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CLEARFIELD, PAT, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 9, 1864.

NEW SERIES-VOL. V.-NO. 17.

PPEAL FROM THE TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT .- Notice is hereby given, the Commissioners of Charfield county will et at the following places at 10 a. m. of each ay named for the purpose of hearing Appeals om the Triennial Assessment, to wit: or the township of Goshen at the school house in said township, the usual place of holding elections, on Tuesday November 15th.

for the township of Girard, at Congress Hill School house on Wednesday Nov. 16th. for Covington township, at the house of Jacob Maurer, on Thursday November 17th. for Karthaus township at the house of R. J. Haines on Friday November 18th. or Morris township at the house of J. P. Nelson on Saturday November 19th.

for Graham township at the house of Jacob Hub-ler on Monday November 21st. or Bradford township at the house of Jacob Pearce on Tuesday November 22d. For Poggs township at the house of Andrew Cross on Wednesday November 23d.

For Decatur township at Centre School house on Thursday November 24th. For Woodward township at the house of Thomas Henderson on Friday November 25th. For Gulieh township at the School house in Jayns ville on Saturday November 25th. For Beccaria township at the house of Samuel M Smith on Monday November 28th. For Knox township at Turkey Hill school house

on Tuesday Nevember 29th. For Fergusen township at the house of John Gregory on Wednesday November 30th. For Jordan township at the public school in An-sonville on Thursday December 1st.

For Chest township at the school house near Si-mon Rorabough's on Friday December 2d. For New Washington in said borough on Saturday December 3d For Burnside township at the house of John

Young on Monday December 5th For Bell township at the house of Assph Ellis on Tuesday December 6th. For Lumber city at the public school house in said borough on Wednesday December 7. For Penn township at the house of W W Ander-son on Thursday December 8

For Curwensville at the house of Isase Bloom on Friday December 2 For Pike township at the same place on Saturday December 10th.

For Bloom township at the house of James Bloom on Monday December 12th
For Brady township at the house of William
Schwem on Tuesday December 13th
For Union township at the house of William F
Johnson on Wednesday December 14th
For Fox township at the house of John I Bundy

on Thursday December 15th

For Huston township at the house of Jesse Wilson on Friday December 16th. Por Clearfield borough at the Commissioners' office on Monday December 19th. For Lawrence tlewnship at the same place on

Tuesday December 20th. An appeal from the valuations of Unseated Lands will be held at the Commissioners office, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 27th & 28th days of December, 1864, at which time all persons in terested must attend as no appeal can be taken after that date. By order of the Board of Com-missioners. WM. S. BRADLEY, Clerk. Commissioners Office, Oct. 10th 1866.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK-THE FASH ON MAGAZINE OF THE WORLD. LIE rature, Fine Art, and Fashions. The most magnificent Steel engraving. Double Fashion Plates. Wood engravings on every subject that Embroidery, Articles for the Toilet, for the Parr, the Boudoir, and the Kitchen. Everything in fact, to make a complete LADY'S BOOK. THE LADIES' FAVORITE FOR 35 YEARS.

No magazine has been able to compete with it. GODEY'S RECEIPTS for every department of a household. These alone are worth the price

of the Book. Model Cottages (no other Magazine gives them ) Drawing Lessons for the Young. Another spe

Original Music, worth \$3 a year. Other Mag-

sainss publish old, worn-out music; but the sub-scribers to Godey get it before the music stores. Gardening for Ladies. Another peculiarity with Godey. Fashions from Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., of New York, the millionaire merchants, appear in

Sodey, the only Magazine that has them Also, Fashions from the celebrated Brodie, of Ladies' Bonnets. We give more of them in a year than any other Magazine. In fact, the La-

ly's Book enables every lady to be her own bon-MARION HARLAND, authoress of "Alone, Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and Miriam," writes for Godey each month, and for

no other magazine. We have also retained all our old and favorite contributors.

Terms of Godey's Lady's Book for '65

(From which there can be no deviation.) The following are the terms of the Lady's Book far 1865. At present, we will receive sub-cribers at the following rates. Due notice will be given if we are obliged to advance, which will depd upon the price of papener. ne copy, one year Two copies, one year -Three copies, one yr Five copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making

vix copies Right copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making Eleven copies, one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, making

Additions to any of the above clubs, \$2 50 each subscriber. Goday's Book and Arthur's Home

Magazine will be sopt, each one year, on receipt of 4 40. We have no club with any order Magatine or Newspaper.

