Carlisle Herald.

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RHEEM & DUNBAR, Editors and Proprietors. TERMS:—$2,00 in Advance, or $2,50 within the year.

A. L. SPONSLER'S COLUMN

A. L. SPONSLER,

Real Estate Agent, Scrivener, Conveyances Insurance and Claim Agent. Office Main Street Near Centre Square.

FOR SALE

A tract of valuable Timber Land containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES, lying on the South Mountain 3 miles above Mt. Holly, known as *the steam saw mill property*. The tract is most favorably located, easy of access and the timber of the best quality.

For terms &c., apply to A. L. SPONSLER.

Union Pacific Rail Road Company,

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Interest Payable Semi-Annually in Gold,

The subbscriber, having been appointed the Financial Agent for the Company at Carlisle, will receive subscriptions for the above named Bonds, which has been recently advanced to 102 and are at that state regarded the cheapest security in the market.

A. L. SPONSLER,
Office No. 18, West Main St.

VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND FOR SALE

Situate and lying between East Main and Pomfret Streets extended, in the Borough of Carlisle and containing about four acres.

This is one of the most desirable Lots in the town and could be used for a variety of purposes—besides its capability of being advantageously divided into desirable building Lots—having a front on each of the above named streets, it would be a most excellent location for some manufacturing business. The Gas and Water pipes are already laid just in front of the Lot. Apply to

A. L. SPONSLER,
Real Estate Agt.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with a commodious Back Building, occupied as a Store, and private residence, situated on West Main Street Carlisle, near the corner of West. This property contains all the modern improvements. The lot being 30 feet in front, and 240 in depth with a Stable and Carriage House on the alley in the rear. The buildings are all now and in good condition, and the location is a most desirable one for business. Enquire of

A. L. SPONSLER.

28aug 68.

FOR SALE.

Two new TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSES, situated on East Street, a short distance South of the Railroad Bridge. These buildings have been lately erected and are in excellent order, having water introduced, with other convenient improvements. Apply to

A. L. SPONSLER.

28aug 68.

FOR SALE.

A commodious TWO-STORY BRICK PRIVATE RESIDENCE, with a Two-Story Brick Back Building and frame Wash House attached, situate on West Louther Street, near the corner of Pitt, in the Borough of Carlisle. The lot contains 20 feet in front and 120 in depth, the house contains seven rooms and a kitchen, and has been but recently built. The owner being desirous of removing from Carlisle, the property will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. Enquire of

A. L. SPONSLER

28aug 68.

VALUABLE GRIST MILL AND FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

Situated on the Conodoguinet Creek, 6 miles East of Carlisle, and 2 miles North of New Kingston, in one of the most fertile and productive parts of the county. The Mill is built of Brick and Stone, has been recently repaired and is in excellent condition, containing four run of stone, and has one of the best water powers on the creek, with a Saw Mill attached.

The farm contains 50 ACRES of excellent land, with a large Two-Story

MANSION HOUSE,

BANK BARN, FRAME TENANT HOUSE and other outbuildings thereon erected. The land is in a high state of cultivation and under good fence, and has an excellent apple orchard, besides other fruit.

The Mill with the water power and 1 or 2 acres of land, embracing the tenant house, will be disposed of separate from the farm should the purchaser desire it.

For terms and particulars apply to

A. L. SPONSLER,
Real Estate Agent.

28aug 68.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A Double 2 Story Brick House with Frame kitchen attached, suitable for occupancy of two families, or as a Store Room and Dwelling, situated on

PENN STREET, CARLISLE,

will be disposed of on favorable terms.

12june 68.

Also a commodious Two Story Brick Dwelling House, with Brick Back Building, situated on East Main Street, Carlisle.

12june 68.

Also a valuable building lot, situated on the South East corner of West and Pomfret Streets, fronting 60 feet on Pomfret, and 240 feet on West Street. This is one of the most desirable building lots in the borough.

12june 68.

Also a Three Story Dwelling House, built of Brick and Frame, containing 8 rooms and kitchen, with all the modern improvements, with stable and carriage house in the rear, situated on a lot of ground on West Louther Street, Carlisle, containing 62 feet in front and 240 feet in depth, a very desirable residence.

A. L. SPONSLER,
Real Estate Agent.

12june 68.

