The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1864.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For standing matter per square, (10 words,) per day:

One insertion	$ 60	One month	$ 6,00
Two insertions	1,00	Two months	9,00
Three insertions	1,25	Three months	11,00
Four insertions	1,50	Four months	13,00
Five insertions	1,75	Five months	14,00
One week	2,00	Six months	15,00
Two weeks	3,50	One year	25,00
Three weeks	5,00		

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DAILY POST.

Single subscriptions by mail, $8,00 per year.
Delivered in the city, at 18 cents per week.

WEEKLY POST.

Single subscriptions $1,50
Five copies, each 1,40
Ten copies, each 1,30
Twenty copies, each, (and one to getter up,) 1,20
Thirty " " 1,10

JAS. P. BARR,
Editor and Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
PREPARED BY
C. M. JACKSON,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

It is not a Bar Room Drink,
OR A
SUBSTITUTE FOR RUM,
OR
AN INTOXICATING BEVERAGE,
BUT A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
VEGETABLE EXTRACT.
A PURE TONIC,
FREE FROM
Alcoholic Stimulants or Injurious Drugs,
AND
WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE
LIVER COMPLAINT,
Dyspepsia and Jaundice,
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE EVERY CASE
Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a Disordered Stomach.

Observe the Following Symptoms
RESULTING FROM
Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation,
Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head,
Acidity of the Stomach,
Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking, or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great Depression of Spirits

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
WILL GIVE YOU
A GOOD APPETITE,
STRONG NERVES,
HEALTHY NERVES,
STEADY NERVES,
BRISK FEELING,
HEALTHY FEELINGS,
A GOOD CONSTITUTION,
A STRONG CONSTITUTION,
A HEALTHY CONSTITUTION,
A SOUND CONSTITUTION.

WEAK	WILL MAKE THE STRONG
DELICATE	WILL MAKE THE HEARTY
THIN	WILL MAKE THE STOUT
DEPRESSED	WILL MAKE THE LIVELY
SALLOW COMPLEXION	WILL MAKE THE CLEAR
DULL EYE	WILL MAKE THE CLEAR & BRIGHT

Will prove a blessing in
EVERY FAMILY.
Can be used with perfect safety by
MALE OR FEMALE
OLD OR YOUNG

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

There are many preparations sold under the name of Bitters, put up in quart bottles, some retailed at the cheapest wholesale or common rum, as low as from 20 to 40 cents per gallon, on which is placed a large dose of Coriander Seed.

This class of Bitters has caused and will continue to cause, as long as they can be sold, hundreds to die the death of the drunkard. Beg that no one will be kept continually under the influence of fashionable Stimulants of the day, when a remedy for health is created and kept upon the counters of the dealer, attendant upon a thousand [illegible] Be-ware of them.

For those who do not wish to use Rum in any form, we would say that Hoofland's German Bitters, we positively guarantee to contain no Rum, Whisky, Brandy, or Spirits of any kind. One bottle of Hoofland's German Bitters contains more with Three Quarters of Good Brandy or Whisky, than any preparation of Bitters in the world far exceed in medicinal virtues any of the numerous [illegible] bitters in market, and need much less. Do not be induced to purchase the extract of Hoofland's Bitters in connection with a good whiskey, as the whiskey is more than three times the price of the bitters.

DELICATE CHILDREN.

Those suffering from MARASMUS, wasting away, with scrofula, or tumors on their bones, are cured in a very short time; one bottle in such cases, will have a most surprising effect.

DEBILITY,

Resulting from fevers of any kind—These Bitters will renew your strength in a very short time.

FEVER AND AGUE,

The chills will not return if these Bitters are used. No person in a Fever and Ague District should be without them.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, Co. Ed. Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although no stranger to the [illegible] or recommendation of Patent Medicines [illegible] their ingredients [illegible] sufficient reason [illegible] the benefits he [illegible] from any simple [illegible] may thus contribute [illegible]

I do this more [illegible] German Bitters, [illegible] of this city, because [illegible] them for many cases [illegible] they were thereby [illegible] indebted to my [illegible] for the removal of [illegible] and for encouraging [illegible] ing from great nervous prostration and debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by excellent relief, and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1862. J. NEWTON BROWN.