The money must all be sent at one time for Canada subscribers must send 24 cents addi-

tional for each subscriber. Address L. A. GODEY, N. E. Cor. 6th & Chestnut Streets,

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P. KRATZER,

MERCHANT, and dealer in Dry Goods Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries Provisions, &c. Front Street shove the Academy Clearfield Pa.

April 20th 1864, L ADIES' Dress Goods—New Styles Alpacas, Plaids, Morambique, Eroche-Mohair, Valen-cia, Silks, Wood Delaines, French Merinos, Ging-

hams, Lawns, just opening at J. P. KRATZER'S. SALT and Plaster in large quantities for sale

GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY. Details of the Movements Last Week.

The Right Wing, under Butler, Repulsed in Every Assault,

A FAILURE ALL ROUND.

STATEMENTS OF REBEL PRISONERS. The Disunionists for Lincoln -- The Union-ists for McClellan.

of our Troops.

[Special Dispatches to the New York World.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES,

IN THE FIELD, Oct. 29. Pursuant to orders from hend quarters, two corps-the Tenth, under Gen. Terry, and the Eighteenth, under Gen. Weitzelwere, during the night of the 25th, removed from their intrenchments and massed behind them on convenient roads, their places being supplied mainly by newly arrived Kentucky colored troops and some convalescents. These dispositions were nearly all effected under cover of darkness, that the enemy might not get a clue to our proposed movement. All day Wednesday the troops laid quiet.

THE MOVEMENT BEGUN.

being no danger that they would inter- Geary. fere with each other's movement. The Tenth marched out on a small wood road which passes through their works near their right flank; moved in a northerly direction until they struck the Darbytown road beyond the scene of General Kautz's late fight. Here the enemy's pickets were vantage will be gained. If, on the construck by Ames, and under the direction of Gen. Terry the corps was quickly de-ployed, Ames holding the extreme right, and extending from a point near the positions for an attack were accordingly Charles City Road southwardly toward the made. Marston's and Heckman's whole Darbytown road, across which Foster, divisions were deployed in the open field holding the centre, had formed his division. - General Hawley, who, on this occasion, was detailed to command Birney's Third division, held the extreme left. this order they pushed forward, skirmish-support to the assaulting columns. ing with the enemy's videttes and driving them about three quarters of a mile, to their inner line of pickets,

THE FIGHT BEGUN.

at this time, but despite their best oppo- favor of the infantry; the assaulting brig- umns. I hear it stated that we captured sition they were finally forced to fall back to their line of works where they were mand of Beckman's division and Colonel plies, and some guns. We captured quite held by a heavy fusilade which was kept Cullen's command of Marston's division, a number of cattle, I should judge nearly upon them. Our men sheltered themselves as well as they could in a line of Stitt's opened with all the fury and deter- safely away, and, as far as I can learn, gopher holes from which they had forced mination of a tiger, but notwithstanding brought back with us all of our own wag the enemy.

The Tenth corps was now in the posibeen required of it, in creating a diversion force. The opinion that nothing but a in favor of the Eighteenth corps, a por- cavalry skirmish line held the works was tion of whose duty was to discover if pos- now most fatally exploded. The infentry sible the rebel left. The corps had been in the works appeared in heavy force and moving many hours and it was now after savagely opened on our unsheltered and cated that Weitzel was feeling, and inas- youd reach of assistance and so close to much as the firing soon became quite the rebel line that an attempt to retreat heavy, it was apparent that he had put his was almost certain death. In this dilemfeelers on something; probably these and ma they fell to the earth and endeavored other circumstances led General Butler to shelter themselves by hugging the to believe so.

AN ASSAULT ORDERED.

Whether this was or was not the case, be, ordered an assault against the works covering the Darbytown road, believing terrible storm of missiles that had been the majority of the troops to have been withdrawn as I have above stated. On Curtis's first brigade, which rested with its right on the road, and Bell's third brigadewhich lay to the right of the first, devolv, ed the duty of assaulting, and right nobly did they rush to the work. But courage the furious rapidity of his own fire. The was of no avail against the schorching fire enemy, determined not to lose their trapof musketry which met them from the ped prey, sallied out of their works from front, or the blasts of artillery from the two points, and, moving flankwise towards flanking bastions which completely en our unfortunate brave boys, gobbied nearfiladed their line of attack. The charge ly the whole party. A great many chose was successful only in developing the fact rather to run the gauntlet of being killed that the enemy had not drawn so heavily or wounded to being taken prisoners, and from this point, if he had drawn at all, as rush for our lines. Some few succeeded

THE REPULSE.

