BUTLER, BUTLER COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1864.

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Interesting Incidents of the Battles.

WASHINGTON, May 11, P. M .- One of the greatest battles of the war was fought yesterday near Spottsylvania Court House. I left the field at 9:30 this morning, and am able to give a statement of what took place. One week ago to-day the army moved from Culpepper. It has had six days of continued fighting, in which there have been three great battles.

On Saturday Liorning Lee retired from the Wilderness, leaving but a small force to keep up appearances. Grant immediately ordered an advance to Spottsylva-The 5th Corps taking the lead, confronted Longstreet three miles northwest of the town early on Sunday morning, skirmishing all day, ending in a hard fought engagement. Sunday night the rebels were pushed back a short distance. The Sixth Corps arrived near the close of the battle and participated. The Second Corps arrived in the evening. The Ninth Corps, marching by a longer road, did not arrive till Monday morning.

The battle field is a series of ridges mostly covered with woods and fine thickets, in which the rebels lay concealed with batteries masked. Standing in the centre of our line, between the 5th and 6th Corps on Piney Grove road, looking toward the Court House, you see a gentle slope with a series of undulations, marked with rifle pits and batteries, which defend all approaches. To gain them, there must be hard fighting at every step. The thickets are not quite so dense as the Wilderness, but most of the ground is cov-ered by a forest. General Robinson, com-

ered by a forest. General Robinson, commanding the second division of the 6th Corps was wounded in this engagement. Skirmishing commenced again on Monday morning, and by reports of prisoners it was ascertained that Ewell was also infront. Lee had pushed his troops rapidly into a strong position on the south bank of the Po. The court house is on an elevated land, and the village is a collection of half a dozen houses. Three roads radiate—one northwest to Todd's Tavern, one due north to Piney Grove Church, and one northeast to Fredericksburg. The 2d and 5th corps covered the way to Todd's, the 6th the road to Piney Branch, and the 9th the road to Piney Branch, and the 9th the road to Fredericksburg. The Gathargen road leading westward was

Gathargen road leading westward was used by Lee to reach the position.

A. P. Hill reached the battle-field on Monday night and took his position on the robel right, confronting Burnside. Ewell had the centre against Sedgwick. Longstreet stood against Hancock. The lines were in form of a horse-shoe. It was Gettysburg reversed—Lee having the inner half circle.

Skirmishing commenced on Monday

morning and continued through the foremorning and continued through the forenoon. Sedgwich, while planting a hattery, was picked of by a rebel sharpshooter, at a half a mile distance. His death
cast a gloom over the whole army, but did
not diminish the ardor of our men. They
burned for revenge. Gen. Wright was
placed in command.

In the afternoon, Hancock crossed to

In the afternoon Hancock crossed to the flank of Longstreet, and pushed him toward the town, and held his ground

Gen. Grant spent all the forenoon examining the positions, and was frequently on the line with the pickets. He issued orders for a general attack at 5 o'clock, but the rebels grew uneasy, took the matter into their own hands and moved in heavy columns against Hancock's left and War-ren's right. The first division, 2d corps, (Barlow's) was fought back to the north side of the Creek to a strong position. The rebels were elated and attempted to cross the Creek, but were repulsed.

Up to this hour there has been little ar-

The property of this hour there has been little artiflery used on either party, but battery after battery was brought into position, and the wild general uproar at last began. At 1 o'clock the robel infantry surged against Hancock and then against Warren, but were immediately rolled back. Gibbon, dominanding the 2d Division of the 2d Corps, was withdrawn from Todd's Tavern, and and sent the Warran's aid. ern road and sent to Warren's aid.

At 3.30 the rebels made a terific charge against our right centre. Their hurah was the war-whoop of the Indians, but it did not intimidate the brave men of the 2d and 5th Corps.

I never heard a heavier fire than than

which burst from Barney's, Cutter's, Gib-bon's, and Barlow's divisions. The rebel columns pelted away, and, after one of the most desperate fights of all time, were back under the tremendous fire and unflinching bravery of the divisions already named. Parts of other divisions arready named. Parts of other divisions were engaged, but not to such an extent as these.