THE FARMER'S BANK, OF CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA,

Recently organized, has been opened, for transaction of a general banking business, in the corner room of R. Given's new building, on the North West corner of High street and the Centre Square.

The Directors those by liberal and careful management to make this a popular institution, and a safe depository for all who may favor the bank with their accounts.

Deposits received and paid back on demand, Interest allowed on special deposits, Gold, Silver, Treasury Notes and Government Bonds, bought and sold.

Collections made on all accessible points in the country. Discount day, Tuesday. Banking hours from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

J. C. HOFFER, *Cashier.*

DIRECTORS.

R. Given, President, Wm. H. Miller,
Thomas Paxton, David Heikes,
John W. Craighead, A. J. Herman,
27mar 68-tf Abraham Witmer.

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, AUGUST 3d, 1868.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: At 2.50, 5.25, and 8.10, A. M., and 12.20, noon, 2.05 and 9.35, P. M. connecting with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Rail Road, and arriving at New York at 5.00, 10.00 and 11.45 A. M., and 3.50, 6.55, and 9.50, P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying the 2.50, A. M. and 9.35 P. M. Trains without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia, at 8.10, A. M., and 2.05, and 4.10, P. M., stopping at Lebanon and Principal Way Stations; the 4.10, P. M. train making connections for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn via Schuylkill, and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg 3.30, P. M.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00, A. M., 12.00, Noon and 5.00 and 8.00 P. M.; Philadelphia at 8.15 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Sleeping cars accompaning the 9.00, A. M. and 5.00, and 8.00 P. M. trains from New York, without change.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia 7.30, A. M., connecting with similar train on East Pennsylvania Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.30, P. M., stopping at all Stations; Pottsville at 7.00, and 8.45 A. M. and 2.45, P. M., Shamokin 5.25 and 11.20 A. M. Ashland 7.00 A. M. 12.43 Noon and 1.55 P. M.; Tamaqua at 8.30, A. M. 2.15 and 4.30 P. M.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rail Road at 7.10 A. M. for Harrisburg, and 11.30 A. M. for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train: Leaves Reading, at 7.30, A. M., returning, from Philadelphia at 5.15 P. M.

Pottstown Accommodation Train: Leaves Pottstown at 6.45, A. M. returning leaves Philadelphia 4.30, P. M.

Columbia Rail Road Trains leave Reading 7.00, A. M., and 5.15, P. M. for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 A. M. and 6.00 P. M. Returning: Leave Skippack at 9.10 A. M., and 1.25 P. M., connecting with similar trains on Reading Rail Road.

On Sundays: Leave New York at 8.00, P. M. Philadelphia 8.00, A. M., and 3.15, P. M., the 8.00 A. M. Train running only to Reading; Pottsville 8.00, A. M., Harrisburg 9.20 A. M. and 4.10 and 9.35, P. M., and Reading at 7.10, 9.55 and 7.15 A. M. for Harrisburg, at 7.05 A. M. and 11.40, P. M. for New York and 4.25 P. M. for Philadelphia.

Computation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates. Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
Gen Sup't.

14aug 68.

LOOK OUT DRY GOODS MEN:

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have just returned from the East with my Spring Stock, and as usual, I am selling Goods a little cheaper than any other Dry Goods House in town. I do not think it necessary to occupy a column of newspaper to keep up my reputation for selling cheap Goods, nor do I wish to resort to clap trap to gull the public. All I ask of them is to call and examine for themselves, and if not satisfied with the prices, not to buy. Remember the stand No. 32 North Hanover street, next door to Dr. Kieffer's, and Miller & Bowers Hardware Store.

WM. A. MILES.

P. S. I will say nothing about my third and fourth grand openings.

9april-67.

GET the best Photographs at Lochman's Premium Photograph Gallery Main Street, Carlisle Pa.

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DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS

AT

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES

AT

W. C. SAWYER & Co's

We have just reduced the prices of our immense stock of

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS &c.

DRESS GOODS such as

Hernani's, Crape Montz,
Grenadines, Silk and Worster,
Florentines, Maltese Cloths,
Chenne, Mohair and Empress Summer Poplins

also a full line of

ORGANDY LAWNS,

Figured, Plain and Plaid at greatly reduced prices.

