Revolutionary Incident.

It was a Sabbath morning in the year 1777, that the inhabitants of a little parish in the State of Vermont and on the borders of New Hampshire, assembled in their accustomed place of worship. The cares of that fearful and long to-be-remembered summer had imprinted an unusual serious look upon the rough though not unpleasant countenances of the male members of that little congregation. The rigid features relax, however as they entered that hallowed place and felt that genial influence of a summer's sun, whose rays illumprecedented at least in this country. It has carried mourning to almost every Revolutionary Incident. however as they entered that hallow-ed place and felt that genial influence of a summer's sun, whose rays illu-minated the sanctuary, and played upon the countenance of him who min-istered there. He was a venerable man; his white locks and tottering frame evinced that he numbered three score and ten.—Opening the sacred volume, the minister who was about mence the service of the morning, when'a messer ger, almost breathless, rushed into the church exclaim-

ing: "The ememies are marching upon our western counties!"
The old man looked around on his congregatin and announced his

"He that hath a garment let him "He that hath a garment let him sell it and buy a sword." After a few preliminary remarks he added: "Go up my, frieds, I beseech you, to the help of your neighbors against the mighty. Advance into the field of battle, for God will muster the hosts of war. Religion is too much interested in the success of this day not to lend its influence. As for myself, age sits heavily upon me, and I can-not go with you; neither have I a rep-resentative of my family to send my daughters—my daughters can not draw the sword nor handle the musket in defence of their country, but they can use the hoe, so that when the toil-worn soldier returns from the field of battle he may not suffer from the necessaries of life." When he again looked around his audience had gone. Oneby one they had silently left the house of God, and ere the sun had that day set the male inhabitants of that little parish' who were able to bear arms, ere far on their way to meet enemies of their country on the field at Bennington.—[Nashville Telegraph.

General George H. Thomas. A corresponden of the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

on both days, "General Thomas, was among his men all the time, sit-ting on his steed like a grim old war-rior, as he is, whom neither success nor disaster can move.

He eften exposes himself to dan-

ger, but always does so in the strict line of duty. Watching evey movement of his troops, as far as possible, especially the process of placing artillery in advantageous positions, he sits upon his horse carelessly, to the casual observer; and, if every the casual observer; and, it every thing progresses satisfactorily, he earesses his whiskers, moving his right hand down upon them from the chin. If any thing critical presents itself, up goes his whiskers, the strokes upward being more numerous. In a minute his staff have entirely disappeared; in a minute they return to his side, and down goes his whiskers again, and a phys-iognomical quiet is percepti-

"When he transmits orders he always prefaces them with "Give my compliments to Gen. Davis, and tell him, etc; Present my compliments to Genearl Howard, and tell him to advance his artillery.' etc. Gen. Thomas is the most even-tempered men in the army, without a doubt. The officers are proud of him; the men would die for him-do die for him. Every

Now we have changed our opinion. Du:

Now we have changed our opinion. Du:

ring the heavy firing on our right a short
time since these lame and worn out equine
warriors pricked up their ears, straightened their sore and stiff limbs, tossed
their mass for all the straighttoned their sore and stiff limbs, tossed
ty; but banishment was tolerable, but how is

Rail B warriors pricked up their ears, straightened their sore and stiff limbs, tossed their manes, formed in squadrons, and with a loud snort, arged on a number of inoffensive mules. Two nucles were instantly killed, and the others field in the wildest disorder. The horses again formed to the music of Gilmore's artillery and charged on a high rail fence, which they at once broke down. They did not desist from their warlike demonstratives notified. from their warlike demonstrations until the artillery firing ceased.

The Lawrence Journal, a well known Democratic paper, published at New Castle, Lawrence county, has aban-doned the Democratic party, and hoisted to the mast head the names of Lin-coln and Johnston, the Union candidates for President and Vice Presi

"Don't put too much confidence in a lover's vows and sighs," said Mrs.

