The Lehigh Register.

ROBERT IREQUELL, JR., PUBLISHER, ALLENTOWN, PA

ALLENTOWN, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 17 1871. VOL. XXV.

NO. 20.

Coal and Lumber.

A FILEBRAT. B. OTTO. H. M. OTTO, G. W. MILLER, LUMBER WLLIAMSPORT, PÁ. MILL OI' CANAL, WEST OF MAYNARD STREET
OFFICE AT THE MILL
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JAS. M. BITTER, CHAS. W. ABBOTT, OWEN RITTER JORDAN STEAM PLANING MILL,

SASH, DOOR, BLIND MANUFACTORY, MANUFACTURERS OF

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Mash, Doors, Outside Blinds, Inside Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets Balusters, Pickets, Sinir Rations, Window Frames, Door Frames, Glased
Windows, Black Wainut Mouldings, &c.

BUROLL BAWING,
TURNING,
MATCHING,
FLOORING and
RIPPING,
DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

The Fills are the most delightfully pleasant purgative, superseding castor oil, saits, imagnesia, etc. There is nothing more acceptable to the stomach. They give tone, and cause neither navies no griping pains. They are composed oil them, such an invigoration of the entire system takes place as to appear miraculous to the weak and enervated, whether arising from imprudence or disease. It. T. Helmboll's Compound Fluid Fxtract Catawba Grape Fills are not sugar-coated, from the fact that sugar-coated Fills do not dissolve, but pass through the stomach without dissolving, consequently do not produce the desired effect. THE CATAWIA GRAPE FILLS, being pleasant in taste and odor, do not necessitate their being sugar-coated. PRICE FIFTY CENTS FER HOX. RIPPING,
DONE AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
STAIR BUILDING done and HAND RAILING 30, STAIR BUILDING done and HAND RAILING to order. Madelmost there years' possension of the relativished it almost wholly with new and improvabilities and having none but experienced workschizers, and having none but experienced workschool, both in price and workmasship, you contemplate building? Callat our Factory and wings for buildings, brackets, patients for ornal work, scrolls for porches, can be seen at all times all work, scrolls for porches, can be seen at all times alling at our office. Any information to the builder shed cheerfully and freely, by calling at the disnat respectively. The shed cheerfully and freely, by calling at the disnat respectively.

REVIVALII subscribers having leased the "Old Hope Coal would respectfully announce to the citizens of wu and the public in general, that they have just

COAL

BEFF, Chestaut and Nut from the Scrofula, Syphills, Faver Sorce, Clicers, Sorce Eyes, Sorce Leges, Sorc ng of Stove, Egg, Chestnut and Nut from

BUSINESS like manner.
Orders for Coal by the ear filled at short no tice
the lowest prices.

Always on hand a large stock of BALED HAY. which will be sold at the lowest market price L. W. KOONS & CO.,

at the" Old Hope Coal Yard." Hamilton Street, corner of Lehigh Valley Railroad, ALLENTOWN, PA.

B. B. DONAUGHBY A NEW FIRM

LUMBER YARD

TO BUIDLERS! TREXLETE & WEAVER

Would hereby amongues to the public that they have just opened a new Lember's and the space and construction as the space of the State of FRAMING TIMERE. Superior HEMLOCK JOIST and BCANTLING GLAROUTED HIER. CEDAE, CYPRESS AND WHITE PINE SHINGLES of BEMLOKE and SPRUCE PLANTERING and SHING-LING LATHS, and a large assortment of WEATHERHOARDING, show WINTE OAK PLANK and WHITE PINE and BLOKE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF T All desirons of purchasing Lumber to as good advantage is offered at any other Yard in the county, are request-tio call and examine our stock before purchasing else-

where.
Satisfaction Guaranteed in Quality and Price,
The Seniur member of the firm would hereby express his
tanks for past favors while a member of the firm of Trey,
ler Bros., and respectfully solicits a continuance of the
same, promising to supply his best endeavors to reader
satisfaction to all patrons of the New Yard.

RD. W. TREXLEM.

THOS. WEAVER,
august 31

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MEAD & ROBBINS, (Late John O. Maad & Sons. N. E. cor. Ninth & Chestnut Sts., Phila. Manufacturers of Silver-Plated Ware only, invite special attention to their extensive and varied assurtment of

SILVER-PLATED WARE, cing overy article in their line of business suitable BRIDAL & PRESENTATION GIFTS Hotels, families and others about furnishing will find his the largest assertment in the country, and at such prices as c unot fa I to give satisfaction. We give the prices of some of our goods:

Tea Bets, 6 pieces, plain......

Fruit Stands, cut glass dishes.
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lated on Nickel and White Motals, suitable for famil city trade. As the quality of plating can only be known to the plat, the purchaser must rely on the manufacturer's state-sont; there being so much worthless ware in the market il represented as treble plate, at prices impossible to b nn represented as treule plate, at prices impossible to be nann actured. All bis goods are marked ''S. K. SMYTH.'' Call and examine the goods before purchasing else-where.

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21 South Eighth Street. Between Market and Chestnut Streets, Bast Side, BUILDERS, LOOK TO YOUR IN-

TERRETS.
W. KOUMS & CO. are manufacturing a Hydraulic set Drain Pipe Chimney Flue and Ornamental Chim-Tope, chesper and more durable than my other set. They are made of pure coment and sand, beloss suited in the comment of the comm EQUIVALENT TO STONE.

Delivered to any address, a Secure from obse ESTABLISHED UPWARD OF TWENTY CHIMNEY TOPS FROM \$1 25 TO \$500.

