Daily Telegraph HABRISBURG, PA. PRIDAY EVENING. JUNE 17, 1864. FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION GRANTING THE SOLDIERS' RIGHT TO VOTE. Election Tuesday, Aug. 2, 1864. NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, Abraham Lincoln, OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Andrew Johnson, OF TENNESSEE.

Silence Before Storm. The almost death like silence which hangs over the lines of the Federal army in the East, forebodes a storm of leaden hail which may soon burst upon the enemy's front. What Gen. Grant may intend, we do not know, but the quiet which hangs over the opposing forces in such close proximity portends a struggle at hand in which the rebel army will find that the Union troops are truly in earnest, and that no temporary reverses will be deemed worthy of notice. The Army of the Potomac is alive to the importance of its position. It has all confidence in its leader, and more than all, feels its ability to compete with the foes of the Government.

It has proven its valor and its powers of endurance on a score of battle fields, and now rests, calmly awaiting the order which shall announce the hour for an advance. Any moment may announce to us the- outburst of the furious fray, but we have little fears for the result, so far as victory is concerned.-The doom of the rebel capital is written, and [with it the signal cry which announces the final overthrow of the traitors now in arms.

Mysterious.

Gens. Beauregard and Forrest, and ex-Gov. Harris have paid their direct tax upon real es-tate in Tennessee.— *Telegraphic dispatch*.

This is in keeping with several similar announcements we have read within a fortnight. One of these announced that Gen. Buckner had paid his taxes on his estate in Illinois.-We have heard considerable about the confiscation of the possessions of rebels in arms against the Government, wherever such pro-perty was located in territory under control of the Federal authorities. Every rood of ground owned by these rebels, if offered to be redeemed by gold enough to cover it, should church, I was permitted to look upon a number of our generals in council, consulting the acknowle ignent that they could longer some maps of the region through which we were moving. A crowd of curious eyes gath-ered around to look upon the noted faces for a moment, while from the gallery windows of the church I observed a photographic instru-ment seizing the rare chance. I quietly stu-died the faces of these men, whom the genera-tions will delight to honor, and having photo-graphed them for private use, passed on, leav-ing the chida in council. the acknowle igment that they could longer be proprietors of soil protected by the intitutions of a free and independent people.

COPPERHEAD DEMOCRACY in Bedford county is in a bad way-one section of that delectable party insisting on the inability of the other to lead, and both proving the infamy of each-John Cessna is worming "in and out" of the fight-wagging his tongue to please one batch of his friends and showing his fangs to delight others. An oppositio , paper to the Enquirer is to be started, and altogether the old adage of "when rogues fall out honest men get their dues," is about to be verified in Bedford

fully accepting the roughest fare, they gave themselves to weeks of toil. Each morning, having divided the entire city into districts among them, they went forth, their haver-sacks filled with stimulants, soft crackers, oranges, lemons, bandages, writing materials, reading matter; bearing buckets of coffee, punch, lemonade; carrying bundles of cloth-ing crutches for and smoot the day smoor across a ploughed field on the brow of the hill. Their object was almost immediately manifest, when, beneath the cloud of dust they mind a butter of all the start and a start raised, a battery of artillery opened upon our headquarters. The fight thus began lasted for an hour, when the enemy, finding all at-tempts to dislodge us and drive us across the ing, crutches, &c., and spont the day among the wounded men, dressing their wounds, at-tending to their wants, writing letters for them to their friends, cheering them by kind Christempts to dislodge us and drive us across the river futile, fell back, and our army, giving three fousing cheers that made both banks (f the river, the fields, the woods and the sky resound, advanced and held new positions. The day was ours. The rebel dead were left on the field to be cared for by the hands of inhuman Yankees. Several hundred prisoners were captured. The battle of Jericho Bridge cases as the twillight of carping was description. tian 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 words is the work of the Christian Commission in such ceased as the twilight of evening was deepen-ing into darkness. It was at this engagement a place as Fredericksburg. Details of the labors of these two hundred yell. It is but a single, contased, fierce scream and stands in marked contrast with the cheers of our own men. The two cannot be mitther for each other that will be carried and reported to thousands of will be carried and reported to thousands of homes. They performed the lowliest services, washing the wounds, the feet, the bodies of the poor sufferers, putting on their clean-clothing, lifting and carrying them tenderly from place to place, illustrating with a noble humility the name they bore—the *Christian* Commission. The time and labor of these mobbish yell of voices screaming without concert; the other is usually three open, manly, ronsing cheers, given in concert. As far away on a battle field as the sound can be delegates are given freely, and cost the com-mission only their board and transportation heard, a listener may tell how the tide of battle wavers and turns by the alternate rebel from and to their homes, and in many cases