It was Hancock's turn. His troops advanced with cheers. Barlow's division fell upon Heath's division of Longstreet's corps like a thunderbolt, cutting it all to pieces. Rebel prisoners say it was the greatest charge of the war. The rebels were literally piled in heaps. The advance of other parts of the line not having been

of other parts of the line not having been made at the appointed moment, the advantages gained were lost, and the 2d returned to its former position. There was no further attempt on the part of the rebels to push the 2d Corps.

Just before sunset Wright and Burnside attacked the enemy with great fury. Wright carried their riflepits. The 2d Vermont held one against all the efforts of the rebels to retake it. They said they would hold it for six months—only give

would hold it for six months—only give them plenty of ammunition and rations. Gen. Wright, at 9 o'clock, went to headquarters and reported their gallantry, asking for instructions whether they should hold it. "Pile in the men and hold it all hazards,,' was Grant's reply.

Gen. Wright went back to execute the

Gen. Wright went back to execute the order, but found that a subordinate officer had ordered them back for fear they would de cut off. Glorious sons of a glorious State! Their honor is untarnished. Their laurels can never fade.

Burnside pushed the enemy back almost to the Court House, and held his ground when I left the field this morning. The colored troops were not in the charge. Unpton's brigade of the 6th corps, captured Dale's brigade of Ewell's corps, but in the melee were able to bring off only twelve hundred

Gen. Rice was wounded and his leg

twelve hundred
Gen. Rice was wounded and his leg
amputated, but he died in the afternoon. Just before he died he desired to be turn ed over. Which way? the Chaplain asked. "Turn my face towards the enemy," were his last words.
Capt. B. F. Davis, of the 12th Mass.,

Capt. B. F. Davis, of the 12th Mass., captured the flag, and was mortally wounded, and died last night. Up to ten o'clock to-day there was constant skirmishing, indicating that he was going to attack. Gen. Grantwas ready. The troops are in excellent spirits. They have fought six days and gained all the time. Lee will fight long, and with desperation. There will be other great battles, but officers and men alike feel shure that it is the last great struggle. They have perfect confidence in Grant and admire Meade as an executive officer.

in Grant and admire Meade as an executive officer.

We have lost twelve Generals. Sedgwick, Wadsworth, Stevenson, Hays and Rice killed; Bartlett, Getty, Robinson, Morris and Baxter wounded; Seymour and Shaler missing. Our loss of men are very heavy.

very heavy.

Rebel prisoners report that they have been on half rations, and that rebel officers told them their next rations must come from Grant's stores. None has been is sued except to prisoners up to ten o'clock this morning. On the contrary, thirty of Lee's wagons fell into our hands last night.

We have about four thousand prison-

An incident will show the enthusias An incident will show the cuthus asm of our troops. A soldier with his arm amputated said: "I am very sorry I lost my arm, for I want to be at them again." He then sang "Rally round the Flag, boys," and a score in hospital joined in boys," and the chorus.

the chorus.

To sum up—the rebels tried to stop Grant at the Wilderness, but, after fighting two battles, retreated. Lee has tried to stop Grant at Spottsylvania, and has had both flanks carried back—his outer line of rifle-pits carried—and has been repulsed in all hisattacks.

I think it is Grant's intention to go to

I think it is Grant's intention to go to Richmond at all hazards, and I have great confidence that he will succeed.

A correspondent, in his account of Friday's battles, writes: "Far down the plank road where Hancock fought, beyond the thickest robel dead, lay a boy severely wounded, perhaps not less a soldier that he was but a boy. He had fallen the day before when we were farthest advanced, and had remained unmolested within the toward the town, and held his ground (Longstreet's).

Yesterday (Tuesday) skirmishing commenced at sunrise and continued through the forenoon along the whole line with increasing intensity. The pickets on both sides gradually approached nearer, shortening the distance between the two armies.