ATTENTION SOLDIERS,

AND THE FRIENDS OF SOLDIERS

We call the attention of all having relations or friends in the army to the fact that "HOOFLAND'S German Bitters" will cure nine tenths of the diseases induced by exposures and privations incident to campaigning. In the lists published almost daily in the newspapers, on the arrival of the sick, it will be noticed that a very large proportion are suffering from debility. Every case of that kind can be readily cured by Hoofland's German Bitters. We have no hesitation in stating that if these Bitters were freely used among our soldiers hundreds of lives might be saved, that otherwise would be lost.

The proprietors are daily receiving thanking letters from sufferers in the army and hospitals, who have been restored to health by the use of those Bitters sent to them by their friends.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the Signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each Bottle.

PRICES.

Large size $1,00 per Bottle, or Half Doz. $6,00
Medium size 75 " " or Half Doz. $4,00

The Large Size, on account of the quantity the Bottles hold, are much the cheaper.

Should your nearest druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed by express.

☞ Principal Office, and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JONES & EVANS,
(SUCCESSORS TO C. M. JACKSON & CO.,)
PROPRIETORS.

☞ FOR SALE by Druggists and dealers in every town in the United States. no18-d&w

MEDICAL.

KUNKEL'S CELEBRATED

Bitter Wine of Iron,
Bitter Wine of Iron,
Bitter Wine of Iron,
Bitter Wine of Iron,

The Great Tonic,
The Great Tonic,
The Great Tonic,
The Great Tonic,

For Dyspepsia and Indigestion,
For Dyspepsia and Indigestion,
For Dyspepsia and Indigestion,
For Dyspepsia and Indigestion,

For Weak Stomachs and General Debility,
For Weak Stomachs and General Debility,
For Weak Stomachs and General Debility,
For Weak Stomachs and General Debility,

Reliable and Sure to do Good,
Reliable and Sure to do Good,
Reliable and Sure to do Good,
Reliable and Sure to do Good,

And Cannot do Harm,
And Cannot do Harm,
And Cannot do Harm,
And Cannot do Harm,

It Costs but little and Purifies the Blood,
It Costs but little and Purifies the Blood,
It Costs but little and Purifies the Blood,
It Costs but little and Purifies the Blood,

We only ask a Trial,
We only ask a Trial,
We only ask a Trial,
We only ask a Trial.

Of this Valuable Tonic,
Of this Valuable Tonic,
Of this Valuable Tonic,
Of this Valuable Tonic,

Only 75 Cts. and One Dollar per Bottle.
Only 75 Cts. and One Dollar per Bottle.
Only 75 Cts. and One Dollar per Bottle.
Only 75 Cts. and One Dollar per Bottle.

Manufactured solely by S. A. KUNKEL & BRO., General Depot, 118 Market street, Harrisburg, Pa. For sale in PITTSBURGH by all respectable dealers.

For sale in Pittsburgh by R. E. SELLERS & CO., and R. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO. jan14-6m

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

"Great American Remedy."

Harvey's Chrono Thermal
FEMALE PILLS

HAVE NEVER YET FAILED WHEN the directions have been strictly followed, in removing obstructions arising from

OBSTRUCTIONS, OR STOPPAGE OF NATURE.

Or in restoring the system to perfect health when suffering from Spinal Affections, Dyspepsia, Ulcers, the Whites, or other weaknesses of the Uterine Organs. The Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate females without causing distress at the same time.

THEY ACT AS A CHARM.

By strengthening the circulation, and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity. No matter from what cause the obstruction may arise. They should, however, NOT be taken the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

Each box contains 60 Pills. PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

DR. HARVEY'S TREATISE

On Diseases of Females, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterility, Reproduction, and Abuse of Nature, and emphatically the LADIES' PRIVATE MEDICAL ADVISER, a pamphlet of 70 pages, sent free to any address. Six cents required to pay postage.

Either of the pills and Book will be sent by mail, confidentially, when so desired, on receipt of price and pre-paid on receipt of money by

J. HARVEY, M. D., Office of Agent,
No. 78 Chatham street, New York.

☞ Joseph Fleming, Druggist, corner of the Diamond and Market streets, agent for Pittsburgh. no5-mondaw