The repulsed troops fell back to their former position in line. Meanwhile Ames more could be done save return to camp, had been subjected to a very heavy can- and the sooner this was done perhaps the nonade, which certainly did not decrease better it would be. Accordingly about 7 in violence after this sortie on our part, o'clock the movement commenced in the dowever, his men bore it unflinchingly, and fired away with their rifles. Hawley did not become engaged, that is, not any

The eighteenth corps on starting struck the Kingsland road, and moved by it to the New Market road, thence by a new military cut they gained the Darbytown road, along which they moved northward. Reaching a narrowlane known as White's favern road, they passed on it by the rear of the Tenth corps, and debouched on the Charleston City pike. As they had been instructed to feel the enemy at this point, cavalry were sent out to perform 27th, stated that the army was then oc-the operation. Not wishing to expose cupying a line of battle in front of the his movement by showing his infantry be- works on the southeast side of the Boynfore the enemy, the cavalry reporting a ton plank road, with the extreme left Hatcher's run on the Duncan road, an heavy force in the front, Weitzel pushed extending eight miles beyond the western advance of about three miles beyond our on still further to the right, through line of the works previously occupied, and former position of the enemy's lines, and Maine, who receive annully between \$20, white Oak Swamp to the Williamsburg that it was in position to attack the enemy the works erected for their defense, as 000 and \$30,000 each in gold, as dividends that it was in position to attack the enemy the works erected for their defense, as 000 and \$30,000 each in gold, as dividends my's intrenchments at daylight. This, I well as a more complete knowledge of the of the product of a mine in which they

found a mounted force ahead and driven el myself for giving a description of them off, and wishing to pursue, it was hard-fought but successful battle. necessary they should return for their

AN OLD BATTLE-FIELD. entrenchments constructed by McClellan in 1802. A little to the front once stood them in such force as to render their carthe celebrated Seven Pines. They have, ture by assault impracticable, as we were however, ceased to be a landmark to the already at sufficient distance from our veteran who may in future years visit this base of creations, while within the old celebrated field of his exploits. A few lines of intrenchments, and as the rebel rods further and we were on the battle works were such as to discourage any furtield works. field proper. How eagerly, and with ther attempt to get on their southwestern what an animated countenance, the old flank, it was deemed prudent to retire and veteran pointed out each familiar object, the order for that increment was accor-Movement of the Right Wing — Rebel even to a strange clump of undergrowth, dingly given.

Works Assaulted — Repeated Repulse Ah! why beams, then, in his countenance THE such a proud, radiant light, and why does it suddenly fade, the tear bedim his eye, and his yoice grow choked and hasky If you ever meet him on that field, ask Another movement has just culminated, bim. There is no more time to be lost in moralizing.

THE PICTU.

The sharp cracking of the cavalry rifles in front, drowned at times by the occasional roar of the rebel artillery, announce as plainly as words could, no left flank here, plenty of rebels though, and an attack will add plenty of death and wounds. miles, and night was coming on.

Under the circumstances we could not with any security move further to the right, besides a desperate showen had set in. General Weitzel appeared on the Thursday was the day appointed for the ground and heard the reports of Generals execution of the orders, and the troops Marston and Heckman that there were were astir betimes, even earlier than was strong works covering the Williamsburg was made beyond what was necessary to required. The two corps moved almost road, but they had reason to believe them simultaneously before day light, there beld only by the dismounted cavalry of

GEN. WEITZEL PREPARES FOR AN ASSAULT. Weitzel rode to the front to reconnoitre mounted cavalry I shall be able to carry them with a small force, and a great ad-I care to subject to the enemy's fire. Dis- ery is concerned, the move was successful. made, Marston's and Heckman's whole in front of the rebel works. Marston on the right and Heckman on the left of the

THE ASSAULT,

ades comprising Colonel Fairchild's com- several of their wagons loaded with suphis attack the enemy again trained their ons, guns, etc. the case of the Curtis and Bell charge, ion assigned it and doing all that had this assault proved the enemy to be in Firing heard away to the right in- utterly helpless soldiers. They were beground as closely as possible. The rebel artillery now tried to drive Stitt's from the field again that they might, without great hazard, move out of their works and capture such of our men as might survive the rained upon them.

ARTILLERISTS CAPTURED.