Our stock has the advantage of as fine assortment of all kinds of Goods as can be obtained in the early part of the season

Call and examine the fine assortment and reduced prices.

WHITE GOODS

in endless variety among which can be found

Swiss Muslins in Plain, Plaid and Striped,
Nainsooks, every grade and style
Jaconets in Hard and Soft finish,
Victoria and Bishop Lawns,
Mull and French Muslins,
French Needle Work and
Hamburg Embroideries, very low.

SUMMER CASSIMERES,

Cloths and Vestings.

Elegant styles and qualities at prices that defy competition. Suits made to order by the best workmen in the town.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!

Brussels, Three Ply,
Ingrain,
Home-made and
Hemps, without regard to profit,
Oil Cloths in 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4 all qualities,
Rugs,
Mats,
Shades,
Mattings and
Looking Glasses.

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

NOTIONS &c., &c.

We present to our customers rare chances for bargains and would say to all, call and examine our large and varied stock of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

and compare our price list.

Please remember the old stand

UNDER HANNON'S HOTEL,

EAST MAIN STREET,

All who wish cheap DRY GOODS,
All who wish cheap HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
All who wish a full stock of SEASONABLE GOODS,
and at Reduced Prices, call at

W. C. SAWYER & CO'S.

EAST MAIN STREET.

24jul'68.

HOOFLAND'S BITTERS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

AND

Hoofland's German Tonic.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Great Remedies for all Diseases

OF THE

LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Hoofland's German Bitters

Is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are medicinally termed, *Extracts*) of Roots, Herbs and Barks, making a preparation, highly concentrated, and entirely *free from Alcoholic admixture of any kind.*

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC,

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz Rum*, Orange, etc., making one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic admixture, will use

Hoofland's German Bitters.

In cases of nervous depression, when some alcoholic stimulus is necessary,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

should be used

The Bitters or the Tonic are both equally good, and contain the same medicinal virtues.

The stomach, from a variety of causes, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, etc., is very apt to become deranged. The result is, that the patient suffers from Nervous Debility, have its functions of which is, that the several or more of the following diseases:

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

These remedies will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Chronic Diarrhœa, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or Intestines.

DEBILITY,

Resulting from any Cause whatever; PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, induced by Severe Labor, Hardships, Exposure, Fevers, etc.

There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases. A tone and vigor is imparted to the whole System; the Appetite is strengthened, food is enjoyed, the stomach digests promptly, the blood is purified, the complexion becomes fair, the skin sound and healthy, the yellow tinge is eradicated from the eyes, a bloom is given to the cheeks, and the weak and nervous invalid becomes a strong and healthy being.

Persons Advanced in Life,

And feeling the hand of time weighing heavily upon them, with all its attendant ills, will find in the use of this BITTERS, or the TONIC, an elixir that will instil new life into their veins, restore in a measure the energy and ardor of more youthful days, build up their shrunken forms, and give health and happiness to their remaining years.

NOTICE.

It is a well-established fact that fully one-half of the female portion of our population are seldom in the enjoyment of good health; or, to use their own expressions, "never feel well." They are languid, devoid of all energy, extremely nervous, and have no appetite.

To this class of persons the BITTERS, or the TONIC, is especially recommended.

WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of MARASMUS, without fail.

Thousands of certificates have accumulated in the hands of the proprietor, but space will allow of the publication of but a few. Those, it will be observed, are men of note and of such standing that they must be believed.

TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes: Philadelphia, March 16, 1867.

"I find Hoofland's German Bitters' is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and a source of debility, and of great benefit in cases of debility, and want of nervous action in the system.

Yours truly,

GEO. W. WOODWARD."

Hon. James Thompson.

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia, April 23, 1866.

"I consider 'Hoofland's German Bitters' a *valuable medicine* in cases of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it.

Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON."

From Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, D.D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Dr. Jackson—Dear Sir: I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicine, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters', I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, *for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation.* In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates St.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall.

Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic, to all who are suffering from general debility or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver. Yours truly,

E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

CHARLES M. EVANS,
German Druggist, Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & Co.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICES.

Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle	$1 00
" " " half dozen	5 00
Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart bottles,	1 50
per bottle, or a half dozen for	7 50

☞ Do not forget to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

MAJ. GEN. J. F. HARTRANFT.