yells and Union cheers.

THE HOSPITAL AFTER A BATTLE. The ambulances had already been sent across the river. The stretcher bearers had The value of the two commissions in such a field as that of Fredericksburg cannot be esti at-d. Great suffering is alleviated and prevented and numerons lives are saved. been picking up the wounded. Wounds were hastily dressed, bandages applied to stop the flowing of blood, the ambalances were filled and the sad procession wended its way back to the hospitals. The scene passes all de-scription. Darkness had now set in; steep Leaving Fredericksburg, in company with a roads deeply cut by the heavy artillery wagons led up from the river on each side; there was but a single ponto m bridge. Every yard of the way from the field to the rear where the hospitals were placed was filled: for the 9th H., only to find that our connection with Washington by way of Fredericksburg was severed, the grand army was in motion southcorps, 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 carrying a and bales of our supply wagon was followed by an early order to pack up. There is some-thing in the movement of a great army that. pandaged arm, some with bound and swollen leads, some leaning on the shoulder of a companion, were hunting their way back to the hospital, while the more seriously wounded were borne in ambulances. The cheers and songs of the men who were hurrying to the wily foe close in front and watching every movement. No more hazardone movements have ever been attempted in warfare than front, the shouts of drivers whose wagons had stalled in some deep rut, the hurrying here and there of horsemen, the blaze of fire those by which day after day the vast Army of along the road flung out into the darkness of the Potomac has been swung around as on a pivot in the very face of its enemy. Silently, to corps, divisions, brigades and regiments, to hospitals and supply trains came the orders. the forest, all conspired to make a scene which can never pass from memory. About two.hundred wounded men were brought in. Here was work enough for Surgeons and the delegates of the Christian Commission. The for a movement-no one knew whither. With a sublime, unquestioning faith, the tents were men had gone into the conflict after a weary quietly struck, ambulances filled with the re-maing sick and wounded, knapsacks buckled on and muskets shouldered, horses mounted. day's march. Stimulants and nourishing food was needed. The members of the commis-sion distributed of their stores. The amputating tables were occupied and candles gleam-ed upon the dreadful but necessary work. Before twelve o'clock came the wounds of two and soon cavalry, infantry, artillery, hospi-tals and supply trains and rear guard would all be on their way to some unknown point. Accompanying the 5th corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. Warren, my observations during the subsequent ten days were limited almost wholly to this corps. Putting myself in light marching order, i. e. leaving my coat behind, and carrying only a canteen and a stout walk-ing stick cut, near the farible field of the hundred men were dressed, themselves washed and fed and laid under the shelter of tents on beds of pine boughs and blankets, and the camp was quiet, save for the tramp of passing men and 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 afternoon the wounded were sent to Port Royal, and we moved for-

As we were awaiting anxiously the expected battle between the North and South Anna, and just at dusk, one evening, came the quiet or-der: "Prepare to move immediately. The hospital train will fall into the rear of the 3d division." In a half hour we were ready; had division." In a half hour we were ready; had moved out to the road, and halted to let the army pass-rather the 5th corps of it. From 8 o'clock P. M till 3 A. M. we waited by the road side, while the steady tramp of men, cheerful, joking and full of spirit, and the heavy rumble of artillery reminded us an army, was near us. Two days of heavy and con-tinued marching, brought us across the Pa-munkey, in front of Lee's army, and within ten miles of Richmond.

