Raftsman's Journal.

BY S. J. ROW. CLEARFIELD, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1864. VOL. 10.—NO. 38.

TERMS OF THE JOURNAL.

The RAFTSMAN'S JOURNAL is published on Wednesday at $1.50 per annum in advance. ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at $1.00 per square, for three or less insertions—Twelve lines (or less) counting a square. For every additional insertion 25 cents. A deduction will be made to yearly advertisers.

Business Directory.

IRVIN BROTHERS, Dealers in Square & Sawed Lumber, Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Grain, &c., &c., Burnside Pa., Sept. 23, 1863.

FREDERICK LEITZINGER, Manufacturer of all kinds of Stone-ware, Clearfield, Pa. Orders solicited—wholesale or retail. Jan. 1, 1863

CRANS & BARRETT, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. May 13, 1863.
L. J. CRANS. : : : : : : : WALTER BARRETT.

ROBERT J. WALLACE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa Office in Shaw's new row, Market street, opposite Naugle's jewelry store. May 26.

H. F. NAUGLE, Watch and Clock Maker, and dealer in Watches, Jewelry, &c. Room in Graham's row, Market street Nov. 10.

H. BUCHER SWOOPE, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa Office in Graham's Row, four doo s west of Graham & Boynton's store. Nov. 10

WALLACE & HALL, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa December 17, 1862
WILLIAM A. WALLACE : : : : : : : JOHN G. HALL

F. A. FLEMMING, Lumber-city, Pa., Nurseryman and Dealer in all kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Plants and Shrubbery All orders by mail promptly attended to. May 13.

J. P. KRATZER, dealer in Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Provisions &c. Front Street, above the Academy, Clearfield Pa. April 27.

WILLIAM F. IRWIN, Marketstreet, Clearfield, Pa., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and family articles generally. Nov. 10

JOHN GUELICH, Manufacturer of all kinds of Cabinet ware, Market street, Clearfield, Pa He also makes to order Coffins, on short notice, and attends funerals with a hearse Apr10,'59.

DR. M. WOODS, PRACTICING PHYSICIAN, and Examining Surgeon for Pensions, Office, South-west corner of Second and Cherry Street, Clearfield, Pa. January 21, 1863.

THOMAS J. M'CULLOUGH, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Office, east of the "Clearfield co. Bank Deeds and other legal instruments prepared with promptness and accuracy. July 3.

J. B M'ENALLY, Attorney at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Practices in Clearfield and adjoining counties. Office in new brick building of J. Boynton, 2d street, one door south of Lanich's Hotel.

RICHARD MOSSOP, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Bacon, Liquors, &c. Room on Market street, a few doors west of *Journal Office*, Clearfield, Pa. Apr27

THOMPSON, & WATSON, Dealers in Timber Saw Logs, Boards and Shingles, Marysville, Clearfield county, Penn'a August 11, 1863.
S. W. THOMPSON : : : : : : JAS. E. WATSON.

LARRIMER & TEST, Attorneys at Law, Clearfield, Pa. Will attend promptly to all legal and other business entrusted to their care in Clearfield and adjoining counties. August 6. 1856.

DR. WM. CAMPBELL, offers his professional services to the citizens of Moshannon and vicinity. He can be consulted at his residence at all times, unless absent on professional business. Mohsannon, Centre co., Pa., May 13, 1863.

WM. ALBERT & BRO'S, Dealers in Dry Goods Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Flour, Bacon, etc., Woodland, Clearfield county, Penn'a. Also, extensive dealers in all kinds of sawed lumber, shingles, and square timber. Orders solicited. Woodland, Aug. 19th, 1863.

DR. LITCH'S MEDICINES.—A fresh supply of these invaluable Family Medicines are for sale by M. A. Frank, Clearfield, consisting of *Pain Curer, Restorative*, a great cure for colds and cough; and *Anti-Bilious Physic*. They have been thoroughly tested in this community, and are highly approved. TRY THEM.

AUCTIONEER.—The undersigned having obtained a liscence as auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to the calling of sales, in any part of the county, whenever called upon. Charges moderate. Post office address, Cush, Clearfield county, Pa. JOHN F. LEE.
April 29, 1864-3mp.