Our candidate for Auditor General is too well-known to require at this late day any extended newspaper mention. The name of Gen. Hartranft is familiar to the country, and in Pennsylvania it has long since become a household word. As a slight recognition of his service during the rebellion he was elected in 1865 by his fellow-citizens Auditor General of the State, a position of great responsibility and one requiring the exercise of a methodical mind, like that possessed by Gen. Hartranft. Having served the public in a civil capacity as faithfully and fearlessly as he served his country on the field of battle, his fellow-citizens have the second time placed him in nomination for this high and responsible position.

In 1865 there was issued from this office a small pamphlet containing a brief record of the public services of Gen. Hartranft. The facts therein set forth constitute a correct biographical sketch of our candidate, and we here reproduce them, abridged, in order that our citizens may the more easily keep green in their memories the services of one of Pennsylvania's favorite sons.

Major General John Frederick Hartranft is a native of New Hanover township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and was born December 16, 1830. He graduated at Union College, at Schenectady, New York, in 1853, and was employed as a civil engineer for some time. He assisted in running the line of Mauch Chunk and White Haven Railroad, which has since been constructed, and had charge of the working party who surveyed the route of the proposed railroad from Chestnut Hill to Doylestown or New Hope.

In 1854, Sheriff Boyer, of Montgomery county, secured his services as Deputy, and he continued in the Sheriff's office in that capacity during the remainder of Mr. Boyer's term of office, and the whole of that of Sheriff Rudy, who was elected in 1855, and continued till 1858. In this position he became acquainted with the people of his native county and acquired a general reputation among all who met him as a prompt, careful and efficient business man.

Having pursued the study of the law the necessary length of time he was admitted to practice at the bar of Montgomery county in the fall of 1860.

He was elected Colonel of the First Regiment of Montgomery County Militia in 1859, having previously been Lieutenant and Captain.

The call to arms in April, 1861, when, after Sumpter was fired upon, President Lincoln issued his first appeal to the heroism and devotion of the people, found Colonel Hartranft a Democrat, attached to the political principles in which he had been reared. But it found him none the less a *patriot*. From the day in which he took up arms in defence of his country, he laid aside all ideas and theories of partizanship and became alone a heroic soldier, striving always to do his duty, wherever and whenever that might call him to action.

He lost no time in tendering the services of his militia regiment to Gov. Curtin, having visited Harrisburg for that purpose on Tuesday the 16th of April. It was promptly accepted, and became the Fourth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Rendezvousing at Harrisburg on the 20th, it was speedily armed, equipped, and sent forward to Perryville, in Maryland, thence to Annapolis, and finally to Washington.

The term of service of his regiment had expired, and it was on the homeward march when the Battle of Bull Run took place. The forward movement of our army to meet the rebels in that first grand encounter attracted Hartranft's attention and he determined not to be left behind when, for the first time, his country needed his services in actual battle. He offered himself to Gen. McDowell to serve in any capacity in the approaching struggle where he could be useful. The General remarked that it was scarcely "regular" to do so, but that his appreciation of Col. Hartranft's noble conduct was so high that he would assign him to duty on the Staff of Col. Franklin, who commanded the brigade to which the 4th Regiment had been attached. Col. Franklin, in his report, spoke of his services with warm words of commendation, and General McDowell expressed regret afterwards that he had not done justice to his valuable exertions by especially mentioning him in his official report of the battle.

General Cameron, then Secretary of War, also referred with high encomiums to his conduct on this occasion, and it formed a gallant commencement for a grand career.

Colonel Hartranft had no intention of retiring from the service at the close of the three months' campaign. A week before the battle of Bull Run he had applied to, and obtained permission from the War Department to recruit a three years' regiment He lost no time in commencing its organization, Gov. Curtin, having added his authority to do so, and on the 16th of November he mustered into service at Harrisburg, with Hartranft as Colonel and the Fifty-First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

This regiment was assigned to Burnside's Army, which was then organizing at Annapolis for service on the coast of North Carolina. It became a part of Reno's brigade, and participated in the whole of Burnside's campaign. The expedition left Annapolis early in January, 1862, and on the 10th of the following month Col. Hartranft led his men up through a swamp which the rebels had supposed impassable, to storm the rebels work on Roanoke Island. The rebels were nearly all captured, and the effects of so signal a success, in the initial contest of the campaign, were excellent.