ten miles of Richmond. I shall regard it as one of the greatest pri-vileges of my life that I have been permitted to be with the grand Army of the Potomac dur-ing the splendid movements that took it from Spottsylvania Court House to the immediate

advancing troops. On a high hill, to our left of serious men, of noble and gentlemanly bearing, among whom one may move from day to day without beholding an act or hearday to day without beholding an act or hear-ing a word that need cause a blush on the check of virtue. There is no mercenary and American and patriotic feeling such as does not characterize all who stay at home. I am happy to be able to speak from my own ob-servation of these citizen soldiers. I have seen them in camp, on the march on the

servation of these citizen soldiers. I have seen them in camp, on the march, on the brink of battle, "storming the imminent breach," borne wounded from the field, lin-gening in the hospital, and gasping in death, and I can say that I believe a nobler band never went forth to war, a band inspired by a higher impulse than the "Army of the Union." There may be still faint-hearted men at home, or worse than faint-hearted men, who are re-peating yet, in this fourth year of the conflict, the question, Is this war right or wrong?" The army entertains no doubt on that matter. I he arm of the soldier pauses not to strike at any man who would trample under foot the be mistaken for each other by any one who any man who would trample under foot the has ever heard both. The one is a fierce, banner of the country. He loves his Government and is willing to die for it. It is no spi it of adventure, nor love of blood, that has sustained these men in the fearful conflicts of the Wilderness and led them up into the very face of death. The spirit that animates the Tanks animates the leaders. Like Wadsworth; many of them have left fortune, family, high social position, chances of distinction in civi life, and gone out to the privations of the camp and the perils of the field, moved by one

great obsorbing love of country. THE SOLDIER IN THE HOSPITAL.

Nowhere has the endurance of our brave men been more severely tested, and more successfully proved than in the hospital. With wonder and simple amuzement I have looked. ipon the courage of these men, who, with bullet holes through leg or arm; with ghastly wounds in shoulder or face; with shattered hand or broken thigh, lay in the tent or, were carried to the amputating table, with never a marmur of complaint or dissatisfaction breaking from their lips. I felt lost in spechless admiration, and almost questioned whether they had not become insensible to pain, they were so cheerful and so uncomplaining. I have seen them walk coolly up to the surgical table where they were to lose a right arm, or carried there to lose a foot or a limb, without carried there to lose a tout or a hind, when our a moan. I have heard them sing, "Rally round the flag, boys," when suffering deepest pain or lay with beaded sweat gathering on the or lay with opeaced sweat gamering on the brows, and with fists, and teeth clenched as they suppressed every groan. On the floor of the town hall of Fredericksburg lay a young seldier from Brooklyn, N. Y., by the name of Morris: His face was as gentle as a girl's. He had just been brought in from the battle field; over a rough road of fifteen or twenty miles. He had fallen on the field pierced at nearly the same instant in three places. The right arm was torn entirely off near the shoulder by a shell; the left hund was torible to be the start. entirely oil near the shoulder by a shell; the left hand was torribly shattered, and a ball had passed through the body, piercing the lungs; his wounds had been undressed for nearly two days; his calm face wore an aspect f pain, but not a murmur escaped his lips. of pain, but not a murmur escaped ms mps. It seems to me Laball never erase from my vision the things I have seen; the ghastly my that asked a cup of water; the wounded men staggering up to seek a bits to eat; the exhausted men, who, amid all the din the exhausted men, who, amid an U is din and noise, were sleeping soundly as a tired infant on a mother's knee—the grat ful men, whose thanks made me ashamed of myself. Men at home may walk our stree's, sauntering along at their ease, pass, their criticisms on the conduct of the war, wonder why the army does not advance, why it does not move more rapidly-may charge regiments, brigades, divisions and corps with cowardice, but for myself, every recollection of what I have seen shall silence my tongue if it ever begins to utter a reproach against the mgn. who, in my place and for me, have gone to meet the terri-ble onset of a war that has no parallel in his

WHAT CAN WE DO?

tory.