Partington to her niece. "Let him tell which is intended for our patriotic Governor. The articles are made of dark col-

President Lincoln at the Fair.

unprecedented at least in this country. It has carried mourning to almost every home, until it can almost be said that the "heavens are hung in black."—Yet it continues, and several relieving coincidents have accompanied it from the very beginning, which have not been known, as I understood, or have any knowledge of, in any former wars in the history of the world. The Sanitary Commission, with all its benevolent labors, the Christian Commission, with all its Christian and behavior, and the various places, arrangements, so to speak, and institutional have contributed to the comfort and relief of the soldiers. You have two of these places in this city—the Cooper-Shop and Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloons.

[Great applause and cheers.] And liest-Union Volunteer Retreshmen Galowie Light (Great applause and cheers.] And lastly, these fairs, which, I believe, begun only in last August, if I mistake not, in Chicago; then at Boston, at Cincinnatii, Brooklyn, New York, at Baltimore, and those at present held at St. Louis, Pitts-burgh, and Philadelphia. The motive and object that lie at the bottom of all and object that lie at the bottom of all these are most worthy; for, say what you will, after all the most is due to the sold-lier, who takes his life in his hands and goes to fight the battles of his country. [Cheers.] In what is contributed to his comfort when he passes to and fro, and in what is contributed to him when he is sick and wounded, in whatever shape it comes, whether from the fair and tender hand of woman, or from any other source, is much; but, I think there is still that which has as much value to him—he is not forgotten. [Cheers.] Another view of these various institutions is worthy of consideration, I think; they are voluntary contributions, given freely, zealously, and carnestly, on top of all the ealously, and carnestly, on top of all the isturbances of business, the taxation and urdens that the war has imposed upon us, iving proof that the national resources re not at all exausted. [cheers;]that the ational spirit of patriotism is even stronger than at the commencement of the re-

in the mind privately, and from one to the other, when is the war to end?. Surely I feel as deep an interest in this question a any other can, but I do not wish to name and addy, or month, or a year when it is to end. Ido not wish to run any risk of see ing the time come without our heing ready for the end, and for fear of disappointment ing the time come without our heing ready for the end, and for fear of disappointment, because the time had come and not the end. We accepted this war for an object, a worthy object, and the war will end when that object is attained. Under God, I hope it never will until that time. [Great cheering.] This war has taken three years; it was begun or accepted upon the line of restoring the national domain, and for the American people, as far as my knowledge enables me to speak, I say we are going. [Cheers.] Myfriends, I did not know but that I might be called upon to say a few words before I got away from here, but I did not know it was coming just here. [Laughter.] I have never been in the habit of making predictions in regard to the war, but I am almost tempted to make one. If I were to hazard it, it is this: That Grant is this evening, with Gen. Meade and Gen. Bancock, of Pennsylvania, and the brave officers and soldiers with him, in a position from whence he will never be disloged until Richmond is taken [loud cheering], and I have but one single proposition to we have and nerhand. and I have but one single proposition to put now, and, perhaps, I can best put it in form of an interrogative. If I shall dis-cover that Gen. Grant and the noble offiers and men under him can be greatly collitated in their work by a sudden pour facilitated in their work by a staden pour-ing forward of men and assistance. Then I say, stand ready, for I am watching for the chance. [Laughter.] I thank you

die for him—do die for him. Every thing goes on like clock-work in his army. No irregularities, no procreatination. Every man is at his post at the proper time."

A HORSE STORY.—The army correspondent of the Herald writes an account of the famous horse raid, within the lines and without riders. He says:

Near Burmuda Hundred there is a large corral, where all the disabled and worn out horses—brought here by General Sheridan after his famous raid—are confined. The poor beasts have apparently, but little by electing him a delegate to Chicago; but much as they love the treason they must shun the traitor in forming their tick.

