoughts of thee will vanish as The dew at break of day. But sh! I do not heed their words-I know it connot be. That one enshrined within this heart Can be forgot by me.

They tell me I will soon forget. Thy kind and gentle smile That did so many weary days And hours to me beguile; Ah, no! I never shall forgot, I know it cannot be, That one enshrined within my heart Can be forgot by me.

They tell me I'll forget the hours Of mirth and joyous glee, The many pleasures unalloyed That I have shared with thee. But ah ! they need not tell me this. I know my heart the best; I'll not forget till in the tomb

They lay me down to rest. They tell me I'll forget thy songs, Thy kind and loving words! Thy tones that always in my breast Some deep emotion stirred. It cannot be ! it cannot be ! Thy smiles I love them yet; And while I live, oh! I would not E'en if I could, forget.

Notes of a Visit to the Army of the Potomac.

onade, bread, crackers, oranges and such other delicacies as would attract and nourish enfeebled men. Here too we beheld several thousand of the Johnnies taken prisoner in the brilliant charge of Hancock's 2nd corps. Some of them talked boldly and defiantly, while others anxiously sought the opportunity to take the oath of al-

We reached this city of wounded laid waste by war. The city has been too often described to need any new description. Its grass grown streets. its deserted homes, its ruined buildings whose burnt walls bear witness to numerons confluerations, its temples of worship and public buildings perforawhere of wounded men, sitting on the crutches or leaning on the shoulder of a stronger, the hurrying here and there of the messengers of mercy with their burden of stimulants, bandages, &c., the slow moving death wagon bearing brave men to their last sleep, eight and ten thousand wounded men, filling the churches, public buildings, warehouses, storerooms, and private

dwellings everywhere.

The Christian and Sanitary commissions The value of these two great benevantly illustrated. At the headquarters of the Christian Commission, (which were in the large mansion of a Doctor Hart, now said to be on the staff of Gen R E Liee, of the robel army,) two hundred men were congregated, most of them ministers of the Gospel, men of learning and of ability, who here in deeds of mercy bore witness to the patriotic words they had often spoken in their pulpits at home. Here cheerfuly accepting the roughest fare, they of battle in some open fields on south gave themselves to weeks of toil. Each morning, having divided the entire eity into districts among them, they went forth, their haversacks filled hills along the north bank on either with stimulants, soft crackers, lemons, side of headquarters. Off to our right oranges, bandages, writing materials, as we lay in the clover beneath the reading matter; bearing buckets of shade of an oak, and nearly a mile coffee, punch, lemonade; carrying bun- away, sat a rebel horseman as immovdles of clothing, crutches, bandages &c. and spent the day among the wounded | tions, and ready at the slightest warnmen, dressing their wounds, attending ing to fly across the river and join his to their wants, writing letters for them to their friends, cheering them by kind | ed he vanished and was seen no more. Christian words, praying with them, pointing them to the Saviour of men, whispering in the ears of the dying words of hope and forgiveness, and burying the dead with the blessed rites of Christian burial. Such in briefest the edge words is the work of the Christian Commission in such a place as Frede-

tion with Washington by way of Fre-





WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor.

-PERSEVERE.-

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

VOL. XX.

HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1864.

Details of the labors of these two hundred will be carried and reported to thousands of homes. They pertormed the lowliest services, washing the wounds, the feet, the bodies of the poor sufferers, putting on their clean clething, lifting and carrying them tenderly from place to place, illustrating with a noble humility the name they bere — the Christian Commission. The time and labor of these delegates are given and labor of these delegates are given freely, and cost the commission only their clear of the poor their clear of the poor their clear of the poor the christian commission only their clear of the poor the commission only the rebel yell burst upon our sufference, putting on their clear loth of the woods on a double quick and fell back upon the line of battle for support. The object was gained—the presence of the enemal labor of these delegates are given freely, and cost the commission only their board and transportation from freely, and cost the commission only their aids were busy forming our for their board and transportation from and to their homes, and in many cases not even this. I met noble men of the Sanitary Commission, busy in the same labors, but with the general work of the commission I am less familiar.

The value of the two commissions in such a field as that of Fredericks—burg cannot be estimated. Great sufburg cannot be estimated. Great suffering is alleviated and prevented and numerous lives are saved through their instrumentality.

