

Opening of the Sanitary Fair.

F. R. Brunot, Esq., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sanitary Fair, introduced the Governor, as Orator of the Day, in the following words:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I have been told that it is my duty, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, to open the ceremonies of the occasion; and that, in imitation of the doing in the great metropolis, I should make a speech to the ladies, handing over to them the results of their own labors. All that can be said to the "Fair" has been said—ever since Adam began to talk in the Garden. All that can profitably be said of the Sanitary Fair and its holy purpose will doubtless be found in the address of the Orator of the Day. I therefore open the ceremonies by introducing to you His Excellency, Hon. A. G. Curtin.

Three cheers were immediately proposed for the Governor by Joseph R. Hunter, Esq., and the Auditorium trembled with the shouts of the thousands therein assembled.

GOVERNOR CURTIN'S ADDRESS. Governor Curtin stepped to the front of the platform, amid loud applause, spoke as follows:

Of the many occasions of public interest in which I have been called officially to take part during the past three eventful years, I can refer to none, which is more present in all its associations, than the present; and I turn with profound admiration and gratitude to this people, and their beneficent and pious purpose.

Since the commencement of the rebellion, my field of labor has been at the same time a post of observation; and with the knowledge of the fidelity of the people of Pennsylvania to principle—of their generous sacrifices—of their enduring and persistent devotion—I regard it as an inestimable privilege, to be permitted to unite with them, and for them, in the common cause.

The day has passed, or is in the future of a restored and happy country, for the discussion of questions which led to the bloody, wasting war, now sweeping over so large a part of our land. The evidences of undeniable facts ought, ere this, to have convinced every citizen of the truth; and it is wonderful to suppose that any intelligent mind can doubt in forming conclusions, or hesitate in the avowal of them. Would there were none; and I am proud to say there are very few in Pennsylvania, who do doubt, and they scarce meet the broad light of that sun of patriotism, which now illuminates the landscape of death; but, when the shouts of freedom are ringing in their ears, and the air is ablaze with heaven-born enthusiasm, sit in dark corners, covering persons to a slavery which is forever broken by its own struggles for supremacy, and sighing for the return to national power of men who are fit descendants of freedom.

The class alluded to, I repeat, is composed of but few. The masses, differing as they always will upon political issues, and taught to discuss them as they have been wisely for more than three quarters of a century, are loyal to the core, and devoted to the maintenance of their Government, and any attempt to prevent discussion, or call hard names is as unwise as it is unjust. Here to-day have we not assembled to unite in the performance of a duty so sacred, so undeniably pure, so unquestionably right, that we can sink in the sublimity of the hour, party and sect, religion and creed, and lay upon the altar of our distressed country, the great offering of a free people, and magnifying our Government above all earthly blessings, swear to maintain it against the united assaults of insane ambition, folly and treason—(Applause.) In such a moment, is it not well to turn to the teachings of the fathers of the Republic, while they dealt, as they best could, with the means and people then existing, and with almost God-like wisdom and foresight, formed this great country; Does not every line and precept of the past indicate to us that they feared for our future, and saw the great problem that we must eventually solve? Else, why did the author of the declaration himself "tremble when he reflected that God was just; or why did the man who once laid his iron hand on treason and crushing the nullifiers," protecting this Government from the attempted secession of that day, utter in a private letter to a friend, which has recently been published, the following words of wisdom and affection?

"I inclose herewith the usual gift to this namesake that I have bestowed in all my others. It bears the impress of the eagle of his country, displayed on all her banners; and as the child grows in years and in wisdom, I have to depend upon you to explain to him, with this injunction of his godfather, that when he arrives at the years of manhood, he will always be found sustaining the eagle of his country from the insult or grasp of a foreign foe (cheers) and the still more dangerous enemy, the intestine traitor. (Loud applause) who may engage in the wicked scheme of severing our glorious Union, upon which depends the perpetuation of our happy Government, which will endure so long as our confederated system lasts and no longer. Instill in his mind that our Federal Union must be preserved. To the patriotism of his dear parents, I trust this lesson will be early impressed, with all moral virtues, on his mind.

