

More Soldiers.

It is conceded that more men are needed to finish the business of putting down the rebellion. The only question is, how shall they be raised? The Government adheres to the drafting system as the best, and is asking Congress to make it more effective by repealing the commutation clause. Congress, representing the people, whose war this is, and who intend to fight it through, have thus far hesitated to do away with the commutation, thereby indicating a want of faith in the draft as the means for keeping the armies up. Herein we think the immediate representatives of the people are wiser than the other branch of the Government; but under the pressure it is doubtful whether this wisdom will continue to the end.

In our judgment, the mistake which the Government makes, is in not appreciating the willingness of the country to furnish soldiers to the number required. The only unwillingness existing that we know of, is to be drafted. It is a system that effectually closes every avenue to the popular heart, and extinguishes the feeling without which the Government will be powerless. It is time the Government knew this pregnant fact. Take a given number of citizens, unanimous in their opposition to the draft; the Government has but to popularize its call and means, and put two-thirds of them in the ranks.—Such is the fact here, and we believe it to be so elsewhere. We think we can assure the President, the Secretary of War, and Congress, that if two hundred thousand or five hundred thousand men are wanted to finish the business, they have but to put that fact before the country, in the place of the hated, chilling draft, make an appeal straight to the popular heart, and the men can be obtained as rapidly as they can be armed.

It is no argument to say that they will be new men. They will be no newer than you will get under the draft—no substitutes with but the single motive of desertion—but earnest men whose hearts are in the right place. Besides, there are no new men now in the sense of the term two years ago. The people have been educated and disciplined within that time by constant contemplation and greater or less familiarity with actual warfare. Recent experience has disposed of that plea.

Whatever the Government does, if it expects success, it must have the popular heart in its favor. Without this you cannot get the men—even if you could, they would not avail you. Therefore, the only thing to be done is to get in sympathy with the people and then act together.—Certain we are, the repeal of the commutation clause will not be a step in that direction.

It is evident that whatever the plan is, the capital of the country must in the end bear a large share of the burden. In this view of the case, the association of gentlemen of wealth—most of them exempt from military duty—was formed in New York, to procure men and place them in the ranks at once. To facilitate efforts of this kind, the following circular has been issued by the Provost Marshal General:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PRO. MAR. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 26.

Persons not fit for military duty and not liable to draft from age or other causes, have expressed a desire to be personally represented in the army. In addition to the contributions they have made in the way of bounties, they propose to raise at their own expense and present for enlistment recruits to present them in the service. Such practical patriotism is worthy of special commendation and encouragement. Provost-marshal and all other officers acting under this bureau, are ordered to furnish all the facilities in their power to enlist and muster promptly acceptable representative recruits, presented in accordance with the design herein set forth. The name of the person whom the recruit represents will be noted on the enlistment and descriptive rolls of the recruit, and will be carried forward from these papers to the other official records which form this military history. Suitably prepared certificates of this personal representation in the service will be forwarded to this office to be filled out and issued by the provost-marshals to the persons who put in representative recruits.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General

We understand that some of our leading citizens, manufacturers and capitalists, are considering the question of organizing according to the New York plan now legally provided for. By this means the wants of the Government would be provided for, and the rigors of the draft materially mitigated—perhaps the extreme sort wholly avoided. We feel confident that the quota of Allegheny county can be filled in this way; and that the plan will prove to be not only effective, but popular.—*Pitts. Com.*

AN EXAMPLE.—In one respect the South has set us an example. Throughout the South, North Carolina excepted, there have been no political parties since the war began. The legislation of the rebel Congress has related almost exclusively to the raising and equipping of armies and fleets, and providing sinews of war. Democrat and Whig have become obsolete words in the Southern vocabulary. The predominating and absorbing issue is, shall Confederate independence be maintained and the American Union continue broken. We wish our politicians had allowed that to be the test and only important question with us, also—that they had sunk partisanship as the rebels have done, and narrowed the contest to one of simply national existence. But they have not done so.—*Pitts. Com.*

The Wheeling Sanitary Fair has been opened under auspicious circumstances. Governor Boreman delivered the address. He concludes as follows:—

Let us look at the position. How shall we act? Shall we think of compromise or a withdrawal of the army? Shall we after so much loss of life and money, throw down our arms and recognize the rebels. No. God forbid it! The rebels are arrayed against us with powerful armies, but we must put them down. We must not give up. We have the men and the money, and unborn generations call for us to cling to and protect the Government and regard the rights of the people.