Times suggests that the original of the Cleveland Convention will be found in 1st Samuel, xxii chapter, 2d verse, as follows: "And every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented, gather them-selves unto him; and he became a captain over them; and there were with him about four hundred men-"-Repository.

SMOKING DRESS FOR GOV. CURTIN -A few Philadelphians, admirers of the soldier's friend, have gotten up a mag-Partington to her niece. "Let him tell you that you have lips like strawberries and cream, checks like a tarnation, and an eye like an asterisk; but such things oftener come from a tender head than a tender heart."

Which is intended for our patriotic Governor. The articles are made of dark very needly padded, and altogether beautiful. The cap and slippers are elaborately embroidered with gold bullion, arranged in artistic style. The American Gitigen. the constitution in this respect.



THOMAS ROBINSON, Editors.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY JUNE 29, 1864.

##" Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864 ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

of Illinois. POR VICE PRESIDENT: ANDREW JOHNSTON. of Tennessee.

Presidential Electors Morton M Michael, Philadelphia. Thomas-H. Cunningham, Beaver county

ert P. King.

13 Elias W. Hall, 14 Charles H. Shriner, 15 John Wister, 16 David M Conaughy, 17 David W. Wood, 18 Isaac Benson, 19 John Patton, 20 Samuel B. Dick, 21 Everard Bierer, 21 Everard Bierer, 22 John P Penney, 23 Ebenezer M Junk 24 John W. Blancha

LOCAL TICKET.

CONGRESS THOMAS WILLIAMS. ASSEMBLY, WM. HASLETT JOHN H. NEGLEY of Butler County. SAMUEL M'KINLEY, of Lawrence County. COMMISSIONER.

> · AUDITOR. LEANDER WISE.

A. C. CHRISTY.

Amendment of the Constitution, Granting the Soldiers Righe to Vote ELECTION ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1804.

Loyalty in Tennessee.

A meeting of the loyal citizens of Blaunt county, Tennessee, was held on the 14th of May, for the purpose of initiating a movement which would result in the holding of a loyal State Convention. They passed strong resolutions in favor of sustaining the Government and wiping out slavery-and urge the holding of a State Convention to revise their constitution .-We wish them success in their noble work

Correction. In speaking of the order for supplementary draft, in our last issue, we took the liberty of suggesting that there should e more uniformity in the promulgation of orders; and intimated that there seemed to be need for a more comprehensive mind at the head of the Enrolling De partment. In naming Provost Marshal, however we failed to attach that very important addition, " General," by which this District, Capt. Kirker. Nothing could certainly be further from our no tions than this; as we have always held him to be quite competent, as well as faithful in the discharge of his official duties.

Important Election.

So great is the interest felt in the pro ress of our two great armies-Grant's and Sherman's, that the people seem to have forgotten the fact, that one of the moss important elections ever held in this State, is to take place four weeks from next

Tuesday! For over half a century, there has been a law on the statute books of the State. authorizing the volunteer soldier, in time election, and making return of the same. Under the provisions of this law our solof this law the constitution was amended eight. One of the qualifications required of voters, under the revised constitution, trict in which they offer to vote, at least ten days immediately preceeding said election. By parties interested it was claimed that under this constitutional provision the vote of the soldier, polled in camp, could not be received, and appeals were had to the judicial tribunals of the State. One of the Common Pleas Judges at least -in the Luzerne District said that the soldier had not lost his residence, and the success of Lee, Beauregard and Johnthat therefore constructively he offered to vote in his proper district, and that his vote should be counted. This opinion, however just and proper, as we think it was, was not concurred in by other Common Pleas Judges, and was finally overruled by the Supreme Court This settled the matter so far as the law was concerned and from this time forward, our brave volunteers (we mean Pennsylvanians) were stated that the election of a peace Democrat. Can any doubt which of those military interferences would be now the most distasteful to our neighbor?—

Octrainly not.

And if Wolford goes on for two months more at his present rate of a peace Democrat. Can any doubt which of those military interferences would be the most distasteful to our neighbor?—

Octrainly not.