The virginia Centeral Railroad bridges over the Chickahominy and other trespondent in the bridges are sixty feet in length, one thirty feet and one twenty feet, and not resist the tempting flowers, and he was alone with the dead when I rode up. The poor fellow was crawling about gathering violets. Faint with the loss of blood, unable to stand, he could not resist the tempting flowers, and he had already was alone with the dead when I rode up. The poor fellow are solved three handers and introduced and him taken up tenderly and borne away, wearing a brave, sweet, touching, smile."

> Spottsylvania Court House mentioned in the dispatches is the seat of Spottsylvania county. It is a village of less than two hundred inhabitants, situated on the Po (or Ta river, a branch of the Mattapony It is twenty or twenty-two miles east of Orange Court House, about four-teen miles southeast of Fredericksburgh, and by the course of the roads, sixty-five miles northwest of Richmond.

Through private dispatches, we hear that there was hard fighting at Dalton, Ga., on the 12th in which the 29th Ohio suffered severely. Colonel Fitch and Lieut. Col. Hays, of that regiment, were severely wounded, and Adjutant James Storer, of Akron, it is feared mortally. Mr. Lance, of Akron, was killed. Webster R. Storer, father of Adjutant Storer, and the er, father of Adjutant Storer, and the evening on their way to Dalton.—Cleve land Herald, 13th.

ne juvenile of another.

"Why, Adam, to be sure." "Well, then, who was the first

Why, Adam's mother, of course."

Sheridans Great Cavalry Feat. WASHINGTON, Midnight, May 14 .- To Maj. Gen. Cadwallader, of Philadelphia -An official dispatch from Gen. Sheridan, dated at Bottom's Bridge, via Fortress Monroe, May 13th, states that on the 9th inst. he marched around the enemy's right flank and on the eve of that day he reached the North Anna river without se rious opposition. During that night he destroyed the enemy's depot at Beaver dam, three large trains of cars, and 100 ears, two fine locomotives, 200,000 pounds of bacon and other stores amounting in all to a million and a half of rebel rations .-Also the telegraph and railroad track for about ten miles, destroying several culverts and recaptured three hundred and seventy eight of our men, including ten Colonels and one Major and several other officers On the morning of the 10th, he resumed operations, crossing the South Anna at Ground Squirrel bridge and went into camp about daylight. On the 11th he captured Ashland Station. At that point he destroyed one locomotive and a train of cars, an engine house and two or three Government buildings containing a large amount of stores: he also destroyed six miles of railroad, embracing six culverts, two trestle bridges and the telegraph wires. About 7 o'clock of the 11th he resumed his march on Richmond. He found the rebel Stuart with his cavalry concealed at Yellow Tavern and immediately attacked him. After an obstinate contest he gained possession of the branch turnpike, capturing two pieces of artillery and drivin the enemy's forces back towards Ashland and across the north fork of the Chicka hominy, a distance of four miles; at the same time a party charged down the Bro-kel road, and captured the first line of the enemy's works, around Richmond. During the night he marched the whole of

his command, between the first and second lines of the enemy's works, on the bluffs overlooking the line of the Virginia Central Railroad and the Mechanicsville turnpike. After a demonstration against the first, and finding them very strong, he gave up the intention of assault, and determined to recross the Chickahominy at Meadow Bridge. It had been partially destroyed by the enemy but was repaired in about three hours, under heavy artillery firing from a rebel battery. Gen. Meritt made the crossing, attacked the enemy and drove him off handsomely,the pursuit continuing as far as Gaines' Mills. The enemy, observing the recrossing of the Chickahominy, came out from his second line of works. A brigade of infantry and a large number of dismounted cavalry attacked the division of Generals Gregg and Wilson, but after a severe contest, were repulsed, and driven behind throwing it away. their works. Gregg and Wilson's Divisions, after collecting the wounded re-crossed the Chickahominy on the afternoon of the 11th. The corps encamped at Walnut Grove and Gaines' Mills. At nine clock a. m. of the 13th. yesterday, the march was resumed, and our forces encamped at Bottom's Bridge. This command is in fine spirits. The loss of horses will not exceed one hundred. All the wounded were brought off, except about thirty cases of mortally wounded, and those were well cared for in the farm houses of the country. The wounded will not exceed two hundred and fifty, and the total loss not over three hundred and fif-