The rebel fortifications at Newburn were attacked and carried on the 18th of March, and here again Col. Hartranft bore a conspicuous part. The contest was a severe one, and loss on both sides serious. The army of Burnside remained at Newburn until the conclusion of McClellan's disastrous campaign on the Peninsula, when a large portion of it was shipped to Newport News, to join the Army of the Potomac.

Early in August the force at Newport News was transferred by transports to Acquia Creek, and thence by railroad to Fredericksburg, where Reno's Division arrived on the 4th of that month. Here they joined the army under Pope, and thence participated in all the battles and skirmishes of his unfortunate campaign. The service during the three weeks of his command, was arduous in the extreme. From Fredericksburg to the old battle ground of Bull Run, the movement was almost a continuous struggle, and when the second battle on that renowned locality took place, Colonel Hartranft found himself posted on almost the same ground that he had fought upon in July of the preceding year. His regiment was posted on the left of the Centerville road, protecting Graham's battery, till the retreat commenced. When the brigade left the field it was divided, one regiment only marching with General Ferrero, while the other two were ordered by another road under command of Col. Hartranft. On this, as on the former occasion, when everything was confusion, and all around was excited and alarmed, Colonel Hartranft remained cool, collected, and self-reliant. In this action his regiment lost eight killed and wounded, and thirteen missing.

Again at Chantilly Hartranft met the enemy, and again added new laurels to his fame. But these struggles did not overcome the enemy. Tired, foot-sore, and exhausted as our men were, they took up the line of march once more, on the 7th of September, and joined the march of the Grand Army, again under McClellan, up through Maryland, to South Mountain, and Antietam. The engagement at South Mountain, though apparently but a prelude to the greater contest at Antietam, was distinct in its character. It was fought on Sunday, September 14th, and its result transferred the grand battle from the little mountain pass to the banks of the stream beyond.

Col. Hartranft commanded his regiment as usual, leading it to the attack up the side of the mountain with his accustomed bravery. That night our men occupied the important position they had carried, sleeping on the summit of the hill, whence the ground sloped away to the valley of the Antietam.

Two days occupied in short movements, and the morning of Wednesday, September 17th, found our army confronting the rebel host. Soon the intrepid Hooker, on the right, was engaged. On the left Burnside waited orders till nearly noon and then was directed to storm the enemy's position on the opposite bank of the stream, crossing his men over the narrow stone bridge that spanned the creek in his front. The position occupied by the rebels was one of wonderful natural strength. The road on the East bank wound up near the stream for some distance before reaching the bridge, and troops marching on it at this point were exposed to a terrible flank fire. On crossing the bridge it met an abrupt steep bank, and deflected, nearly at right angles, up and down the West bank. The bridge was therefore entirely commanded by the rebels. They had had ample time for preparation, and their artillery was posted to sweep the causeway from end to end, while the riflemen, screened from view behind trees and rocks, or in well prepared rifle pits, waited the attack, to open a most destructive fire. Thus posted were the enemy.

But the orders came to "Take the Bridge." At about 11 o'clock Burnside ordered an attack. First two regiments essayed to cross this bridge of death. They struggled forward a little distance, terribly cut up by the fire in flank, paused, staggered, and came back. It seemed impossible that mortal men could cross by so terrible a path and live. Again the attempt was made by fresh troops, and again they were repulsed by the terrible fire.

Still the bridge must be taken.

Then General Ferrero rode up to Hartranft, who lay with his regiment behind a knoll a short distance from the stream, and said to him; "General Burnside directs you to take your regiment and cross the bridge." Hartranft never questioned the orders of his superiors. It was his rule always to obey. Amid the cheers of his own men, and the shouts of all those who witnessed the attempt, he led forward his regiment alone, and unsupported. Avoiding the unsheltered road below the bridge they reached the wing walls of the structure, and lay a few moments skirmishing, holding the ground thus gained. A regiment was hurried up to support them, but the situation was a terrible one. On all sides men and officers were falling. Capt. Bolton, of Hartranft's regiment, was shot through the cheeks. Two other officers was killed. Hartranft led his men to the charge, and they dashed gallantly into the storm of leaden hail. Lieut. Col. Bell fell mortally wounded, the little stream of heroes were fearfully thinned as they struggled forward, but by words and example Hartranft urged them on and The Bridge was Carried.