"I beg you to kiss the dear boy for me, and present him with my blessing. My prayers will be constantly offered up for him, that he may have a long and useful life; that he may be a blessing to his parents in their declining years, and a happy immortality. With my sincere prayers for you and your dear husband's welfare and happiness here and hereafter, and that of your amiable family.

"I am very respectfully, your friend." Remember that these burning and immortal words of Andrew Jackson were uttered after he had twice received the highest honors of a grateful people.—When he was stricken in years, and was about to retire to the shades of that Hermitage from whence he never returned to public life; and when with prophetic vision his anxious eye looked aloft for his country's safety; and that, after a lapse of so many years, the words which this great old man desired should be the teachings of the American mother to her boy, have found the light, and fallen like the words of inspiration on the hearts of the

American people. (Applause.) I pray God that if that boy now lives, it is in a noble manhood, and one that illustrates in patriotic devotion the grandeur of his namesake's wishes.

There is nothing to be found in the history of the past so dark and bloody, nothing so atrocious in crime, as the rebellion; and nothing so grandly sublime as the unceasing struggles of this people to preserve and perpetuate their Government. No heroism like that of our gallant men in the field? Death is met, as if in such a cause, it were welcome; pain and suffering is borne with a calm fortitude beyond all conception; and the decimated ranks of our armies are filled, as required, with an ardor and devotion which seems unceasing; and the benevolence of our people, without the compulsion of arbitrary power, or directions of passionate influence, enlarges with the wants of the hour; and they pour into the uninterrupted stream of their liberality, endless offerings of patriotism and love. (Applause.)

Oh! how suggestive the thought that the mother whose son has perished for the Constitution; that a wife may now hear me, whose husband is numbered with the mighty dead; and that fathers and brothers and sisters, now stand around me, who have lost their nearest and dearest in this cause; and yet they continue proud exemplars of the patriotism of the day, and are here to find alleviation from their troubles in these works of benevolence. Aye, men and women, rich and poor, are all engaged in this great work, and will be admired for it while charity has a votary, or religion a teacher or a follower. The hardy soldier, while he paces the lonely and cheerless picket, or lingers on the field wounded and bleeding, cheers his sad heart with the reflection that those who are at home are preparing, constantly preparing, the means which are to provide for him, whether sick or wounded; and that, dying, those near and dear to him are to be kindly and liberally cared for. This ought not, therefore, to be left to individual effort, but, working in admirable system, the Sanitary Commission and its kindred co-worker, the Christian Commission, are endeavoring to make all these efforts of the highest practical effect.

In all this there is a high philosophy. These free offerings of men and wealth—these sacrifices of health, ease, and domestic comfort—in a word, of life itself, voluntarily made, without stint or drawback—this general abnegation of individual sentiment, upon points which, at other times, and under different circumstances, have kept men apart in the warfare of opinion—this joining of hands by those who had hitherto been divided upon questions of local interest or governmental policy—all show that we must succeed; [cheers and applause.] They demonstrate that having been imbued with the spirit of our institutions, and grown wise, strong and faithful, we are willing, able, and determined, to transmit them to coming generations, at whatever present cost, and surely never was done for a nobler object. The soldier of the Republic! The flower of the land, who braves long marches, terrific encounters, the storms of cold and winter, the pestilential miasmas of the Southern climate? For him we labor; for his victories we send up our thanksgiving; and we pray the Lord of battles, that he may be saved from disaster. "For the army we work—we applaud its heroes, we mourn for its dead, and deeply sympathize with the sufferings of those who are wounded, or consigned to the frightful affliction of a southern prison. And we rest not here; for in every community that has contributed its youth and manhood, in every home that has parted with one of its treasures, there are busy hands at work. The hearts that throb with anxiety, are ministering to their wants, and endeavoring to alleviate their sufferings.