The March of the Grand Army.

Leaving Fredericksburg, in company with a few delegates of the Christian Commission, and running the gauntlet of guerillas, after a hard day's walk, I renched Spottsylvania court house, only to find that our connections of shells that shook the earth under the road side for possible to make the road side for the grand Army.

In such a held as that of Predericksand decorated such index, bunder the give them; to sleep as they, and, them; tent by them; to sleep as they; and them; tent by them; to find by the road side for under the quiet stars; to fare as they; and, filke them to fall by the road side for an hour's sleep. It has been worth more than I can measure to study off near the shoulder by a shell; the witness of that calm endurance which had been worthed and the field of conflict, which concentrated and witness of that calm endurance which had passed through the body, been under the capture of the same instant in three plantic of the grand Army.

It is face was as gen on their bronzed faces; to march with them; tent by them; to sleep as they, under the quiet stars; to fare as they; and, them; tent by them; to sleep as they, under the quiet stars; to fare as them; tent by them; to sleep as they, under the quiet stars; to fare as them; them; tent by them; to sleep as they, under the quiet stars; to fare as them; them; tent by them; to sleep as they, under the quiet stars; to fare as them; them; tent by them; to sleep as they, under the quiet stars; to fare as a girl's. He had just been them; to fall by the road side for on the fill point of filten or twenty miles. His face was as gen on their bronzed faces; to fare as they, under the quiet stars; to fare as them; them; tent by them; to sleep as they, under the quiet stars; to fare as them; them; tent by them; to fared; to grow weaks to fared; to grow weaks to fared; to grow weaks to fared; to grow sion of shells that shook the earth undday for weeks together; to look upon der my feet and filled the heavens over the men who so cheerfully stand be his calm face wore an aspect of pain, dericksburg was severed, the grand army was in motion southward, and we must, willing or no, accompany it. A night of broken sleep upon the boxes and bales of our supply wagon was dealer of danger. The enemy had suddenly opened with musketry and are followed by an early order to pack up followed by an early order to pack up tillery upon our advancing troops. On the march and in the field; to see the to seek a bite to eat; the exhausted a cup of the march and in the field; to see the to seek a bite to eat; the exhausted a cup of the march and in the field; to see the to seek a bite to eat; the exhausted a cup of the march and in the field; to see the to seek a bite to eat; the exhausted a cup of the march and in the field; to see the to seek a bite to eat; the exhausted a cup of the march and in the field; to see the to seek a bite to eat; the exhausted a cup of the march and in the field; to see the to seek a bite to eat; the exhausted a cup of the march and in the field; to seek a bite to eat; the exhausted a cup of the march and in the field; to see the to seek a bite to eat; the exhausted a cup of the march and in the field; to see the to seek a bite to eat; the exhausted a cup of the march and in the field; to see the to seek a bite to eat; the exhausted a cup of the march and in the field; to see the to seek a bite to eat; the exhausted a cup of the march and in the field; to see the to seek a bite to eat; the exhausted a cup of the march and in the field; to see the to seek a bite to eat; the exhausted a cup of the march and in the field; to see the to seek a bite to eat; the exhausted a cup of the march and in the field; to see the to seek a bite to eat; the cup of the march and in the field; to see the to seek a bite to eat; the cup of the march and in the field; to see the to seek a bite to eat; the cup of the march and in the field; to see the to seek a bite to eat; the cup of the march and in the field; to see the to seek a bite to seek a bite to eat; the cup of the march and in the field; to see the to seek a bite to of a great army that partakes of the sublime, especially under circumstances like those under which the army of Gens Grant and Meade has moved, a diately manifest, when beneath the and Hancock, and Meade and Grant. of Gens Grant and Meade has moved, a diately manifest, when, beneath the mighty and wily foe close in front and cloud of dust they raised, a battery of watching every movement. No more hardlery opened upon our headquartempted in warfare than those by which day after day the vast army of attempts to dislodge us and drive us which day after day the vast army of across the river futile, fell back, and mand of repining here and among those who have never put their hands to this great work—it cannot be found in the army. There the spirits of men regiments, brigades, divisions and their ease, pass their criticisms on the conduct of the war, wonder why the army does not move more rapidly—may charge which day after day the vast army of attempts to dislodge us and drive us in the army. There the spirits of men regiments, brigades, divisions and the conduct of the war, wonder why the army does in the army. There may be a spirit of despondency attends to their ease, pass their criticisms on the conduct of the war, wonder why the army does in the army. There may be a spirit of despondency attends to distort the manufacture of the war, wonder why the army does in the army. There may be a spirit of despondency attends to distort the remaining along at their ease, pass their criticisms on the conduct of the war, wonder why the army does in the army. There may be a spirit of despondency and of repining here and among those pass their criticisms on the conduct of the war, wonder why the army does the war, wonder why the army does and the remaining along at their ease, pass their criticisms on the conduct of the war, wonder why the army does are despendency and of repining here and among these are despendency and of repining here and among these are despendency and of repining here and among these are despendency and of repining here and among these are despendency and of repining here and among these are despendency and of repining here and among these are despendency and of repining here and among these are despendency and of which day after day the vast army of the Potomac has been swung around as on a pivot in the very face of its egates of the Christian Commission, I left Harrisburg on the morning of May 14th, to spend a few weeks in ministering to the wants of the river the dampen the ardor or shake the confidence of the army. From the highest dampen the ardor or shake the confidence of the army. From the lighest dampen the ardor or shake the confidence of the army. From the lighest dampen the ardor or shake the confidence of the army. From the lighest dampen the ardor or shake the confidence of the army. From the wants of the occasion. No repulses, and corps with cowardice, but for wants of the occasion. No repulses, and corps with cowardice, but of wants of the occasion. No repulses, and corps with cowardice, but oc humber of delegates from all parts of lances filled with remaining sick and the country pressing forward, that we wounded, knapsacks buckled on and were delayed for a day or two, and we muskets shouldered, horses mounted, ceased as the twilight of evening was the best things. I say mon manfully scized the opportunity to go into the and soon cavalry, infantry, artillery, deepening into darkness. It was at bearing during those days of heavy hospitals of that city. Probably 25,- lospitals and supply trains and rear this engagement I heard, for the first marching, who had lost all regular all who die by war only one-fifth guard would all be on their way to time, the famous robel yell. It is but sleep for weeks, and had been living die on the field, the other four fifths