The whisky tax bill will be definitely settled to-morrowate a meeting of the Constown by the last Census Reports, was, from 1850 to 1850, 64 per cent, or from 1850 to 1860, 127 per cent, or up to \$3,764,000,000 to \$6,174,000,000; and will be a dollar and a half from the first that the tax doubt is entertained but that the tax will be a dollar and a half from the first the convention is supposed to indicate the downfall of McClellan's hopes. If Grant bould besuccessful he is now supposed to stand the best chance; if not, then some peace man. that therefore constructively he offered to ston, will as surely secure the election of

deprived of this sacred right. To remedy this evil our legislature set about to amend

According to the provisions of that instrument, amendments must be passed by two sessions of the Legislature, and then be adopted by a majority of the people at an election ordered for that purpose. This amendment has already passed the Legislature of sixty-three and sixty-four, and is now submitted to the people for their approval.

The New York volunteers were also lisfranchised by the ruling of the courts, and legislation similar to ours, was reserted to; the proposed legislation was opposed bitterly by some in the Legislature, but when it got through that body, ali trouble was over. The people almost without distinction of party, said, in God's name let us not be so cruel as to attemp to disfranchise those who have bared their manly bosoms in defense of their homes and ours! But on the contrary, let us make this vote as emphatic as pos sible, in favor of their rights—they did so, and the result showed that on one ject at least, the people of New York were united. It is to be hoped our action on the first Tuesday of August will be as just toward our countrie's brave defenders It will doubtless be a throng time; few however, need loose more than an hour in depositing their votes. We hope no one will feel indifferent on this matter .-It will be unpleasant to have to acknow ledge to our veteran volunteers that we did not feel sufficient interest in this ques tion to induce us to go to the polls! was insinuated last fall, that partiality was shown in furloughing some of our sick soldiers previous to the election-whether these insinuations were well founded of not, no similar objections can be offered to this constitutional provision. It will work justly, as well with the Democrats of Berks as the Republicans of Lancaster. We hope therefore that for once our people will go to the polls, uninfluenced by any party feeling or consideration, and give a united vote in behalf of the rights of the

What does our neighbor of the Herald y to this? Will he be good enough to all the attention of his readers to it, and rge upon them the propriety of polling full vote?

"An exchange says that bayonetts and bullets will make our next President. If this should prove to be the fact, and the people refuse or fail to unmake such a Pre-ident, they deserve to be slaves.— Union Herald."

Perhaps the exchange referred to is the Richmond Examiner; in that paper of a recent date, we notice an article on this abject. It thinks the "Confederate army" will have much to do with the election this fall. In speaking of the nome nation of Lincoln and Johnston, it says : whether they shall be elected or not, de pends on the Confederate army altogeth-It further admits, in speaking of fall of Richmond, "let them only the fall of Richmond, haul down our flag on that auspicious morning, (the 4th July,) and read their Declaration of Independence on our Capitol Square, and Lincoln is already elected President. In this stage of the business also, however, our army has a voice; and neglect some might possibly infer that we if it shall continue to baffle, repulse and had reference to the Provost Marshal of cut up the Federal forces, and finally drive them from the soil of Virginia, as we fervently trust, then this Baltimore nomination will not gain Lincoln a single vote in November."