We trace the course of these volunteers throughout the war. We see them as they come from their homes; from the borders of the lakes; from the ocean-bounded States; from the valleys of the West; from the mountains and the fields of agriculture in the Middle States; regiment after regiment, they move onward, a mighty host, with its representatives from every city and town, and hamlet, in the loyal communities of the land. We follow this army in its campaigns from first to last, and when the sods of the valley are moldering over the gallant slain, a grateful people will, I trust, forever guard and protect the widow and the orphan.

We, of Pennsylvania, whilst yielding to none in pride for our birthright, with its histories and traditions; its system of public education; its elegance in religion; its physical and moral developments; in every way, unite with our brothers of other States, in fortifying and strengthening the great nationality, which can alone sustain us in the enjoyment of our privileges.

Providence be thanked that our people have been so blessed; that amid all these drafts upon us, and upon our resources, the sun of heaven has warmed, and its dews and rains have fallen upon our soil, and that it has not failed in its productivity; that the iron and coal of our mountains have found hands to dig and to manufacture; that our harvests have been gathered, our workshops kept active, our regiments filled and re-filled, every call for troops, State and National, responded to, and that in every way all of physical aid that has been wanted has been promptly and freely given. And whilst we are thus thankful, we recognize in this that the bow of promise spans the horizon of our country's future. For surely the nation that has proved all this is destined to come out of the contest purified, and, as with a new birth, to march onward in the fulfillment of her destiny; and as she does, she can alone build up a worthy monument to the soldier and the friend of the soldier, who have been true in the hour of utmost need; and by this alone can her people worthily exhibit her gratitude. Then let us unite, one and all, to complete the great work before us. My friends, it is useless to disguise that there is work for us all. For the preservation of this nation all must unite.

At the inception of this war, no one estimated, that by any possibility, it would ever attain its immense proportions to which it has already reached. The band of conspirators who had deeply laid their

plans; the diplomat and statesman of other lands; the loyal citizens of the Union; all were alike blind, as to the developments which the authority of our free Republic, the first determined attack upon the national life. None knew the length to which political infidelity had gone, nor how thoroughly its cackling poison could corrupt the minds of our citizens, who yielded to its first influences. It is not to be conceived that the arch traitor himself, who now issues his edicts from the City of Richmond, had ever imagined the intensity of wickedness into which he and his cohorts would be led. Charity forbids that in passing judgment upon those men, we should fix upon the attributes of demons; that for any idea—for any fancied or real grievance—for any dream of political power, they would, with premeditation and aforethought, have deluged this land with the blood of so many of their fellow citizens; trampled under foot the established usages of war among civilized men; laid waste their own fair and beautiful soil; and compelled the utter annihilation of the accumulated wealth which the nation had for years been gathering together. On the other hand, we ourselves did not, in the beginning, see what a cost of life and treasure we would have to pay for our loyalty to the Union, and the defence of the national flag. We may wonder, and the whole world wonders, at the exhibition of power and endurance shown by the States that have been true to their allegiance. Let us continue to challenge alike their wonder and admiration. United, industrious, liberal, and true, let each in his allotted labor to produce the grand result, and having discharged his whole duty patriotically and well, leave the might arbitrament to God. [Loud and continued applause.]