Send for a circular, or call and examine at their offices and manufactory, corner of Hamilton street and Lehigh Valley Hallroad.

Send for a circular, or call and examine at their offices lotters for information, in condidence to dress lotters for information, in condidence to HENRY T. HELMBOLD, Drougles and Chemist. Only Deposite H. T. HELMBOLD Brug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 504 Brondway, Now York, or to H. T. HELMBOLD'S Hedical Depos, 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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Component Parts-Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catswaa Grape Juice.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

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HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

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LADIES.

H. T. Helmbold's Extract Buchu

SIPATION, ETC.

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HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S 1M-

PROVED ROSE WASH

cannot be surpassed as a FACE WASH, and will be found the only specific renedy in every specific enterly in every specific enterly in every specific enterly in every specific enterly in the state of CUTANEOUS AFFECTION. It specific enterly in every specific enterly in the cut of CUTANEOUS AFFECTION of the CUTANEOUS MEMIRANE, etc., dispois REDNESS and INCUPIENT INFLAMMATION, HIVES, HASH, MOTH PATCHES, DRYNESS OF SCALP OR SKIN, FROST BITES, and all purposes for which SALVES or OINTMENTS are used; restores the skin to a state of purity and softness, and insures continued negatity action to the tissue of its vessels, on which depends the agreeable clearness and vivacity of complexion so much sought and admired. But however valuable as a remedy for existing defects of the skin, if. T. Heimbold's Rose Wash has long sustained its principle chain to unbounded patronnge, by passessing qualities white rendently and Congolial North of Computation of the scin, in the secondary and congolial hose pronuced in the state of the Complexion. It is an excellent Lotton for diseases of a Styphilitic Nature, and as an injection for diseases of the Uriary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the 'XTRAC'R BUCCHU, SARSAPARILLA, AND CATAWBA GRAPE PILLA, in such diseases as recommended and the surpassed.

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Full and explicit directions accompany the medicines.

Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character furnished on application, with hundreds of thousands of living witnesses, and upward of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including emineut Physicians, Clergymon, Statesmen, etc. The proprietor manover resorted to their publication in the newspapers; in does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

Henry T. Helmbold's Genuine Prep-

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the people, which is more profitable or safe. EXCHANGING U. S. FIVE-TWENTIES.

JAY COOKE & CO.. Philadelphia, New York, Washington, meial Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co By BANKS and BANKERS generally throughout the country. may 3-3m

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Farners, Merchants, Laborers, and all who have
money to put on interest for a long or short period will
find our institution an agreeable and advantageous one in
which to do business. We especially invite Ladies to
transact their banking bankness with a
MARHIED WHEN and MINORS have special privileges granted by our charter—having full power to transact business with an in their uwn names.

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IS SAFE AND WELL SECURED. by a Capital stock and aurplus money curity of over SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and addition, the Board of Trustees have, as required by the barter, given bonds under the supervision of the Conrt in the sam of Perry THOUSAND DOLLARS, which bonds are registered by the supervision of the Conrt in the sam of Perry THOUSAND DOLLARS, which bonds are registered by the supervision of the supervision o FLUIDEXTRACT BUCHU

has cured every case of DIARFTES in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and infianmation of the Kidneys, Ulco-ration of the Kidneys and Bladder, ketontion of the Bladder, Cafedius, Gravel, lirick-bust De-posit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for enfeobled and delicate constitutions of both sexes, William II, Ainey, Charles S Bush, Christian Prets, John D. Stilles, P. E. Samuels, George Brobst, Nathan Peter, jan 12 jan 12-tf

MILLERSTOWN, LEHIGH COUNTY This institution will be opened on or before the lat day f April. Muney will be taken on deposit at all times and n any some from one dollar upwards, for which SIX PER CENT. INTEREST er annum will be paid.
Deposite may be withdrawn at any time? Also, mone FRANKLIN SHIMER; Cashier.) Helmbold's Extract Buchu is Djurctic and slood-Purifying and cures all discases a sising rum habits of dissipation, and excesses and im-rudences in life, impurities of the blood, etc. uperseding Cohalba in affections for which it is used, and syphilitic Affections—in these die sui-sied in connection with Holmbold's Ress Wash

George Ludwig, Christian K. Henninge William Saliday, Gideon P. Egner, Benjamin J. Schmoyer, aster mar 16-6 J. F. M. Shiffert, Frederick C. Yobst, David Donner, Isaac Griebel, Horatic T. Hertzog, iner, Will bel, Gide Hertzog, Benj James Singmaster PRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, Located at the corner of Hamilton street and Churc alley, in Lion Hall, second story, opposite the Germa. Reformed Church, in the City of Allentown, is organized and ready for business. It still pay SIX per cent. Interest on all deposite except business deposite, for any period of time, to be calculated from the date of deposite. To secure which, the Transtees of the Institution have ninder the direction of the Court, a bond in the sum of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, conditioned for the fatthful keeping and appropriation of all such some of more and the court of the Court of the Court and the SIX of the SIX IADIFS.

In many affections peculiar to ladies, the Extract Ruchu is unequaled by any other remedy—as in Chlorosis or Actention, Irregular Eventualities of State of the Children of State of the Uterus, Indicated the Children of State of the Uterus, Indicate of the Indicate of the Uterus, Indicate of the Indicate of the Indicate of Indicate

These provisions will make it a very destrable and safe lace of deposit. Bendies, it may be proper to state that the deposits will be kept in one of the safest and best protected vaults in its city. CURES DISEASES ARISING FROM IM-PRUDENCES, HABITS OF DIS-Arrangements will be made to furnish drafts on the citie f New York and Philadelphia S. A. BRIDGES, President (J. W. WILSON, Vice President J. B. ZIMMERMAN, Cashier. in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, Preventing and Curing Strictures of the Urethra, Allaying Path and Inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous matter.