NOTICE TO ALL CONCERNED.—

Almost ascertained that a certain portion of people there is a peculiar tenacity of existence, which leads to an allegiance that adheres even in the face of the disease natural in those of a different nature. And why these should be, they know not. And why they may not now are the all-engrossing questions of the cases of every description from the [illegible] just by very slight [illegible] to the [illegible] very refined parties. Engaged [illegible] and [illegible] be one of their family to [illegible] the [illegible] some years for their benefit [illegible] the [illegible] see the fact, and the family physician [illegible] a humbug to keep out their [illegible] stance [illegible] stance, deprived the party of his [illegible] He comes at last to the [illegible] and [illegible] are they [illegible] known? Are they not? Ashley Cooper, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Sir Charles Bell and all [illegible] heard the above [illegible] treatment of these diseases? [illegible] are held up as shining lights in the medical world. I don't assert that all men are worthy [illegible] publish, still there are [illegible] hinder them from [illegible] are detailed [illegible] to the [illegible] and [illegible] Discases, Diseases [illegible] of parts, and without exposure [illegible] on any [illegible] have saved hundreds from premature [illegible] and untimely graves. My treatment is confined to the regular [illegible] and as I locate [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] on [illegible] my power to bring [illegible] [illegible] relief, thought of less [illegible] to certainty to my general success, but my long residence in this city is sufficient proof without adducing more. Separation when and all diseases arising from it are cured in a much shorter time than heretofore. I believe that every young man and woman to be careful in selecting a physician. The different advertisements that are seen in our papers are of no worth, and no benefit will arise from answering them, only [illegible] of health and money. Diseases [illegible] strictly by my new remedies. Address BOX [illegible] jan9-d&w Pittsburgh Postoffice.

Horticultural & Floral Department.

PITTSBURGH
SANITARY FAIR,
June 1st.

THE COMMITTEE ON PLANTS, FLOWERS AND FLOWERS would invite special attention to the display of all Horticultural and Floral products. Amateur, Commercial and Professional. The laudable object of this Fair and the approaching exercises of the time, and the development of each day alone, will urge the Patriot and Philanthropist.

We solicit your donations or contributions of such articles as will adorn and render attractive the Department under your charge, which is of ample extent, and where careful attendants will always be at hand, that the owners of plants may rest assured that their collections will be cared for. In addition to the ordinary products of the greenhouse and garden, the Committee also solicit contributions of

Bouquets,	Cut Flowers,
Baskets of Flowers,	Dried Flowers,
Floral Designs,	Wax Flowers,
Hanging Baskets,	Leather Flowers,
Flower Stands,	Phantom Bouquets,
Fern Cases,	Autumn Leaves,
Aviaries,	Aquaria,
Gardening Implements,	Seeds,
Native Wine,	Gardening Books,
Garden Seats & Vases,	Fountains,

Horticultural Iron Work,
Horticultural Wire Work,
Horticultural China and Glass,
Horticultural Pottery,
Foreign and Exotic Fruit,
Dried Fruit,
Wax Fruit,
Garden Statuary.

In short, Rustic Ornaments of every kind, or anything of a rural or rustic character that does not strictly belong to the Agricultural Department.

Daily contributions of cut flowers, bouquets, designs, baskets, &c., so as to insure a constant and regular supply during the Fair, will be very acceptable, and contributors will please arrange with the Chairman of the Committee.

AT FLORAL HALL.

Donations or contributions from abroad may be sent to WM. D. McGOWAN, Secretary of the Fair, with Bill of Lading marked:

"For the Floral and Horticultural Department—For the Committee."

WM. S. BISSELL,
CHAIRMAN.

DYSPEPSIA CRACKERS,
—AT THE—
BOSTON CRACKER BAKERY,
NO. 64 FOURTH STREET.
mh23 S. S. MARVIN.

WINDOW SHADES MADE TO our own order, for sale by
W. P. MARSHALL,
my7 87 Wood st.

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &C.

For a Nice New Shawl,
For a Nice New Shawl,
For a Nice New Shawl,

Sacque,
Sacque,
Sacque,

Circular
Circular
Circular

Or Dress Pattern,
Or Dress Pattern,
Or Dress Pattern,

Go to the well-known Establishment of
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
74 AND 76 MARKET STREET
&
my11

GRAND DISPLAY AND
THIRD ARRIVAL
OF
Plain and Figured Silks,
Dress Goods,
Cloaks and Shawls,
Linen and Housefurnishing Goods.
AND
Domestic Goods.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.

THIRD ARRIVAL OF
NEW SPRING
AND
SUMMER GOODS.
HUGUS & HACKE,
Cor Fifth and Market St.
A fine assortment expressly adapted for the trade.