That night, as his men lay on the ground they had won, Hartranft went through the regiment and took the names of all those who had followed him through the terrible path across the bridge. Of five hundred who were in the ranks in the morning, scarcely two hundred were on the hill that night. Most of that fearful deficiency were killed and wounded.

At Fredericksburg when Burnside made his bold and nobly conceived, but disastrous attack in December, Col. Hartranft once more led his regiment into battle.

That there was no child's play where he fought at Fredericksburg, will be testified by the survivors of that terrible fight. Hartranft's regiment alone lost twelve killed, and seventy-four wounded. Among the former was Capt. Bell of Company B. from Easton, Pa.

The regiment left Newport News on the 26th of March, and were conveyed by transport to Baltimore. Thence the railroad arteries of our gigantic system carried them to Cincinnati, where they crossed the Ohio and entered on a brief campaign in central Kentucky. In April General Ferrero was relieved of his command of the brigade, and the commander of the Division being absent, Col. Hartranft succeeded to the charge of that until June, when Ferrero returned.

Early in June the Corps once more set out to "travel on its muscle."

The Corps left Kentucky by railroad to Cairo, and thence passed down the Mississippi on steamers to Sherman's Landing opposite Vicksburg, where they landed on the 14th of June. In a day or two they went up the Yazoo river, to Haines' Bluff, and thence across country, operating principally in the rear of Vicksburg to cover Grant's siege. The campaign was brief but very severe. The marches were frightful. Amid these severities Col. Hartranft was prostrated by a sun-stroke, as were many of the men. But he remained on duty, having for about a week the command of the brigade. On the Fourth of July, after the glorious consummation of Grant's operations, the surrender of Pemberton and his garrison, the movement against Johnson at Jackson commenced, and on the 10th skirmishing began between the forces. Hartranft had been riding in an ambulance on the march, but when the first shots of the action were fired, he mounted his horse and took command as usual, though really unfit to be anywhere but in the hospital. His men remarked, as he exposed himself to the shot and shell that were flying, that he seemed determined to lose "the little life there was in him."

Jackson was captured after eight day's operations, and the campaign in Mississippi was at an end.

On the 9th of August the Corps left Vicksburg for Cario and came by railroad from that city to Cincinnati. At that city Col. Hartranft, still very much prostrated by his attack in Mississippi, received a sick leave and returned to his home in Norristown, to recover his shattered energies.

Having partially recovered, he left again for the field of action in October, and on the 16th of November, found his regiment at Lenoir, in Tennessee, where they were just about being attacked by Longstreet.

The arrival of their beloved Colonel at Lenoir was hailed with delight by his men, for they desired his cool head and undaunted heart to lead them in battle. He at once, in the absence of senior officers, took command of the Division, and led it during the whole of the battles constituting the defence of Knoxville.

Burnside knew the staunch qualities of the Lieutenant he had to support him in keeping Longstreet at bay. The skirmish at Lenoir commenced the campaign. Hartranft was ordered to move forward to Campbell's Station, and hold the roads which cross there. He marched promptly in the night with his Division, and some artillery and cavalry, and occupied the important strategic point. Other troops were hurried up to his support, and at nine o'clock in the morning the action commenced, continuing for two hours, at the end of which time the discomfited rebels retired with terrible loss. Hartranft during the engagement had four brigades under him. It was a battle fought against terrible odds, for the Union army numbered only six thousand men, while Longstreet had at least three times that number. Hartranft's own Division contained, only about twelve hundred men.

Burnside's only effort was to hold out and save Knoxville, till reinforcements could reach him.

At length, however, about the 7th of December, Longstreet gave up the siege and withdrew. Entirely baffled by Burnside, and fearful of being cut off by Sherman, who was marching from Chattanooga, he retreated in haste, abandoning the coveted prize of Knoxville, and the control of its great line of railroad.

The country never needed men worse than she did in the great campaigns of 1864, and in the winter previous the Government with admirable judgment and forethought, began to make preparations for the contingency by offering inducements to the three years' regiments, whose time would expire in the summer and fall, to re-enlist for another term.

Many regiments did so, and among them Col. Hartranft's Fifty-First P. V., which since the siege of Knoxville had been stationed in the vicinity, principally at Blains' cross roads. Here, on the 4th of January, they were mustered and all but a few men agreed to re-enlist. The "veterans" received their usual furlough, and the regiment was ordered home to recruit.