In the Bear of Richmond.

The authenticated reports of our cavalry achievements, taken in connection with the ascertained results of Hunter's movements, give to the grand campaign against Richmond a most hopeful aspect. The most certain way to besiege a city or fortress is to isolate it by cutting off its communications. This done, the period of defence will be no longer than the supplies on hand will last. This is the principle on which Grant is now conducting the campaign against Richmond. The expedition under Wilson and Kautz, having for its object the destruction of the Danville outlet, having been successful, the roads running from Richmond can no longer be depended on as reliable means. He may do something towards repairing some of them, but the same force that did the mischief once can and probably will do it again. To guard these roads, and especially the Danville road, at all the points liable to be struck, will necessitate a diversion of a force which Lee cannot spare with safety. Thus he is beginning to feel the weight of the blows which Grant has fought himself into a position to deal. By keeping up his flank movement, he has kept Lee in Richmond and placed himself in a position to cut his communications. The rebel general, unless he can spare men enough to hold securely his communications and Richmond at the same time, or is provided with supplies that make him independent of his communications, will be compelled either to retreat or assume the offensive. To fight Lee out of his entrenchments has been Grant's constant wish. The rebel General has adroitly avoided a fight only when he could avail himself of his works.

It is an ascertained fact, that the campaign has greatly reduced Lee's force: Grant's army, on the other hand, is larger now than at any previous moment. He is, moreover, in his intrenchments, where Lee, even if he were stronger than he is, would hardly venture to attack him.

To the unprofessional eye the comparative advantages and disadvantages of the situation are apparent. They show how worse than foolish it is to indulge in doubts and become impatient, because entire success does not attend every minor undertaking. What may seem days of inactivity will probably prove to be days of activity leading to important results. This has proved to be the case during the last week. What has been accomplished during that time has brought the siege close to the gates of Richmond, and in a form that can be least withstood. The means employed are not less certain than a shower of shot and shell rained continually on the doomed city.—*Pitts. Com.*

President Lincoln's Letter of Acceptance.
EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1864.

Hon. William Denison and others,
Committee of the National Union Convention:
GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of the 14th instant formally notifying me that I had been nominated by the Convention you represent for the Presidency of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next, has been received.

The nomination is gratefully accepted, and the resolutions of the Convention, called the platform, are heartily approved. While the resolution in regard to the supplanting of republican governments upon the Western Continent is fully concurred in, there might be a misunderstanding were I not to say that the position of the Government in relation to the action of France in Mexico as assumed through the State Department and endorsed by the Convention, among the measures and acts of the Executive, will be faithfully maintained so long as the state of facts shall leave that position pertinent and applicable.

I am especially gratified that the soldiers and seamen were not forgotten by the Convention, as they forever must and will be remembered by the grateful country for whose salvation they devote their lives. Thanking you for the kind and complimentary terms in which you communicated the nomination and other proceedings of the Convention, I subscribe myself your obedient servant.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Gen. Grant, in opposition to the views of Admiral Lee, ordered the channel of the James to be obstructed, thus making sure his base was protected against raids by rebel iron-clads. By the way, we see that the correspondent of the *Herald* calls Admiral Lee "an old sea dog." Let the writer consult the Naval Register, and he will find that the Admiral's sea life has not been a protracted one, and mostly in sight of land.

NATIONAL INCOME.—The national income under the new tax bill, it is estimated will be at least three hundred millions. This is independent of the revenue under the tariff. Secretary Chase will, it is said, ask Congress to pass a supplementary bill, to raise one hundred millions more, from articles of luxury. The Secretary has through views, and holds that it is in taxation only that the nation will find the true policy.

The transportation of the Army of the Potomac would make a line of wagon sixty-two and a half miles in length according to Gen. Meade.

The American Citizen.



THOMAS ROBINSON,
CYRUS E. ANDERSON,
Editors.

M. W. SPEAR, Publisher.

BUTLER PA.