I answer this practical question by saying Lite can be saved, by us. A computation has been made, that of all who die by war only one-fifth (1-5) die on the field, the other four-fifths (4-5) die after the battle-from neglected wounds, from 'exhaustion, from thirst and hanger, from the unstaunched flowing of blood, from the lack of stimularits, from un-alleviated anguish and pain. Here lies the sphere of Christian charity to save these sphere of Christian charity—to: save these four-fifths, to secure tor, them immediate at-tention, skillful help and full supplies. In the Crimean war the proportion! of deaths to the thousand rose from 190 to 913! The pro-portion of deaths in our American army is 53 to 1,000, a grand triumph for the Republic, for our charities, for the Christian religion. to 1,000, a grand thumph for the Republic, for our charities, for the Christian religion. Yet thousands of lives still are lost that might be saved. Suffering, too, can be greatly di-minished. The two hundred delegates of the minshed. The two nundred delegates of the Christian Commission at Fredericksburg were well nigh appalled by the magnitude of the work. Their 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 made such a noble provision for wounded menas has our own. Her record will astonish the world, but emergencies will arise in all great wars like this, when all the preparations of Govern-ment and all the help of public and of indi-vidual charities will be put to the test. Our Government has selected the two great com-missions, the Christian and the Sanitary, as its helpers. Their agents are the only civil-ians 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 their work of mercy. The great principle of the hristian Commission is the personal distribution of hospital stores, accompanied by the personal ministrations of men who have gene forth, 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 re-markable. The services of an able man for six meaks in this way, costs the commission of the markable. The services of an able man for six weeks in this way, costs the commission often no more than two, three or five dollars for in-oidental expenses. Nearly everything contrib-uted to the Christian Commission is ex-pended directly. upon the needy and suf-fering men of the, army. Urgent calls come from every department 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 warran' the use of a larger number of men. The great want of side 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 supplies. The day will come when we and our chil-dren will be proud that we have had some hand in bringing about the sublime issues of this great conflict, though it be only the giv-ing of a cup of water in the name of patriot-ism and of religion to the men who bear the heat and burden of it. Hot burns the fire where giant wrongs expire. God is re-casting and moulding anew the nation, and we are agencies was here most abundantly illustrated. At the headquarters of the Christian Com-mission. (which were in the large mansion of a Dr. Hart, now said to be on the staff of Gen. R. E. Lee, of the rebel army,) two hun-dred men were congregated, most of them missters of the Gospel, men of learning and of ability, who here in deeds of mercy box-witness to the patriotic words they had often spoken in their pulpits at home. Here cheerand the marge invited and pixed along the state of the second of the sec

present loss or pain. Before the joys of peace must come the pains of purifying; "first pure, then peaceable." Our righteouts cause skirmishing with a considerable body of the cannot suffer harm, since He has taken its part. Behind the dark clouds of to-day He enemy.

will surely show us the calm sky of to-mor-row, and after the storms have pussed away will lay anew, with a wiser hand than man's, the corner-stones of Liberty.



CROSSING OF THE JAMES RIVER.

NO FIGHTING ON THE ROUTE. GENS. GRANT, HANCOCK AND, WABBEN VISIT GEN. BUTLER.

WHITE HOUSE ENTIRELY EVACUATED. Grant Will Compel Lee to Fight.

Second Edition of the Vicksburg Campaign.

. Salar IMPORTANT RESULTS EXPECTED

ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 15. We have at last something in the shape of news from the front here at Old Point, after a long and tiresome interim, during which the only words that greeted our ears on the arri-val of the different boats were "nothing

new!" The steamer John A. Warner, Captain Con The steamer John A. Warner, Captain Con-chas, just arrived, and she brings the intelli-gence of the successful crossing of the James river by the whole of Gon. Grant's army. Also, that rapid and heavy firing was heard this morning at break of day, apparently at the very outskirts of Petersburg, and the oninion is year consult that are this will reach opinion is very general that ere this will reach you, that town will be protected by Union

troops. The cannonading near, Petersburg com-menced about four o'clock this morning, continued with considerable briskness for some 101172

Petersburg is said to be very weakly fortided on the south side, and the presumption is that the town will be entered from that point, and the toops left for its defence be prevented from making their exit further into Dixie.

