

AMERICAN CITIZEN.

"Let us have Faith that Right makes Might; and in that Faith let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it"—A. LINCOLN.

VOLUME 1.

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The American Citizen,

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Late Military Intelligence.

Secretary Stanton's official bulletin of yesterday morning announces that dispatches from Gen. Grant, dated the previous day, reports no operations in front except from our own guns, which fire at the bridge at Petersburg, some two thousand yards distant. The amount of labor being performed by Petersburg is enormous, but is of a character that cannot properly be commented upon at present.

The attack on Sheridan's cavalry on Friday was a determined and bloody affair, which resulted in a general battle between our mounted and dismounted cavalry, and the infantry, cavalry and artillery of the enemy. General Sheridan acted on the defensive, and repelled several of the most desperate assaults that could possibly be made. His light artillery was brought into play, and it was admirably served. The fighting was at short range, and canister shot was used with terrible effect. At the end of the conflict he succeeded in beating them off, though greatly superior in number, and resumed his march to James river without the loss of a gun or wagon. His killed, wounded and missing may reach five hundred, among whom are four Colonels.

Gen. Hunter's movements in Southwestern Virginia have been carried out on a grand scale, and up to Monday noon had been highly successful. Notwithstanding Lee's efforts to overtake and defeat him. It is known in official quarters that Gen. Hunter has adhered to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad with a pertinacity unparalleled. He produced a conversation at Lynchburg that the rebels of that vicinity will never forget. While one portion of his force was engaged in tearing up the railroads, the other portion fought the enemy. Rebel accounts agree that the damage done by General Hunter's forces was very extensive. They say that the scene of desolation and ruin in the neighborhood of Lynchburg is positively appalling. All available supplies for the rebel army were destroyed, and grain, cattle and other stock confiscated. After leaving Lynchburg, Gen. Hunter pushed on westerly to Liberty, on the same road, destroying the Big and Little river railroad bridges, the rails and sleepers on the road, and rebel supplies. From there he moved along the same road to Salem, where he destroyed a large number of bridges including the railroad bridges over the branches of the Stanton river. At this point he turned northward, passing Fincastle, and, at last accounts, his command was out of the reach of any forces sent against him by Lee. He has performed a great work. He has not done it, of course, without hard fighting and losing some men; but he has done his work and has done it well. Petersburg papers of the 25th state that Hunter is striking Jackson river depot, about forty miles north of Salem, and says if he reaches Covington, which they suppose he will do, with most of his force, but with the loss of some of his material, he will be safe.

From Gen. Wilson's cavalry, we have the fact through rebel sources that a few days since they tore up several miles of the Petersburg, and Weldon railroad, below Petersburg, and then moved next for the railroad connecting Petersburg with Lynchburg, and on Friday tore that up also. Later intelligence from Gen. Wilson states that he has reached Burksville, the junction of the railroads leading from Danville and Lynchburg to Richmond and Petersburg, and destroyed a large portion of both roads. The cutting of this communication, the accomplishment of which is acknowledged in the Richmond papers, is one of the most important achievements now going around Richmond. This, together with the results of Hunter's expedition, cuts all of Lee's communications with the South and Southwest, and is the beginning of the great work of investing the rebel capital. Petersburg papers state that Gen. Wilson destroyed a train of cars loaded with cotton and furniture, burned a depot, and at Burksville destroyed the track, and was still pushing South. All the railroads leading into Richmond are now destroyed, some of them badly.

A dispatch from Sherman, received yesterday morning, reports that on Monday morning he made an unsuccessful attack on the enemy's position. We lost between two and three hundred, particularly heavy in officers. Gen. Harker is reported mortally wounded; Col. Daniel McCook commanding brigade; Col. Rice, 57th Ohio, very seriously; Col. Barnedell, 40th Illinois, and Col. Augustine, 55th Illinois, killed. We took a few prisoners, but don't suppose we inflicted a heavy loss on the enemy, as he kept behind parapets.