WEDNESDAY JULY 6, 1864.

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

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON,
of Tennessee.

Presidential Electors.

SENATORIAL.
Morton M. Michol, Philadelphia.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1 Robert P. King, 13 Elias W. Hall,
2 Geo. Morrison Coates, 14 Charles H. Shriner,
3 Henry Brown, 15 John W. Water,

4 William H. Kern, 16 David McCosughy,
5 Barton H. Jenks, 17 David W. Wood,

6 Charles M. Bank, 18 Isaac Benson,
7 Robert Parker, 19 John Patton,
8 Aaron Mott, 20 Samuel R. Dick,

9 John A. Hiestand, 21 Edward Bierer,
10 Edward H. Corvill, 22 John P. Pooney,
11 Edward Holliday, 23 Ebenezer M. Juhnkin,
12 Charles F. Reed, 24 John W. Blanchard.

LOCAL TICKET.

CONGRESS,

THOMAS WILLIAMS,

ASSEMBLY,

WM. HASLETT,

JOHN H. NEGLEY,
of Butler County.

SAMUEL M'KINLEY,
of Lawrence County.

COMMISSIONER,

A. C. CHRISTY,

AUDITOR,

LEANDER WISE.

Amendment to the Constitution,

Granting the Soldiers Right to Vote.

ELECTION ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

Edgar Cowan.

In speaking of the final vote on repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law, in the Senate, the *German town Telegraph* remarks: "It will be seen that Cowan of this State, voted in the negative, with Davis and Powell, of Kentucky, and Saulsbury and Riddle of Delaware." Poor Cowan, what a record he has made during the presence of this great crisis!

Dallas once betrayed the interests of Pennsylvania, and they went down under his treachery,—happy it is that no one can work such mischief now.—All that poor Cowan can do, is to disgrace himself and shame his friends. Thank God, there is Loyalty enough left to save the nation.

The Election Again.

In our paper this week will be found the Sheriff's Proclamation for the special election to be held on Tuesday, the 2d day of August. We trust that all will bear this election in mind. Let no one have to look for an excuse afterwards for not attending this election. Reflect how short the time is, just three weeks from next Tuesday! Speak to your neighbors about it; and make arrangements for having a full vote polled in favor of extending the right of suffrage to the soldier. Honor and justice both demand this at our hands.

CREDITS UNDER THE DRAFT.—We learn from the *Harrisburg Telegraph* that the Secretary of War a fortnight since addressed a brief inquiry to the Governor of Pennsylvania, for information in relation to the return made to the Adjutant General's office of the State, on the subject of credits on the draft. The matter being referred to Adjutant General Russell, he at once proceeded to gather and arrange the returns necessary for reply.—This reply embraces an account of the reenlistments in the veteran regiments of Pennsylvania infantry, cavalry and artillery, as such enlistments were credited to the different sub-districts throughout the Commonwealth. The object to be established by this information is to compare the returns made to the State authority with those of the War Department, in order that the credits may be correctly arranged, and that all possible attempts at fraud or misrepresentation be circumvented and defeated.

The document prepared in the Adjutant General's office reflects the greatest credit on the energy and promptitude of Adjutant General Russell, and the clerical force of his department. It occupies a half roan of closely written foolscap paper, and embraces information connected with the military organization of the State for the past three years. This document, for its extent, importance and intricacy of detail, is the most voluminous that ever issued from the same department in the shape of a correspondence.

Society is a strong solution of books. It draws the virtue out of what is best worth reading, as hot water draws the strength out of tea-leaves.

DANIEL C. BOGGS,
Lt. Com. Co. G, 4th Pa. Cav.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Prisoners at Richmond.

MESSRS EDITORS:—The following extract of a letter from my brother in West Virginia, whose son, Almandus Young, has been in Richmond as a prisoner, confirms the many reports of cruelties inflicted there. Edwin Young and Asa Young, mentioned in the letter, are nephews of mine and my brother who writes. Several of the prisoners taken at the same time, have been furloughed, and returned home after enduring all that human nature could bear, and all that barbarity could inflict.