praise is given to the division commanders -Generals Gregg, Wilson and Merritt, and Gens. Custer and Davis, and Cols. Gregg, Devine, Chapman, M'Intoish and

officers and men behaved splendidly. 12:30 A. M.—In a dispatch this moment received from Admiral Lee. He reports to the Secretary of the Navy that the Richmond papers of yesterday mention the death of Gen. J. E. B. Stuart. He was shot in battle. This, no doubt, happened in the battle with Gen. Sheridan

(Signed,) EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War. REINFORCEMENTS AND LOSSES.—Re REINFORGEMENTS AND LOSSES.—Re inforcements for General Grant are going rapidly forward. At least ten thousand men have gone to the front within the last forty-eight hours. Over twenty thousand have joined the army since it crossed the Rapidan. Others are yet to come, and a column, moving out from the Potronec will soon it is said strike. to come, and a column, moving out from the Potomac, will soon, it is said, strike a point which Lee will by no means like to see in our possession. Grant's total losses up to the present time are not far from thrty-five thousand. Possibly they may reach forty thousand, but Gen. Grant has to-day as almost as large an army as he began the campaign with. He has not ten thousand less soldiers than he had when he crossed the Rapidan.

A SONG .-- Air, the Sailor Bride's Lament.

by L. Wise.

moon was shining in the distant west,
ead lay on my true loves breast,
s scarce six months since we were wed,
shi how swift the moments field. And oh! how-swift the moments fled.
La, La, La, La, La, La, La, La,
La, La, La, La, La, La, La, La,
La, La, La, La, La, La, La, La,
Twas searce six weeks since we were wed,
And oh how fast the moments fled.

And oh how rast use and the same as well as well as a suffered heart, and the protect our rights and laws, I'm fighting in a glorious cause, La, La, La, &c.

morning dawned—a sleepless night, spent beneath the moons pale light, drums did beat—the hour drew nigh, en we must kiss the last good-by. La, La, La, &c

ove said he—then gave a sigh, could not say the word good-by; fine brow wore a marble hue, short and quick the breath he drew. La, La, La, &c.

He gently tore min.
But oh! the parting on that day,
Filine'er forget 'till life and breath,
Are in the cold embrace of death.
La, La, La, &c. That ere the burning skies of June,
That ere the burning skies of June,
The weeds of mourning I should wear,
All braided in my auburn hair.
La, La, &c.

The crimson tide of battle poured,
The muskets rattled and and the cannons roa
Our starry banner in victory again,
Waved high, but oh! my love was slafn.
La, La, La, &c.

And now above the silent grave,
Floats that banner he died to save,
I wish I soon in my grave may be,
That proud flag waving over me.
La, La, La, &c. Penn to. May 10, 1864.

WIT AND WISDOM.

THE shrewdest reasoners are oftener he most unreasonable.

THE soldier in war and the farmer in eace alike win their triumph in the field, THE best of friends fallout. Our teeth re no exception.

THE most winning creatures in the vorld next to women, are the faro-dealers.

A GOOD strong adhesive plaster to make usy bodies stick to their own business, is much needed.

MANY an author who isn't long-headed may console himself with the thought that his head makes up in thickness what it lacks in length.