An army correspondent gives further interesting details of the attack by the rebel eighteen gun battery upon General Smith's Eighteenth Corps on Friday morning. The canonade is said to have been one of the heaviest of the campaign, and the impression on people at a distance was that a terrible battle was in progress. The enemy wasted a large amount of ammunition in a concentrated but harmless fire upon our troops and batteries. The ball opened at about 6:30 o'clock, a. m., and closed at about nine. Our own batteries during this time were not silent, but replied in spirited style. While this artillery fire was raging, a charge was made on a position of General Stannard's Division, (formerly Gen. Brooks,) of the 18th Corps, by Haygood's brigade of rebels. About four hundred of them succeeded in entering our front line of rifle-pits—a mere picket line, our skirmishers retiring to the main breastwork of the front line of battle. While these were coming in our troops did not fire from the rear that they might hit our own men. The rebels, encouraged by this, advanced boldly towards our entrenchments, but the moment our skirmishers had all gone in a volley, was immediately fired into the ranks of the enemy, and mowed them down fearfully. Their progress was all at once stopped, and to retreat was as much out of the question as to advance. While placed in this dilemma our men continued firing rapidly upon them. They made signs of a desire to surrender, which was not at first perceived, but soon as their wish was ascertained firing was discontinued and they received a cordial invitation to come in. The number of prisoners taken was one hundred and sixty-six, and thirty-six wounded were brought off the ground. The remainder of the four hundred must have been either killed or too badly wounded to get away, as the men captured say none went back. Many of the prisoners appeared to be rather pleased than sad at the lot which had befallen them. One, a sergeant, exclaimed fervently, as he jumped into our entrenchments, "Thank God, I'm a white man again," a rather emphatic way of announcing that he considered himself released from slavery in becoming a prisoner. Another one, a Captain, expressed the opinion that the entire brigade to which he belonged would come in if they could do so without being fired on. It is worthy of remark that these men appear to be chiefly South Carolinians, and judging by the feelings they express, one would infer that the State which inaugurated the war was ready to cry "hold, enough," but these men are of the poorer class, and their views and feelings are entirely distinct from those of the wealthy oligarchy who rule them, and wield them for the accomplishment of their own aims by combining a system of the most shameless mendacity with a rigorous exercise of power. Some of the prisoners taken this morning say they have been told constantly that the Yankees, if successful, will reduce them to a condition almost worse than that of the slaves, compelling them to work for seven pence a day, or whatever they may see fit to give. I was particularly struck by the naturalness and evident sincerity of the reply made by a wounded rebel to some one who inquired whether he came into the army on his own inclination. "No, indeed," he answered, "I ought to be at home ploughing corn this very hour." The look of care in his eye as he said this betrayed anxious thoughts of his distant wife and children, and the crops he had planted withering under the hot sun for want of his culture.

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.—A natural curiosity, which completely puzzles naturalists and geologists, is now in possession of Isaac S. Josephi, the wholesale jeweler on Washington Street, San Francisco. It is an irregular hexagonal quartz crystal, about one inch in diameter, and two inches in length, pointed at one end and broken squarely off at the base. Within the body of the crystal, rising from the base like a miniature mountain, and occupying about half the entire length of the stone is a mass of beautifully crystallized gold, silver and copper, each metal distinctly defined, and all embedded in the stone which is as clear as glass—in exactly the style of the flowers and other objects in a glass paper-weight. This curious specimen of the handiwork of nature, when in an eccentric tone of mind, was found by a miner at Gold Gulch, Calaveras county, some four years ago, and has been carried round in his pocket ever since, until some two months ago, when it was purchased by the superintendent of a copper-mine, and sent to the present possessor as a curiosity. Geologists who have examined it declare that nothing of the kind has ever been seen or heard of before, and are utterly at a loss to account for its formation.

DEMOCRATS LOVE SECESSION.—We see no reason why the Democrats should work themselves up into such a fever as they have over the postponement of the Chicago Convention. They think that it will result in disaster to them—that the postponement will give time and opportunities to the various factions to widen the breach already existing among them. We confess that we are unable to perceive that it will make any difference when the Convention is held, for we are satisfied that their candidates will be handsomely defeated at the November election. The postponement may turn the defeat into a rout, but the general result will be about the same.

It is said that Tom Florence don't like the Belmont management of the Democratic machine, and that he intends calling together the debris of the old Breckinridge faction. This would be in accord with the history of the party for the past four years. Even before the secession of the Southern States, the faction of which Florence claims to be the chief established the heresy of secession by seceding from the Charleston Convention. We are not surprised that they are in love with the doctrine—their defection at Charleston and their active sympathy with the secession of the rebel States prepares us for their quarrel with the Belmont concern. But, gentlemen, as Abraham Lincoln is to be your President for the next four years, would it not be as well to preserve peace among yourselves, and "dwell together in unity?" We think it would save you a vast amount of vexation and trouble. Take our advice.—Pitts. Com.