CLOAKS, SHAWLS
AND
DRESS GOODS
OF NEWEST STYLES.
French Chintzes, Hoop Skirts
AND
BALMORALS,
And a full line of
DOMESTIC GOODS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.
THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES is particularly called to our large and well-selected
Stock of New Goods.
In addition to our usual extensive assortment, we will have very pretty styles of
Ladies' and Misses' Hats and Bonnets
to great variety, and cheaper than now generally sold. Also
SPRING AND SUMMER BALMORAL SKIRTS,
and a very choice stock of MERINO and SILK VESTS and UNDERGARMENTS for gentlemen's wear. We have as fine a lot of FINE TRAVELLING SHIRTS as can be found anywhere. Also, Ladies' Accounts' Linen Collars, Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, Hosiery, Pocket-books, Pocket-knives and Scissors, corsets and steels and jet Pins and Ear Ins, Belts and Belt Buckles, and a full line of Trimmings and Fancy Goods.
As Cheap as the Cheapest.
Wholesale house up stairs and in basement.
MACRUM & GLYDE,
apr23 78 Market street.

New Goods . New Goods
New Goods . New Goods
New Goods . New Goods
New Goods . New Goods
New Goods . New Goods
New Goods . New Goods
New Goods . New Goods
New Goods . New Goods
New Goods . New Goods

AT BARKER & CO.'S,
59 MARKET ST.
feb10

STEEL TOOTH HAY
AND GRAIN RAKES,
WARRANTED THE BEST NOW in use. Also, STONE TRUCKS and WHEELBARROWS. Manufactured and for sale by C. COLEMAN,
Near the Penitentiary,
Allegheny City, Pa.
mh17

NATIONAL BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington City, Aug. 5th, 1863.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25th, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

Now, THEREFORE, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of August, 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.
Capital $400,000, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will we believe be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers, throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.

DIRECTORS

JAMES LAUGHLIN	WM. K. NIMICK,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	ALEXANDER SPEER,
THOMAS BELL,	FRANCIS H. BAILEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
	DARRELL REA.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
no26-d&w

SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington City, Feb. 12th, 1864.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25th, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify, that the SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 13th day of February, 1864.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Formerly IRON CITY TRUST COMPANY.)
Capital $300,000, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The IRON CITY TRUST COMPANY having organized under the National Currency Act offers its services for the transaction of a General Banking Business. Drafts bought and sold. Money received on Deposit, and Collections made on all parts of the country.

DIRECTORS

JACOB PAINTER,	ROBT. ROBINSON,
JOHN HAY,	R. ROBINSON,
D. F. KNOEPPEL,	WM. G. MARS,
WM. COOPER.	

D. F. WARNER, President.
INO. E. PATTERSON, Cashier.
feb15-tmo

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.

In relation to the above, by authority of the Treasury Department, the BANK will receive Subscriptions for the Ten-Forty Loan, bearing Five per cent. Interest, payable Quarterly, and issue the Coupon Bonds.

A commission will be allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers on all orders sent.

JAMES LAUGHLIN,
President.
Pittsburgh, April 26th, 1864. apr27

JUST WHAT
EVERYBODY WANTS.
A POCKET ALBUM!
Holding from 12 to 24 Pictures,
FOR SOLDIERS!
FOR SOLDIERS!
Can be sent to all parts of the
United States for Twenty Cts
ALSO,
Albums for Centre Tables,
Albums for Centre Tables,
AT PRICES
BELOW ALL.
AT PRICES
BELOW ALL.
AT PITTOCK'S,
OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.
feb25

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of J. F. DAY & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Jonas Keefer retiring from the firm.

J. F. DAY,
JONAS KEEFER.

Pittsburgh, Pa., March 7th, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Saddlery and Coach Hardware,
In all its branches, under the name and style of
DAY & HAYDEN.
No. 58 Wood Street.
JOSIAH F. DAY,
THOMAS S. HAYDEN.
Pittsburgh, Pa., January 18th, 1864.

BLINN'S PATENT LAMP CHIMNEY CLEANER.—No more Chimneys broken in cleaning. It cleans a chimney without washing and is the only article in the market that cleans a chimney properly. For sale at the principal Lamp Stores, and at the Lamp and Oil Store of
WELDON & KELLY,
Agents for the Manufacturers.
mh22

BECKHAM & LONG, 127 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH. Agents for Russell Mower and Reaper, Buckeye Mower and Reaper, Quaker Mower and Reaper, Cayuga Mower and Reaper, Farmer Mower, Wood Mower, and also, Horse Rakes, Hay Elevators and Agricultural and Farming Implements of all kinds. mh19-d&w

The Daily Post.

THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

After the battle of Tuesday, the 10th, Gen Lee fell back, under the vigorous pressure of our army, until, on Thursday, the 12th, his eastern flank rested on Spottsylvania and the western flank on the river Po, which at that point runs a short distance south, afterwards curving around in the rear of the town. Burnside was on the Federal eastern flank; Wright west of Burnside, and Warren west of Wright. General Hancock, who had been in reserve, marched forward just before daylight between Burnside and Wright, and surprised the enemy's eastern flank. In the Confederate works a little creek ran between this eastern flank and the rest of their position, making a low gap. Hancock surprised the confederate troops who held a sort of mound in front of this creek, and it proved an easy capture. Thirty cannon were taken, with between three and four thousand prisoners. This opened Thursday's battle. Hancock succeeded in securing eighteen of the cannon and sending them to the rear. Before he could secure the others, however, the enemy made a strenuous attack to regain their lost ground. The cannon lay in the low gap where the creek ran, on ground alternately in the possession of the two armies. To assist Hancock, General Burnside, on the extreme left, was sent into action, and Warren, on the right, opened a heavy cannonade. Burnside was repulsed with heavy losses, and does not appear to have gained any ground, or been engaged after ten or eleven o'clock. Wright was then sent to Hancock's assistance, and the contest raged around the twelve cannon. The Confederates however succeeded in recapturing all of them. In front of Warren on the western flank an artillery duel was kept up for some time when Warren ordered a charge. His corps advanced, and for a moment, captured the enemy's works, but the Confederates receiving reinforcements, Warren was ultimately outflanked and compelled to move his line eastward until he was close to the position vacated by Wright and Hancock on their advance. When the sun set the Federal line was not more than two miles long, a considerable contraction being caused on the right by the attack on Warren. At nine o'clock the contest closed, Hancock holding possession of the mound he had taken, but the Confederates still retaining the remainder of their works. About midnight the Confederates began a cannonade upon Hancock's troops which was replied to. The picket lines were strengthened and an attack feared. At three o'clock however the cannonade ceased. The number of guns captured and retained by Hancock was eighteen, all of them bearing the mark of the United States.

Spottsylvania, like many Virginia towns, is but a very small village at the junction of three or four roads. The battle fought on Tuesday took place a mile north of the town. A mile and a half east of the town is a house called the Block House. Two parallel roads one from the Block House and one from Spottsylvania, run south-southwest across the Po. The bridges where they cross that stream are about three miles from the battle field. About seven o'clock, on Friday morning, the pickets reported that the Confederates had retreated. They withdrew, carrying their baggage and nearly all their wounded with them, along these two roads. General Hancock was ordered to follow, and found them just beyond the Pogentrench on a new position on the southern bank. Their retreat had been in all about four miles. The Federal army was then moved up to Spottsylvania Court House, and that place was made Grant's headquarters. Hancock with the advance was on the river's edge. Owing to the heavy rains of Wednesday night and Thursday, the roads were very heavy, and these movements were made with difficulty.

The correspondent of the N. Y. *World* says, writing under date of Sunday, the 15th: I left the front yesterday. Gen. Lee's entire force fell back on Friday morning some distance, but whether to take up a new position or to make a general retreat was not ascertained up to a late hour in the afternoon of that day. Our army was all south of Spottsylvania.

No battle was fought during Friday, and there was but slight skirmishing, which continued during the entire day and through a considerable portion of the night.

The enemy has again gradually drawn away a portion of his left to a position near his base of supplies, but we are pressing him so closely that if he were to weaken his front materially it would be at a great risk. A reconstruction of our line was determined upon on Friday night, and before daylight yesterday morning our troops commenced an advance.

The rain fell in torrents, and the mud on the roads was literally knee deep.

Notwithstanding all obstacles and the trying work of the past eight days, our men accomplished their advance with a cheerful alacrity and resolution that entitles them to the highest praise. As it would not be prudent to state with precision the line adopted, it must be sufficient to say that it is the more near to the left.

The engagement which took place on Thursday morning at daylight, and which resulted in the first part of it in Hancock's victory, was continued spiritedly for several hours. The rebel forces were a part of the command of General A. P. Hill. General Burnside's attack was made at about the same time with that of General Hancock, the two forming a formidable attack on the right wing of the enemy's right line. The country was broken and hilly, and covered with dense woods.