"Those who have got home are in a very feeble state of health. The extent of suffering that the poor prisoners have endured, is not, and cannot be generally known by the community at large. Almandus was sick and in the hospital a large portion of the time last fall, and until the last of January, when he was sent back to Castle Thunder, but was yet quite feeble. He then gained some strength and was soon sent with the other prisoners, to Belle Island, in that cold weather in the month of February, and was there seventeen days, without shelter or fire, and very thinly clad, with nothing to eat but a very small piece of unsifted, unsalted, half-baked, hard, cold and old corn bread, daily, and occasionally a half pint of broth from old rice, filled with white worms one inch or one and a half inch long; or of old peas or rather pea-shells filled with bugs, in fact so full that the bugs were drank with the broth, or half of the broth turned out to get rid of the swimming bugs; and the remainder drank. The prisoners sank rapidly under this treatment. They then had shelters provided, and were allowed a little fire.—Edwin Young, happened to be assigned to a tent occupied by prisoners from our army, and drew a share of provisions sent over by some benevolent society, and was thus rendered more comfortable. His health was much better than Asa's, and Asa was sicker than Almandus.

We know certainly that nineteen of the Militia had died previous to the twentieth of April, and we fear that more than that number have died since. They were all out of money. There was a large amount of money sent from here to Richmond for them, of which they never received but about one tenth."

From the above extract, it would seem that of the sixty persons captured by the guerrillas, and taken to Richmond, about two thirds were so starved and maltreated that they died, and the rest "are in a very feeble state of health." These men's only military offence was, that they drilled as militia every Saturday, in their own neighborhood, on French Creek, West Virginia. They were mostly young married men. The guerrillas captured them while drilling, and hurried them to Richmond.

LOYAL YOUNG.

The following is a copy of a letter written by Lt. Daniel Boggs, Com. Co. G, 4th Pa. Cav., to his brother Thos. W. Boggs, Esq. of Evansburg.

CAMP OF 4TH PENNA. CAVALRY,

on James river six miles below Harrison's Landing, June 27, 1864.

DEAR BROTHER:—Through the Providence of God, I am privileged to write you a few lines on this, the only remaining piece of paper I have, and in the first place I will have to tell you of the death of your townsman, Hugh E' Cormick, who was killed on Friday, the 24th instant, at St. Mary's Church. Our division was sent to guard the road while the wagon train was passing from White House to this place. We had a train of eight miles to bring through.

While we were some six or eight miles separated from the other division, we were attacked by five times our number and the result was that the 2d division (General Gregg's) were badly whipped for the first time; it is a sight I don't wish often to see. The leading cause of defeat, I suppose, was that Gen. Gregg's dispatches to Gen. Sheridan, were captured by the enemy; exposing both our position and our strength, giving the enemy all the knowledge they required to make a successful attack suddenly upon our exposed lines; and the consequence was, they did it by advancing suddenly upon our centre, where the 4th Pa. Cavalry were stationed, as well as both right and left flanks occupied by other regiments of our brigade.

Our company lost four, Corp. M'Namara and private M'Cormick, killed; privates William Phelps and John Caldwell of Allegheny city, missing.

On the 11th inst. at Travillion Station, Va. Central R. R., we lost of our company, Jacob Wolford, killed; Hugh Hamilton, Derigan and Bogue, wounded.

I would not do justice to the men of your county who came to our company, if I did not say they were all that was necessary for soldiers to be. They came to us in the midst of a vigorous campaign; on the day they came we were in range of the enemies guns, and on each occasion since that time, they have done their duty bravely; at Travillion Station we were behind a rail fence. We were ordered when the bugle would sound, to tear down the fence and charge a concealed enemy over an open field; the charge was made in front of a galling fire, but it was done successfully. We drove the rebels first from the buildings and from there to the R. R. I will not write any more at present.

Your Brother,
DANIEL C. BOGGS,
Lt. Com. Co. G, 4th Pa. Cav.

CITY POINT, VA., June 19, 1864.

Editors of Butler Papers:

Please announce the death of private David Studebaker, of Co. E, 100 Regt. Pa. Vet. Vols., who fell overboard and was drowned in the Pamunkey river, five miles below the White House Landing, on the morning of the 15th of June. He was not with his company, but was detailed as a nurse at 9th Corps Hospital, and was with the Hospital moving to the new base of operations, at the time of the accident. He was loved by all his comrades, and when the sad news reaches them, they will mourn the loss of a true soldier, and dear companion, and will sympathize with those who have lost a noble son, and a loving brother.