General Baldy Smith's forces have been on their way from the White House, passing round this point, en route, it is understood, for Point of Rocks, on Appomattox river.

for Point of Rocks, on Appomattox river. For the past two days quite a number of transports. have passed here heavily laden with his troops, and it is thought he has ad-vanced directly on Petersburg. Burnside's Ninth Army Corps crossed the James river, yesterday, at Wilson's Wharf, on la pontoon bridge sent up the previous evening the Routross Monroa

rom Fortress Monroe.

On the same day a portion of Hancock's Second Corps and Wright's Sixth Corps also crossed. The Fifth Corps (Gen. Warren's) crossed to-day, and by 3.0'clock in the after-noon were all over, including wagon trains,

Grant's army, on its march to the James river. met with no opposition, with the ex-ception of some desultory firing on the rear guard.

Fears were entertained that desparate attacks would be made on the flanks of the army, but nothing of the kind occurred. The

whole movement was a perfect success. Gen. Grant, in company with Gens: Han-cock and Warren, paid a visit to Gen. Butler's some time in consultation. The John A. Warner, on nearing Wilson's Landing, had to wait until the wagon trains of the 5th Army Corps crossed the pon-toon bridge at that point, when several sec-tions of the structure were temporarily re-moved and she passed through on her way to the Kortraer the Fortress. the Forress. The White House, on the York river, is en-tirely evacuated. This morning the Sanitary and Christian Commissions left with all their stores, and that historic point ceases to be a place of the least interest. After a season of unusual quietness, events are now transpiring that indicate movements of the most complicated character, and which will be fraught with the most important resulta to the country. Gen: Grant is evidently bent on not per-mitting Gen. Lee to evacuate Richmend with out fighting, and we all look for a second edition of the Vicksburg campaign, and the belief is general that the 4th of July, 1864, will be fraught with greater results than that National holiday was last year.

They rejoined the main column on the 8th

inst., with twenty-five prisoners. On the 9th the main column passed through

On the stin the main column passed through Ripley, moving south-east on the morning of the 10th. The cavality moved in the direction of Guntown, leaving the infantry in camp. of Guntown, leaving the inlantry in camp. After proceeding a few miles they encountered the enemy's pickets, and soon came upon a large body of the enemy in position, and the battle became general. The cavalry dis-mounted and drove the enemy some distance. when the latter were reinforced, and our men fought four hours against great odds, when the infantry came up and the cavalry returned.

At 3 P. M. another large body of the enemy At 3 P. M. another large body of the energy arrived on the railroad, in sight of the battle, which was raging furiously, All our force being engaged, it was soon evident we could not withstand such attacks as were being made by such superior numbers, and our men began to fall back, contesting every inch of ground.

The colored troops fought with desperation and were the last to give way. The column retreated to Bipley, a distance of 25 miles, that night, after burning a large portion of their supply train and destroying ten pieces of artillery which they were unable to move through the swamps.

On the 11th the enemy made a desperate attack on the infantry, which was repulsed, but the attack was renewed and considerable portions of the infantry were cut off and captered.

After the ammunition had become exhausted it is stated that many of the negro troops boarded the ammunition train as it was being destroyed, filling their pockets and bosoms with cartridges. Others gathered the ammu-nition from the cast-off accoutrements of the

white troops and thus were enabled to keep up the fight until they reached Memphis. It is stated that one body of 1,600 infantry, which was cut off and supposed to have leen captured, was defended by 200 negroes, from repeated assaults of the rebel cavalry, and arrived at Colliersville soon after the main column. Another body of 300 negroes arrived this morning, having escaped by by-ronds.-All bring in their arms. The loss is now estimated at 125 negroes,

14 pieces of artillery and about 1,500 men. All of the 57th United States colored have ome in except 200 men and six officers; 300 of the 55th United States colored are missing. Among the casualties in the 2nd N. J. cavalry are Capt. Rielly, killed ; Lieut. Rudolphi, Lieut. Brada, Lieut. Smith, Lieut. Rainer, Lieut. Brada, Lieut. Smith, Lieut. Rainer, Lieut. Applegate and Asst. Surgeon Keautz are missing in the 7th Ind., cavalry. Lieut. Col. Brown and Capt Elliott are wounded in the 93d Indiana, and lieut. Col. Pool and Adgt. Meedy were killed; Capt. Courissier was wounded and Lieut. Rees is wounded and missing. In the 95th Ohio, Capt Allies and Lieut. Kelton were killed and Capt. Harrison wounded and is missing.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN. The Attack on Petersburg.

