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THE BULLETIN.

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MAYSVILLE, JULY 1 1864.

[BY REQUEST.]

RICHMOND ON THE JAMES.

A soldier boy from Bourbon, lay gasping on the field,

When the battle shock was over and the foe was forced to yield;

He fell a youthful hero, before the foeman's aims, On a blood red field near Richmond, near Richmond on the James.

But one still stood beside him, his comrade in the fray,

They had been friends together, in boyhood's happy day,

And side by side had struggled o'er fields of blood and flames,

To part that eve near Richmond, near Richmond on the James.

He said "I charge thee comrade, the fraud in days of yore,

Of the far, far distant dear ones, that I shall see no more,

Though scarce my lips can whisper, their dear well known names,

To bear to them my blessing, from Richmond on the James.

"Bear my good sword to my brother; and the badge upon my breast,

To the young and gentle sister, that I used to love the best;

But one lock from my forehead, give the mother still that dreams

Of her soldier boy near Richmond, near Richmond on the James.

"Oh I would that mother's arms were thrown around me now,

That her gentle hands could linger, one moment on my brow;

But I know that she is praying where our blessed health-light gleams,

For her soldier's safe return, from Richmond on the James.

"But on my heart, dear comrade, close lay those nut brown braids,

Of one that was the fairest of all the village maids;

We were to have been wedded, but death the bridegroom claims,

And she is far, that loves me, from Richmond on the James.

"Oh does the pale face haunt her, dear friend, that looks on thee,

Is she languishing, stinging in careless girlish grief?

It may be that she is joyous and loves but joyous themes,

Nor dreams her lover lies bleeding, near Richmond on the James.

"Again, I know dear comrade, thou'lt miss me for awhile,

When their faces and all that love thee, again on these shall smile,

Again thou'lt be the foremost in all their youthful games,

But I shall be near Richmond, near Richmond on the James."

And far from all that loved him, that youthful soldier sleeps,

Unknown among the thousands, of those his country weeps;

But no higher heart, nor braver than his, at sunset beams,

Was laid that eve near Richmond, near Richmond on the James.

The land is filled with mourning, from hall and cot lay lone,

We miss the dear well known faces that used to greet our own;

And long poor wives and mothers shall weep and wail and moan,

To hear the name of Richmond, of Richmond on the James.

WOODLAWN, Bath Co., Ky., April 11, '64.

Undoubtedly woman is heaven's uttermost work.

The lady who tried to read by the light of other days, subsequently took a scampish lamp.

Why are Government horses like the Secretary of State? Because they are often brand (Yed).

Thompson says that a 'widdler is a married woman what's got no husband, Ko's he's dead, and a widower is a feller as runs after widdlers.'

Jacob says that the reason why the girls are most anxious to marry when the days are shortest, is that then the nights are the longest.

The strongest man feels the influence of woman's gentlest thoughts, as the mightiest oak quivers in the softest breeze.

The mother of one of the young ladies killed by the explosion at Washington has died of a broken heart.

'Why does father call mother honey?' asked a boy of his elder brother 'Cau' tel, 'cept its because she has a large comb in her head.'

A Canadian Review of the Campaign of 1864—How the Military Situation Looks to a Foreigner—The Federal Campaign of 1864.

[From the Montreal Telegraph.]

So far, the Federal campaign of 1864 has failed more completely than any of its predecessors. The various movements have been sufficiently developed to enable us to speak positively of the general plan; the design was of magnificent proportions, the forces and material employed immense; the results have been many disasters, numerous repulses, frightful waste of life and treasure, and not a single victory.

The grand objective point of the design was the isolation and capture of Richmond. The operations in the Southwest were designed to assist this object. Banks in Northern Louisiana and Smith in Southern Arkansas were directed to clear the right bank of the Mississippi by an advance with forces supposed to be sufficient to defeat the Confederates in those States, destroy them or drive them into Texas; thus leaving the Father of Waters free, and preventing any co-operation between the enemy east and west of the Mississippi. Later a small force was to issue from Vicksburg and march towards Selma, threatening the Confederate army in Georgia under Johnston in the flank and rear; Sherman with the main northern army was to break up at Chattanooga and move rapidly toward Atlanta in the hope of defeating Johnston and capturing that important arsenal and depot or at least preventing any reinforcements being sent from that quarter to Lee, while Sturgis was to move from Memphis towards Chattanooga, covering Sherman's communications and preventing any dangerous interruption of his supplies. Northward through Tennessee and Kentucky the railroads were guarded by large bodies of Western Militia called out for a hundred days service. The forces employed in these operations numbered fully 250,000 men, of whom one-half were under Sherman's immediate command.