The Excesses of our youth are drafts upon our old age, payable with interest, about thirty years after date.

INTERESTING TO WOO GROWERS.—The Ohio State Journal publishes the following interesting letter addressed to Professor Klippart, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, by an eminent House in New York, on the subject of the wool clip in the West, prices, &c. The Journal says the New York House is one of high standing, and the views expressed by the writer—though not intended by him for publication—are well worthy of the consideration of the Ohio and other Western Wool Growers:

NEW YORK, June 20, 1864.

Mr. J. H. Clippart, Columbus, Ohio:

DEAR SIR:—I enclose you an article published in the Economist of the 18th by which you will see that there is reason to suppose that the wool clip this year is (or ought to be according to price of cotton) really worth at least 25 per cent. more than it was last year. The tariff alone (on foreign wool) will be equal at the present price of gold to near 70 per cent. against 5 per cent. last year. Cotton having reached so very high a price, it is believed by all the best business men, that it will throw the demand largely on wool as a substitute. I feel a great interest in having the Western farmers obtain a full value for their wool clip.—Whenever the farmer is doing well, business men do well. If I were in Ohio now, I should advise the farmers not to be hasty in disposing of their wool. In all human probability the army will be increased, and this of itself will produce a greatly increased demand for wool. It is almost certain that the army will be kept in the field next winter, and there will be probably a million of men to be furnished with wool clothing, in addition to the increased supply required for civilians wear consequent upon the cutting off of imports by the high tariff on woolen goods. The wool growers have a harvest before them, or my judgment is greatly at fault. Ninety cents a pound was offered and refused to-day for a lot of wool that would average about equal to the medium of Ohio wool. On Saturday I was shown a letter from a manufacturer to his agent in this city directing him not to sell his woolen goods except at an advance, for the reason that he was expecting to pay a dollar a pound, "if not more for his fall supply of wool. There is a very strong speculative feeling here in reference to wool and the market is being rapidly cleared out of all desirable lots."

The manufacturers are all afraid of each other and are quietly buying every pound they can at market prices. Herefore it has been the custom to make auction sales of wool at low figures in order to establish the price for the new clip, but this year they feared to try that experiment. Wool is to-day altogether the cheapest article of merchandise in the catalogue, and if the farmers part with it at less than \$1 a pound for the good clips, they will be unwise, and have occasion to regret it.

I will be much obliged to you if you will write me stating your opinion as to what the average increase in the clip will be this year over last. Very truly yours,

P. S.—The manufacturers will make the farmers pay about double prices for all woolen goods the coming season, and it would be unjust if they are inveigled into selling their wool at less than it is fairly worth.

SONG OF THE AMERICAN GIRL.
Our hearts are with our native land,
Our song is for her freedom;
Our warrior's strength is in our hand,
Her lips breathe out her story,
Her lofty hills and valleys green,
Are shining bright before us;
And like a rainbow sign is seen,
Her proud flag waving o'er us.

And there are smiles upon our lips
For those who meet her foe;
For glory's star knows no eclipse,
When smiled upon by women.
For those who brave the mighty deep,
And scourg the threat of danger,
We're smiles to cheer, and tears to weep
For every ocean ranger.

Our hearts are with our native land,
Our song is for her freedom;
Our prayers are for the gallant band,
Who strive where Honor leads them.
We love the taintless air we breathe,
The Freedom's endless dawn;
We'll twice for him a felon's wrath
Who scorns a tyrant's power.

They tell of France's beauties rare,
Of Italy's proud daughters;
Of Scotland's haughty, English's fair,
And nymphs of Shannon's waters.
We need not boast their haughty charms,
Though wide around them hover;
Our glory lies in Freedom's arms—
A freeman for a lover.

NEITHER the sun nor Death can be looked at steadily.

A COUNTRY editor's appeal.—Sixty-two and a half cents wanted at this office!

THE marriage contract of a flaxen-haired girl to a silver-haired man only shows that silver can buy flax.

A PERSON, who had been traveling "Down East," says that he saw plenty of pine-orchards, but no pine-apples.

ARTEMUS WARD says: experience is an excellent schoolmaster, but charges dreadful wages.