BRISK FIGHTING. Rebel Retreat Across the Appomatox.

The Rebels Not Expecting the Crossing of James River.

BALDY SMITH AT WORK. GALLANTRY OF THE COLORED TROOPS. Capture of 13 Cannon, 4,000 Prisoners and Numerous Stands of Colors. HANCOCK ON HAND.

Petersburg in Our Hands

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 energy and seized, uninjured, the bridge at the energy in contented myself with a bivouse under an army wagon for the night, hoping that when next "John Gilpin chanced to ride, I might be there to see." Steadily all day, Sunday, 22d, we moved forward and steadily all day to our right we heard the cannonading of one of our corps clearing

county.

Written for the Telegraph. Notes of a Visit to the Army of the Potomac.

In company with several of the delegates 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 sick and wounded of our army. At Washington we found so large a number

of delegates from all parts of the country pressing forward, that we were delayed for a day or two, and we seized the opportunity to go into the hospituls of that city. Probab y. 25,000 of our noble defenders are gathered in these institutious, whose order, cleanliness and comfort reflect so great honor upon the Government.

BRLLE PLATE.

To this point, a small landing on the Potomac, the wounded were brought from Fred-ericksburg, to be shipped thence to Washing-ton. Here we tarried for a couple of days and assisted in supplying the wounded meu, after a painful journey over the rough roads of Virginia in ambulances and army wagons, with milk punch, coffee, lemonade, 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 defaulty, while others anxionaly sought the opportunity to take the oath of allegiance.

FREDERICKSBURG.

We reached this city of wounded and dying men, after a wearisome day's ride through a country utterly laid waste by war. The city has been too often described to need any new description. Its grass-grown streets, its de-serted homes, its ruined buildings, whose burnt walls bear witness to numerous couldagrations, its temples of worship and public buildings perforated by shot and shell, the absence of women and of playing children in the streets, and instead the presence every-where of wounded men, sitting on door-steps and curb-stones, limping on crutches or lean-ing on the shoulder of a stronger, the hurrying on the shoulder of a stronger, the hurry-ing 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, the heavy-laden atmosphere tainted with death, all, all re-minded us we were surrounded by a wast hos-pital. In this city of originally 5,080 inhabi-tants there were now probably between eight and ten thousand wounded men, filling the churches, public buildings, warehouses, store rooms and private dwellings everywhere.

THE CHRISTIAN AND SANITABY COMMISSIONS.

The value of these two great benevolent agencies was here most abundantly illustrated.

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its way. THE BATTLE OF THE NORTH ANNA.

ing the chiefs in council. Missing the brilliant dash at the Po, in

not even this. I met noble men of the Sani-tary Commission, busy in the same labors,

but with the general work of their commis-mission I am less familiar.

THE MARCH OF THE GRAND ARMY,

few delegates of the Christian Commission

and running the gauntlet of guerrillas, after a hard day's walk I reached Spottsylvania C.

ward, and we must, willing or no, accompany it. A night of broken sleep upon the boxes

partakes of the sublime, especially under cir-cumstances like those under which the army

of Grant and Meade has moved, a mighty and

and soon cavalry, infantry, artillery, hospi

through their instrumentality.