At the beginning of May, Grant proposed to break up at Culpeper where he lay a few miles north of Lee, move rapidly by his left, east and south, to the junction of the Fredericksburg and Richmond, and Virginia Central Railways, thus getting between Lee and Richmond, and threatening that city from the north-west, while Sigel was to advance down the Shenandoah, and with the co-operation of Crook and Averill, destroy Lee's communication with Western Virginia and Tennessee, capture Lynchburg and the supplies gathered there, and to break up the railway lines west of Richmond. Simultaneously Butler and Smith were to ascend the James River, destroy the Petersburg railway, and capture that city, break up the Danville and Richmond line and isolate and threaten the Confederate capital from the south. 'The best laid schemes of mice and man gang oft aglee.' In the West, Sherman, by dint of numbers made respectable progress; Johnston compelled, him however, to pay dearly for every mile of advance, fighting him wherever the ground was favorable, inflicting immense losses on him at trifling cost; dexterously evading all his flanking movements; thrashing him handsomely at Resaca and Dallas, and finally bringing him to a standstill north of Marietta, where the two armies now confront each other, Johnston offering battle, and Sherman seeking to avoid it.

The co-operating expeditions in this quarter have all miscarried. In the Trans-Mississippi district Banks and Smith were defeated with enormous loss in men, guns and material; 13,000 prisoners, 27 armed transport steamers, 55 guns, and over 2,000 wagons were among the trophies of the victories in this campaign. The political resources were the recovery by the Confederates of the whole of the States of Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, except New Orleans, Little Rock, and a few garrisoned ports.

The expedition which went out from Vicksburg was repulsed and driven back; that which issued from Memphis was decisively defeated, with the loss of more than half its numbers, and nearly all its arms, artillery and material. With the exception of a few armed posts, the Confederates have recovered the whole of the Mississippi, and the river of that name is again blockaded; communication is established once more between the sections of the Confederacy, and men and supplies freely pass from one side to the other. Morgan has made a successful raid into Kentucky, and Forrest is moving in force against the Federal depots and lines of communication in Tennessee, while Wheeler is effectually stopping transportation between Sherman and his base of supplies and grand depot at Chattanooga.

In the East the campaign has been but little more successful. Sigel was defeated, and Hunter, his successor, with his coadjutors, has accomplished nothing more than tearing up a few miles of railway, and ravaging the country through which they passed. Butler and Smith were defeated with heavy loss, and compelled to intrench themselves at Bermuda Hundred, under cover of the fire of the gunboats.

Sheridan's raid, first to destroy the railway communications north of Richmond, and next to co-operate with Hunter, Crook and Averill, failed completely, effecting little beyond the diminution of his force to one-half, and the exhaustion of the remainder. And this brings us to the operations of the Eastern army under Grant and Meade.

At the beginning of May the grand army of the Potomac lay around Culpeper; the army of Virginia under Lee, was in the neighborhood of Orange Court House, its left resting on that place, and its right extended eastward toward Fredericksburg watching the fords of the Rapidan, the wagons of the whole force packed, and the men ready to move at a moment's notice to the threatened point. The Federal force under Mead's command numbers, as near as can be ascertained, 210,000 men, irrespective of Burnside's Corps, and consisted of the First, Second, Third Fifth and Sixth army Corps, which had been consolidated into three, the Second, Third and Sixth; the second called Second, Fifth and Sixth; the Fifth by was commanded by Hancock, the Sixth by Warren, and the Sixth by Sedgwick; Burnside had the Ninth to act as a reserve. At daybreak on the 4th of May, Grant broke

up at Culpeper, and marched southeast for Germania and Ely's Fords, where pontoons had been laid, and crossed the Rapidan without resistance; Burnside remaining behind to cover the trains, and by a show of force to disguise the movement from the enemy as long as possible.

As soon as the movement was pronounced Lee moved east by north to intercept the Federals on the Spottsylvania road, in column of march. The second corps under Hancock having advanced on the morning of the 5th, had got past the intersection of the two roads from Orange Court House on the Spottsylvania pike, by which the Confederates were advancing, and was pushing rapidly southward; but the head of the following Federal corps, now joined by Burnside, who had marched all night, and threatened to cut the army in two.—Grant did not know that the advance consisted of only a few weak brigades, the dense jungle of the Wilderness concealed the magnified numbers; the Confederates attacked him with great vigor, and he believed that Lee and his whole army were on his flank. He hastily determined that his scheme to get past Lee's left flank, and into his rear had failed, and that the only course was to halt and give battle. Hancock was recalled, the trains hurried toward Chancellorsville, and the line of battle formed west of the road leading southward to Spottsylvania, and on either side of the two intersecting roads from Orange Court House, by which the Confederates were advancing.