BE careful of your table-talk. Do all your biting on your food. Don't be biting in your remarks.

A ROOF, thoughtless old gentleman sat down the other day, on the spur of the moment. His screams were frightful.

A GOOD conscience sends the mind on a rich throne of lasting quiet, but horror waits upon a guilty soul.

IF there be no tints of affection in the morning haze of life, it will be in vain to seek them in the staring light of the late noon.

A CONFECTIONER in New York has brought his business to such perfection that he is now offering to the public his candied opinion.

A GENTLEMAN lately heard a laborer gravely inform two comrades that a seventy-four-pounder is a cannon that sends a ball exactly seventy-four miles.

INFURIATED principal opening fast clerks telegreat by mistake, reads—"we are having great sport. Tell old Grips you are sick, and come. Polly is here."

THOSE who are most weary of life, and yet unwilling to die, are such as have lived to no purpose—have rather breathed than lived.

"EXCUSE me, madam, but I would like to know why you look at me so savagely," said a gentleman to a lady stranger.

"Oh! beg pardon, sir. I took you for my husband!" was the reply.

YOUNG WIFE.—"Oh, my dear, there is a most lovely set—pin earrings and sleeve buttons. Do go buy them."

MR. TIGHTSTRING.—"Yes, my dear, I mean to go by them as quick as possible."

THE girls of Northampton have been sending a bachelor editor a bouquet of tansy and wormwood. He says he doesn't care; he'd rather smell that than matrimony.

PRETTY nearly all men are benevolent when it don't cost them much. Tom Jones never sees poor John Smith suffer but he thinks Sam Rogers ought to help him.

A VERY absent-minded individual being upset from a boat in the river, sunk twice before he remembered that he could swim. He fortunately remembered it just before he sank the third and last time. A great invention is memory.

A COUNTRY girl was split from a wagon at Columbus, Ohio, and had all her finery mused and dirtied. She lay some time insensible. Her first trembling exclamation on recovering was: "I hope there was no editor in sight!"

"CABBAGE," says the Edinburgh Review, "contains more muscle-sustaining nutriment than any other vegetable."

This probably accounts for the fact of there being so many athletic fellows among the tailors.

A TAVERN-KEEPER at Leigh, Lancashire, has inscribed over his door, instead of the usual pictorial notification, "my sign's in the cellar." A man who lives opposite says that folks who go into that cellar always bring out the signs thereof with 'em.

It was Dow, Jr.—Sacred to his memory! who said that "life is a country dance; down outside and back; tread on the corns of your neighbor; poke your nose everywhere; all hands around; right and left. Bob your cooco-nut, the figure is ended. Time hangs up the fiddle, and death puts out the light."

WIT AND WISDOM.

Christian Element in Education.

In the last number, the attempt was made to show why the church should not and the State should, control the general education of youth. It yet remains to indicate how the latter may discharge this duty, not only effectually in regard to its own wants, but safely in reference to the rights of the various christian denominations. But before doing this, it will be first necessary to consider the relation of the State to General Christianity.

The phrase "Christian denominations" was used advisedly in the preceding paragraph—the idea being, that when the various rights of the denominations have been respected and all interference with their sectarian differences avoided, by a public system of education—all has been done that can be, either conscientiously or legally, required. And further, that, within these limits, it is the duty and office of the School System to enstamp upon the character of the youth of the land the same Christianity which stands imprinted upon the nation.

This is a Christian nation. Its colonization was but an effort to provide for and extend christian liberty, at various times and under differing phases. It was not an effort to escape from, but to purify and elevate Christianity. Our laws are christian laws, and their sanctions and obligations take their form and binding nature from the christian system. Our public sentiment is christian. Even our vices are but departures from christian purity and our sins violations of christian duties. Our very crimes punishable in courts are the wrongs which the christian code had already denounced. Wherefore it is, that while there certainly are amongst us those who are not christians,—either negatively, by professing no creed whatever, (and those are the greater number of non-christians) or positively by professing such as are inconsistent with that of christianity,—yet in all administrations of public authority,—be it of the Nation or the State, or be it exercised in the framing of a law, in the act of a court of justice, in the installation of a public officer, in the organization of an army, or the regulation of a school system,—the Christian Element is alone primarily regarded and provided for. This unquestionable state of affairs indicates the true meaning of that phrase "freedom of conscience," so often repeated, though so little understood, or rather so frequently perverted. As no one will contend that freedom of conscience establishes the point, that there shall be no conscience at all, so no one can contend that freedom in religion shall banish all religion. Such a violation of the relation of man to God, in the exercise of our social and national rights, never was dreamed of by those who first guarded the rights of tender consciences.