But the brave artillerist, though wholly exposed, would not be driven from the field until his guns were all disabled by in reaching it in safety,

WITHDRAWAL OF OUR FORCES

Darkness was now setting in. Nothing darkness and mud; the men slipping, and jostling, and cursing, gained the Charles City road when a halt was ordered that all the men were once more snugly in camp. F. CREIGHTON.

Our Troops Withdrew .- Political Sym- men and the Unionist McClellan men. pathies of the Retel Prisoners.

[Special Dispatch to the World.] HEADQ'ES ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, October 29, via

Washington, October 30th. My dispatch written at 9 p. m., on the line of the works previously occupied, and former position of the enemy's lines, and Maine, who receive annully between \$20, been skirmishing dismounted, were now then presumed, would be the programme country between us and the Southside are interested in California, and in which effects of absinthe, and are now waging met returning double quick. They bed of resterday, and had accordingly prepar- Railroad. It was not believed that the they once wronger with their own hands contest against it.

WHY THE ATTACK WAS NOT RENEWED. It seems, however, that the demonstration made on the evening of the 27th sat-The head of the infantry column had at listed our commanding officer that there his moment just crossed the o'd line of were not only strong lines of works in his plank road, but that they had strong front, but that the rebels were occupying

THE ARMY FALLS BACK,

of the infantry line, fell back about ten o'clock at night, in the rear of the Fifth, and the Third division of the latter swung. Second corps, evidently with the intention to take immediate effect. what had been the left flank. Gregg's Their charge for a very short time was a cavalry division were deployed on the left success, but our men rallied, charged in and rear. This was the position occupied turn, and driving the rebies back, cut off date of the 6th inst., addressed by Mr. around to the rear, forming its front on of capturing the entire force on the right, just before day break the retrograde movement was resumed, and by 5 o'clock P. M. the entire army had again passed within including many officers. the round walls inclosing our old position, The men had marched nearly fourteen and were rapidly taking possession of the camps they formerly occupied.

WHAT THE MOVEMENT WAS.

Whether this movement be styled a reconnoissance in force (which is undoubtedly was), or a general movement against drive the enemy from his rifle pits and some ontside works, which were neither very elaborate not defended with any obstinacy. But call it what you may, it has resulted in no further advantage than the and confirmed their report. He reasoned discovery of the actual position, shape thus: If their works are held only by dis- and extent of the enemy's line of works along the Boynton plank road, which is between us and those for the delence of the Southside Railroad, and must be carwary, they are held by a heavier force ried before it is possible to operate against than I anticipate, two brigades will be all the latter. So far as to make this discov-

THE LOSSES.

Our losses cannot yet be ascertained with any degree of accuracy, but they cannot be heavy, and in respect to killed and back with considerable loss. Near the wounded are, proportionately to the num-same place, a party from the First diviroad, while Holman with his division of bers engaged, very light. We lost some sion of the Second corps made a dash on prisoners, not to exceed seven trumbred, it a schol fort, and camured it taking a is thought, and captured about one thou-colonel, a major, a captain, a heutenant, sand from the enemy. The loss of the Stitt's battery A, First Pennsylvania enemy in killed and wounded does not, off two guns. artillery, was ordered into action with in- probably, exceed our own, as they fought structions to fire as quickly as possible, under cover, with the exception of the Here the enemy endeavored to hold As soon as the lattery appeared on the occasion when Mahone's brigade attacked new ground. Terry in check, and fought his skirmish- field it was made the target for the coners with great energy. Batteries which contrated fire of the rebel artillery. Imdashed forward on the charge; soon after one hundred head, and brought them

guns against the assaulting party. As in GENERALS GRANT AND MRADE ON THE FIELD Generals Grant and Meade were on the field during the movement, overlooking and directing operations in person. They were several times under the enemy's fire, and when Mahone's brigade-made the assault on the Second corps they were in imminent danger of being captured. They remained on the ground until after the main body of the army had passed into the intrenchments, coming up in the rear of the Fifth corps.

GALLANT BORTIE.

While the army was absent on this reconoissance, General Miles, commanding a brigade of the First division of the Second corps, which, with other troops had been left to guard the intrenchments made a gallant sortie with one hundred men from Fort Morton, and succeeded in carrying by assult one of the rebel forts on their front line next to that blown up by General Burnside last Summer. He took the garrison prisoners which consis ted of one hundred and forty men and n lieutenant colonel commanding, spiked the guns and got back without any loss of moment. The prisoners captured by the Second corps were Georgia, North Carolina and Virgina troops, and those taken by the Fifth, were generally citizens of Petersburgh.