NEW WATCH & JEWELRY STORE.—The undersigned having located in the borough of Clearfield, (at the shop formerly occupied by R. Welch as a jewelry shop,) is prepared to do work of all kinds on the most reasonable terms. The cash will positively be expected when the work is delivered. He is confident that he cannot be excelled by any workmen in town or county. *Come one! come all to the Sign of the Big Watch.*
April 9,'62-1y-pd. S. H. LAUCHLIN.

AUCTIONEER.—The undersigned having been Licensed an Auctioneer, would inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to calling sales, in any part of the county, whenever called upon. Charges moderate
Address, JOHN M'QUILKIN.
May 13 Bower P.O., Clearfield co., Pa.
N. B. Persons calling sales without a proper license are subject to a penalty of $50, which provision will be enforced against those who may violate the same.

Pittsburg Saw Works.

HUBBARDS AND LONG,

Manufacturers of Patent Ground Circulars warranted cast steel saws of every description Mill, Mulay, Cross-cut, Gang and all other varieties. All kinds of knives and springs made from cast steel. Extra refined Reaper and Mowing knives, &c Particular attention paid to re-toothing, gumming and straightening circular saws; together with repairing of all kinds. Warehouse and Works, corner of Water and Short streets, Pittsburg, Pa. April 13, 1864-1 yp.
W. HUBBARD : : : : S. D. HUBBARD : : : : S. A. LONG.

BULKLEY'S PATENT—LUMBER DRIED BY SUPERHEATED STEAM.—The undersigned respectfully informs the people of Clearfield and adjoining counties that he has the agency of the above patent—and will sell individual, county or township rights for its use. The lumber dried by this process is stronger, finishes better, is easier on tools, and requires less time in drying than any other process known, drying 1 inch lumber perfectly in 36 hours better than many months under the old system using the same amount of fuel per day that a common kiln consumes. The certificate of a number of resident mechanics well known in this community is amply sufficient to convince the most sceptical of its utility. Persons desirous of purchasing rights will address JOHN L. CUTTLE.
June 24, 1863 Clearfield, Penn'a.

ALARGE STOCK OF GLASS, paints, oils, white lead, etc., at E. A. IRVIN'S

AUCTIONEER.—The undersigned having been licensed an Auctioneer, desires to inform the citizens of Clearfield county that he will attend to the calling of sales, throughout the county, upon short notice. Post-office address, either Bloomingville or Curwensville. WM. M. BLOOM.
Bloomingville, April 6, 1864.

AUCTION.—The undersigned having been Licensed an auctioneer would inform the citizens of Clearfield County, that he will attend to calling sales in any part of the County whenever called upon. Charges Moderate.
Address J. M. SMITH
Hegartys X Roads, Clearfield Co., Pa
February 3d 1864

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following named property now in possession of Thomas Kyler, to wit: one black horse, and one sorrel horse, and one timber sled, as the same belong to me and have only been left with said Kyler on loan and are subject to my order at any time.
May 11th, 1864. JACOB MOCK.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or meddling with the following property now in the hands of Daniel Little of Morris township, to wit: One gray horse, one bay mare, one sett two-horse harness, and one two horse wagon, as the same belong to me and have only been left on loan with said Little, and are subject to my order,
April 20, 1864. WM. CAMPBELL.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Jeremiah Smeal late of Boggs Tp. deceased having been granted to the undersigned; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.
NANCY SMEAL Ex'rx.
April 27, 1864. GIBEON SMEAL, Ex'r.

CLEARFIELD ACADEMY.—D. W. McCurdy A. B. Principal.—The next quarter will open on Monday the 4th of April, 1864.

TERMS OF TEITION AS FOLLOWS:

Common English, Comprising those branches not higher than, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar and History, per quarter.	$ 5 00
Higher English Branches,	7 50
Languages.	10 00

CARPETINGS.—Now in store, a large stock of Velvet, Brussels, Three-Ply & Ingrain Carpetings, Oil cloths, Window Shades, etc., etc., all of the latest patterns and best fabrics; which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.
N. B. Some patterns of my old stock still on hand; will be sold at a bargain
J. T. DELACROIX
No. 37 South Second Street, above Chestnut,
March 9, 1864 Philadelphia.

SUSQUEHANNA HOUSE, CURWENSVILLE.—NEW LANDLORD.—The undersigned having leased this large and commodious house, is now prepared to entertain the traveling public He hopes by careful attention to business and by providing the best the country will afford, to be able to give satisfaction to the old customers of the house and to such other persons as may sojourn with him. W. W. WORRELL.
Curwensville, Mar. 29, 1864.-3t pd.