The deceased was 30 years of age, a farmer previous to joining the army, which was at the commencement of the war, and a resident of Worth township, Butler county, Pa. He had re-enlisted last December. Respectfully,

J. C. STEVENSON,

Co. E, 100 Reg. P. V. V.

P. S.—Lieut. Col. W. W. Dawson, Sergt. David Book, and Private David Brackenridge, of the 100 Pa. Regt., have just arrived from the front, wounded; Col. Dawson, severely; Brackenridge, above left eye.

J. C. S.

The War Must Stop.

Democratic sentiment is moulding to this form, and will soon be openly proclaimed. The next step will be the adoption of the plan dictated by the *Richmond Examiner* to procure the defeat of Grant's armies, the depreciation of our currency, and the paralyzing of all our efforts. This is a plain statement of the case as it now stands, and is supported by the course of the leading Democratic journals of the country. Every measure of the Administration is bitterly denounced; the raising of troops under every call is openly discouraged upon the plea that the war is being carried on for no other purpose than the freeing of the negroes; the rebellion is sympathized with; traitors are popularized because of their treason, and the people are appealed to rise in opposition to the Government in case it attempts the punishment of traitors. The latest evidence upon this subject is furnished by the proceedings of the recent Kentucky State Convention. The resolutions recommend "an immediate armistice, and a national convention for the adjustment of our difficulties." The intention of this can only be to throw our military operations into confusion with a view to advancing the interests of the rebellion. The rebels have time and again indignantly refused to enter into any convention with us, except on the basis of a final separation, declaring that if a blank sheet of paper were tendered them upon which to write their own terms, they would sign it. Over and over again have Northern peace demagogues been snubbed by their "erring brethren," but to no purpose—they will not be taught by experience.

The Kentucky resolutions further say: "The party in power have deluded the people into the granting of men and money to their unrestricted control, for the pretended purpose of preserving the Government, which they have used, and are still using, for the base end of overthrowing State institutions, and advancing mere party interest, and establishing themselves in permanent and despotic power."

Here we have an appeal to the people to grant neither men nor money to the government to aid in suppressing the rebellion. If this appeal is listened to and obeyed, the war must inevitably stop—the very purpose that the Democrats have in view. With this end gained what follows will be dictated by the rebels and their Democratic allies.

It is true that Democrats some times say that they desire the suppression of the rebellion; but this is merely lip service. At the same time they denounce every measure, discourage every effort of the Administration, and openly declare their sympathy with those of the leaders whom they know to be in collusion with the rebels. Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, in a letter of thanks to Gov. Morton, of Indiana, for assistance rendered during Morgan's recent raid says: "The appearance of Vallandigham in Ohio simultaneously with Morgan's raid into Kentucky, fully confirms the matter made known to me through Gen. Lindsey, by you." It is impossible for any loyal man to have a particle of sympathy with Vallandigham.

The most observable feature of the Democratic policy is the failure to suggest measures more just, feasible and efficient for the suppression of the rebellion, than those of Mr. Lincoln which they so bitterly denounce. Were they really sincere in their professed desire to see the destruction of treason and the dispersion of its hosts, they would hesitate in the denunciation of Mr. Lincoln unless they were able to indicate what course it would be better for him to adopt. The rebellion is a positive fact, and it can only be conquered by positive, determined means—negatives cannot accomplish the purpose.

Whatever may be said of Mr. Lincoln's measures, the fact that they are the best necessities of the war have suggested is clearly vindicated. It is easy to state a denial, but very difficult at times to support it. A man in a storm at sea will not cast away his plank unless he has a surer and safer means of success within reach. But Democrats, like Sampson, desire to throw down the pillars which support the structure, that perfect ruin may follow.—*Pitts. Com.*

ONE THING CLEAR.—It is clear that as Gen. Grant is sustained by the Government and the people, so will the future be. There is not ground for a single doubt that if he is backed up he will defeat the rebels, and defeat now they confess would be fatal. The blows that he has been dealing for the last six weeks kept up, will inevitably beat the breach out of the rebellion. To end the war at the earliest moment, let us sustain Grant.