The furlough having expired Col. Hartranft's regiment rendezvoused at Harrisburg, on the 10th of March, and remained at Camp Curtin, under charge of Lieut. Colonel Schall, till the 19th, when they were sent forwad to Annapolis. Here the soldiers of Burnside's command were once more assembling to embark, as was supposed, on some new expedition to the South.

Col. Hartranft was made Acting Brigadier General and placed in command of the post. The remainder of March and most of April was spent in organizing, drilling, and disciplining the new men, embracing not only the new organizations, but the recruits in the old ones.

Soon after, Col. Hartranft received his long merited promotion as Brigadier of Volunteers. He fairly earned it at Antietam, and nothing but his modest determination not to urge his own claims, had prevented him from receiving it long before. He was placed in command of the First Brigade, Third Division, Ninth Army Corps, consisting of six regiments—the 2d and 8th Michigan and 51st Penna., all veteran regiments, and the 17th Michigan, 109th N. Y., and 27th Michigan. His commission as Brigadier dated from May 12th, 1864.

On the 23d of April, Burnside's force moved from Annapolis, marching across the country to Washington and Alexandria, where they encamped on the 25th. They became a portion of Grant's army, actually in the field, about the 29th.

With Hartranft, active operations began on the 4th of March, when he broke camp near Warrenton Junction, and took up the line of march, crossing the Rappahannock and encamping a mile beyond. The following day he crossed the Rapidan at Germania Ford, and hurried forward with the rest of Burnside's forces to the support of the troops who had been all day engaged at the Wilderness.

The next day—Friday, May 6th—a movement was made toward the left, and Hartranft's brigade was place on the left of the 5th Corps. Farther still to the left was the 2d Corps Here the enemy was soon encountered, and Burnside ordered Hartranft to carry the enemy's works in his front. They were very strong, and the rebels were in force. The advance was made at 10 o'clock, in fine style, and the works was carried and held for a moment, but a sudden panic seized the left of the line, and the whole of the brigade fell back.

On the 9th, Hartranft was again on the move with his Corps. On the 12th, at daylight, our troops advanced beyond the river Ny, and here ensued a desperate engagement in the course of the day. The enemy opened on our troops with artillery, but two guns of Captain Twitchell's battery soon silenced them. Pushing resolutely forward, the enemy continually gave away, and Hartranft won two small hills where they had attempted to stand. At two o'clock orders were given to attack, and our troops moved gallantly forward. There ensued a most desperate hand to hand fight.

The 1st of June found our troops near Cold Harbor, and on that and on the 2d there was severe skirmishing with the enemy. On the following day Hartranft withdrew toward the left, and formed line near Bethesda Church, and once more engaged the enemy. Agreeably to orders, he assaulted the enemy in his front and retook a line which had been lost by our army the preceding evening. The enemy fled precipitately from their position, and Hartranft's men occupied the rifle-pits. In the movement Lieut.-Colonel Schall, of the 51st P. V., was killed.

The successive movements by the left flank brought the brigade of Hartranft across the Chickahominy on the 14th of June, and on the 15th the James was also crossed. On the 17th and 18th his command engaged the enemy with severe loss, the contest on the latter day being at the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad. At both places Gen. Hartranft exposed himself with his usual gallantry.

In the unfortunate action at Petersburg, on the 30th of July, after the explosion of the mine, Hartranft again took part. Four regimental officers of the 1st brigade were seriously, and one mortally wounded, and Captain Shorkley, of Hartranft's staff, lost his right hand. Two orderlies in attendance upon the General were killed.

During the movements upon the Weldon Railroad by General Grant, on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of August, Gen. Hartranft commanded his brigade, and did good service in the three days' fighting there. Major Belcher, of the 8th Michigan, was killed, and Major Hart, of the 51st Penna. was three times wounded in the engagement. The brigade lost fifteen killed, seventy-nine wounded, and twenty-three missing.

In the engagement near Poplar Springs Church, commencing on the 30th of September, and ending on the 8th of the following month, General Hartranft had command of the 2d brigade, instead of the 1st, and participated.