NOTICE.—In the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county. The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the moneys in the hands of the Administration, arising from the sale of the real estate of L. R. Carter deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Saturday, the 21st day of May, 1864, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 4 P. M., at the office of H. B Swoope, Esq., in the borough of Clearfield when and where all persons interest may attend and be heard.
JAMES GALLOWAY.
April 20, 1864, Auditor.

NOTICE.—In the Orphan's Court of Clearfield county. The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court to ascertain the liens and report distr bution of moneys arising from the sale of the real estate of John Young, deceased, now in the hands of the Administrator, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday, the 20th day of May next, between the hours of 10. A. M., and 4 P. M. at the office of H. B. Swoope, Esq., in the borough of Clearfield, when and where all persons interested may attend and be heard. JAMES GALLOWAY
April 20, 1864. Auditor.

BANK NOTICE.

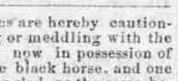
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
WASHINGTON, MARCH 3, 1864.

WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that *The first National Bank of Curwensville*, in the county of Clearfield, 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 25, 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 McCullough, Comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that *The First National Bank of Curwensville*, county of Clearfield, 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 third day of March, 1864
SEAL
HUGH McCULLOCH.
Comptroller of the currency.
Curwensville, Pa., March 9, 1864-10t

JUST RECEIVED AT NAUGLE'S CHEAP JEWELRY STORE,



Graham's Row, Clearfield, Pa., a fine assortment of WATCHES JEWELRY, &c., &c., to which we invite attention.

Gold and Silver hunting and open faced watches, to be had at NAUGLE'S.

The American Lever of different qualities, can be had at NAUGLE'S.

Fine setts of Jewelry, such as Cameo, Coral, Lava, Jett, Carbuncle, Garnett, Opal, Florentine Mosaic, Gold Stone Mosaic, Porcelain paintings, &c., or single pieces at NAUGLE'S.

Plain gold Breast pins, Eardrops, Hoop Ear rings, children's ear drops and rings at NAUGLE'S.

Gold seals, keys and pencils, gold pens and silver holders at NAUGLE'S.

Gents breast pins, sleeve buttons, shirt studs, fob buckles and guard slides at NAUGLE'S.

A fine assortment of gold finger rings of different styles and quality, gold lockets, coral necklaces, silver thimbles, spectacles, watch guards, and all articles in his line, on hand at NAUGLE'S.

Just received, a fine assortment of Fancy and common Clocks, and Fancy Time-pieces, from 1.25 to 15 dollars at NAUGLE'S.

Old Gold and Silver will be taken in exchange for goods at NAUGLE'S.

All goods warranted as represented, or the money refunded, at NAUGLE'S.

If you wish your watches put in good repair and warranted, take them to NAUGLE'S

Original Poetry.

For the Journal

THE SACRED PROMISE.

BY CAIRO.

Last Fall from his northern retreat,
Old winter came wary and fleet;
He smote all the leaves of the trees,
And cast them to earth as the lees
Of the year,
Whose hour of departure was near.

He hardened the earth which we tread;
On the beauties of summer he fed;
He breathed on the herbs and they died,
And winds through the naked woods sighed;
Then a pall
He threw over nature for Fall

He tied up the water and streams,
And threw all aslant the bright beams;
He looked on the drippings at night,
And icicles hung in the light,
Then in white
He dressed tree, field, valley and hight.

His dominion established at last,
With fury he rose on the blast;
A tyrant he grew with his age;
A war on the Spring seemed to wage;
Nor retreat,
Tho' birds Spring's regal matins repeat.

Fear not, tho' the winter reigns long;
The Promise* of God is yet strong;
While the earth in his orbit wheels round,
The seasons in turn shall be found,
Heat and cold,
Day and night, we shall know as of old.

April 14, 1864. * Genesis 8-22.

A Question for the Copperheads.