Thus the Confederate advance, only two divisions strong, found itself engaged with four immensely strong army corps of the enemy; in its hands was the safety of the whole army, and if need be it must perish to a man to secure time to concentrate. Nobly did they do their duty; with a persistence, heroism and devotion never excelled, if ever equalled in war, they devoted themselves. Deploying in the chapeau, taking advantage of the cover of timber on either side of the roads, they prepared to die.—The Federals attacked in massive columns, charging up the road and across the open glades; the Confederates behind their cover opposed a thin gray line, which, had, the ground been open, would have been swept away like chaff; but now almost secure from danger, that thin line kept up a rolling fire, its bullets crashed through the dense array of the enemy, searching it from right to left, front to rear; shattered by a terrible slaughter, impeded by their dead and wounded, again and again were the Federal columns driven back in utter rout, leaving the ground absolutely piled with dead. But it is not our intention to follow the fortunes of corps, or the success of each individual combat; but to deal with results. For two days the battle raged with varying success, closing on the second with decisive advantage to the Confederates.—All the Federal attacks had been defeated, the Confederate army had concentrated, the artillery and baggage trains were well on the way to Spottsylvania; the Federal attempt to turn Lee's flank had failed and the latter satisfied with such results, all he had been fighting for, proceeded to take up a new position, covering his communication with Richmond.

As this movement was begun on the evening of the 5th, Gordon finding that his flank lapped Grant's left, made an attack upon it, drove it across the main road in utter rout, and brought the Federal army to the verge of ruin. Germania Ford road was lost, and had it not been followed up, Grant's defeat at Wilderness would have been as complete as Hooker's at Chancellorsville. But the Confederate army was already on its march to Spottsylvania, and could not be recalled in time to take advantage of the event. The Federals possessed an unpleasant night their line of battle was withdrawn and concentrated, and in the darkness axes and spades were applied throwing defenses to break the assault they anticipated on the morrow. The morning broke upon their trepidation, and found them watching, digging and chopping; all night long their trains had toiled toward Fredericksburg, now looked to as a place of retreat; noon came, and still no attack, a reconnaissance was pushed forward and it was found that the enemy had disappeared. Grant immediately telegraphed a decisive victory, the enemy routed and flying in every direction. Hancock pursuing, and the usual Federal embellishments. That night, Saturday the 7th, the whole line followed on Lee's track, leaving its dead unburied, thousands of its wounded unattended, to die miserably in the Wilderness, and its field hospitals to the mercy of the foe.—Six weeks afterward parties were sent out to recover the survivors of one of the most cruel and bloody of the history of warfare; some hundreds of the wounded and unburied were found, and the most horrible scenes of death, hunger, thirst, and the mortification of wounds, in the glades and jungles of the Wilderness.

After a severe encounter on Sunday, the 8th, Federal Corps was severely punished, both armies again confronted each other, the Confederates facing north, and the Federals south. In the center was Spottsylvania, through which west and east ran the road from Catharpan to Bowling Green, south the road to Richmond over the Potomac to the rear; in front looking north where the Brock, Pine Grove and Fredericksburg roads, diverging from the left, center and right of the town and the communications in the rear was the Confederate army strongly posted, and opposed to them the four Federal corps d'armes forming the segment facing inward, as the Confederates formed a small semi-circular facing outward.

Lee wanted time for his wounded and trains to retire, on Richmond, and he fought to obtain it. So far he had not lost a gun or a wagon, and he had carried off all his wounded. His total loss in the battles of the Wilderness killed, wounded and missing, was only 6,000; while the enemy had been weakened by a loss of over 45,000; the disparity being occasioned by the dense columns of the Federals charging over open ground, while the Confederate line fought