The man who asserts his right not to be a christian, if he so will it, only asserts a power which both the State constitution and the constitution of his own nature guarantee to him. But when he also asserts, that it is right for him and all others not to be christians, and adduces, in support of this position, the organic law of the land the law of his own being, he clearly manifests his ignorance of both. Just such is the ignorance exhibited by the public authority, which, under pretext of consulting the rights of conscience, blanches from the recognition of the spirit of christianity, as the predominant element of our social organization.

As surely as it is true that no man may be compelled to worship God, in this land, except according to the dictates of his own conscience, so also, it is as surely true that the christian system of belief and worship, allowing for its various creeds and modifications, is the religion of the nation,—tolerating, at the same time, not only all differences in the exhibition of this great national sentiment, but also all who wholly deny its doctrines and prefer some other. Nay, the tolerant spirit with which dissent its treated, goes to the length of recognizing and protecting all creeds, so long as the practices of their professors do not disturb or prevent the operation of the general christian sentiment of all our institutions.

Hence,—coming down to the educational application of these principles,—two things seem necessary in the practical working of a general school system, in a Christian Republic:—

1. That the Christian Element should predominate in the course of instruction; taking care always so to avoid particulars of creed and observance, as to prevent sectarian conflict.
2. That, while the Christian should always be maintained as the predominant Element, there should be no force exercised on the children of those who are not of any christian sect; but that such should be excused from any study or observance disapproved by their parents.

Educational Department.

The first of these positions flows from the unquestionable christian nature of our nation and of its institutions.

The second is the result of the true reading of the phrase, "freedom of conscience"; and it is all that an honest but dissenting minority can reasonably demand from an equally honest but undeniably national sentiment.

In no other way can the rights of the vast majority be maintained. If they be tamely surrendered in the school—that fountain-head of good or of evil, according to its teaching, it can only be by the unrepublican act of making the minority rule, and that too for the ruin of the future.

It is time to call things by their right names. It is time to take a stand for those who and for that great nation which are to come after us. It will no longer do to tamper with the trust which God has committed to us, and which the Future, when History shall have recorded all our actions, will solemnly but inexorably require of us. Other nations; savage, barbarous and heathen—regard us as Christian. Shall we, out of a mistaken idea and on a claim which never actually existed, banish God from our schools, lest we shock those who do not believe in Him, or for fear of offending those who differ from us as to his revelation and attributes? Shall we cease to be Christians and permit this to be a Christian land, for such reasons? There is not an idea in the broadest claim for universal tolerance and the largest freedom of conscience, rightly considered, that would justify such a course. On the contrary, duty to ourselves whose rights are undoubted; duty to our children whose future is in our hands, duty to the world whose asylum of Christian freedom we are, duty to God whose foot stool we now stand under much needed discipline—all require us to be true to our Trust and hold fast to the Faith.

But it may be said that all this is but a begging of the question, and that it remains to be proved that religious instruction of any kind or to any extent is at all necessary to the completion of the true idea of human education.—We reply, that, on the other hand, there are those who assert that the entire absence of intellectual culture were preferable to any system which does not make sectarian religious education its primary object. We write for neither of these extremes, but for the consideration of practical men. Only such disputants are worthy of each other, and therefore we leave them to fight out their own differences; and, while they are approaching, as they eventually will arrive at the *juste milieu* of a mixture of both theories, we shall take for granted that the mind and the soul—reason and conscience—God and the world—are all to be regarded in the school; and in a future number will attempt to show how this may be done.—School Journal.

Foreign Military Opinion.