It is now fairly admitted that the copperhead organs and orators in the North, contributed a large, if not the very largest share of the influence which has brought about the slave-holders' rebellion. For twenty years incessantly, and for the past four years persistently and bitterly, the elements which now constitute copperheadism labored to convince the South that the Abolition sentiments then expressed by a few hasty Northern agitators, were fraught with the most frightful consequences to the slave States. Abolitionism, as it was preached in the North, according to the interpetation of the copperhead press, implied all that was low in morals, impious in religion, and traitorous in politics. Acting on the conviction derived from such authorities, the people of the South, the slave drivers and breeders, encouraged by the speeches of the Northern and Southern representatives of the factions embraced within the organization of the Democratic party, prepared to resist the Government of the United States. Let it be remembered, that at the very moment when these traitors took the field to resist the national authority, they had possession of all the positions involving an exercise of power in the Government, and when they struck to destroy the Union, they claimed that both the Constitution and the law were fairly committed to the protection of slavery. Hence, this mighty rebellion to destroy this splendid Government, this hope, this glory and the benefactor of the world, was brought about because the slave-holders were led to believe by the Democracy and the copperheads, that a few mad fanatics then called "freedom shriekers," were bent on abolishing slavery in the South. The South believed the monstrosity, and hence every slave State turned in fury to rend the Union and destroy the Government. Now what have these Democratic leaders and the traitor slave-holders gained by their rebellion? They called to secure what they called the political franchise and numerical increase of slavery, as these were menaced by abolitionism, and in doing this these what have the slave-holders gained? If Democratic leaders were honest they would enlighten the slave-holders, and if the slave-holders themselves were candid they would confess that their efforts to save slavery have cost the life not only of that institution, but of the Democratic party itself. Abolitionism has now become a nationality! It is no longer the dream of a few warm-hearted and hot-headed fanatics. It is the hope of the nation! The day-star of the world! In the very locality where it was once most odious, it is now most popular. But why do not the copperhead organs confess these facts? Why do they not inform their readers that such men as Gov. Andy Johnson, Senator Reverdy Johnson, the rebel General Gantt, the fearless Parson Brownlow, Ben Butler, and a host of other Democrats either once defenders of slavery or now slave-holders, are now the fearless advocates of Abolitionism, and swear by the Constitution and the Union, that slavery must die! Thus the only advocates of slavery left in this country, are either those in arms for the destruction of the Union, or those who secretly sympathize with these efforts. Will the copperheads crack this nut?—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Anecdote of Gen. McClellan.

Col. Metcalf, of Kentucky, made a radical Union speech at a public meeting a few days since at which he related an anecdote of Gen. McClellan, showing how he regarded the rebel leaders. He says:

"I got my eyes opened on that young Napoleon in the spring of 1861. I went to see Gen. McClellan and in the course of the conversation I said to him that Jeff. Davis was a scoundrel and repudiator. He (McClellan) straightened himself up quickly and said: "I do assure you, sir, that you are mistaken. Jeff. Davis is a perfect gentleman, and will no anything unbecoming a gentleman." Well, if a traitor, conspirator, thief, repudiator, and civil devil, who is instigating all this murder is his beau ideal of a 'perfect gentleman,' I hope our country may never be cursed with his standard of morality and virtue at the head of affairs."

The Emperor of Austria has just subscribed the sum of five hundred florins towards a statue to Hayden.

PATRIOISM dwells in wise heads; toryism in copperheads.

THE GREAT BATTLE.

CONNECTED ACCOUNT.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

SUCCESS OF OUR ARMY.