Thousands who have been the victims of incompetent persons, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found they have been deceived and that the "Poison" has by the use of "powerful ast ingents," been died up in the system, to break out in a more aggravated form, and perhaps after Marriage. The HELMHOLDSELXTIA the Urinary Organs, the stage of the control of the Urinary Organs, which was the stage of the Control of the Urinary Organs, which was the stage of the Control of the Urinary Organs, and the

Daniel H. Miller, S. A. John Holben, J. W. William Baer, J. B. D. H. Creitz, Peter Edwin Zimmerman. S. A. Bridges, J. W. Wilson, J. B. Zimmerin Peter Gross, (JIRARD SAVINGS BANK, EAST HAMILTON STREET.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE. Munica received on deposit at all times from one dolls unwards. Pays BIX per cost, interest for six months to louger. Pour per cent, on daily biaince, subjects ochec at sight. Gold and Silver, United States Bonds and othe Securities bought and sold. Interest collected on Govern ment Securities at fair rates. All deposits of money and the securities at fair rates. All deposits of money at most subject and may be withdrawn at any time. Married wames and minors have special privilege Married wames and minors have special privilege.

and may be withdrawn at any time.

Married wimen and minors have special privileges granted in our charter, having full power to transact businesses with use in their own names.

This institution is a legal depository for monies paid into Court, and receives money in trust from guardians, similaritations, treasurers, tax callecturs and others.

**PatiONEN LOANED HAVY WORDLE TERMIN.

H. A. HARTZELL, Cashier.

Directors—Phason Albright, James F. Kline, Tilghman Morts, David Welds, Asron Eisenbart. Rarmer's savings bank, Incorporated under a State Charter of 1870. Fogelsville, Upper Macungie township, Lehigh Co.

This Institution has been organized and opened under a State Chartor. MONEY will be taken on deposit at al imes and in any sum from \$1 and upwards, for which 6 PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID. Deposits may be withdrawn at any time.
Also money loaned out on favorable terms.
WILLIAM MOHR, President
R. H. FOGEL, Cashier.

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TRUFFERS:
J. H. Straub,
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Daniel H. Creitz, William Mohr MAGUNGIE SAVINGS BANK. Hamilton, between 7th and 8th Streets ALLENTOWN, PA.

Money takes on deposit at all times and in any om one dollar upward, for which SIX PER CENT. INTEREST

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Drposlis may be withdrawn at any time. Fersons desirous of sending money to any part of the United States or Canadas, will have their matters promptly attended to, and without any risk on their part.
Old, Silver, Coupons, Bonds and other securities bought.
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will be paid.
Also, money loaned out on FAVORABLE TERMS. Said
Bank is located in the Keystone House, in the borough of
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ST. CLOUD HOTEL,

Arch Street, above Seventh, Philadelphia. with ample espacity for 250 y. The St. Cloud is newly and a hour, and is open for the receiptd raigned, who have so succepts ten years the well-known

II. - NORTHERN VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND. On the 26th of June, the day on which began the Seven Dave' Battles. Pope was placed in command of the Federal forces in Virginia; and Hallack, with the title of General in Chief. was placed over both him and McClellan. Oddly enough, both commanders began to play into each other's hands. Halleck thought the thing to be done was to enable McClellan o get away from the James, and so directed Pope to demonstrate upon the Rappahannock, hoping thereby to draw away a part of Lee's army to check the movement. Lee, also wishing to get McClellan away from the neighborhood of Richmond, proposed to send a strong force toward Washington, hoping that the Federal army would be called back to defend the capital. McClellan was unwilling to abandon the peninsula; but Halleck was peremptory, and McClellan, nervously apprehending an attack while retreating, only breathed freely when on the 18th of August he had put the Chickshominy behind him. On that very day the bulk of the Confederate army was a hundred miles away confronting Pope on the Rappahannock. At Richmond, besides a few local militia, there remained only

D. H. Hill's division of not much more than

10,000 men.

Lee with 75,000 men pressed Pope, who Washington. But Pope was in daily expectation of receiving reinforcements from Mc-Clellan's army which would enable him to assume the offensive. On the 22d of August accident placed in Lee's hands the despatchbook of Pope, which showed the precise situation of the Federal army, and the time when it would be strengthened. He conceived the idea that by a bold and rapid movement he could gain Pope's rear, cut off his supplies, and perhaps even destroy his army before it could be reinforced. He undertook with a part of his force to occupy Pope's attention in front, while Jackson with some 30,000 should move rapidly around the Federal flank, and he crossed Antictam creek and stood at bay establish himself in its rear, where he was to oe joined by the others. • This manœuvre was delicate one, for it involved the separation of the Confederate army for a week, even should the weather or any other mischance not binder the execution of the movement. Still the advantages to be gained by success were so great, that the chance was worth the risk. Lee in the end found himself committed to a much larger undertaking than he had anticipated in the outset. On the morning of the 25th Jackson moved