How General Grant First Entered the Present War. Never was the question "Man proposes, but God disposes," more strikingly exemplified than in the following anecdote of General Grant.—At the commencement of the rebellion an Illinois Representative called upon Gov. Yates to recommend to him Mr. Grant as a fit person for some military position. The Governor had received application from some men over six feet in height and of muscular frames, and, therefore, curiously eyed the small man, attired in homespun, that stood before him as an applicant.—He then asked his grounds for making the application. "I was located at West Point," said Grant, "at the country's expense. I served in Mexico, and when I went out to Oregon, I thought I had returned to the country an equivalent for my education, so I resigned. The country is now in trouble and I wish to serve her in her need." Gov. Yates had no appointment for him, and he, therefore, left. Some short time after this occurrence, the Governor was very much distressed in regard to the raising of the quota of the State. He had plenty of officers for officers' positions, but he personally did not know the minutiae of regimental organizations—how many privates composed a company or how many subordinate officers there should be in a regiment.—In his distress he asked the Representative if that plain little man, to whom he had been introduced, if he knew anything of those matters. The Representative replied by bringing Grant into the Governor's presence. "Do you understand the organization of troops?" inquired the Governor. The reply was in the affirmative. "Will you accept a desk in my office for that purpose?" was the next question. "Anything to serve my country," was Grant's reply. And to work he is at once went. And but for this Grant might still be unknown to the world. By his energy Illinois became noted for the speed with which she filled her quota.

HOW GRANT BECAME COLONEL, AND FOUND HIS OWN TRANSPORTATION. When the 21st Illinois volunteers was organized, a fine looking man was chosen by the company officers as Colonel, but having no military capacity, whatever the regiment fell into disorder, and became the terror of the neighborhood where it was encamped. The Governor refused to commission the nominee of the regiment, and asked Grant if he thought he could bring the turbulent man to order if he were appointed the Colonel. Grant thought he could. Half an hour afterwards an application was made to Gov. Yates to send a regiment to Quincy—one hundred and twenty miles distant; but the trouble with the Governor was, not the want of men, but the lack of transportation. "Send my regiment," said Grant, "and I will find transportation." The command was given and before night the regiment was under orders to march. On foot the regiment was transported to Quincy, and when the men were there encamped they were reported as belonging to one of the best disciplined regiments of Illinois volunteers.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 31.—Lieutenant General Grant's communication with the White House is complete and all is working well. Richmond papers of the 30th have received here. They have changed their views with regard to the military ability of Grant, and say they have been under-estimating him. They say he is smarter than they had dreamed of, and manifest some fears in regard to the safety of Lee, or rather as to Lee's success in repelling the Yankee army.

A message from General Grant reports, that on Monday morning our army reached Mechanicsville with little opposition. General Sheridan had routed the enemy's cavalry at all points and captured many prisoners. Heavy cannonading was heard in the direction of Mechanicsville. "The highest hopes are entertained by those competent to judge of the situation. The following order has been issued by General Butler: "In accordance with orders from the War Department, and for sanitary reasons, no bodies will be disinterred in this Department until the first day of October. By order of MAJ. GEN. BUTLER.

Men often attempt, by the light of reason to discover the mysteries of irony. They might as well hold a candle to see the sun.

The American Citizen.



THOMAS ROBINSON, Editor. CYRUS E. ANDERSON, Editors.

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WEDNESDAY JUNE 8, 1864.

42- "Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable."—D. Webster.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864: ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Presidential Electors.

Electoral College.

Representatives.

1 Robert P. King, 12 Elias W. Hall, 2 Geo. Morrison Coates, 13 Charles H. Shriver, 3 Henry Bunn, 14 John W. White, 4 William Kern, 15 David M. Conoughy, 5 Barton H. Jenks, 17 David W. Wood, 6 Charles W. Rank, 18 Isaac Benson, 7 Robert Parker, 19 John Patton, 8 Aaron Mill, 20 Samuel H. Dick, 9 John A. Woodard, 21 Edward Brown, 10 Edward H. Corwell, 22 John P. Penner, 11 Edward Holliday, 23 Ebenezer M. Joubert, 12 Charles F. Reed, 24 John W. Buchanan.