> The Hospital after a Battle. ficers and men every day. The only drunken man I saw from the time left Fredericksburg till I reached Baltimore, was an officer on the boat from

It has frequently been said that the great peril of the country will be when the army returns home and scatters its wickedness, profanity and recklessset in; steep roads deeply cut by the heavy artillery wagons led up from the river on each side; there was but the river on each side; there was but the men who stay at home to support a single pontoon bridge. Every yard drinking and gambling saloons on all of the way from the field to the rear the streets of our cities, than it ever carrying a bandaged arm, some with bound and swollen heads, some lean the army you will find thousands of were hunting their way back to the ly bearing, among whom one may pospital, while the more seriously more from day to day without beholwounded were borne in ambulances. ding an act or hearing a word that The cheers and songs of the men who need cause a blush on the cheek of were hurrying to the front, the shouts of drivers whose wagons had stalled mean spirit. The army is lifted up to in some deep rut, the hurrying here a broad. American and patriotic feel-and there of horsemen, the blaze of ing such as does not characterize all fire along the road flung out into the who stay at home. I am happy to be darkness of the forest, all conspired to able to speak from my own observamake a scene which can never pass from memory. About two hundred wounded men were brought in. Here the brink of battle, "storming the imwas work enough for Surgeons and minent breach," borne wounded from the delegates of the Christian Commission. The men had gone into the gasping in death, and I can say that conflict after a weary day's march. I believe a nobler band never went dred yards in width at Jericho Mills, Stimulants and nourishing food was forth to war, a band inspired by a the place where the 5th corps crossed. needed. The members of the commis-Both banks of the stream rise some 50 sion distributed of their stores. The Union." There may be still faintsion distributed of their stores. The Union." There may be still faintamputating tables were occupied and hearted men at home, or worse than candles gleamed upon the dreadful faint hearted men, who are repeating but necessary work. Before twelve yet, in this fourth year of the conflict, o'clock came the wounds of two hundred men were dressed, themselves wrong? The army entertains no washed and fed and laid under the doubt on that matter. The arm of shelter of tents on beds of pine boughs | the soldier pauses not to strike at any and blankets, and the camp was quiet man wire would trample under foot save for the tramp of passing men and the banner of the country. He loves the rumble of artillery wagons, and the shouting of drivers, all moving on to the front. In the morning a few fresh graves were seen. In the after these men in the fearful conflicts of noon the wounded were sent to Port | the Wilderness and led them up into Royal, and we moved forward again the very face of death. The spirit a mile or so and awaited a decisive that animates the ranks animates the leaders. Like Wadsworth, many of them have left fortune, family, high