A VERMONT paper says that a man in hat State, who was lately drinking thro' a hole in the ice, caught a big trout with his nose. He probably had a hook-nose. IF this world is a show, what is the

orice of admittance? Sin, sorrow, a small trifle of sunshine, and a good deal of shadow. "BEAUTIFUL weather!" as the gentlenan said when he chanced to get a ten-

der piece of mutton on his plate one day at dinner. THE Christian hath such a harvest of

glory and happiness coming, and will never be fully got in. It will always be reaping time in heaven. THERE is no fault so small that it will

lisappear of itself. You must make a business of pulling it up by the roots, and "There's a sweet music in dreams," said

an old gentleman. "Yes, there may be," said his wife; "but I hear nothing of it except a snore. WRITE your name by kindness, love and mercy, on the hearts of the people

you come in contact with year by year, and you will never be forgotten. THE body is the soul's house, and, as the house grows old, it often lets in upon its inhabitants light from heaven through

the chinks made by time. BOASTING seldom or never accompanies a sense of real power. When men feel that they can express themselves by

or out of season. Let us play in the itself to the intelligent heart of every pathirty feet and one twenty feet, and play-ground, not in the churchyard, and triotic lady of our country.

> the name of the tune which was "played upon the feelings," and also if the "cup of sorrow" has a saucer. The same inquisitor would like to know if "the light of other days" was gass or electricity.—
> Also if the girl who "clung to hope" had not a slippery hold, and if people do not get fatigued by "the exercise of endu-

A MAN passing along the street, with looking-glass under his arm, met a little boy, and thought to be witty at his ex-

"Here boy !" said he; just come a look in this glass, and you'll see a monkev. "Ah !" said the boy. "How did you

discover it?" The answer is not recorded. "My dear hearers," said a preacher discoursing on the awful subject of death.

there's nothing destroys so many lives

The Dress Reform Movement. At a meeting called by some of the best known ladies of New York, for the

purpose of discouraging the use of articles of luxury, particularly of foreign importation, during the continuance of the war, was held Monday afternoon at Cooper The great hall of the Institute was

nearly filled at one o'clock, which was the appointed hour of meeting, and after that time scarcely a seat could be found-unoccupied. It was strictly a woman's meet ing; not one man was in the room at one clock as an auditor; but it was evident that the class of persons who should make the chief sacrifices suggested by the organizators of this movement were not the

majority. Only a few of the persons present came in carriages; nearly all these were comparatively late and took the back seats; so that the body of the hall was filled by women who came from curiosity or from laudable desire to assist in the movement, but whose moral aid will be more important than anything else they can render.

There was continual whispering and the buzz of conversation was interrupted only by the impatient persons among the aulience, who expected the proceedings to begin punctually at one o'clock; they stamped visibly and sometimes audibly.

Many specimens of American manufa tured goods were suspended to the railing

front of the platform.

At a quarter past one o'clock, Wm. E Dodge, Jr., appeared, and said that the gentlemen who were to address the meeting would be very much obliged if the ladies of the committee who were in the audience would confer with them for one me ment.

Peter Cooper also came forward and pointed out the way by which persons invited might come to the committee room in the rear of the great hall.

The recognition of the influence of the ladies produced applause in all parts of the building; and there were many smiles and consultations. The number of persons who arose, as if to go to the commit tee room, suggested the idea that the committee comprised one-tenth or at least onetwentieth of the entire assemblage, which must have numbered two thousand per-

While the consultation was in prothe demonstrations of ladies, who tho't the exercises of the meeting should go on, continued and became louder.

A few minutes afterwards the proce sion of speakers and others appeared on the stand.

Among the number were President King of Columbia College; Rev. Dr. Osgood, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock and Rev. Dr. Vinton. There were several others, and

a few ladies had places on the platform. President King, of Columbia College, was called to preside, and on taking the chair he spoke briefly. He said that "we of the other sex always assume that the ladies dress for us; and when we ask that they should, during the continuance of this war, abstain from luxurious dress and present themselves to us as American women in American clothing, I venture to say in behalf of our society of the mas culine gender, that they would be more lovely and more loved. [Laughter and

loud applause.] Mr. Peter Cooper spoke as follows: This meeting, called together by ladies, has for its object the formation of a union a union which is intended to commend

At a time like this, when all our hopes for freedom for ourselves and our posteri-QUERIES.—Somebody wants to know ty are threatened with destruction by the It represents the Goddess of Liberty seat vilest despotism that ever disgraced a civilized nation—at such a time it is honorable to the ladies to join in a union of effort to economize the labor of the country, right of this is an eagle in the act of takso as to make it all contribute strength to ing an upward flight, with the American the arm of government. This should be flag pending in festoons from its beak done to enable our government to withstand the desperate men now at war for its destruction.