After some further speculations as to

the prospects of Fremont, &c., the same paper says: "In fact, the Democrats of the North who have waited four years, not too patiently, trusting to gain the power and profit which they but lately held to be a Democratic inheritance, must naturally be provoked beyond endurance at this audacious attempt of Lincoln and Seward to ride rough shod over them four years more. We learn that the Demo crats are now universally turning their attention to Franklin Pierce, and the of war, to vote in camp. Provision was amply made for the conducting of said for President and Vice President. To give them the least chance of electing these advocates of peace, Grant must be diers always exercised the right of suffrage, defeated, the invasion must colapse and proudest sons of Columbia's fair land are and it was universally believed, at the com- die out, and the very name of war must that they become a word of horror, uttered with would still be entitled to the benefits of its loathing and execution. Therefore, it is endure. And shall we prove recreant to provisions. Indeed a great portion of our the interest of the Democrats to do their the cause committed to our trust? Shall army did vote by virtue of said law, in very utmost to weaken the Federal army, the fall of sixty-one, but after the passing discredit Federal finance, in short to extinguish the war altogether." After some by the constitutional convention of thirty- further speculations as to the possible my in our midst? No, no! every chris convultions which may disturb northern society and influence, the people in the is, that they shall have resided in the dis- selection of the next President, this paper concludes by saying: " For all this, we look to the confederate army, Lee, Beauregard and Johnston, can both give the Yankees a President and make us well rid of them and their Presidents forev-

The Examiner truthfully says in effect that the success of Grants "bayonets and bullets" secures Lincoln's election, while

COMMUNICATIONS.

Messes. Editors :- Permit me thro the columns of your paper, to give a short account of the doings of some of the la-dies of Clay township, which may be interesting to some of your readers, and a worthy example to others similarly dis-The evening of the 24th of June, naving been appointed for a literary exhibition at the Centre school-house, the proceeds to be given to the Christian Commission; the admittance fee was only fif-teen cents, children ten cents, and the sum raised was fourteen dollars. The house was small, and at an early hour was filled with an intelligent audience of ladies and gentlemen; who showed by their presence, their eagerness to patronize so

charitable an object. The platform was elegantly arranged, and fancifully decorated with tasteful ornaments of the Union colors, red, white,

a few Declamations, comprised the enter-tainments of the evening. Closing with tainments of the evening. Closing with a piece of music, "Going Home." The audience suiting the action to the words, quietly dispersed to their homes, feeling gratified that the privilege had been granted them, of aiding, even in this indirect way the affective of our brave soldiers.

part of our army, everywhere disseminating peace and comfort : cheering the deceted, and relieving the oppressed; even to the very gates of the Confederate prisons, (where alas! no more aid can be given them,) except to pray for their release; these messengers of mercy have sown the

We now have the largest, best disciplined army ever known in civilized warfare; such an army as none but a free people could marshal together. Volunteers and patriots almost to a unit. The there, fearlessly braving all danger; enwhat none but true hearts they perish for lack of help on our part,

And if Wolford goes on for two

We clip the following article from the New York Tribung of the 23d inst., and heartily commend it to our readers, and urge that the boys and girls of our Rural Districts employ all their leisure moments in compliance with the suggestions therein set forth. Do not fail to improve the time, while the different kinds of berries are in season. Labor diligently and in-cessantly for the purpose of furnishing our sick and wounded herees with the delicasies of life; you can do much toward alleviating the sufferings of the sick and wounded soldiers, and thus cheer their hearts amid all their suferings and trials.

"There is not a patriotic father's or "There is not a patriotic father's or mother's, there is scarcely a loyal heart, in all this wide land, to which these questions do not frequently present themselves — "How fare our brave boys whom Rebel bullets have stricken down but not bereft of life? Are they comfortably lodged and tended, fed and every way provided? or do they languish on beds of needless suffering dying from want and ex-

ed and tended, fad and every way providto maments of, the Union colors, red, white,
and blue; also, with gorgeous festoons of
wreaths and flowers; and over all, floated
the glorious stars and stripes. The whole
seene recalled to our mind those beautiful lines of Percy:

"A gardien's maxes of pleasant ways
Whose beauty charmed the eye—
Where violets bent in sweet content.
A and plants stood proud and hagh."