> The Soldier in the Hospital. Now here has the endurance of our

cheerful and so uncomplaining. I have pain. Before the joys of peace must perilled Republic. seen them walk coolly up to the surgical table where they were to lose a pure, then peaceable." Our righteous Co. D 6th Ca piercing the lungs; his wounds had been undressed for nearly two days; were sleeping soundly as a tired infant on a mother's knee—the grateful men, whose thanks made me ashamed of What can we do?

I answer this practical question by saying, life can be saved by us. A 1,000, a grand triumph for the Repub. lic, for our charities, for the Christian religion. Yet thousands of lives still are lost that might be saved. Suffering, too, can be greatly diminished.
The two hundred delegates of the Christian Commission at Fredericksburg were well nigh appalled by the magnitude of the work. The stores almost failed. Calls came for articles that could not be had. Men died daily because what was needed was not at hand. Painful sufferings were witnessed that could not be relieved, because the supply of necessaries was so scant to meet the wants of ten thousand men.

No human Government ever wounded men as our own. Her record will astonish the world, but emergencies will arise in all great wars iko this, when all the preparations of Government and all the help of public and of individual charities will be put to the test. Our Government has selected the two great commissions, the Christian and the Sanitary, as its helians allowed to accompany the army, save a few correspondents of the press. They are permitted to go everywhere throughout the lines of the army in

heir work of mercy.

The great principle of the christian Commission is the personal distribution of hospital stores, accompained by the versonal ministrations of mon who have cone into it without any remuneration. often at great sacrifice and exposure -moved only by a pity and love for the suffering. Their hands should be kept full of supplies. The economy of this system is remarkable. The ervices of an able man for six weeks in this way, costs the commission often no more than two, three or five dollars for incidental expense. Nearly everything contributed to the Christion Commission is expended directly upon the needy and suffering men of

Urgent calls from every department come for an extension of the work.-Scores of men have been offering to go unpaid, men of high standing, who were declined, because the supplies of the commission would not warrant the use of a larger number of men. The great want of the commission is not men-but money, to fill the hands of our delegates with all the needed sup-

The day will come when we and our children will be proud that we have had some hand in bringing about the sublime issues of this great con-flict, though it be only the giving of a cup of water in the name of patriotism de he vanished and was seen no more. Soon a line of skirmishers was formed, and now opened a seene very exciting to one who had never yet seen an engagement of any kind. The skirmisher should yet cautiously advanced to the edge of the woods. While we enter the woods. While we enter the woods. Then came the first enter the woods. Then came the first single shot, then another and another, and was seen no more. Soon a line of skirmishers was formed, and now opened a seene very exciting to one who had never yet seen an engagement of any kind. The skirmishers was formed, and halted to let the army pass to one who had never yet seen an engagement of any kind. The skirmishers was formed, and now opened a seene very exciting to one who had never yet seen an engagement of any kind. The skirmishers was formed, and now opened a seene very exciting to one who had never yet seen an engagement of any kind. The skirmishers was formed, and now opened a seene very exciting to one who had never yet seen an engagement of any kind. The skirmishers was formed, and not let the first wrongs expire.

So and religion to the men who bear the heat and burden of it. Hot burns the Govarnor, in 1857, he was elected U.S. Senator for a full term, ending March Sociator for a ful and religion to the men who bear the

NO. 1 calm sky of to morrow, and after the storms have passed away, will lay anew, with a wiser hand than man's the corner stones of Liberty.

Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee A Sketch of His Life and Services.

Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, Dec. 29, 1808. When he was four years of age he lost his father, who died from the effects of exertions to save a friend from drowning. At the age of ten he was apprenticed to a tailor in his native city, with whom he served seven years. His mother was unable to afford him any educational advantages, and he never attended school a ay in his life.

While learning his trade, however, he resolved to make an effort to educate himself. His anxiety to be able to read was particularly excited by an incident which is worthy of mon-tion. A gentleman Raleigh was in the habit of going into the tailor's shop and reading while the apprentice and journeymen were at work. He was an excellent reader, and his favorite book was a volume of speeches, principally of British statesmen. Johnson became interested, and his first ambition was to equal him as a reader, and become familiar with those speeches. He took up the alphabet without an instructor, but by applying to the journeymen with whom he worked he obtained a little assistance. Having acquired a knowledge of the

letters, he applied for the loan of the hannah book which he had so often heard read The owner made him a present of it, and gave him some instructions on the use of letters in the formation of words. Thus his first exercises in spelling were in that book. By perucation were at night after he was through his daily labor upon the shop board. He now applied himself to books from two to three hours ev night, after working from ten to 12

hours at his trade. Having completed his apprentice and friends, the ground of objection the words or actions of one whe 1 with him his mother, who was dependent on him for support. He stopped at Greenville, Tenn., and commenced work as a journeyman. He remained there about twelve months, married,

there. Up to this time his education was No human Government ever limited to reading, as he had never for when it is seen that he cannot remade such a noble provision for had an opportunity of learning to cities the savings and doings of others. pher or write; but under the instructhe dead of night. The first office which he ever held was that of alderman of the village, to which he was pers. Their agents are the only civil- in 1830. In that year he was chosen mayor, which position he held for 3 years.

In 1835 he was elected to the legiscontended would not only prove a fai-lure but entail upon the State a burdensome debt. The measure was popular, however, and at the next elec-tion (1837) he was defeated. He be-serving of private affection and public came a candidate again in 1839. By gratitude, it is the soldier who marthis time many of the evils he had pre-dues as a private in the ranks of the dieted from the internal improvement army, to fight for his country, and ofpolicy which he had opposed four fers his blood and life as a sacrifice for years provious were fully demonstra- the maintenance of the Union and the ted, and he was elected by a large ma- | constitution. And yet, how seldom it jority.

Democratic ticket. He canvassed a the private who marches on foot thrown large portion of the State, meeting on mud, frost and snow, it is the private the stump several of the leading Whig who erects bridges over swift streams. the stump several of the leading Whig orators. In 1841 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1843 he was elected to Congress, where, by successive elections, he served until 1853. During this period of service he was contact the enemy; and yet, how seldom is the enemy; and yet, how seldom is the headers of the the senared columns of the enemy; and yet, how seldom is the headers of the the senared columns of the enemy; and yet, how seldom is the the senared columns of the the senared columns of the the senared columns of the enemy; and yet, how seldom is the the senared columns of the senared columns of the the senared columns of the the senared columns of the senared spicuous and active in advocating, re-spectively, the bill for refunding the rewards of his noble conduct! fine, in 1846, imposed upon Gen Jackson at New Orleans, the war measures of Mr. Polk's administration, and a homestead bill.

a homestead bill.

In 1853 he was elected Governor of
Tennessee, after an exciting canvass,
in which he was opposed by Gustavus
A Henry. He was re-elected in 1855,
after another active contest, his competitor being Moredith P Gentry. At
the expiration of his second period as
Governor, in 1857, he was elected U S
Senator for a full term, ending March
3, 1863.

a good-humored verbal tilt, as follows:
"Say, reb, where are you from?" "I'm
from Virginia, the best State in America."
"That's where old Floyd came
from Yank?" "I'm from Pennsylvania." "Well you need'nt talk about
old Floyd coming from Virginia, as
long as old Buchanan came from Petrosylvania.—Don't you wish you hada't
said any thing, Yank!" In 1853 he was elected Governor of

THE GLOEE JOB PRINTING OFFICE

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" HAND BILLS; PROGRAMMES.

> BLANKS ! W --- Posters.