One of the best of French military periodicals—the *Military Spectator*—gives, in its May number, a critical review of the progress of the war in this country during the year 1863, the conclusions of which are commended, says the New York Post, to the notice of those who see in the condition of our affairs only reasons for discouragement and censure. The third year of the war, says this article, was signalized by the success of the federal arms. In the space of twelve months the North experienced only two important defeats—that of Chancellorsville and that of the Chickamauga—from neither of which was the South able to draw any advantages. The federals, on the contrary, were able to profit largely from their three grand victories—at Murfreesboro, Chattanooga and at Vicksburg—as well as from some conflicts upon the Mississippi and in Louisiana. These three successes to the Federals the control of the valley of the Mississippi, the possession of the line of the Tennessee, and the advantage of compelling the Confederates to put themselves on the defensive behind the Rapidan. The Federals also established themselves on Morris Island, the fortifications of which they took by assault. They, moreover, demolished Fort Sumter, overran Arkansas, and interposed themselves at Brownsville between the Confederate States and the Mexican borders on the Rio Grande, thus blocking up a fort where contraband commerce had been conducted on a grand scale.

After this general summary of the grand results the article proceeds to describe in detail the various operations of the year. At its commencement the Confederates were masters of all the region of the Alleghenies from the Potomac to middle Tennessee. Their advanced posts were near Nashville, their cavalry interrupted the line of communication from Louisville and

made frequent incursions into Western Tennessee. They were masters of all the State of Mississippi, except a little circle around Corinth. They possessed upon the great river, the two important positions of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and between these places occupied a regular line of transportation. They were masters of most of the territory west of the Mississippi, and from it obtained their cattle and horses, as from the mountains of Tennessee they obtained all sorts of minerals iron, sulphur, &c.

In a military and strategical point of view, the possession of the lower Mississippi and of the middle portion of Tennessee was of high importance. Masters of the first, the Confederates spread disaffection in the northwest, and kept their Confederacy compact; masters of the second, they closed the routes leading into Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina.—The campaign of 1863 lost to the Confederates the most of these advantages.

The movements of Rosecrans at Murfreesboro, resulting in the retreat of Gen. Bragg, are then described, and are followed by an account of the capture of Vicksburg. Due credit is given to Gen. Grant for the reduction of the place. Its exceedingly strong natural and artificial defenses being enumerated, the movements and results of Gen. Grant's "happy idea of turning the place by the south" are given. "By these movements, as rapid as they were well executed, he succeeded not only in putting the Confederates (Johnston's army) out of the field, but also in establishing solidly his base of operations from Grand Gulf to the Yazoo river. The final result of these strategical movements was the reduction of Vicksburg after an obstinate resistance."

In the month of May, Gen. Hooker decided to take the offensive. The plan which he conceived appears irreproachable, and for a time fortune seemed to smile on him. He passed the Rappahannock and menaced the rear of Lee, his cavalry advanced to the James river, and appeared one day before the ramparts of Richmond. But the genius of General Lee disconcerted all his projects. The defeat of Hooker at Chancellorsville is the most handsome military exploit of Lee. The Confederate General has been reproached because he did not destroy the army of his adversary, but permitted it to retire safe and sound beyond the Rappahannock, as he was reproached for not having destroyed the army of Burnside in 1862.

The critical remarks of the French writer on the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac, and on the conduct of the commanders on both sides, are very interesting.

"We should remark on this subject that the Confederates have adopted, since the commencement of the war, the defensive system before Richmond and in front of Washington. The Confederate army has always taken and will continue to hold an expectant position, so that Richmond, the general centre of operations, may be always safe; and if, as is probable, the Confederates make an invasion of the Federal States, the bulk of Lee's army will remain with arms in hand in face of the Federal army of the Potomac. If Gen. Lee is blamable for not having followed to the end of Hooker and Burnside, the whole general system of war of the Confederates incurs the same reproach. It is not the less true that fortune twice delivered the Federal army of the Potomac to the mercy of the Confederate General and both times he allowed it to escape."

The writer then gives a history of the invasion which terminated so disastrously for the Confederates at Gettysburg, and traces the movements in the West, resulting in the retention of Knoxville and Chattanooga by the Northern armies. In conclusion, he says:

"The year 1863 was, in fact, fatal to the Confederate armies. The Federals encircled and contracted more and more the circle in which their adversaries were enclosed, and the Confederacy found itself cut in two by the loss of its grand line of defence. The only point on which the Federals obtained no advantage was upon the Rappahannock, between Washington and Richmond."

The New York News, a leading Democratic paper, thus completely justifies the slaveholder's rebellion: "No sensible man can deny that the cause of the Confederate States, in the present contest, is much stronger, and their rights less questionable, than were those of the thirteen colonies in their contest with their mother country."

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