UNION REPUBLICAN PRIMARY ELECTIONS AND COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Union Republican County Committee held in Butler, on Monday, the 16th inst. it was Resolved, That the Union Republican voters of Butler county, and all other Union citizens who desire to unite with them in sustaining the National and State Administrations in their patriotic efforts to suppress the bloody rebellion, and to support by every means of the Government, our heroic soldiers and friends now in the field, are hereby requested to meet in their respective election districts throughout the county, on SATURDAY, THE 11th OF JUNE coming, between the hours of one and six o'clock, P. M., of said day and vote by ballot for the candidates for the nomination for the different offices to be filled at the fall election, to wit:

One person for Congress. Two persons for Assembly. One person for County Commissioner. One person for County Auditor.

And further, to select one of their number in each district as a RETURN JUDGE, or DELEGATE, to convey said vote, and meet with similar delegates on the following Monday, at 1 o'clock, p. m., in the Arbitration room, in the Court House, for the purpose of casting up said votes, and declaring the nominees, and to take such further measures as the imperiled condition of our beloved country may then seem to require. JAMES MITCHELL, Chmn. pro. tem. H. C. Graham, Sec'y.

The Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair is a complete success, its receipts thus far have reached \$290,000. It will doubtless reach \$300,000; well done for Pittsburgh.

The cash contributions of Fairview township, to the Sanitary Fair, which was made through the Balam Association, was one hundred and forty dollars. Maj. W. C. Adams, was the agent for the township, and is entitled to much credit, for his active efforts in the good cause.

In to-day's paper, will be found the professional card of Archibald Blakeley, Esq., who, it will be seen, has opened a law office in Franklin. We are pleased to learn that the Col. has determined to go into business where he has, because many of our people have interests there—are in fact there themselves, and will therefore be glad to see a familiar face, in whose business capacity and legal knowledge, they have confidence. We advise all who get into any business difficulties, or need legal advice, to give him a call. May success attend him.

At a meeting of the Conferees of the several counties of the 23d Congressional District, held at Freeport, Armstrong county, Pa., June 18th 1864, for the purpose of electing two delegates to represent said districts in the National Union Convention to be held in Baltimore, June 7, 1864. Hon. Samuel A. Purviance of Allegheny county, received seven votes, Alex. Reynolds, of Armstrong, six votes, and Wm. Stewart of Butler county, five votes. On motion, the nomination of Messrs Purviance and Reynolds, were made unanimous, with power to appoint substitutes in case of inability to attend.

Wm. Williamson, of Butler township, received a telegraphic dispatch on Monday last, from a reliable source, that his son, Lieut. James G. Williamson was killed on Friday last, while leading a charge. He belonged to the 23d Pa. Regt., Col. Birney. Lieut. Williamson, was one among the first to enter the three month's service after war had been declared, and has been in the service ever since that time. He entered the service as a private, and has been in many hard fought battles on the Potomac, and from his gentlemanly manners, as well as his heroic bravery, was promoted to the honorable position which he held when he fell. He was well and favorably known to this community. "Peace to his ashes."

The Wounded in Hospitals.

Since the recent battles, a general anxiety has pervaded the community—not only to know who had fallen, and who were wounded, but also for the final fate of many whom we learned had been placed in hospitals, for whose recovery we know every effort was being made. But alas, in spite of all the efforts which human industry, sympathy, and skill could make (which the great majority of them are improving) some, we are sad to learn, go down under the fatal wounds they have received. Hard as it is to see a brave man die on the battle-field, surrounded by the din of arms, it is still harder to part with one with whom you have watched—whose wounds you have dressed and for whose recovery all your anxious hopes have gone forth. While this is all natural, still we should prepare ourselves for the worst, recollecting that God's ways are not as man's ways; and that

—The King of Kings Alone can stay life's parting wings.

Democratic Sentiments.

On the first page of to-day's paper will be found an article from that staunch Democratic journal, the New York Day Book. We give this article entire, for the purpose of letting our readers see the sort of sentiments which are so well received in Democratic circles! at the same time, to exhibit a specimen of the leniency of our much abused Government. Were it half as censorious as some would have us believe, such papers as this would not be allowed to labor—as it and other kindred sheets do, to poison the public mind, and thus fan the flames of treason, already blazing in many a north ern heart.