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 9 P. M.—Night has just put an end to another struggle between the Army of the Potomac and the whole of Lee's forces, much more severe, protracted and extended than that of Thursday, but hardly with any more decisive results. The battle was opened at 4.30 a. m., by an attack of the enemy in great force on our right and center, by Picket's division. A portion of Wright's division, of Sedgwick's corps, and a part of Warren's division became engaged. The attack was successfully repulsed, and the enemy forced back by an advance of our force. About six o'clock a. m., Major General Hancock advanced with his own corps and the troops that had been sent to his assistance from the center and right on Thursday evening. After an obstinate contest of an hour's duration, he succeeded in driving the rebels from their breastworks, forcing them back on both sides of the Orange and Chancellorsville plank roads, to a point within two miles and a half of Parker's store. In this advance several hundred prisoners were taken by our troops. At half-past eight o'clock, an advance was made by our right and centre. They moved with the right forward for about a quarter of a mile under a shower of fire from the enemy, when they were brought to a stop by a marsh intervening between them and the enemy's entrenched position on a high ridge. Finding it impossible to push across it, they fell back to their former position. Another attempt to drive the enemy from the ridge was made from this part of our line about half-past ten, but it also failed. Gen. Burnside expected to have his command in position on the right of Hancock by daybreak, and join the advance of the latter, but it was now noon, and before he was able to place his troops where they were wanted, the enemy perceiving the exposure of Gen. Hancock's position, in consequence of this failure, immediately abandoned the hope of making an impression on our right, after the repulse early in the morning. We had been harrassing their forces all the forenoon in front of Hancock and about eleven o'clock they made a furious assault upon all points of his line. The rebel line outreached Hancock's left and brought them around his left flank. Col. Frank's brigade of Barlow's division, was thrown back in confusion upon his line, causing a break and retreat towards his first entrenched position, along the Brook road. The centre and right of his line, also unable to withstand the vigorous attack of the much stronger enemy, likewise fell back to the Brook road. Gen. Wadsworth, while riding in front of his Division, trying to keep his line steady, was struck by a bullet in the head, and fell, it is supposed, mortally wounded into the hands of the enemy. The attack of the enemy was checked by a vigorous defence of our entrenched line. They fell back about 12½ o'clock. Our loss in this hot contest was very great. As soon as the efforts of the enemy to overwhelm our left were discovered, a concentration of our own troops on that part of the line was ordered. About the time the enemy abandoned the attack on the left, Gen. Burnside had succeeded in placing all of his troops in position, thereby securing a continuous formation of our battle front. At about half past four, the enemy returned to the attack on our left, now supported on its right by Burnside. Their attacking forces consisted of the command of Longstreet, which, it was ascertained by intercepted dispatches, arrived on the ground from Orange Court House only in the morning, and Hill's corps. They struck the left, which had again advanced some distance on the left center, with great vigor, and forced it again back to the Brook road. Mott's division fell back in confusion. The attack of the enemy extended to the part of the line held by Burpside's division, and Crawford's division, of Warren's corps, that rested on the former's left. Steven's division that was next to Hancock's right, gave way confusedly, compelling the remainder of the left center to fall back some distance. Crawford's division suffered severely; one of its regiments, the 7th Pennsylvania Reserves, was captured almost in a body. The army succeeded in erecting breastworks, and there was imminent danger of a general break, but Gen. Hancock ordered Col. Carroll's brigade to form at right angles with his line, and sweep the whole front of it, so as to take the enemy by the flank. This movement was well executed, and resulted in the repulse of the enemy with great slaughter. After this repulse the enemy did not disturb the left any further. Perfect quiet prevailed in front of our center and right through the whole of the afternoon. Towards dark however, the enemy having again shifted from their right to their left suddenly fell upon the extreme right of our right. It consisted of Milroy's old brigade, whose command had been assumed only the night before by Brig. Gen. Seymour. Our men were engaged in throwing up entrenchments at the time. The enemy managed to rush upon them before they had time to form, and almost the whole brigade was swallowed up by the rebel line. part of Shaler's brigade, on Seymour's left, shared the same fate of the latter. Both these Generals were captured. This successful flanking movement threatened great peril to the whole army, but Gen. Sedgwick succeeded, by personal exposure and energetic efforts of himself and staff, in confining the rout to his extreme right. There was grave apprehensions at general headquarters that this success might enable the enemy to strike our rear, and orders were issued for a change of position during the night. The enemy, however, did not follow up their advantage, but abandoned the ground they had gained during the night. Our right was contracted and strongly entrenched before morning. With the last attack of the enemy upon Sedgwick's right the battle ceased. That General Grant can lay claim to a success over his adversary will be evident to the public, when it will learn in a day or two of the ultimate object of the movement of our army, which will be realized notwithstanding the desperate interference of the enemy. The nature of the ground rendered the employment of artillery almost entirely impracticable, thereby depriving our army of the advantage of our great superiority in this arm. Hardly half a dozen pieces were brought to play on our side.