rapidly, his march being partly hidden by the intervening mountains, rounded Pope's flank and passing through a gap took up on the 28th a strong position within sight of the old battlefield of Bull Run : Longstreet, with whom was Lee, following more slowly. Pope, whose force had now been increased to 60,000, moved upon Jackson, whose position was critical, for next morning. All told, he had 83,000 infanhe was outnumbered two to one; and unless Longstreet, many miles behind, should come overwhelmed. On the 29th Pone attacked in force and gained some apparent advantage. He believed that Longstreet was more than a day's march distant, and that he could at least cripple Jackson, and then, if need were, fall back across Bull Run and intrench him- thing to be done-to throw his whole force self until large reinforcements which were not upon Lee. Had he done this, the Confederate attacked with all force, but was surprised to find himself greatly outnumbered; for Longstreet had come upon the field. The action, Second Manassas, but better distinguished as this was repelled another took its place. that of Graveton, resulted in a disastrous These desultory assaults were made mainly MILLERSTOWN SAVING BANK, Federal defeat. The Confederates lost during upon the left, and centre of Lee, who, by vancing upon him. But we were necessarily the two days about 9,000 in killed and wounded, the Federals about 11,000, besides some right, was able to oppose about equal numbers. thausands of prisoners; and the army was so disorganized that on the next day Pope could dered to attack Lee's right, which had been rally only 88,000 men. He fell back to Cen. so weakened as to leave barely 25,000. Hour treville, where on the next evening he was joined by 24,000, raising his force to 62,000. Burnside forded the creek, and then unacmen, to whom were soon added D. H. Hill's he advanced, he swept the weak enemy be-10,000, who had hurried from Richmond. The situation was far from unfavorable for Pope, whole Confederate position could be enfliaded. for the Confederates could not count upon The battle on the centre and left had died stantly increasing. But a sensciess panic had 4,000 men camehot-footfrom Harper's Ferry. another man, while the Federals were conseized the authority at Washington, and the troops were burried back to the capital. Lee's and fairly drove him in the gathering darkplans had succeeded beyond all reasonable ness across the creek; and so the battle closed. anticipation. Not only had the siege of Richmond been definitely raised, but all Virginia was freed from the enemy, and the rich harvests of the fertile velley of the Shenandoah would feed the Confederate army. The season also was favorable for military operations, and it seemed feasible to carry the war into the North, for which also there were political

as well as military reasons. Lee himself gives succinctly the reasons which induced him to cross the Potomac; "The condition of Maryland encouraged the bellef that the presence of our army, however inferior in number to that of the enemy,

earnestly at work to reorganize his shattered safely given to him. army. However deficient he had shown him-

could not wish them in a place where they within the limits of military probability. Too ard's corps was flying in every direction. But violin.

although he did actually capture them, it was displayed by him at Antietam; but that its an artillery fire. Jackson was mortally owing to a stupidity beyond all example on result was not the surrender of his army can wounded by an accidental shot from his own the part of their commander.

rided his army into three parts. Jackson, he found himself opposed. with fourteen brigades, was to make a detour of eighty miles, crossing the Potomac and attacking the Ferry from above; McLaws, with ten brigades, was to march forty miles and attack from below; while Lee himself, with sixteen brigades was to move to Hagerstown, fifty miles from the Ferry, where the whole army was finally to rendezvous. Supposing that there was no delay or mishap, a week would be the shortest time at which the Junction could be effected; for Jackson would have to make a march of 130 miles in all. The operation was begun on the 10th of September. On the morning of the 15th, a day later than was expected, Jackson and Mc-Laws invested the Ferry, which was surrendered with 11,000 men, the cavalry escaping as the infantry might easily have done but for the pusillanimity of Miles, their commander. At noon Jackson was startled by evil tidings from Lee.

Accident which had three weeks befor favored Lee by giving him Pope's despatchbook, now played a like good turn for McClellan. D. H. Hill had carelessly left behind a copy of Lee's order, which fell into the hands had barely 40,000, half-way back toward of the Federal commander. McClellan's course was too plain to be mistaken. He had but to follow Lee, who with hardly 28,000 men was moving leisurely toward the copointed place of rendezvous. For once Mc-Clellan moved rapidly, and on the 14th came un with the Confederate rear in the passes of the South Mountain. Lee faced about, and vainly tried to check the pursuers. The passes were forced at two points, which cost Lee 2,000 men. There was but one thing now for Lee to do. He must change the direction of his march toward flarper's Ferry, haste: Jackson and McLaws back to rejoin him on the way. On the morning of the 15th near Sharpsburg. He could go no further for the Potomac was in his rear. He had now barely 24,000 men, for straggling had increased his losses to 40,000. The position was not of great strength. It was one which a commander with 20,000 might hope to hold against 80,000, or which one with 80,000 might fairly venture to assail against 20,000. Juckson was summoned to Sharpsburg. He commenced his march at midnight, and by dawn on the 16th joined Lee, having crossed the Potomac and made a night march of fifteen miles in six hours. He brought but himself and 5,000 men. The others, outworn by a when he was flung back in fifteen minutes week's constant marching, could not keep

The afternoon of the 15th and all of the 16th night he made up his mind to attack on the try and artillery. McLaws in the early dawn of the 17th had come up with such of his force either side we take no account, as they were not engaged. When the plan of action was determined upon, it was understood that Mc-Clellan had resolved upon the one only right When and why a different course was resolved quote the words of Sumner, "attacked in withdrawing every possible man from his At last Burnside with 14,000 men was orafter hour the attack was delayed. At length Lee, after all his losses, had about 60,000 countably halted two hours. When finally fore him, and had gained a point whence the away; but at this moment A. P. Hill with With but half of these he struck Burnside engaged. Out of 83,000 men, 58,000 were at different times brought into action. Of Lee's entire 40,000, including Hill's late arrival, 38,000 were engaged, most of them all the day. The Federal loss at South Mountain and Antietam was 15,000, of whom 1.000 "missing," besides the 11,000 surrendered at Harper's Ferry, who, however, were never fairly in the enemy's hands. The entire Confederate loss was 17,000, of whom 5,000 were "miesing."