nearly all the time in the screen of a dense forest. In the battles in front of Spottsylvania the Confederates had the same and greater advantage; they were posted on hills, covered with timber; the Federals had to advance across clear ground, exposed to the sweep of batteries firing point blank into their masses. Grant attacked on the 10th, and fighting continued every day until the 19th; the only result favorable to the Federal was the assault of the latter on the 11th, with a thousand prisoners, the advantage which was neutralized immediately by the recapture of the ground lost; and the surprise of the right on Thursday morning under cover of a dense fog, which cost the Confederates between two and three thousand men, and eighteen guns. The ground lost necessitated a concentration, which immediately took place. Having successfully resisted every attempt to force his position, and scoured his trains, on the 19th, Lee, under cover of a furious assault on Grant's right, withdrew across the Po, and retired to North Ann. Here he again halted, and gave battle; for three days Grant hurled his forces upon him to be rolled back with terrible slaughter; then he sickened of his pledge "to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer." Hitherto Lee had succeeded in keeping open his communication south and west, and Grant saw that if he was to succeed in planting himself to the north of Richmond, and thus cutting Lee off from it, he must fight with the legs instead of the arms of his soldiers. He had been obliged by the loss of the Germania Ford road to abandon his base at Culpeper and establish it at Fredericksburg; his failure at Spottsylvania threw him back from this on Port Royal; and now he determined to cut loose from it, and try a race for Richmond by Hanover Town, with a new base at White House above the confluence of the Pamunkey with York River. He moved rapidly to the south-east, but the enemy had the shorter line, and when he turned west and attempted to reach the north of Richmond in this direction, he found Lee in front of him ready to give battle. In the meantime Smith has been detached with the Eighteenth Corps from Butler's command, and sent by water down the James, and up the York River, to White House to re-enforce Grant, and the supplies of the army followed.

There was severe fighting in the neighborhood of Bethesda Church, until the 30th, with the general result that all the efforts of the Federals to force their way to the north of Richmond by Mechanicsville were defeated; and Grant again began moving southeast to find a more vulnerable point, fighting again at Coal Harbor on the 31st, and on the 2nd of June, with no better success, the Federal army having now reached Gaines' Mill; his line of battle crossing the ground occupied by Stonewall Jackson when he crumpled up McClellan. On the 3rd of June the Confederates made a furious attack on the Federal right and center, the result of which was the withdrawal of Grant's army to James River on the 14th, and the abandonment of the White House. The withdrawal was managed with much skill, the Confederates not pursuing, but guarding the bridge over the Chickahominy east of Richmond, and massing their forces on the left bank of the James, covering the city from the southeast in anticipation that Grant would make for Malvern Hill with the design of reaching Richmond from that quarter. Had he done so, he would have exposed himself to a blow which could hardly have failed to be fatal. But the Federal commander had no stomach for another fight with Lee on ground of that General choosing, and hoped to secure by surprise in another field the success which had eluded him on this. The object of the campaign, a lodgement in force north of Richmond, was given up for an attempt from the south. Troops were moved rapidly across James River, and as soon as landed, marched at once on Petersburg, only garrisoned by a few companies of militia.—Before the point of attack was developed, and Lee could send reinforcements, the outer line of defenses was carried, with 18 guns, 14 of which were recaptured the same day, but much of the ground lost was not recovered. Simultaneously with this attack, Butler began destroying the railway between Petersburg and Richmond, but was interrupted in his work, defeated and driven back with heavy loss. On the morning of the 16th Petersburg was in the greatest danger; when the sun went down it was safe. Beauregard was there with all army, and Lee was on the right bank of the James, his left resting on Fort Darling, and his right on the Appomattox, his guns commanding the right bank of the Federal advances before Petersburg.

The attempt to take Petersburg by assault have been repulsed with great slaughter; the Federals admitted up to Wednesday last a loss of ten thousand men; their actual loss is probably double that number; and if this covers it, it is the first time they have come so near the truth. Of recent operations before the city we know nothing more than that they have culminated in disaster after disaster, the latest being the repulse of an advance by the left toward the Richmond and Walden Railway with a loss, according to their own accounts, of five guns and 2,000 prisoners, and the apparent abandonment of the siege.

A new series of operations is announced on the left bank of the James River, the only point yet untried, and by some deemed the weakest; but there is little reason to suppose that the enterprise of reducing Richmond from this quarter will be more successful than those that preceded it.