About 3 P. M., it was resolved to force the enemy's works with Hancock's corps. General Potter's division formed our right, General Crittenden's First division the center, and Wilcox's Third division on the left. The enemy met our advance with a very hot reception, and it was evident that they had made all the preparations they could to resist it. A relief brigade opened suddenly on a portion of Wilcox's division and created some confusion. They demanded a surrender, but the demand was not complied with.

A sharp and close fight ensued, and ultimately a portion of the Seventeenth Michigan, and Fifty-first Pennsylvania were taken prisoners. What remained of the Seventeenth Michigan, although forced to fall back, brought off the field more prisoners than we had lost, with a rebel colonel included. In the meantime we had placed batteries in a very formidable position; and the rebels, emboldened by their successes in driving back a portion of our advance, left the corner of the woods for a general assault on our lines; but they were checked, and forced to a precipitate retreat, bearing their dead in great numbers off the field.

At the close of the fight on Thursday night we not only held the ground we had taken at the commencement, but had also attained a stronger advanced position. Our loss in wounded in this engagement will be probably from two thousand and five hundred to three thousand.

General Crittenden's First division held the center and lost about twelve hundred. Gen. Wilcox's division on the left also lost quite heavily, but the day's sucses were followed by sharp fighting during the night, and Friday morning the enemy fell back three to four miles.

Another correspondent, in giving further details, says that owing to the density of the Wildern ess, the artillery could not be used effecti vely until Thursday's battle. The following is his account of the

Charge of the Second Corps.

Shortly after midnight the heroic commander of the Second corps, summoned his staff and bade them speed upon missions to the various division and brigade commanders in his wing of the army. The order was for an advance along the whole line, in order to surprise the enemy before the dawn of the day should reveal to the rebels the position of our forces, and the danger to which they were exposed. General Hancock himself mounted his horse and prepared to direct the movement. The advance was made slowly and cautiously toward the rebel lines, care being taken not to give any unnecessary alarm, and to make the movement as much of a surprise as was possible under the circumstances. Ewell's corps against whom the assault was directed, was lying in an intrenched position, favorably situated for security and comparatively safe. As day dawned Hancock's lines were close upon those of the unsuspecting enemy and in another moment, with a terrific yell, our gallant troops bounded over the breastworks and carried the extreme rebel left literally at the point of the bayonet. Before the rebels had time to recover from the first shock of the attack thousands of them were prisoners and the remainder fled panic-stricken. Those who were captured threw down their arms at the word of command, and were marched to the rear to swell the list of captures of the grand army. The artillery, which had been carefully located, in expectation of the impending battle, was taken before it was possible to attach the horses to the pieces, and the greater portion was brought off the field unspiked and uninjured. The remaining pieces were left, from necessity, upon the field and remained subjects of hotly contested dispute during the balance of the day. The quarters of the general (Johnson) were surrounded, and he, with his officers, were taken prisoners while partaking of their breakfast. The results of the surprise were: one major-general (E. Johnson) and two brigadiers, about seven thousand prisoners, and over forty guns; but little more than half the latter, however, were brought away.

The Artillery Duel.

The line of rifle pits, carried in this charge, commanded a most important position of the enemy's works, and was tenaciously held after the assault by General Birney's division. It was now nine o'clock. The artillery began to play upon the rebel lines from almost innumerable batteries, which had been carefully planted during the night, and resulted in great havoc. General Wright, with the Sixth corps, now advanced to the support of General Hancock's Second, then far in advance of the line of the previous night, and was also sustained by General Warren's Fifth corps. The battle at this time became terrific in its nature. But it was mainly one of artillery. Lee's infantry held their position well, while the death-dealing missiles were shrieking and whistling above their heads. The effect of the bombardment could be distinctly perceived in the silencing of battery after battery of the rebels, and the retirement of whole columns of rebel infantry, who sped forward with desperation in the endeavor to regain the lost position of the morning. The musketry played its part in the awful din, and its crackling was clearly discernible in the brief intervals of the booming of heavy ordnance. The noise was truly appalling. It was almost unceasing, and midst the dreadful sounds of the carnage could be distinctly heard the shrieks of the wounded, and occasionally the bugle sounding forth the order for a new movement.

The Rebel Charge.