SATURDAY, MAY 7.—Our line to-day is the same as on yesterday, with the exception of a concentration on the right. Vigorous skirmishing took place at different points of the line during the day, but no serious demonstration had been made by either side. Towards noon our skirmishers advanced and discovered that the enemy had retreated from their line last night. It is believed at headquarters that they were withdrawing from our front. The Cavalry Corps, like the Infantry, has done its share of hard fighting. The three Divisions have been covering the various roads leading to our rear form Fredericksburg, and the region below. They have encountered bodies of Stuart's Cavalry almost daily, with uniform success, losing up to the present time a total of about one hundred killed and 300 wounded. The losses of the infantry and artillery, during the last three days, are estimated at twelve thousand—fifteen hundred killed, eight thousand wounded and the remainder missing. Of these the Second Corps loses about five thousand, the Fifth and Sixth about three thousand each, and Burnside's seven hundred. There is an unusually large number of slightly wounded among the casualties. The loss of officers, especially field officers, is extraordinarily large.

SUNDAY, MAY 8.—Gen. Grants headquarters is at Piney Creek Church, six miles south of Chancellersville, to-day. The whole Army moved out of the Wilderness last night, and will be encamped to the right and left of Spottsylvania Court House to-night. Our cavalry, in covering the advance of the army, encountered mounted forces of the enemy on several roads, and skirmished with them all day, driving them steadily. The advance of the army Southward will continue to-morrow. There is no sign of the main rebel army, either on our flank or front. Our wounded are comfortably quartered in Fredericksburg under ample protection. All the Western regiments in the Army of the Potomac were engaged in last week's battles. The 14th and 20th Indiana suffered very severely, the latter losing 148 killed and wounded, including 6 officers. Col. Lacy, of the 20th Mass., was wounded. Gen. Lee, in his official reports says that his losses in killed and wounded have not been heavy, but that he has a large number of wounded, most of them slightly so. He makes no mention of his losses or captures of prisoners, and gives no indication either of retreat or of any intention to renew the engagement.

MONDAY, May 9.—No movement of the army was intended to be made on Monday, but a brief period of rest given to the army, after their heavy labors during the past week. All was very quiet along the lines till late in the afternoon. Gen. Burnside began the attack on the left with great fury, and with an encouraging degree of success. It was thought the enemy were probably falling back, or that had already gone to Richmond to meet Gen. Smith, who was reported as being close to that place, and therefore a move forward along the entire line was determined on and commenced at 5½ o'clock—the right consisting of Birney and Gibbons' divisions of the 2d corps, and Carroll's brigade on the left, joining Warren, the latter being in the Centre, with the 6th corps on the left. The right crossed a branch of the Po, and charged on a light-horse battery, which was posted to cover a small bridge, but which was quickly limbered up and started off—the skirmishers supporting it also retreating. In front of General Warren, and on the left of General Hancock, quite a lively engagement ensued, the shells and round shot from one of the enemy's batteries placed in the woods coming in rather close proximity to some lookers on in an open field in the rear of Gen. Warren's headquarters, caused a stampede of the crowd. The enemy were driven back about three-fourths of a mile, and at dark the firing ceased. A few prisoners were captured. They belong to Wilcox's division of Hill's corps. It is believed, however, that Longstreet's corps was the only one in our front, and that he was left there to impede our progress as much as posible, while Lee was attending to Gen. Baldy Smith. At about 11 o'clock at night the rebels in front of Gen. Warren's corps made an assault on a line of rifle-pits hastily constructed. Our men gave them a rally and fell back for the purpose of drawing them on to a second line. The ruse was successful, and as the rebels advanced they were received by a destructive fire, which drove them back in disorder; but finding our men still retiring, they followed up, and after a charge on the third line the whole of our line gave them such a raking fire as to almost demolish them; and springing after them, charged and drove them back in utter disorder. Their loss was very heavy, while our own was light. We took a number of prisoners. General Sedgwick was shot through the head on Monday morning whilst superintending the mounting of some heavy guns in an angle the men had just prepared. There was no skirmishing at the time, but occasionally a sharp shooter sent a bullet in that direction which caused the cannoniers to wince and dodge. General Sedgwick was near by with some of his staff, and twitted the men about their nervousness. Pooh, man! you can't hit an elephant at that distance." Immediately after the ball struck him, and the blood began to ooze from his nostrils. He smiled serenely and fell dead in the arms his assistant adjutant general. On Monday Gen. Longstreet's command was moved down beyond the Wilderness to secure what the Rebels deemed more favorable ground about Spottsylvania. Here the ground is very much broken up, and is generally covered with dense patches of chinquapin bushes, through which our troops have to move. Artillery has not been used extensively on either side, and the losses have not been very heavy during the past few days. General Lee's entire army is now known to be in our front, and will deliver battle continually until utterly defeated. Our army could not be in a more cheerful condition. Every man is sanguine of success, and they count the days when they shall in triumph enter the rebel capital. General Lee lately issued an order in relation to supplies, in which he said the communication with Richmond was cut off. General Lee enjoined upon his men the necessity of capturing supplies from the Yankees. Up to this moment they have failed to capture a single wagon.