The Fugitive Slave Law.

The Senate on Thursday passed the act repealing the Fugitive Slave laws of 1793 and 1850, by a vote of 22 to 12. We give here the Yeas and Nays:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Dixon, Foot, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Hicks, Howard, Howe, Lane (Ind.), Lane (Kansas), Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson.

NAYS.—Messrs. Buckalew, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougal, Powell, Riddle, Saulsbury, Van Winkle and Willey.

It sounds oddly in the year 1864 to read the names of two Pennsylvania Senators in the list of twelve nays on the question of repealing the Fugitive Slave law; but such is the humiliation of our great Commonwealth to-day, and such has almost ever been her fate. Pennsylvania has furnished nearly two hundred thousand men to defend our sacred Nationality against the assaults of Treason and Slavery, and full twenty-five thousand of that number fell untimely and often nameless graves,—heroic sacrifices to the crowning crime of human bondage and its endless train of evils; add when an enlightened progress, dictated alike by humanity and National necessity, seeks to blot from our statute books the blistering evidence of our National abasement to Slavery. Pennsylvania records a solid vote against it in the first legislative tribunal of the land. Fortunately the bill has passed and is now a law, despite the shame of our State.

With Senator Buckalew we have nothing to do. He has disappointed no one—he has sacrificed no convictions; violated no pledges; falsified no record. He was chosen by a legislature in sympathy with his views, and he has simply been consistent in error. But Senator Cowan has been faithless to the sentiment that called him to responsible trust, and shamefully violated his own voluntary record. In 1860, when the writer hereof was Chairman of the State Committee, he was compelled to recall several appointments made for this same Edgar Cowan because of the radical abolition principles he advocated. His only theme seemed to be the destruction of Slavery, and the blotting out of the last vestige of its power. In short he was radically in advance of the times—then holding and advocating views so violent that, in the absence of rebellion, they could not be justified either in law or in common sense. Before his election the formal succession of several States was a matter of history, and Slavery was about to report causelessly and wickedly to the terrible arbitrament of the sword. In such a crisis, the supposed fidelity of Mr. Cowan to the government and his known hostility to the fruitful parent of our National discord, made him acceptable to the faithful men of the legislature, and he was clothed with the highest legislative trust. Others might falter before the seductions of power, or the disappointments of small minds, but no one doubted that there would ever be one faithful man in the Senate—Edgar Cowan, of Pennsylvania.

Such were his antecedents—such his pledges—such the circumstances of his election. How faithless he has been, let his record tell. With Saulsbury and Powell and Davis, and every open, insolent sympathizer with treason, he votes habitually from day to day, and shames his loyal friends and degrades his great State by his perfidy. When will Pennsylvania learn to value and cherish Statesmen, rather than political adventurers?—*Franklin Repository.*

CONFIDENCE IN GEN. GRANT.—The more we view this campaign, remarks the *Philadelphia Press*, "the more thoroughly we are convinced of the justice of our faith in Grant; and when we read his assurance to the President, as reported in the newspapers, that he will take Richmond, we do not regard it as an evidence of vanity or presumption, but the confident calculation of a man who has examined the work before him,—a master-rafterman who finds it within his power. We should like him to do it in our way and time. We should be delighted if he could do it dramatically, and take Richmond as he took Vicksburg, on the fourth of July. But still we care little for days and dates, or the pomp and splendor of the event, so that it is finally accomplished. We cherish this opinion the more earnestly because we believe that when Richmond falls the rebellion will be at an end. The rebels seem to desire this, for they make Richmond, as it were, the focus of their power, by drawing around that city all their strength and substance. It is the heart of the Confederacy, and when we take it we shall have taken life itself from the body of this monstrous rebellion."

His power of generalship, says the *N. Y. Times*, which has evidently been more and more developed through Grant's whole career, is one great source of confidence that this difficult campaign will be brought to a victorious conclusion. If Gen. Grant finds the lines of the Chickahominy too strong for assault, as is intimated by our correspondent, he will undoubtedly attack Richmond by some other line, and thus draw Lee from his intrenchments. His campaign against Vicksburg showed how fertile in resources was his mind, and we must not be surprised if various means of attacking Lee, with varying success, are attempted, before the final and successful one. A just cause, a most brave and enduring army, and a general of high military skill and great tenacity of purpose—with these in view, we can afford to wait calmly for the future.