On the morning of the 18th Lee received a few thousand more, raising his force to 88,would induce the Washington Government to 000. McClellan received also 14,000, giving retain all its available forces to provide against him after his losses 84,000; of these 30,000ntingencies which its conduct toward the more than Lee's entire force—had not been people of that State gave it reason to appre- engaged, while the others were in better hendatthe same time it was hoped that military plight than the best of the enemy. Yet he ccess might afford us an opportunity to aid dared not attack. He shall state his reasons: or if occasion served, to attack in front. the citizens of Maryland in any efforts they "One battle lost and all would have been might be disposed to make to recover their lost. Lee's army might have marched as it 28th of April, and on the afternoon of the 30th fberty." In a word, he hoped, and not alto- pleased on Washington, Baltimore, Philadel- the columns, 45,000 strong, were concentrated gether unreasonably, that Maryland would phia, or New York, and nowhere cast of the at the solitary house known as Chancellorsjoin the Confederacy, in which event Wash. Alleghanics was there another organized force | ville, in the centre of the Wilderness, eleven ngton would no longer be tenable as the able to arrest its march." But if a comman-Federal capital. The march to the Potomac der with 84,000 men fears to lose a battle was promptly begun and rapidly prosecuted—
too rapidly, indeed, for in four days fully force could be gain it? He changed his mind in believing that "the enemy must either fly 10,000 men dropped from the ranks from ab- during the day, and ordered that an attack solute exhaustion; and thus it happened that should be made on the 19th. But in the ments and give battle on our own ground, when on the 7th of September the army was darkness of the night Lee had quietly slipped concentrated at Frederick City, it numbered away, and by daylight was safely across the be had neglected the one thing then needed Potomac. He moved leisurely on for a few Pope fiad meanwhile, at his own request, miles, gathering by the way the stragglers been relieved from the command of the forces | who had been left in Virginia; yet on the 30th around Washington, which passed almost in-formally into the hands of McClellan—Hal-that day McClellan had with him 100,000 owever, as General in Chief, resting as present for duty, besides 73,000 around Wash-. The merits and demerits of Lee during this

self, and was yet to show himself, as a con- campaign are apparent. His operations night was far spent before he learned that his mander in the field, for the work now to be against Pope were judicious; for though hazone he was admirably fitted. As Secretary ardous, there was a fair prospect of gaining of War, or as General-in-Chief directing ope- much, while a failure could hardly have provrations at a distance, he would have been in ed ruinous, since the way of retreat down the up. The long march began at midnight; and the right place. In a week there were gath. Valley was unobstructed. The invasion of emonstrance posted at Harper's Ferry, and a he could hardly have imagined that the army movable force of nearly 100,000 men to ope- which on the 8d of September was flying be rate against Lee. But the moment that active fore him, an apparently demoralized mob, operations were to be undertaken, McClellan's would in a week be not only restored but inconstitutional timidity came into play, and he creased to twice his own numbers. Lee's beat couble its actual number. So when he be- to cost him so dearly at Gettysburg, was that explained only by supposing that he believed The combination of these two things in one the full extent of the law. This was che gan to head toward Lee, he moved only thirty of underestimating the force of his enemy. bimself much stronger than Hooker. Jackson miles in the first six days.

He doubtless believed that his army when A week in Maryland showed Lee that there reunited at Hagerstown would be superior Federal position and fall upon its right, while grateful feelings of patriotic devotion by generating reunited at Hagerstown would be superior Federal position and fall upon its right, while grateful feelings of patriotic devotion by generating frequency. was no hope of a rising in that State, and he resolved to move his army northward, hoping him, and that clither with or without a battle upon its front. By three o'clock in the after-noon the detour was accomplished, and after him and away from he might diesate peace at Washington or Balhis base of supplies. Meanwhile, in order to timore, or perhaps even at Philadelphia. The a march of fifteen miles Jackson was close four flags and twenty-three standards which keep open his own communications, he thought it necessary to gain possession of Harper's way an injudicious one. The place was use direct line from the point whence he had been Ferry. Here he committed a grave error, for less to him, and the best that he could ask sent out. So little was an attack here anticla place more utterly useless in a military point was that the 18,000 men who occupied it pated that no pickets had been sent out; the of view does not exist. It commands nothing, should stay there and not be added to the intrenchments were unguarded and the arms and in order to cross the Potomac no army active army opposed to him. That they stacked. At five o'clock in the evening the need ever go near it. He could not reasona. should be captured without a show of resis- Confederates burst from the woods upon the bly hope to capture the force there, and he tance, when retreat was so easy, did not come unsuspecting Federals. In an instant How- the ten sonatas of Beethoven for plane

The Campaigns of Robert E. Lee, would be more useless to the enemy; and high praise cannot be awarded to the ability the Confederate advance was soon checked by fairly be attributed only to the incapacity of men. Hill was also wounded, and the com-In order to capture Harper's Ferry, Lee di- the commander to whom for the second time | mand of the division was devolved upon