BILL HEADS, CARDS.

CIRCULARS, BALL TICKETS,

LABELS, &C., &C., &C CLLL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE

v months past as Military Governor of his own State, he has vigilantly and efficiently wrought in our holy cause; and scored his name high among the carnest workers on behalf of the imit

Co. D 6th Cavalry, U. S. A.

Capt. Wm. S. Abert
1st Lieut. Albert Coats
1st Sergt. G. W. M. Merryment
Q. M. Sergt. H. Reed McClellan
Com. Sergt. John Marshel
1st Duty do Send Shipler 1st Duty do Samil Shipley 2nd do H. P. Fulton J. E. Applebaug do

1st Corporal R. Boyd 2nd do *D. Fulton A. Shuster ďο Geo. Penn do L. Cook

Bugler J. Sullivan Farrier D. Cowhen Artificer C. W. Leafross. PRIVATES. Alton H Littell J. Ames A S Lucas R

Applebaugh C E Luce W N Maurer D Barnard Wm McCracken J *McClellan J Beckert Geo McMichael A Monday C Morton D Bird J Brown J Morrison G W Brown G Blair T McNair A McNite J Chapman P Nicholson T Cokely P F Oldham D Denn J Paul A Penny S E Penny W S Dunn F Fatkine J Petran C Proper J. M Fisher D Proper E A Gaffield W Purdy S Roller J T Rothrock A Roth J Hannah W Simmer J Smith Jas: Smith Inc Homen Wm Smith T G Walker A Jones R King B F Wachter C *Wickham G H Keenan B Lawderback A J

Lewis L Lindly W D names, are prisoners in the hands of the robels.

Laughlin E

Wiso J G

Withington W W Wood A B.

THE TALE BEAREN.—If there is one ship in the autumn of 1824, he went to Laurens Court House, 'S. C., where individual who deserves the frowns he worked for nearly two years. There of contempt and disdain from an houplies. In the Crimean war the prohe became engaged to be married, but
portion of deaths to the thousand rose
the match was broken off by the viothe tale bearer—he or she who sattles from 190 to 913! The proportion of lent opposition of the girl's mother the tale bearer—he or she who lettles doubts in our American army is 53 to and friends the ground of objection the words or notions of one who lettles being Mr. Johnson's youth and want of pecuniary means. In May, 1824, he returned to Baleigh, where he procured journey work, and remained until September. He then set out to a community before he is known, and seek his fortune in the West, carrying when known he is less thought of than formerly; and if he has any good qualities, they are all lost sight of in this one low, vile, despicable habit. We cannot see the propriety in the conand soon afterward went still further duct of the tale bearer. Does he re-westward; but failing to find a suita-ble place to settle, he returned to Greenville, and commenced business to have the listener repose more confidence in himself or grant more favor? If he does, then he is mistaken tain the savings and doings of others. tions of his wife he learned these and it is certain that no one will place other branches. The only time, how- confidence in him, and the favor he ever, he could devote to them was in seeks to find is entirely lost. A taxtling spirit is akin to that of slander. The tale bearer does not only bring a efected in 1828. He was re-elected to curse upon himself, but he makes disthe same position in 1829, and again cord and dissension in a peaceful society or family. Any one possessed of this habit need only look to the proverbs of Solomon and see how his lature. In the session of that year he conduct is condemned. "He that goeth took decided ground against a scheme about as a tale bearer revealeth secrets: of internal improvements, which he therefore meddle not with him that

> THE PRIVATE SOLDIER -If there is is that they get the honor and reward In 1840 he served as Presidential their services entitle them to! It is elector for the State at large on the the private who carries the gun, it is

HAD HIM THERE.-A wounded Vir ginian rebel and a wounded Pennsylvanian, occupying adjoining beds, had a good-humored verbal tilt, as follows:

At church some clasp their

and uncompromising enemy of the hands so tight at prayer time, that slave oligarchies. As Senator of the

of our noble defenders are gathered in these institutions, whose order, cleanliness and comfort reflect so great honor upon the Government.