TUESDAY, MAY 10.—Gen. Grant moved on the enemy's works at Spottsylvania Court House on Tuesday morning. The battle was chiefly with artillery, and was very severe, our forces advancing steadily, and gaining the enemy's ground permanently. General Grant's despatches are exceedingly cheerful; he could not be more sanguine of the result if he had Richmond in his possession. He is clearly master of the situation. Gen. Robinson's division was in advance on the Spottsylvania road from Todd's Tavern, and drove the enemy six miles, carrying two positions which they had advanced to hold. On reaching a cross road they made a stand behind a temporary breastwork of rails and trees, and were massed in strong force, the greater portion being hid from view by a dense woods. An attempt was made by two brigades to carry the position, but failed, when Gen. Robinson rode in front of his men and said the place must be ours, asking the men to follow him. They replied with loud cheers, and falling into line rushed to the attack in fine style. A terrible fire of musketry met them in the face, and Gen. Robinson being wounded and scarcely able to keep his seat in the saddle, the column was forced to fall back, the whole affair costing us about three hundred men and the loss of the services of one of the ablest generals in the army. The Pennsylvania Reserves were afterwards led against the position, but met the same fate, and the attempt was abandoned for the night. General Grant has, as a matter of course, changed his base, and in doing so, has been obliged to make such a disposition of some of his forces as would give protection to his trains in his rear. Such movements might be interpreted by some wiseacres as falling back, when nothing of the kind has taken place. General Grant has set his face toward Richmond, and all the Rebel armies of Jeff. Davis cannot deter him from his purpose. He has fought Lee out of his so-called impenetrable intrenchments on the Rapidan, fought him through that dark valley of the shadow of death, the Wilderness, and pursued him into his present well-selected position at Spottsylvania Court House, and yesterday, without giving Lee breathing time, General Grant moved his victorious legions upon the Rebel works.

The latest dispatches received from Gen. Grant at headquarters represent everything encouraging. A dispath was received by Gen. Ingals, dated at ten o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday, which says: We are fighting now, and have been all day. We are entirely upsetting all of Lee's well connected plans, and are steadily driving him before us. Our losses have been heavy, but the rebel loss outnumbers ours. Another general attack will take place at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The world has never heard of war before, and the battle-fields of the past few days defy description.

From North Carolina.

NEWBERNE, N. C., May 7.—On Thursday, the 5th instant, at half-past one o'clock p. m., the Rebel ram *Albemarle*, accompanied by its satelite, the *Cotton Plant*, and the gunboat *Bombshell*, captured by them at Plymouth, appeared at the mouth of the Roanoke River. The gunboats *Miami*, *Whitehead*, *Ceres*, and *Commodore Hull* were lying close to the river in the Sound. On perceiving that the ram designed to enter the Sound, they made off, as if fearful of an encounter, but only anxious to draw the ram into the Sound. The ram and her followers pursued for about twelve miles, when the gunboats *Sassacus*, *Wyahusing*, and *Matabesett* (double enders) appeared. Our gunboats, seven in number, immediately opened fire, and a terrific engagement ensued. The *Cotton Plant* made her escape, while the ram retreated up the Sound slowly and steadily, firing rapidly. The gunboat *Bombshell* was retaken with all on board. The *Sassacus* having an iron prow, ran at full speed upon the ram, striking it abaft the center, but apparently inflicting no injury. The *Sassacus* had her forward rudder knocked off, and was obliged to retire, closely pursued by the gunboats. The ram, under cover of the darkness, succeeded in entering the Roanoke river again, where our gunboats could not follow. The ram has not been seen since the engagement.

"Harry, did you ask Hicks for that money?" "Yes." "What did he say?" "Nothing; he just kicked me into the road. That's all he said."

At a recent sale of autographs in London four letters of Washington—one written in 1788, in favor of a Union of the States—brought $90,56.

They have in London a home for lost and starving dogs.