> III. - FREDERICKSBURG & CHANCELLORSVILLE. Clellan began to move slowly toward Lee, whose force had now been recruited to 78,000. McClellan marched with 116,000, besides 20, 000, who were ordered to be sent to him from around Washington whenever he wished for them. Lee fell back quietly down the valley of the Shenandoah, crossed into that of the Rappahannock, and halted at Culpepper, whence he had started eleven weeks before McClellan followed, and scems to have made up his mind to attack. But on the 7th of No vember he was removed from the command, which was forced upon Burnside against his

Of this amiable man, who before-at An tietam always excepted—and after performed such good service in a lower position, little need here be said. He gave his true measure posted on the south bank of the Rappahannock. Burnside with 100,000 crossed the river and attacked. Lee forbore to offer any crious opposition to the passage, wisely pre ferring to receive it on his side of the stream Ic could hardly have gone amiss here, for he had only to meet the assault where made. The result was that the Federals were receiled at every point, and recrossed the river the second night after under the cover of storm and darkness, having lost 13,700 men, the Confederate loss being 5,400. This great disparity in loss took place in the assault upon Marye's Hill. At the foot of this there was a sunker road forming a perfect fosse. From below this was wholly invisible, the face of the hill esenting the appearance of an unbroken slope. In this road were posted 2,000 men drawn up four deep. Two desperate assaults were made upon this hill, in the last of which Humphrey's division charged up almost to the brink of the road, but were met with such a sheet of musketry from invisible foes that the column melted away like a snow-bank before a jet of steam. The Federal loss here alone was 0,500; that of the Confederates hardly 500, and these fell before the artillery while getting into position. In the final charge, made by Humphreys with unloaded muskets, the Confederates lost a man.

with a loss of 1,700 men, it is doubtful whether So sudden was the repulse that the Confed was spent idly by McClellan. During the crates never suspected the extent of their adavntage, and lay upon their arms all that night expecting a renewal of the attack. Much surprise has been expressed that Lee did not on the following day follow up his victory. An up in time, he ran imminent risk of being as could march; so that when the battle, absurd theory has been put forth that he saw opened Lee had 30,000. Of the cavalry on the enemy so completely at his mercy that he refrained from attacking them on the score of humanity. He himself gives the true reason : "The attack on the 13th had been so easily repulsed, and by so small a part of our army, that it was not supposed the enemy would Ur the hinghitude of the preparations and the extent of his forces, seemed to be comparahe would attack us, it was not deemed expe sometimes called the Second Bull Run, or the driblets." First one corps was sent in; when dient to lose the advantages of our position cessible batteries beyond the river, by adignorant of the extent to which he had suffered." Lee might well style the attack "in significant," in proportion to the force which had crossed the river, and the part of his own army actually engaged in its repulse. Of the 55,000 composing Burnside's left, only 17,060 were brought into the fight. For a final effort they waited the result on the right. Here there were 45,009, of whom 15,000 actually assaulted; they were hurled back by only 5.000 out of the 40,000 whom Lee had on hand in position to meet the grand assault which he expected.

Severe as were the losses in this battle, they formed only a small part of the injury suffered by the Federal army. Its morale was serisly impaired. The lack of confidence in the commander was shared by officers and and men. Burnside at length became aware of this, and offered his resignation, which was accepted; and on the 26th of January, 1863, Hooker was placed in command. Only three days before Burnside had drawn up an order lismissing him from the service.

Hooker set himself to work to improve the discipline of his army. By the middle of April it was in admirable condition. Besides 12,000 cavalry, who were sent upon a separate expedition, he had 120,000 men. Lee had strongintrenched himself, had sent away nearly all had 63,000. Hooker resolved to move up the Rappahannock, cross above the extremity of the Confederate line, and then descend, taking the encmy in the rear; a strong force meanwhile being left behind to demonstrate, The turning operation was begun on the

miles from Fredericksburg. During the night Sickles's corps came up, raising the force to ingleriously, or come out from his intrenchwhere certain destruction awaits him." But for certain success: A march of two hours would have taken him clear out of the Wilderness. Directly between him and Fredericksburg were only Anderson's division of 0,500; Early with 10,000 was just below the town, and Jackson with the remainder of

rear was threatened. How formidably he did flanking column, he ordered Jackson to come fell back into the Wilderness to await an attack instead of giving it.

During the night a plan was proposed by Jackson and adopted by Lee, which can be He doubtless believed that his army when with 80,000 was to make a circuit around the direct line from the point whence he had been

Stuart. During the night Reynolds's corps of 17,000 After five weeks of delay in Maryland Mchand on the morning of May 3 fully 75,000 men. If he had the posting of the enemy, he could hardly have wished them otherwise than they were. Stuart's 80,000 were separated head of cattle. rom Lee's 20,000 by six miles of dense forest. Had Hooker struck either, nothing which lay have saved Lee from a disastrous defeat. That Hooker should have now awaited an attack, or that Lee should have ventured one, would never have entered the mind of one who, knowing the respective forces, could ave overlooked the whole field. Hooker's position formed three sides of an