> the front of this building stands a word- in front. The river Mississippi, bearing a single, solitary word—it is a word ena single, solitary word—it is a word engraven in stone, and should be deeply engraven upon every American heart—that word is Union. It is a word that embodies in itself the only hope of our imperilled country, and the only hope for the final triumph of freedom and free government throughout the world.
>
> a in bosom iron clads, transports, and on its bosom iron clads, transports, and the presented in the picture. On the lower centre of the medal is a pyramid of war triumphs, dividing the views of Vicksburg and Lookout Mountain. The base of this part of the design is a field piece, near which may be seen a couple of soldiers. The outer rim of this side of the medal also contains throughout the world.

maintain, extend, and perpetuate a power that enables thousands to sell their own children to be enslaved; withal, their posterity is a continued and hopeless bon-Bad as the Southern men now are, we of the free States have nothing to boast over them, for if it had fallen to our lot to be born and brought up under the same corrupting power and influence of such a system, we, instead of them, would have been the demons in human shape who are now struggling to take the life of a nation, for no higher or better reason tha the one given thirty years ago by John C. Calhoun to Commodore Stewart, when he said "that they of the South were an aris tocratic people, and that theirs was an ar-istocratic institution, and that just so long as they of the South could control the action of the General Government of our country, just so long they would remain in the country, just so long they would remain in the Union, and when they could not they would break it up." This the are

now straining every nerve to accomplish What can be more terrible to contemplate than the triumph of such men, with such a government growing out of such a corrupting power-a government claiming it as a right, in the face af high heaven, that property shall own labor, and thus outraging all the dearest rights and interests of a common humanity. When such an institution can be allowed to live and flourish in our country, it may be taken as a sign in the heavens that the sun of American hopes is fast setting under the clouds—darkness of a despotism, to be followed by a wide-spread ruin and desolation. The speeches said that extrava gance is now spreading its baleful effect over the land, and the question is what can we do to remedy the evil. It can only be affected by a consolidated effort, and such a union of effort is needed now, when every resource is strained to preserve our nation's life. It is the proud privilege of the ladies of America to exert a powerful influence when they unite in a good work. The speaker closed by paying a compliment to the ladies.

Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, William E. Dodge Rev. Dr. Vinton and Dr. Kirk were then introduced and made remarks.

[The meeting had not concluded its pro eedings, when the Evening Post, (from which we take the above,) went to press.]

Honors to the Hero. The work of engraving the gold medal

for General Grant, in accordance with an

act of Congress passed in Decomber last

is in the hands of Mr. A. C. Paquet, en-

graver at the United States Mint, this

great artist having been chosen by Mr.

Antropus, the designer. The medal is to be made of pure gold, to weigh thirty ounces. It is four inches in diameter.-The following is a brief description of the designs; On the center of the front of the medal is a correct photagraphic profile of the General, partly encircled with this inscription on the top: "MAJOR-GENERAL ULYSSIS GRANT." On the lower part are the following words: "Joint resolution of Congress, December 17th, 1863." The embellishments are as follows: Near the outer edge is a circle containing two American flags, the staffs crossing each other. The folds of the great national emblem are entwined around tobacco, cotton, sugar, and rice, the four staple productions of the states wherein General Grant has planted the flag of our country. On the top is a wreath of oak and laurel neatly entwined. On the rim outside of these embellishments, are thirteen Stars, representing the original States. On the other side of the medal surgeons of eminent character, giving ed on a sphere, her right hand resting gracefully on the national shield, with the word "Donelson" thereon. To the The sacred emblem being thus raised dis closes a view of the city of Vicksburg on one side, and I ookout Mountain and Chat You may all have noticed that high on tanooga valley on the other, with scen on its bosom iron clads, transports, and throughout the world.