Belle Plain,

To this point, a small landing of the Potomac, the wounded were brothered to Washington. Here we tarried for a couple of days and assisted in sight of the end of the wounded men, after in supplying the wounded men, after a painful journey over the rough roads of Virginia in ambulances and army wagons, with milk punch, coffee, lemonth of the woods, and had been living on part rations for days. It has been stands in marked contrast with the fields and the field and stands in marked contrast with the stands in marked contrast with the fields and the outled—from neglected wounds, from exhaustion, from the woods in the rear of Grant's army were full of atragglers. They one is a fierce nobbish yell of voices was I more astonished than by the spirit and discipline of this great army, which prevented it from becoming disorganized by forty days of almost unexampled toil.

Drunkenness in the Army.

Another fact pleased me. I spent two weeks, and had been living on part rations for days. It has been stands in marked contrast with the fields and the contrast with the said by the enemy that the fields and the contrast with the said by the enemy that the fields and the other one open marked contrast with the said by the enemy that the fields and the owneds in the rear of Grant's army were full of atragglers. They were invisible to mo. By nothing was I more astonished than by the spirit and discipline of this great army were full of atragglers. They may be nothing the wounded were brother to move the contrast with the fields and the contrast with the

some noble trees in front of Massaponax church, I was permitted to look upon a number of our generals in ouncil, consulting some maps of the region through which we were movng. A crowd of curious eyes gatherfaces for a moment, while from the gallery windows of the church I observed a photographic justrument seizing the rare chance. I quietly stu-Fredericksburg. died the faces of these men, whom the generations will delight to honor, and and dying men, after a wearisome having photographed them for private day's ride through a country utterly use, passed on, leaving the chiefs in council. Missing the brilliant dash at the Po. in which our cavalry scattered in wild retreat the cavalry of the enemy, and seized, uninjured, the bridge at the crossing, I contented myself with a bivouac under an army wagon for the night, hoping that when next "John women and of playing children in the Gilpin chanced to ride, I might be streets, and instead the presence everythere to see."

there to see." Steadily all day, Sunday, 22d, we door steps and curb stones, limping on moved forward, and steadily all day to our right we heard the cannonading of one of our corps clearing its way. The Battle of the North Anna. On Monday evening about 5 o'clock the 1st division of the 5th corps, with which a friend and myself had been the heavy-laden atmosphere tainted marching from early dawn, reached with death, all, all reminded us we the bank of the North Anna. The 2d were surrounded by a vast hospital.— and 3d divisions came up, and while In this city of originally 5,000 inhabithe pontoons were being laid the divitants there are now probably between sions of Griffin and Crawford, the Pa. Reserves, forded the stream. The N. Anna is a muddy river, from two to four feet in depth and about one hunolent agencies was here most abund. or 100 feet to high rolling ground, skirted by woods. In consequence of the three day's rapid marching, our troops gained the ground, forded the river and took position on the south bank without any resistance by the enemy at this point. They soon, however, found a foe in front. Standing near the General's headquarters on the north bank, my companion and myself watched our troops as they cross ed, filed up the bills and formed in line

bank. A single battery was taken able as a statue, watching our opera-

house, only to find that our connec-

The ambulances had already been sent across the river. The stretcher-bearers had been picking up the wounded. Wounds were hastily dressed, Fortress Monroe. bandages applied to stop the flowing. Profanity and Wickedness of the Army. ered around to look upon the noted of blood, the ambulances were filled and the sad procession wended its way back to the hospitals. The scene passes all description. Darkness had now where the hospitals were placed was filled: for the 9th corps, under Burnside, was moving up with infantry and artillery to the support of War

ren. Wounded soldiers, pale and weary, some limping upon one foot, some ng on the shoulder of a companion.

battle. Another Grand Flank Movement. As we were awaiting anxiously the expected battle between the North and South Anna, and just at dusk, one evening, came the quiet order: "Pre-pare to move immediately. The hos-pital train will fall into the rear of the 3d division." In a half hour we

the streets of our cities, than it ever will from the rough and sun-burnt men of the army. There is profanity in the army. There is profanity here, on every corner of our streets, more of it, and less excusable, than in the army. Here it breaks over all reserious men, of noble and gentleman-

social position, chances of distinction in civil life, and gone out to the privations of the camp and the perils of the field, moved by one great absorbing love of country.