The exercises opened with a piece of
music, "Just Before the Battle Mother."
The Salutatory was given by Mr. Samuel
Glenn, the President of the meeting; he
spoke in his own eloquent and happy manner, and with deep earnestness; he spoke
of the Christian Commission; the necessity of such an organization, and praised
the ladies for making this humble effort
in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers; being a soldier himself, he knew
how to appreciate the blessings of the
Christian Commission. Music, "After
the Battle." Essays key two young ladies
on Benevolence and Patriotism.

A few thich was a Collowy by six

ed and tended, fad and every way providthe ylading from want and exposure while we enjoy shelter and composure while we enjoy shelter and exposure while we enjoy shelt their benefit.

We spent a part of last Tuesday at the
"Campbell Hospital," in the norther
"Campbell Hospital," in the norther
"Campbell Hospital," i the Battle." Essays by two young ladies on Benevolence and Patriotism.

After which was a Colloquy by six young ladies and one gentleman. Essays again by two young ladies; subject, "Slavery and We Miss Them." Music, "Who Will Care for Them Nove? Debate—question, "Does the Glory of our Country exceed her Shame?" J. C. Glenn, and W. E. Moore, on the affirmative, and a handsome flower: garden—a little print. will Care for Them Now? Debate—question, "Does the Glory of our Country exceed her Shame?" J. C. Glenn, and W. E. Moore, on the affirmative, and J. Gould, and E. M'Michael, negative.

This subject was discussed in a manner that reflects honor on the speakers, both for oratory and intelligence. Music, answer to "Who Will Care for Mother Now?" "Kind Friends are Near Her."

An Oration for the times, by Josiah Thompson, a patriot soldier and true lover of his country. Music, "Hark, the Cry of Death is Ringing." These, with a few Declamations comprised the enter.

ience suiting the action to the work feeling atfield that the privilege had been grant-them, of aiding, even in this indirect ay, the sufferings of our brave soldiers, ho are wasting their precious lives becard the seorching rays of a Southern oun. We earnestly hope this is but the beginning of greater things.

Is if not time we should arouse to action, and be co-laborers in this glorious work? If the Christian Commission is work? If the Christian Commission is the best organization; the most efficient mode of relieving the distress of our noble heroes, (and we earnestly believe it is.) why not give our most hearty support?—

These Christian Delegates have consented at to go and minister to the wants of our late to go and minister to the wants of our seal and spiritual, for

amplest provision for the future as well as by its own party in a matter it deems

they perish for lack of help on our part, when sick or disabled? We who have been spared the desolating ravages of the enemy in our midst? No, no! every christian heart responds; no matter how small; throw in your mite.

A little exertion may promote great good, perhaps save a valuable life; may be the instrument in Gods hands of awakening an immortal soul: Therefore we would say, "Go and do likewise."

T. **

Sunbury, June 27, 1864.

Beautif Brownlow goes on for two years more at present rate he will own all Teenessee.—[Col. Wolford's Louisville speech.]

We would so the find the property of the public debt at this time is precisely \$1,719,395,168.88,or in round numbers a little over Saventeen Hundre of the woulding of a few way keep it handy for reference. It will enable you to cerrect the fayorite Copperhead falsehood that it is a much larger sum, sometimes stated as high as four thousand millions. Remember the precise figure, and then, large as it is, recollect that it is less than half the public debt of right, and picket skirmishing at various round numbers a little over Saventeen Hundre of the wounding of a few way keep it handy for reference. It will enable you to cerrect the fayorite Copperhead falsehood that it is a much larger sum, sometimes stated as high as four thousand millions. Remember the precise figure, and then, large as it is, recollect that it is less than half the public debt of right, and picket skirmishing at various round numbers a little over Saventeen the woonding of a few more at present on an elevated way keep it handy for reference. It will enable you to cerrect the fayorite Copperhead falsehood that it is a much larger sum, sometimes stated as high as four thousand millions. Remember the precise figure, and then, large as it is, recollect that it is less than half the public debt of free way some artillery firing on the right, and picket skirmishing at various right, and picket skirmishing at various right, and picket skirmishing at various right, and picket skirmishing at variou