After attempting to prove that the dominant party at the north are a set of lunatics, while the south is controlled by wise counsels and is in effect, fighting to preserve our nationality, "A (white) confederation of states, and Democratic institutions for future generations of Americans"—this journal tells us, that "This frightful contest between humbug and reason" that is between the Federal Government and the Jeff Davis usurpation, "between niggerism and Democracy, despotism and confederation, ruin, desolation and death against American civilization, would soon be decided, were it not for you war Democrats." In other words, were it not for the loyalty of many Democrats who have sustained the government in its trying situation, the rebellion would have been a success, the national Government overthrown—and our unity, our greatness and our glory gone forever.—And the perjured traitors now trembling for their lives, in view of the final success of the advancing legions of Grant, would be tyrannizing it ever as all as they have for the last fifteen years lorded it over their willing vassals, the northern Democracy.

If there is one portion of the regions of despair, where the torments are more intense than another, it will doubtless be the future abode of those who, for the last three years have labored to divide the millions of the north—thus weakening the Government whose strength consisted in their unity of purpose and loyalty of heart—but their efforts have in the main failed—the people are more united to-day than they ever were before, and its effect is seen in the successful movements of our combined armies which will soon finish up the present unhappy strife, after which those who have been issuing forth their treason at the north will be attended to.

The following is found in the same issue of the same paper. "Persons in forwarding subscriptions, or others who feel interested in the cause, could do us a valuable service by sending us the names of two or three active Democrats at each post-office in their respective counties. Democrats who receive Specimen Copies are requested to DISTRIBUTE THEM among their friends and raise Clubs." War Democrats, how do you like the Day Book? What do you think of the party that sustains it and endorses its sentiments?

The advance of the two great armies of the Republic, Grant's and Sherman's, is looked to with unusual interest. The success of these campaigns assures us of the speedy end of the rebellion, and consequently, the end of the war. The rebels recognized this fact, and therefore have strained every nerve to baffle, and if possible, defeat us in these objects. This being the case, it is not to be expected that these great armies can accomplish what they have before them without sacrifices, somewhat corresponding with the successes anticipated. Indeed, the eastern army has already suffered severely, still its labor is not yet finished. The Rebel capital has yet to be taken. Lee's army has yet to be captured or destroyed. Eighteen hundred and sixty four must therefore, record the fall of many a patriot whose death must throw upon a sympathizing community many a comfortless wife and helpless children. It is to be hoped that no community will give to those unfortunate families a cold shoulder.

It is, of course, impossible, as it will be unnecessary, for all these families to be supported at the expense of the community. What is wanted, is attention, sympathy and advice. The most of those families, having been blessed with affectionate, industrious protectors, have known little of the ups and downs of life. In

deed, know little practically of how they have, themselves been supported. Now that faithful protector is gone and they are at once thrown in contact with the world. The most of these families will receive some back pay and bounties, all will receive pensions; these small amounts should be so used as to best advance the comforts of those for whose benefit they were intended.

In many instances the small amounts thus obtained, will not be sufficient to maintain those entitled to them—in these cases the community should at once step in and assist. Above all, see to it that no orphan whose father fell in defence of the old flag, or in other words, who fell in defence of our homes and firesides, shall be absent from school for want of books or clothing, or for any of the necessities of life. They have a right to, and should receive an education at the hands of the community.

Now is the time for all to unite in mitigating the bitterness of the cup of affliction. Kind looks, kind words, and kind actions, all have their effect—let all act faithfully their part in this hour of affliction; and may the God of the widow and the fatherless, protect and defend them; and in his own good time may those families now bereaved, be re-united with their former protectors, in that better world above, where traitors to God and man never can disturb their felicity.

Our County Looking Up.