irregular square. The right faced westward toward Stuart; the centre southward toward Lee ; the left eastward toward Fredericksburg, when he urged upon the President that he with no enemy in its front. Sickles had restdid not feel himself competent to take the ed the night before on a small cleared emicommand of so large an army." His command is notable mainly for the disastrous bat. son had been repulsed. This, though a little tle of Fredericksburg, fought on the 18th of out of the line, was the only point of strate-December. Lee with 80,000 men lay well gical importance, since from it the whole Federal centre could be enfladed by artillery. Hooker ordered it to be abandoned. Stuart at once seized it, and planted a battery of thirty guns from which he opened fire without the posibility of roply, and then brought his whole force against Sickles. The battle raged furiously for two hours with varying success. Sickles, who was greatly outnumbered, and whose ammunition became exhausted, sent repeatedly for aid; but none came, for at the moment Hooker was stunned by a shot which struck a pillar against which he was leaning, and there was no one at hand to give an order, though all the while Reynold's corps lay inactive within half an hour's march. Had half of that corps swung around, they would have taken Stuart square on the flank, and swept him into the wood from which he could never have escaped. As it was the Confederate reports show how nearly they lost the day. The entire left, consisting of Meade's corps and the remainder of Howard's was also wholly unengaged, for Lee had been demonstrating against rather than assaulting Slocum and Couch in the centre, all the while edging toward Stuart, with whom he effected a junc tion while the battle yet hung in even scale. The combined force bore upon Sickles, whose corps fell back in disorder upon Chancellors-

Couch had now taken command, and by his order the whole force fell back to a strong es they still numbered 70,000, not half of whom had been seriously engaged. Lee, with but 40,000 after his heavy losses, was on the "Union Stock Yards," and the organ of the point of again attacking, when he was arrested by ominous tidings. Sedgwick had as Tacomplete this inventory, there is sailed Early on the heights at Fredericksburg, hall for public meetings, a church well attend. driven him back southward, and with 22,000 men was fairly between him and Lec. Four brigades were sent to meet Sedgwick, when after hard fighting night fell and suspended

The Federal loss at Chancellorsville was 12,197 killed and wounded, and about 5,000 missing; the Confederate 10,277 killed and wounded and about 8,000 missing. Hooker declared that he "felt that he had fought no table and happy, and with plenty of good hay have been foreseen and prevented. If final success were a sure test of the merits of mili- to make the long-journey from here to the seatary operations, that of Lee would deserve the highest praise. But with the exception of the first movement toward Chancellorsville his cavalry, with many of his infantry, and every other was such a palpable violation of sured a total defeat. He succeeded through a series of accidents, the failure of any one of which would have proved fatal; and a general, save in the direst emergency, has no right to reckon upon fortune. Lee tempted fortune unwarrantably on Saturday when he divided his forces; on Sunday when he at tacked an enemy of superior numbers strongly posted; still more desperately when on Monday he again divided his force. He had no ight to presume that the Federal right would be surprised in broad daylight, while an action was going on in full hearing; that his pponent would on one day fail to use wellnigh half his troops and on the next hold

> of these would have been amply sufficient to insure a complete victory. A. H. GUERNSEY, in the May Galaxy.

bree-fourths of them inactive, when a quarter

In response to a resolution of inquiry adopted by the State Senate in reference to the preservation and display of the State flags, Adjutant General Russell recommends that the battle an incubus over him. McClellan set himself ingion, 50,000 of whom might have been Lee's army was a score of miles further down flags and Rothermel's painting of the "Battle of Gettysburg, be placed together. He suggests Lee had been taken by surprise, and the that the two rooms now occupied by the Board ter, and gave his address at Moberly. A lively of State Charities and by the State Historian be thrown together and fitted up for this purnot anticipate; and resolving to attack this pose, and there are many reasons which will the New York woman packed up her traps when on the morning of Friday, May 1, fonded by our Pennsylvania soldiers during Hooker began to move, he found the Confed- the war should be kept where they will be per-18,000 most foolishly and against his carnest the whole it must be considered justifiable, for crates, less than 50,000 strong, drawn up feetly safe, and where they can be seen by ready to receive him as he amerged from the those who fought under them and by patriotic Wilderness. After some skirmishing, Hooker | citizens generally who visit the State Capital;

and the State certainly ought to afford on room for the display of these battle-s:ained standards and for Rothermel's historical painting which has been produced at State expense. rations yet unborn. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has no more precious possession and heritage than the one hundred and ninetywer by the surviving veterans of our Pennsyl be carefully guarded and proudly shown.

MR. CHARLES HALLE'S recitals in London

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iamped Checks, Cards, Circulars, Paper Books, Consultions and By-Laws, School Catalogues, Bill Heads

Bills, Tags and Shipping Cards, Posters of any
ize, etc., etc., Frinte at Short Motice THE CHICAGO STOCK YARD.

The "Union Stock Yards," as this vast esablishment is called, is an example of the thoroughness with which these Western men do what comes in their way. It lies half an hour by rail from the centre of the city, contains 345 acres of land, and has a capacity for ganization of Howard's corps, he had still in 21,000 head of cattle, 75,000 hogs and 23,000 sheep, with stalls for 350 horses-in all for 118,350 animals. When all the ground is covered with pens it will accomodate 810,000

There are now 100 acres of pens for cattle, all floored with three-inch plank, besides a within the limits of military probability could great area in which the cattle stand on the ground. I do not know what effect the following figures will have upon your mind, but they will give you, at least, some notion of the work which has been done here, and most of which was accomplished in six months.