We are a young and growing nation.

any croaker

case, and face him down wi We might go further and deny all to the truly patrotic, of counting the in saving this nation. Economy in prexpenditure is one thing, but no with ing of finances or of cr

the cause. Do you dismiss your fights are the cause. Do you dismiss your fights in the cause, the whole, you cannot afford his visto you sit shivering over your hoa frightened by the price of fuel? With the cause is the whole, you cannot afford his visto you sit shivering over your hoa frightened by the price of fuel? you do, your neighbors will call you miserly, and pity your households. And when you reproduce the same folly in your views of the present war expenditures, we fear you are to be called by a meaner term

even—Copperhead.

"But posterity will have all this to pay."
True, but there are other payments that
cannot so conveniently be postponed for
posterity. Witness the blood that is being robed out to save the nation. The hearts that are yielding- up their best treasu to soldiers' graves; the lost fathers, bro ers and sons; the maimed and crippled heroes that come home to us. None of these will befall posterity. And through these we shall save the nation in this own

Our descendants will find only old bat Our descendants will find only old battle fields sown with rusted iron, old lines of fertifications long silent, with rabbits burrowing in the rampart, and the partridge leading her brood through the half obliterated trench. And the sears in our homes will have been kindly healed, or only live as hallowed memories. Will posterity find faraff til dier lesser share comes down in a public deep light had on the shoulders of a nation prosperous, and flourishing then because we make it now? Only a Copperhead's descendants would grumble at such a cause, and as now? Only a Copperhead's descendants would grumble at such a cause, and as Copperhead's will have only an infamous place in history, their children will be extremely careful how they thus betray their lands are the nation, cost what it may. It is worth saving, even at ten times the cost yet accrued.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Dispitch to the Pittsburg Gazette.
WASHINGTON, June 23.—News here from the army down to the 22d inst. says there has been no fighting since Saturday, but there was some light skirmishing on The losses before Petersburg up to this

There is no expectation here of a spec-

dy fall of Petersburg.

A severe fight occurred between a portion of Sheridan's cavalry and Hampton's division, of Fitz Hugh Lee's command last Tuesday. Sheridan, as was stated in a previous dispatch, returned to White House on Monday evening from his late raid.— Hearing that a body of febel cavalry was in the vicinity of Abercrombie, he started on Tuesday morning and ad-vanced about two miles from White House when he suddenly came upon the enemy concealed in a thicket. A savere light ensued and continued will three o'clock, when the roles fell back two miles. Here they again made a stand and held their position till darkness closed the fight.

During the night the enemy fell back,

with the fruits of the scason? and, if not, who will promptly make the needful arrangements to remedy the oversight? Thousands of them suffer from dysenteric affections for which fresh, ripe blackberries are Nature's antidote; and there is not a true-hearted boy or girl in the land who would not rejoice over the privilege of picking for a dry, or several days, as his or her humble contribution toward the relief of our wounded braves. But every fruit is wholesome in its season, and every hospital should overflow with the best, a free-will offering from the loyal heart to the outstretched arm of the Nation. Fathers and mothers in every State! heart to the outstretched arm of the Nation. Fathers and mothers in every State! speak to your children on this point, and let us have not only fruit contributed for present use, but barrels of the choicest dried and otherwise preserved for usenext. Winter! Your languishing sons may thus be solaced and aided to recover; or, if not, somebody's sons certainly will.—

Do not let the season pass without the anneat rowision for the future as well as to have largely aided in producing the existing depression at the opinio. Still a stout resistance is made to the repeal, and at this writing—a quarter to cleven—the caucus is still in earnest debate, and there is every indication that a majority will flatly refuse to grant the Government's wishes. If it does, the Government will have been defeated by its own party in a matter it deems of the present needs of our suffering heroes." vital importance. In any event, the question thus sprung upon Congress in its closing hours promises the gravest com-

The whisky tax bill will be definitely