We have understood, that on the 21st of last month, the Commissioners named in the Act chartering the Freeport and Shenango Valley Railroad Company, met in Philadelphia. R. P. King, Esq., of Philadelphia, was appointed President, and J. Ziegler, of Butler, Secretary and Treasurer. The act requires one thousand shares of stock to be taken before Letters Patent shall be granted by the Governor. This amount of stock was taken at once, and we understand that engineers will be on the route in a short time. An election for President, Secretary, and a Board of Directors, will be held in Philadelphia, in two weeks, and it is confidently expected that the whole line will be built.

This road, if made, will develop a great mineral region, equal, if not superior to any other mineral region in the State.—In fact, no one can overestimate the real wealth of this section, and if Philadelphia and others would but come here and see for themselves, they would not so readily invest their capital in bogus speculations. We are in favor of railroads in every nook and corner of our county. It matters not to us where they go, or to what place they lead. All add to our aggregate wealth, and our best wishes attend every enterprise calculated to bring us a home and a foreign market.

We have received several communications on the subject of our Congressional nomination; but, after full reflection, have concluded not to publish anything further on this subject. Thus far things have gone off smoothly and we believe upon the whole, satisfactorily, a renewal of the discussion now might have a tendency to stir up bad feelings among those who should cultivate friendship and harmony. Saturday will close this matter up so far as our county is concerned, and we are glad to know that it will be so soon set at rest.

While Mr. Williams will doubtless, receive a scattering vote in this county, the great majority of our people will, we have no hesitation in believing, vote for Major Thompson. And this being the case, we trust Mr. Williams will not think that his friends here are measured by the number of votes polled for him. Such a conclusion would be far from correct. The large vote which will be given to Major Thompson will be given on local grounds and not on any objections they have to our present Representative, and while they would be much pleased to have the District confer the nomination on a Butler county man, they will most cheerfully acquiesce in whatever they in their wisdom may determine upon.

Let us wind this matter up by another meeting at Freeport, (for instance). Let our old friends, Marshal, Bagley, Buckmaster, &c., be present, and all will go well. We have learned from reliable authority, that James Timblin who was wounded in the recent battles, has since died of his wounds. We are not informed as to the character of his wounds, or the time of his death. Mr. Timblin, was a clever hearted good citizen, and no doubt, made a good soldier. He leaves a wife and a large family of children to mourn his loss. We trust they will receive the active sympathy of the christian community, in the midst of which it is their good fortune to reside, as they will receive the care of Him, who said, "suffer little children to come unto me."

The Situation.

As we go to press there is no intelligence of any general engagement from Grant's army. On Friday last the army was in motion. Several of the corps advanced, carrying one line of the eneasie rifle pits. If Lee fights at all, outside of Richmond, he must do so at once. From Sherman the news is good—he is advancing without much opposition, indeed it is doubtful whether Johnson has force sufficient to give him battle with any hope of arresting his progress. We hope soon to be able to announce the occupation of Atlanta and the fall of Richmond.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Citizen.

MISERS, EDITORS:—According to an announcement by hand-bills, a concert of vocal music was held at Clinton U. P. Church, on Saturday, 28th ult., by a band of young ladies and gentlemen, led by Mr. George Love. The proceeds were for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers. An admission fee of fifteen cents for ladies, and twenty-five cents for gentlemen, was collected at the door. The audience was good, but not so large as I had expected, yet, the proceeds amounted to about \$25, which, by a unanimous vote, was given to the Christian Commission, and Mr. James Norris appointed to hand it over. The exercises commenced between one and two o'clock, p. m., and opened with prayer by Rev. W. R. Hutchison, and after about an hour's singing of sacred music in an attractive manner, judging from the attention of the audience, a short address was delivered by the Minister present; after recess the audience were highly entertained by the choir, with both sacred music and some appropriate and well sung songs. In all, we think the audience were well pleased, and the soldiers will be benefitted by the patriotic effort, and that the name of God was, and will be glorified. I understand that they may repeat this effort at some future day, for the same or similar cause.