There is a tree near the present quarters of Sherman's army, called the "fatal tree." Eight men were shot, one after another, as soon as they advanced to the fatal tree to take a secure position behind its huge trunk. Seven men were shot when a board was placed there with the word "Dangers" chalked upon it. The rebels shot the guide-board into fragments, and a sergeant unsuspectingly took his place behind the tree. In less than five minutes two minnie balls pierced the sergeant's body, and he fell the eighth martyr beneath the shadow of the tree of death.

A down east editor says that modesty is a quality that highly adorns a woman, but ruins a man.

One Year Ago.

One year ago Pittsburgh was menaced by an overwhelming rebel force, which had crossed the State border, threatening to reduce to ashes the cities of the North. Our city, as a point of great value to the government, by reason of its manufactories, was particularly threatened. At the call of danger, our citizens prepared for defense, and an extensive range of fortifications will long remain to testify their zeal and labors. The state of things then—the rebels aggressive, confident, defiant; the Army of the Potomac outflanked, uncertain and under a cloud—is so fresh in the recollection of the reader that there is no necessity for recalling it. It is only to institute the contrast between it and the present situation. The rebels are nowhere now on the aggressive, but everywhere on the defensive. They nowhere propose or undertake to advance, but are compelled to retreat everywhere. They hold, neither nominally nor really, one-half the territory they then did; and what they do hold is by a tenure so frail that it is liable to be lost almost any day.

On the contrary, nearly the whole of the great reach of country from Pennsylvania to Georgia is now held by the Union forces. Through the whole extent of the great valley from Stanton to Atlanta, runs a line of railway of vast importance to the rebels. For the first time in the war, this and all their principal lines of communication are threatened. Running from the interior of the circumference to the center, these lines have hitherto been secure from menace, and have constituted the main reliance of the rebellion. Today there is not a railroad running to or from Richmond that is not cut. This changes the whole aspect of the case. It is the grand new fact in the situation.—It is the fruit of the present campaign, it is what Grant has been steadily aiming to accomplish, and what Lee has been striving to prevent.

It is not solely in the territory we have wrested from the rebels, or in the advantages of the position we occupy, that we find the results of the year. We have found a leader, whom not only our armies but the nation has learned to trust, and the rebels to fear. Our armies are stronger now than they ever were, and the determination of the North to put down the rebellion is still stronger. The rebels, confessedly, have gone to the extent of their resources. They own that beaten now, they will be beaten finally. Viewed from whatever standpoint you choose, the situation to-day, compared with what it was one year ago, is not only full of encouragement, but in its very worst features affords certain proof that the North has only to be faithful to itself to win at an early day a complete victory and a permanent peace.—*Pitts. Com.*

THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUR.—To keep the army efficient and prevent the families of the absent suffering ought, says the *N. Y. Post*, to be the sole business of the whole country for the next ninety days. Those who remain at home and do business should give their surplus earnings to the support of soldiers' families. In the country every farmer should see that some soldier's wife and children gets food from him; in the city no citizen should sleep till he has pledged himself to give a weekly sum directly to the family of an absent soldier. Many are already doing this, and have done it for many months past. But it is now the duty of every man who remains at home; it is the only condition on which he can honorably stay at home. Bread and soldiers are what we need now—but for a short space of time—in order to restore peace. The great time of trial has come, and if the men who stay at home do their duty the armies can be kept full without distress to families, and the war can be ended without delay.

THE OBLIGATIONS OF PATRIOTISM.—There are thousands who, though exempt from military duty, are nevertheless under the obligations of patriotism to assist in keeping up our armies. A large portion of this class will, on examination, be found abundantly able to place each man in the ranks. This they should do, in addition to whatever else they may have done, or may propose to do. What nobler or more genuine evidence of patriotism has there been, than the certificate that you have placed a soldier in the ranks in the hour of the country's great need. The Government would do well to give notice that it will keep a roll of honor, whereon any man may have his name inscribed on proof that, being exempt himself, he has placed an accepted soldier in the ranks. The record