On Monday evening, about 5 o'clock, the lst division of the 5th corps, with which a friend and myself had been marching, from early dawn, reached the bank of the North Anna. The 2d and 3d divisions came up, and while the pontoons were being laid the divisions of Griffin and Crawford, the Penn-sylvania Reserves, forded the stream. The North Anna is a mud ly river, from two to four feet in depth and about one hundred yards in width at Jericho Mills, the place where the in width at Jericho Mills, the place where the 5th corps crossed. Both banks of the stream rise some fifty or one hundred feet to high rolling ground. skirted by wools. In conse-quence of the three days' 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 fee in front. Stand-

ing near the General's headquarters on the ing near the General's neadquarters on the north bank my companion and my self watched our troops as they crossed, filed up the hills and formed in line of battle in some open fields on the south bank. A single battery was taken across the river, while the remaining ones were posted on the crown of the hills along the north bank on either side of headquarters. Off to our right, as we lay in the clover beneath the shade of an oak, and nearly a mile away, sat a rebel horseman as immova-ble as a statue, watching our operations, and ready at the slightest warning to fly across the river and join his friends. When the skirmishing opened he vanished and was seen no more. Soon a line of skirmishers was

formed, and now opened a scene very exciting to one who had never yet seen an engagement of any kind. The skirmishers boldly, yet cautiously advanced to the edge of the woods. While we watched with painful eagerness they enter the woods. Then came the first single shot, then another and another, an enemy was there-then two or three shots in rapid succession, when suddenly the rebel yell burst upon our ears, followed by the rattle of quick volleys of musketry, and our skirmish-ers came flying out of the woods in double-quick and fell back upon the line of battle for support. The object was gained—the pre-sence of the enemy discovered, and now came the marshaling for conflict. Generals and their aids were busy forming our forces into their alds were outsy forming our forces into lines of battle preparatory to a movement in force into the woods. An hour passed away. One line of battle has entered the woods, the sun is sinking in the west, the prospect of a battle for the evening seems to have passed, and passing to the rear afew hundred yards I lay down by the roadside (being ex-ceedingly weary) and was about falling asleep, when I was brought to my feet by such a roaring and screaming of shells and terrific rattle of musketry as surpassed, infinitely, all my conceptions of battle. A little stretch of

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front of Richmond. I have seen something of armies before; have read and heard of bat tles and of marches before, but my experience and my conceptions have all been surpassed by the events in which I have mingled. It has been worth ten years of peaceful life to go amid those stirring cenes; to follow and ac-company that host of men in their glorious movements; to look day after day upon their bronzed faces; to march with them; tent by hem: to glean as they inder the anist hem; to sleep as they, under the quiet stars; to fare as they fared; to grow weary as they; and, like them, to fall by the road side tor an hour's sleep. It has been worth more than I can measure to study their unflinching ra-triotism; to be a witness of that calm endurance which could march by night and fight by day for weeks together; fo look upon the men who so cheerfully stand between us and ruin, walking bravely up to the great sacrifice of home and life as dear to them as ours to us. It has been worth more than I can name to look upon their chiefs in council on the march and in the field; to see the calm deliberation; the high resolve; the confident hope that rested on the coun enances of the men whom we delight to honor-Warren and Burnside, and be a spirit of despondency and 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 rise to something of the greatness of the occasion. No repulses; no losses dampen the ardor or shake the confidence of the army. From the highest general down to the lowest private in the ranks, I marked a unity of spirit, a confidence of each in each, a strong faith in ultimate success, a persist-ence against all obstacles, and a putience under all sufferings that prophesied the best der all sufferings that prophesied the best things. I saw men manfully bearing during those days of heavy marching, who had lost all regular sleep for weeks, and had been liv-ing on part rations for days. It has been said by the enemy that the fields and the woods in the rear of Grant's army were full of strag-glers. They were invisible to me. By noth-ing was I more astonished than by the spirit and discipline of this great army, which preand discipline of this great army, which pre-vented it from becoming disorganized by forty days of almost unexampled toil.

DRUNKENNESS IN THE ARMY.

Another fact pleased me. I spent two weeks with the army, with its officers and men every day. The only drunken man I saw from the time I left Fredericksburg till I eached Baltimore, was an officer on the hoat from Fortress Monroe.

PROFANITY AND WICKEDNESS OF THE ARMY.

It has frequently been said that the great peril of the country will be when the army reperil of the country will be when the army re-turns home and scatters its wickedness, pro-fanity and recklessness through society. The country will suffer an hundred fold more by

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM VIRGINIA :

Petersburg Captured by the 18th Corps.