Sanitary Fair. WINFIELD, May 25, 1864. Mr. Wm. Campbell, Chairman Sanitary Committee, Butler county. Dear Sir:—I enclose you \$86.15 in money for Sanitary Commission, collected in this township—and also, 3 pair socks, and 2 bundles bandages—estimated at \$2. Some done nobly—others poorly—others obstinately refused. I feel assured, that with the mass of the people, loyalty and sacrifice abound strong and vigorous. May our little mite bring comfort to some noble fellow struggling to the death for the overthrow of this wicked rebellion, and the unity of our Government. Yours, most respectfully, WM. STEWART.

Contributions to the Sanitary Commission in Winfield township, Butler county, returned to Wm. Stewart, as follows: Robert Hazlett, Sr., No. 2 School, \$24.45 James Kennedy, Esq., 5 " 6.75 John P. Bricker, 4 " 10.20 Mrs. Jane Croft banks, 3 " 1.25 Mrs. L. D. Kaufhold, " " 1.60 Mrs. Margaret Stewart, 1 " 26.50 Norman Kirkland, 4 " 4.25 Pd. by Hamilton Kelley, 1.00 " J. Snyder's little son, 5 " " J. Caskey, small boy, 10 1.15 \$86.15

4 pair socks, say 2.00 2 bundle bandages & lint 50 2.50 Total, \$88.65 Wm. Stewart, Com.

Report of the committees of Con- quencing township, Butler county, for the Sanitary Fair. No. 1, School District.—Committee, Robert Henry and Jennie Bryson—cash, \$8.3 cans preserved fruit, 2 pair socks, 1 towel. No. 2, School District.—Committee, Enos McDonald and Jennie Martin, cash, \$46.35, 1 blanket, valued \$5, 1 pr. socks, 25 cents.

No. 3, School District.—Committee, Sylvanus Davis and Miss Cunningham, cash, \$29.95, 12 lbs. dried Apples—cash, \$46.35, 1 pair socks, 2 towels, 6 cans fruit, 1 jar fruit. No. 4, School District.—Committee, Greer McCandless and Lizzie Shannon, cash, \$24.50. No. 5, School District.—Committee, Theophilus Graham and Augusta Rasely, cash, \$27.90, 1 pair pillows. No. 6, School District.—Committee, Franklin Dike and Nannie Dodds, cash, \$11.75, 2 pair socks.

Mr. Wm. Campbell:—Will you please publish the same in two of the county papers, and you will gratify the donors, and oblige yours, in behalf of the suffering. WM. H. JAMESON. Sherman and Johnston. The movement of Sherman's army from Chattanooga to Dallas (Ga.) has been a continued series of successes. Johnston was flanked from both sides, and compelled to leave the almost impregnable mountain fastnesses south of Chattanooga. He was flanked again at Resaca, and is now flanked a third time—merely preventing the battle which he ought, and probably would have given at the passage of the Etowah river. By marching from Rome, through Van Wert to Dallas, he made it certain that if Johnston remained at the crossing of the Etowah, Sherman would be at Marietta, and cut him off entirely at Atlanta. Hence we find him retreating. The two armies are now at the last spur of the Blue Ridge, and they break off into knobs and finally terminate near Huntville. If Johnston is driven back any farther (and he is now only twenty miles from Atlanta), the last of the rough and defensible mountain country will be passed. There will be before Sherman a rich productive country, in which our army will find rations and forage sufficient for their future advance. One of the most ridiculous ideas the rebels have got up, is that Johnston is drawing Sherman on, expecting to get some great advantage! That is the way they have been drawing us on, all the time; and the effect will be attended with the same advantages as the others. According to the rebel theory, it was very wrong in us to go from Bowling Green to Nashville, and from Nashville to Chattanooga.