It will require, my friends, a union of science and art, with all their powers of combination exerted, to enable us to withstand the terrible energy of men who were born and brought up under a system where men and women are bo't and sold like cattle in a market.

It is this system that has corrupted the deep fountains of the Southern heart; it is only such a system that could make men willing to wade through seas of blood to

Winfield Scott Hancock. Every reader of this paper, we feel sure, will read with pride the following tribute to Gen. Hancock. It is from the North

The splendid achievements of General Hancock's corps in the present campaign in Virginia are again attracting attention to one of the finest soldiers in the Army of the Potomac. Since McClellan's brief telegraphic dispatch respecting the battle of Williamsburg spoke of Hancock's deeds on that day as superb, his name has been a familiar one in his native State, Pennsylvania, rendered so by his soldierly quali-ties in the field and his heroism wherever he has served. It is not necessary to reiterate the long catalogue of his gallant exploits. They are now well-known in this commonwealth, and they must ever contin-

ue to be. To the people of Philadelphia Hancock had peculiarly endeared himself by his noble bearing, frank and generous manners, and his uniform courtesy. He reviewed the local militia and volunteers here on Washington's birthday, and as he rode along the line on Broad street, with his brilliant staff, the citizens who were thus enabled to form some idea of his appearance on the battle-field, hailed him with enthusirstic acclaim. He seemed, indeed, the beau ideal of a soldier on that

Since the opening of Grant's campaign in Virginia, however, Hancock has been in his true element. Largely backed by men of his own State, enlisted to serve under him especially, and whose confidence in him was unbounded, he has rivaled in his dashing charges and constant and fearless exposure the most famous leaders of Napoleon. Always brilliant and successful, he has, in the present campaign, made two desperate charges, which must long be remembered in our military history. The first was in the battle of the Wilderness, where he drove the enemy before him for a distance of two miles and held his position for hours, vainly waiting for the supporting columns which would secure his advance.

But his last and grandest exploit was eserved for the terrible battle of the Po where he made a charge which crushed one wing of the rebel army, carried their rifle pits, and captured between 30 and 40 cannon and one and a half divisions of Hill's corps. He took the division of Gen. E. W. Johnson entire, with all its officers, including a Major General and 2 Brigadiers. This was the division formerly commanded by Stonewall Jackson. A year ago Jackson himself was killed at Chancellorsville, and now his division is annihilated. These rebel troops once so much dreaded for their fierce and sanguinary charges, have now met their match in General surpassing their old leader in mpetuosity and daring, and commanding a corps which seeems endued with his own enthusiastic spirit. All honor to the heroic Hancock and his noble corps. As Pennsylvanians, it is impossible to avoid feeling a just pride in their valor and achievements, however much we may deplore the cost to many a family at home.

Christian Commission. PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—The United States Christian Commission wish the friends of our brave soldiers to the friends of our brave sources to know that in anticipation of the great struggle in Virginia they had a large number of delegates, wagons and bat-tlefield stores on the ground, going with the army on the march, and preswith the army on the march, and present during all the battles. There are vices gratuitously. Thirty seven choice boxes of hospital stores were shipped today More stores and men will be sent forward daily, our Government doing every thing in their power to relieve the wounded; and with entire appreciation of our work gives every possible facility. Intel-ligence from the General Field Agent states that on the way to Fredericksburg and wherever the wounded were lying, are found delegates of the Com-mission. They were binding wounds, and doing all in their power to relieve the wounded. Hundreds have already been saved through their instrumentality.

When the present campaign began

the Commission found itself with an empty treasury, but relying on God and a generous American people they resolved to do their whole duty to the noble men who have sacrificed all for country. The emergency is great. Victory to our arms should stimulate the recoile to meet it. the people to meet it.

GEO. H. STUART.

Chairman Christian Commission.

Tecumseh, Michigan, is, or should be, a happy town, for there is not a single place within its limits where intoxicating liquors are publicly sold.

Henry Craig, inventor of the celebrated Craig microscope, died last week in Cleveland.