About noon the rebels made an attempt to regain the rifle-pits wrested from them by Hancock in the morning, and which, at this time, a portion of General Wright's Sixth corps held. The assault was met with the firmness of a rock, and, bruised and bleeding, the living wave was dashed back, literally mowed down by the fire of musketry, and the terrible cross-fire of artillery, which had been brought to bear upon the plain over which the attacking column was compelled to advance. Again and again the assault was made with similar result, and the piles of the slain and wounded attested the dogged determination of the rebels, while it exhibited the stern resistance with which they were met by our troops. The enemy advanced to these charges in solid column with domoniac yells and the undoubted determination to drive our forces before them. The artillery ploughed through their ranks literally cutting swaths of men as grass falls before a scythe. Still the dreadful gaps closed up, and onward they came again. Musketry lent its apparently feeble aid to the more ponderous missiles, and a carefully reserved, but terribly well-directed fire, decimated the rebel ranks, and again they fell back in confusion. At last it seemed as if further attempts to carry the lost position were abandoned, and the enemy retired discomfitted, and almost panic-stricken from the effort.

Charge by the Fifth Corps.

While the cannonading was in progress, and while the captured rifle-pits and entrenchments were being so firmly held, the remainder of the army was not silent or passive observers. The Fifth and Sixth corps had moved into position early in the morning, almost immediately after General Hancock's success had been made apparent. As the enemy was assaulting the position of the Second in the lost rifle pits, General Warren's corps charged upon the enemy's entrenchments in their front, with a view to carry them. That they failed evinces no lack of bravery. No greater heroism was ever identified upon any battle field than was shown then. The men advanced to the assault with coolness and determination. Every soldier seemed to strive to emulate the deeds of the gallant Second, whose praise was then on every lip, and, if possible, to out do the splendid feats of the morning, but in vain. The enemy was wary, and as the column moved up, a terrible and withering fire was delivered. Guns seemed to have been placed so as to enfilade every approach, and the field was soon strewed with the dead, dying, and those severely wounded. From every conceivable position batteries belched forth their death-dealing missiles, and the assault seemed, as it afterward proved, impossible of success. After perfectly demonstrating the impracticability of the attempt to carry the enemy's position, it was abandoned.

Minor Charges Along the Line.

Similar attempts, though not so extended, were made along almost the whole line during this dread day of battle, and with varying success. In some instances the rebel positions were carried and held; in others, the assaults were repulsed with terrible carnage; and in others still positions were taken which it became necessary to abandon. In this way the hours of Thursday sped, rivers of blood flowing and scores of souls passing into eternity each hour.

At the Hospitals.

The scene was sickening in the vicinity of the hospitals, for here one sees the dark side of battle. The knife and saw of the surgeon were actively engaged almost every moment; indeed, there seemed little cessations to their dread duties. The groans of the patients suffering under cruel and agonizing wounds were terrible, the operating tables—none of those comfortable contrivances seen in our peace-blessed hospitals, but extemporized almost for the occasion—were rarely empty, but as fast as one victim was removed to recover perhaps to die, another would take his place. Ambulances red with gore and stretchers whose canvas was dyed with the ruby stream of life came and went, borne by hospital attendants and soldiers detailed for the purpose, bringing in fresh victims and listening away for others whose sufferings demanded surgical assistance. These were scenes of the day, from dawn until dark and far into the night, with scarcely a moments cessation, while all day, mingled with the cries and entreaties of the poor fellows under the knife, was the sad music of carnage—the boom of cannon and the rattle of musketry—telling in unmistakable terms the stern truth that there were yet coming still more victims for the surgeon's knife and probe.

Headquarters Under Fire.

Headquarters, as almost every portion of the field, was under fire during the day. The rebels plied their artillery as fiercely and, in some cases, as truly as we did ours, and there was scarcely a position in our line which was not under fire. On one occasion, the shells were flying in dangerous proximity to Generals Grant and Meade, but fortunately no harm ensued.

The End and the Result.

The engagement did not continue quite until nightfall, although the last efforts to bring off the captured guns was made just at the close of the day. But the battle finally ceased, and, save the popping of a few pickets along the lines, and the groans of the wounded, an almost fearful stillness reigned. The result could not be otherwise than satisfactory, generally considered. We held the intrenchments captured in the morning, by Hancock, and although we had failed to carry the second and third lines of works of the enemy, we had inflicted severe loss upon him, and held a flanking position, which, ere the next morning, could have been converted into a strong artillery battery, whence the shelling of the rebel army could have been fearfully accurate.

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