The Whole Army Advancing.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 16. FORTERS MONROE, June 16. Testerday morning, at four o'clock, the 18th Corps, under command of Gen. N. F. Smith, left City Point, and marched into Petersburg Gen. Kautz's cavalry, comprising the 5th and 11th Pennsylvania, and the Dis-trict of Columbia regiments, attacked the entrenchments of the rebels outof Petersburgs at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, and succeeded in carrying them and entering the city. They were sup-ported by the advance guard of Gen. Smith's

orces. forces. The troops were at the last accounts rapidly marching in the direction of Petersburg as

fast as they landed. The crossing of the James River by our army is described by those who had the good army is described by more who may the good fortune of viewing it as one of the most bril-liant scenes of the war. An endless stream of transports barges and schooners had been making their yay up.

the James River to the new base of supplies all day.

The Late Defeat of Gen. Sturgis.

MEMPHIS, June 14, (via CINCINNATI, June 16.

The following detailed information in re-

fred mostly from officers accompanying the expedition, and is mainly correct: Nothing of interest occurred until the expe-dition passed Salem, Mississuppi, on the 5th Nothing of interest occurred until the expe-dition passed Salem, Mississippi, on the 5th, when 300 men were sent in advance, passing through Ripley, capturing small parties of the energy and moving directly upon Rienziand west side of the Appomatoz. The town they 14:0;

REBEL REPORT OF A ROUT OF SHERIDAN

From Gen. Sherman.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, JUNE 17-9.30 A. M. Maj. Gen. Dix, New York:

The following dispatch has been received by the depar tment:

by the depar tment: Crrr Point, June 15, VIA JAMESTOWN ISLANG, June 16...5. 30 A. M. Smith with fitteen thousand 15,0(0) men, attacked Petersburg this morning. Gen. But-ler reports from his observatory near Ber-muda Hundred, that there has been sharp fighting—that the troops and trains of the enemy were, as he writes, moving across the Ap-pomatox as if retreating. Hancock is not near enough to render Smith any aid. The Richmond papers have nothing to in-

dicate a suspicion of our crossing the James river. They expect to be attacked from the direction of Malvern Hill. Crrr POINT, Va., June 15-7:30 P. M. - Our

latest report from Smith was at 4:04 P. M.-He had carried a line of entrenchments at Beatty's House-the colored troops assaulting and carrying the rifle-pits with great gal-lantry, but he had not yet carried the main

He describes the rebel artillery fire as very heavy. He expected to assault this line just before dark. Hancock is within three miles of Smith.

CITY POINL, VA., June 16, 7 A. M., VIA JAMESTOWN ISLAND, 11 45 A. M. At 7 20 F. M. yesterday Smith assaulted and carried the principal line of the enemy before Petersburg, taking 13 cannon, several stand of colors and between three and four thousand priceoners. This line is the miles thousand prisoners. This line is two miles from Petersburg.

Hancock got up and took position on Smith's left at 3 A. M. to-day. There was heavy firing in that direction from 5 to 6. No reports have been received yet.

DONT HARDLANDING, Va., June 16-1 P. M. -After sending my dispatch of this morning from the heights southeast of Peterslung, went over the conquered lines with General Grant and the engineer officers. The works are of the very strongest kind, more difficult

even to take than, was Mission Ridge. The hardest fighting was done by the black troops. The forts they stormed were, I think, troops. The forts they stormed were, I think, the first of all taken. After the affair was over, Gen. Smith went to thank them, and tell them he was proud of their courage and dash. He says they cannot be exceeded as soldiers, and that, hereaiter, he will send them in as difficult places as the best white troops in as difficult places as the best white troops. They captured six out of eighteen cannon, which we took.

The following dispatch does not designate the hour, but it is supposed to be later than the preceding ones: The prisoners he took were from Beaure-

and prisoners ne took were from Beaure-gard's command. Some of them said they had just crossed the James, above Drury Bluff.

I do not think any of Lee's army had reached