THE REBELS ANXIOUS FOR LINCOLN'S ELECTION. Among the soldiers and officers taken I found none but what were strongly opposed to an armistice and ardently hopeful the re-election of Lincoln. They declare that as armistice would place the independence of the confederacy in extreme doubt, but if Lincoln is re-elected and the prosecution of the war to subjugation determined upon, the entire population of the South will be aroused to resistance. The citizens and conscripts are generally in favor of an armismight rest. Before night the next day, tice, and hopeful that it will result in peaceful reconstruction of the old Union, or some other pacific adjustment of the difficulties. They generally favor the election of McClellan Latest Account of the Movement-Why In other words, the disunionist are Lincoln H. H. YOUNG.

> Result of the Advance of our Left Wing-Unsuccessful Attempt to Surprise the Rebels.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

The late movement of this army have resulted in extending our line as far as

a enemy had any very strong works in this direction, and that by taking them by surprise, they could be easily driven into the inner lines of Petersburg ; but to the surprise of all, not only were the enemy found intrenched on both sides of the Boyuton works on both sides of the run, extending several miles. The Second corps, in their charge on

the plank road, drove the rebels from their works on the south side of the run and across the bridge of which they held possesion, until ordered to withdraw. On the advance of the Fifth corps, they moved on the south side of the run, and the road being very crooked in this vicinity, by keeping close to it there was a gap between its left and the right of the Sec- ble as it is possible for men in captivity to ond corps. The enemy took advantage be. The agreement looking to this bene-The Second corps, on the extreme left of this, and massing in the woods, under ficent end, has just been concluded becover, made a most determined assult on tween Gens. Grant and Lee, and only the right of the Second division of the awaits the settlement of practical details the greatest part of Anderson's brigade of Ould, Confederate Agent of Exchange, to Hill's corps. The number of prisoners Major-General Hitchcock, Commissioner thus taken here was about four hundred,

Meanwhile the Fifth corps had reached the enemy's works on their front, and become wholly engaged. The loss here was not so heavy as in the Second corps. Darkness approaching, and it being deemed unsafe to occupy so extended a line with strong works in front, and exposed edly was), or a general movement sgainst to flank attacks from cavalry, orders were the enemy is immaterial. It cannot be issued to withdraw about two miles, which was done without loss.

During the engagement the enemy drove our men from two guns, but before they could be removed our men charged and retook them.

The loss of the enemy cannot be stated, but it is thought to be about as heavy as our own in killed and wounded, while altogether during the day.

General Grant and staff were present during the entire day, and, in company Lee, under slate of the 18th inst., acceptwith General Meade, witnessed the various movements.

During Thursday night, the rebels made an assault on our works south of where the mine was sprung, but were driven with twenty men, prisoners, and bringing

Our picket line was advanced here for W. D. McGregor.

at 1500-800 Rebel Prisoners Captured - The Army Back in its Old Quarters.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. October 30.

Since the Army returned to its old quarters, on Friday, nothing of impor-tance has transpired. The rebel cavalry followed our troops closely as they retired, but were prevented from doing any damage of importance. The only captures they made at this time were some eight or ten ambulances, which had taken a wrong direction, but even these they could not get away. The horses were cut loose and run off, and our men burned the wagons. The rebel oscalry made repeated attempts to charge, but were each time repulsed with loss. During the day the entire army reached the position occupied by it previous to the movement being when the rebels at once withdrew, and they also returned to their former

Our losses will reach about fif een hundred, as far as can be ascertained at present. The Second corps, which did most of the fighting, lost 49 officers killed and 32 wounded. They also lost 77 men killed, 480 wounded, and about 400 missing. The Fifth corps lost about 130 altogether. The Ninth corps last upwards of 150, mostly belonging to the colored division. The casualties in the cavalry division are not known precisely, but are thought to be about 200. Many of those classed as missing will undoubtedly return to camp, as the number of stragglers was large, and they are constantly coming in. The loss of the enemy was severe, and

some say more than our own in killed and wounded. We have 828 prisoners and four battle-flags, most of which were taken by the Second corps. The highest praise is given by all to the officers and men of the Second and Third divisions of the Second corps for their behavior during Generals Egan and Mott, who commanded them, and Generals Smyth and Colonel McAllister, commanding brigades, are particularly praised for the very able manner in which they handled

The charge made by the New Jersey brigade, under Colonel McAllister, on the enemy, who had got in the rear of our forces, was one of the finest ever witnessed, and resulted in saving the entire posi-

While Provost Marshal Black, of the Second division of the Second corps, was sible to say where the man ended and striving to force a gang of four stragglers the dankey began. into the ranks, a shell killed two of them. They were in the rear, but under hotter fire and in a much more dangerous locality than that occupied by their regiment in rapid work they could do, recently impact the line of battle.

picket firing, which is quite lively at night. hours.