At Hatcher's Run, on the 27th and 28th of October, Gen Hartranft commanded the 1st brigade of the 1st Division, 9th Corps, which contained several of the old regiment previously under him in the 3d Division.

Late in March, 1865, the nation was waiting patiently for news of the surrender or capture of Richmond, when it was startled by the report that Lee had assumed the offensive, and had boldly attacked our lines. A few hours later, and the report was confirmed, but with the cheering and encouraging addition, that our troops had most brilliantly repulsed the attack, in one of the hardest engagements, for its duration, of the war; that this magnificent feat had been performed by a Division composed of new regiments, only recently recruited from Pennsylvania, but disciplined, trained, and led by a Pennsylvania General, now, for his skill and courage named "THE HERO OF FORT STEADMAN."

General Hartranft, at this time was in command of the 3d Division of the 9th Corps. It was composed, as just stated, of Pennsylvania regiments, raised for one year, and just sent into the field. To organize and discipline them no better man could have been selected than Hartranft, and his choice for the position was most appropriate and fortunate.

At Fort Steadman, Hartranft won his Brevet of Major General, an honor well deserved. In the final grand assault on Petersburg, when the "Confederacy" of traitors crumbled away at last, like a rotten shell, General Hartranft bore, once more a distinguished part.

Some little question as to who was entitled to the honor of first entering Petersburg, need not be argued here. Hartranft says "I am satisfied that my skirmishers were the first Union troops in the city, and Colonel McCalmont's brigade of Gen. H.'s command] was the first which entered the limits of the city in a body."

General Hartranft and his command saw no more fighting during the campaign. Subsequently, after Lee's surrender Hartranft was especially detailed by President Johnson to take charge of the arrangements for guarding the Military Commission which sat for the trial of the Assassins of the President, and to execute its mandates.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To the Editor of the Philadelphia Press.

—SIR: Every soldier will distinctly remember that fearfully depressing influence the election of Horatio Seymour as Governor of New York had upon the Union Army. The army of the Potomac were then encamped on the Rappahannock, and the gallant Hooker was reorganizing the shattered corps after the first attack upon Fredericksburg opposite. The enemy's camp was full of life and joy, judging from their taunting cheers, firing of cannon and bonfires, when the news of Seymour's election reached them. At they were elated, we were depressed. They saw in that opposition to the Government a sign of hope for their cause, and we trembled in fear that our most *dangerous foe was in our rear.* At that time the New York *Herald* supported Seymour, and was read by tens of thousands in the army, and many a soldier from New York was almost incited to open mutiny by its outrageous and inconsistent denunciations of Mr. Lincoln, his Cabinet and Congress. The soldiers, especially the earlier enlisted forces, were reading men, taking a deep interest in the situation, and political discussion sometimes ran high. During those discussions we were often asked in a confident, defiant tone and manner, by some of the New York officers and men, "What are you going to do when Governor Seymour calls *his State troops home?*"—they suposing he had that authority. Why such a question was asked we all too well understood. We knew and felt that Seymour's influence was against us and the cause for which we were risking so much. We were in constant fear, and the enemy were full of hope and confidence that Seymour and others like him would yet cause same complication resulting in a collision with the General Government, during which they would win the day. This was a *fire in the rear,*" which caused us far more trouble and anxiety than the rebels in front. Never for a moment did we fear but what we could whip them alone; but the Copperheads at the North we *did* fear, and never for a single day did we feel entirely safe until the grand Republican victory in 1864 which sent Governor Seymour where he could do us no harm. That was an event that gave every true soldier inexpressible relief and joy. Twenty victories in the field could hardly have cheered our hearts more. The tables were reversed. This time it was *our* turn to cheer, and bring out the old cannon, and the rebels to hang their heads. Their *last hope* was crushed forever—for until that hour they had firmly believed their friends in the North would do *something* to help them. Thank God! a better sentiment and principle finally prevailed, and the victory was ours.

A SOLDIER.

PHILADELPHIA, August 24, 1868.

IT IS A COMFORT to know that there is no a rebel in the Republican party, except he is thoroughly reconstructed, and regrets the course he pursued during the war, and acknowledges its impolicy. The unrepentant rebels are all in the other party. This being the case, does not safety lie in continuing the Government in the hands of Union men, instead of turning it over to the rebels, who only failed to destroy it after exhausting every resource at their command, and entail