So far, we repeat, the general plan has failed at all points; the Federal armies have been hurled to certain slaughter with a cold heartedness worse than devilish. No general ever exhibited so great an indifference to the lives of his soldiers as Grant; no general ever achieved as little by such sacrifice. It is impossible to say that his army has not fought well, and endured all the hardships, dangers and labors of the campaign with heroism and docility. They were directed by a butcher, and opposed by the greatest general of his or any other age. Posteriority will rank Gen. Lee above

Wellington or Napoleon, before Saxe or Turenne, above Marlborough or Frederick, before Alexander or Caesar. Careful of the lives of his men, fertile in resource, a profound tactician, gifted with the swift intuition which enables a commander to discern the purpose of his enemy, and the power of rapid combination which enables him to oppose to it a prominent resistance; modest, frugal, self-denying, void of arrogance or self-assertion; trusting nothing to chance; among men noble as the noblest, in the lofty dignity of the Christian gentleman; among patriots less self-seeking, and as pure as Washington; and among soldiers combining the religious simplicity of Hancock, with the genius of Napoleon, the heroism of Bayard and Sydney, and the untiring, never faltering duty Wellington.

If this great soldier had at his command the forces and material against which he is called on to contend, the superiority on land, and the supremacy on water, in six months the whole Federal States would be prostrate at his feet. As it is, he has made his own name, and that of the Confederacy he serves, immortal.

In estimating the future prospects of the campaign, it must be born in mind that the Federal army is being rapidly reduced in numbers. Its losses in Virginia since the 4th of May cannot be estimated at less than one hundred thousand; it is being also reduced by the return of the three years and two years men, whose terms are daily expiring. By this means over fifty thousand men will be withdrawn from the Army of the Potomac alone before the close of the next month, and these are the best troops in it. The term of the one hundred days men expires also during next month. The Army of the Potomac, which at the commencement of May numbered with its co-operating corps in Virginia, over 300,000 men; is now less than 200,000. The reduction of the Confederate force has certainly not been more than one fourth of this. General Sherman's loss in Georgia has also been excessively heavy. For the next three months the climate will fight against the Federals; already in Virginia (the Federal troops) are suffering severely from this cause from this cause. In the attack on Richmond the hope of the co-operation of the Federal fleet appears to have been abandoned; vessels are sunk across the stream below Ft. Darling, which equally prevent the descent of the Confederate rams, and the ascent of the Federal gunboats.

On the whole, the situation of the Confederates is more hopeful than at any previous period of the struggle. They never were stronger men and material; the gloom of previous disasters has been dispelled by long uninterrupted success in every quarter. To restore their strength, the Federals must soon resort to another conscription, a dangerous experiment at this time, which may fail, and in failing terminate the war.

CURE FOR A FELON.—As soon as the part begins to swell, get the tincture of lobelia and wrap the part affected with cloth, saturate it thoroughly with tincture, and the felon is dead. An old physician says he has known this to cure in scores of cases, and it never fails if applied in season.

HOW TO PREPARE TOMATOES.—The following method of preparing tomatoes for the table, we are assured by one who has made the experiment, is superior to anything yet discovered for the preparation of that excellent vegetable. Take good ripe tomatoes, cut them in slices and sprinkle over them finely pulverized white sugar, then add clear wine sufficient to cover them. Tomatoes are mostly prepared in this way with diluted vinegar, but the clear wine imparts to them a richer and more pleasant flavor, more nearly resembling the strawberry than anything else.

We protest against Butler being called a "Beast," as that is a base insult to the Brute creation.—Hamilton (O.) Telegraph.

A Republic paper says: "We see the hand of Providence in the re-nomination of Mr. Lincoln." But people who have a great deal better vision than you, see the cloven foot of Satan in it.

Fine sensibilities are like woodbines, delightful luxuries of beauty to twice round a solid, upright stem of understanding; but very poor things if they are left to creep along the ground.

A bride's veil, worn the other day at a Paris wedding, cost \$20,000. Jimmy!

Straw-hats are making in Paris of rice straw, without any crown, the place of the crown being supplied by two falls of lace veiling the hair.

A buck nigger, rejoicing in the name of Henry W. Johnson, was admitted to the bar, to practice law, in Rochester, N. Y., last week.

In Europe more than twelve millions of acres are devoted to the grape culture, and the wine produced (estimated at 500 per gallon) yields annually \$1,600,000,000.

The new Russian railway, which is to connect Moscow with Sebastopol, as a free port, will cost \$24,000,000.

If we had not within ourselves the principles of bliss, we could not become blest. The grain of heaven lies in the breast as the germ of the blossom lies in the shut seed.

It's a foolish idea that we must lie down and die, because we are old. Who is old? Not the man of energy; nor the day laborer in science, art or benevolence; but he only who suffers his energies to waste away, and the springs of life to become motionless.

The tongue blessing God without the heart is but a tinkling cymbal; the heart blessing God without the tongue is sweet but still music;