There are 85 miles of underdrainage, not very thorough, I should think, for the ground is very 10 miles of streets and alleys, all paved with

vood ; - 8 miles of water troughs ; 10 miles of feed troughs; 2,300 gates;

1,500 open pens, heavily fenced in with louble plank, nailed to stout and frequent posts;

800 covered sheds for hogs and sheep; 22 million feet of lumber were used on these strætures, and 500,000 pounds of nails;

17 miles of railroad track, with 60 switches and frogs, connect every railroad which runs into Chicago with the stock yard by a special track. The water is supplied by artesian wells, dug one to the depth of 1,032 feet, and another to the depth of 1,190. These send water into tanks 45 feet high, whence it is distributed in

all the pens and sheds, there being a hydrant in each of these. The water can be shut off rom any or all the divisions at pleasure, and to guard against loss by fire 14 fire plugs are distributed over the ground, and 1,000 feet of Inch hose are at hand. But the strangest story to me was to find he stock yard a complete little world of itself. It has, of course, a large resident population;

from 175 to 200 men are constantly employed by the company, who take charge of the animals as they are unloaded from the cars, which run into the streets between the pens. To accomodate its own servants, numerous cottages have been built; but to accomodate the drovers, and the buyers and sellers a large hotel, substantially built of brick, and complete in every detail of a hotel, is found on the ground. Nor is this all-there is a roomy exchange for the transaction of business, with a post-office, and telegraph lines to all parts sliton two miles in the rear. After all loss of the country; a bank, and, of course, this being in the United States-a newspaper, the Chicago Sun, published daily, so it asserts, at

To complete this inventory, there is a town ed, a Sunday-school, and on excellent day

school.

The company, as I said above, receives and cares for all the animals sent. It has thus received, penned, fed, watered and taken ac No commander ever was in a more perilous | count of 41,000 hogs, 3,000 cattle and 2,000 nosition than was I as an Mandan manifer of Hooker, 5,610 head of beeves and word, and any the remaining force of 32,000, Early having number of cattle ever brought in a single day. joined, was hurled upon Sedgwick's remain- Hay barnes and corn bins are scattered all ing 20,000, and the action went on all day over the grounds. I was surprised to hear within hearing of the intrenchments where that the manure collected here was for some Hooker's 70,000 lay motionless. During the time a drug upon the hands of the company; night Hooker ordered Sedgwick to cross the of late they begin to find some demand for it, ver. Half an hour later he sent counter- but even yet a large part of it is drawn or manding the order, for he would attack next and corded up on the open prairie. The day. But the messenger was delayed by the whole enterprise has cost, so far, \$1,675.000 darkness, and the order was not received If Englishmen had controlled it it would have until the corps was nearly across. Hooker cost five times as much. If New York had meanwhile had called a council of war, and | built it, it would have been before this, I supit was voted to abandon the enterprise, and pose, in the hands of the Ring. Being here, the Federal army returned to its old position | it is, I am told, in every way economically opposite Fredericksburg, fo:led in an operation | and well conducted; and certainly it is a mod which had promised so much, and in which el for the completeness and simplicity of every there was not an hour from Thursday till detail; and for the manner in which, by its ho-Monday when success would not have been | tel, bank, exchange or sales-room, postoffice and telegraph, loss of time is prevented, and security ensured.

Extensive slaughter-houses, which do no belong to the company, however, are placed near the yards. The animals looked comforbattle," because he could not get his men into and abundance of sweet water, they well position, and that his enterprise had failed might be. Hither come cattle dealers and from causes "of a character not to be foreseen | buyers from all parts of the Eastern States, or prevented by human sagacity or resources." and for their convenience, the large hotel was A careful survey of what was done and left erected. For the comfort and health of the undone will evince that every untoward cir- cattle, a Chicago man has contrived a "palace cumstance was of a character which should cattle car," which I have not seen, but in which, it is asserted, animals shall be allowed board not only without suffering, but with ease and in good health.

A ROMANCE OF MISSOURI.

LADY MARRIES TWO MEN OF THE SAME NAMES AND LEAVES THEM BOTH.

Moberly, Missourl, is a fast place-full of life, vim, energy, and enterprise. Located on big, flat prairie, with no hills, no hollows, no shade trees, no mandering brooks, and, of course, no trysting place, therefore, anything. of the romantic order has been little thought of. In fact, lots are in more request than love, and weddings have been regarded rather as deferred payments.

A few months ago a well to-do brakeman on the eastern division, North Missouri Railroad, took from the postoffice at St. Louis, through mistake, a letter addressed to his name from a lady in New York, who claimed to be his wife. He learned from this letter that his wife had left her husband some four years ago, in St. Louis, and had gone to live with relatives in New York, after being for only few weekshiswife. Reverses coming upon the family she was reduced to the extremity of writing to her husband to know if he would receive her back

again as his lawful wedded wife. Our brakeman thought he saw some fun in " this thing, and accordingly answered the letcorrespondence ensued—a reconciliation was effected, and to the surprise of the brakeman commend his suggestion to favorable consider- and shipped for Moherly to join her liege lord. ation. The flags which were carried and de. Arriving there she found the pretended husband was out on a train. She had no difficulty, however, in finding his boarding house, and awaited his arrival.

When he came the landlady took his New York wife to his room, expecting to witness & happy meeting. Not so. The woman repudiated him, and denounced him as a fraud, and threatened with arrest and prosecution to apartment would constitute a gallery of patri- stubbornest cow our brakeman ever met on otism which would be visited with tender and the trak. He attempted to put on brakes, but it was no go. Something must be done. Quiet being restored, the twain canvassed the ituation in the light of existing facts, and it was decided to make a juke of a sober fact.

A magistrate was sent for, and, by virtue of were returned to Harrisburg at the close of the | the authority vest in him by the laws of the State of Missouri, the twain were made one. vania regiments, and these battle relics should This occurred a little over a fortnight ago, and already the outraged New York wor aken the wings of the morning and fled to the uttermost parts of somewhere else. The this year will comprise, among other things, disconsolate brakeman is answering the "toot, and toota" of an engine, and is doubtless a hap-