## PRISONERS OF WAR.

Correspondence Between Gen. Lee and Gen. Grant-Supplies to be Forwarded to Prison. ers North and South.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.] Washington, Thursday, Oct. 27.

It will gladden the whole country and carry joy and heart's case to hundreds of thousands of homes to learn that an agreemont has been made whereby those who linger in Southern prisons will henceforth receive adequate supplies of food and clothing. In the impossibility of a general exchange of prisoners it is a matter of rejoicing that their sufferings will be thus

of Exchange for the United States. Mr. Ould's communication in substance recitted that as there is a prospect of a large number of prisoners being held by both sides during the coming winter, it is desirable that each of the belligerents, without being freed from the obligation offeeding and clothing the prisoners held by them respectively, should be allowed to furnish their own captives in the er's hands with such additional comfort as humanity may prompt. He therefore proposed that we shall be permitted : send to the South elothing, blankets supplies for our prisoners in the hand of the Confederates; they being allowed to do the same by their prisoners in our hands. He further proposed that they their loss in prisoners is much heavier than hours. We took about five hundred articles intended for their prisoners held by us.

This overture was referred to Gen firmal who replied in a communication to Gen. ing Mr. Oald's proposition, had stalling that he was authorized by the Secretary of Was to make arrangements for the mutoal relief of prisoners held by the two par ties. "Looking," he saids, "entirely to the alleviation of the sufferings of those held in captivity, I will not interpose noy obstacle to any plan that may be agreed pron that gives equal privileges to both belligerents."

Gen. Lee, on the following day, October 19, replied to Gen. Grant, acknowledging the receipt of his communication, and some distance, and our men still hold the stated that he took it as an acceptance on the part of Gen Grant of Mr. Onld's Further Details-Our Loss Estimated plan. He suggested the prisoners should be conplan. He suggested further, that the arfined to articles of necessity and comfort, as clothing, blankets, ment, bread, coffee augur, pickles, vinegar and tobacco; and proposed that an officer from each side should be specially detailed and paroled to see to the faithful execution of the ar-

> rangement. On the following day, Oct. 20, General Grant rejoined, stating that Gen. Lee bad rightly understood his former communieation in the sense of an acceptance of Mr. Ould's proposition, and reiterated his solicitude for the well-being our prisoners as well as those of the rebels. declared Gen, Grant, "my desire that all prisoners of war should be made as comortable as it is possible for prisoners under restraint to be, and I will favor any proposition looking to that end." Gen Grant, moreover, requested that a detailed plan should be made for carrying this purpose into effect. This communication closes all of the in-

> teresting correspondence between Generals Grant and Lee that has so far taken place and thus the matternow rests. It s earnestly to be hoped that the practical details will be completed with all possible dispatch and promptitude, so as to permit ate effect.

> It is certainly a matter of congratula tion that it should be in such hands as those of Grant and Lee, whose practical wisdom and humans disposition cannot be doubted.

There are at present insurperable obstacles in the way of an exchange of prisoners; obstacles rendered insuperable by the violations of the cartel on the part of the rebel authorities, but there is no reason why these technical differences should be allowed to stand in the way of the comfort, well-being, and even the life of those in bonds; we are sure that, if the relatives and friends of those in Southern prisons can be assured of the faithful observance of the benign provisions of the convention just concluded by Generals Grant and Lee, it will modify their anguish at the continued captivity of those they love, and whose release on terms of justice and honor the Government finds it impossible

the "It is impossible," said one politician to another, "to say where your party ends and the opposition party begins Well, sir," replied the other, " if you were riding a jackass it would be impor-

BOTA firm of biscult manufactures in Carlisle, England, by way of showing wha a field of wheat, threshed it, ground it, All is new quiet with the exception of and hoe biscuit out of the flour in four

> A voter in Massachusetts recovered 38,000 from the Selectmen for retaining to put his name on the poll list.