THE WEEKLY LANCASTER GAZETTE.

THE UNION OF THE STATES—ONE COUNTRY—ONE DESTINY.

VOL. 3. LANCASTER, OHIO, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1862. NO. 8.

The Lancaster Gazette.

CLARKE, KOOKEN & SUTPHEN,
EDITORS & PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE
Fallmadge Block--Third Story--to the Left at the Head of the Stairs.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Gazette will be published every Thursday, on the following terms:

One year in advance	$1 50
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For less time than one year, at the rate of	1 50 per annum, but invariable in advance.

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PRESENCE OF MIND—1. If a man faint, lay him flat on his back and let him alone.

2. If any poison is swallowed, drink instantly half a glassful of cool water with a heaping tea spoonful each of common salt and mustard stirred into it. This vomits as soon as it reaches the stomach. But for fear some poison still remains, swallow the white of one or two eggs, or drink a cup of strong coffee—these two being antidotes for a greater number of poisons than any dozen other articles known, with the advantage of their always being at hand; if not, a half pint of sweet oil, or lamp oil, or "drippings," especially if they vomit quickly.

3. The best thing to stop the bleeding of a moderate cut instantly, is to cover it profusely with cobwebs or flour and salt, half and half.

4. If the blood comes from a wound by jets or spirts, be spry, or the man will die in a few minutes, because an artery is severed; tie a handkerchief loosely around the part between the wound and the heart: put a stick between the handkerchief and the skin, twist it around until the blood ceases to flow, and keep it there until the doctor comes. If in a position where the handkerchief cannot be used, press the thumb on the spot near the wound, between the wound and heart. Increase the pressure until the bleeding ceases, but do not lessen that pressure an instant until the physician arrives, so as to glue up the wound by the coagulation or hardening of the cooling blood.

5. If your clothes take fire, slide the hands down the dress, keeping them as close to the body as possible, at the same time sinking to the floor by bending the knees; this has a smothering effect upon flames. If not extinguished and a great headway is gotten, lie down on the floor, roll over and over, or better envelope yourself in a carpet, rug, bed cover, or any other garment you can get hold of, always preferring woolen.

6. If the body is tired, rest. If the brain, sleep.

7. If the bowels are loose, lie down in a warm bed, and remain there and eat nothing until you are well.

8. If any action of the bowels does not occur at the usual hour, eat not an atom until they do act, at least for thirty six hours; meanwhile, drink largely of cold water, or hot teas, and exercise in the open air to the extent of a general perspiration, and keep this up until things are righted. This suggestion, if practiced, would save myriads of lives every year, both in the city and country.

9. The three best medicines in the world are warmth, abstinence and repose. —*Dr. Hall.*

BOYHOOD.—Boys—when they *are* boys—are queer enough. How many ridiculous notions they have, and what singular desires, which in after life change and shape themselves into characteristics! Who remembers when he would have sold his birth right for a rocking horse, and his new suit of clothes for a monkey? Who forgets the sweet-faced girl, older than himself, against whose golden hair he leaned and wept his grief's away? Who recollects when the thought of being a circus rider appeared greater than to be President; and how jealously he watched the little fellows that wore spangled jackets and turned somersets, and desired to become like them? If memory preserve not these caprices, or something similar, the boy is lost in the man. Happy visions! they come but once and go quickly, leaving us ever to sigh for a return of what can never be again.

☞ The Memphis Argus, once a fierce Secession sheet, especially ferocious against Cincinnati, but now suspected of leaning toward Unionism, denounces Beauregard as a humbug, and owns up that the rebels were defeated at Pittsburg.

Army Correspondence.

Letter from the 17th Ohio.

FIELD OF SHILOH,
NEAR PITTSBURGH LANDING, TENN.,
May 1st, 1862.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—The rigid censorship imposed upon the press, appears now to include all private letters, from soldiers to their friends at home. Letters are detained about three weeks at Savannah, and are even kept at Paducah, for fear of giving information to the enemy. This will account for the seeming neglect of soldiers in not writing.

The rebels, I see by Southern papers, still claim to have possession of the battle-field. We are encamped on the ground where they bivouacked on the Saturday night previous to the battle, and seven miles from the Mississippi line. It is the Apalachian range, and I am told is thickly wooded all the way to Corinth. Gen. Halleck is steadily pushing his lines forward, but as the roads are in an almost impassable condition, we cannot look for celerity of action.

We expected to send greeting to the Corinthians, but the reports now are that they are evacuating. That "last ditch" now seems to be near Jackson, Mississippi, in the dominions of Gov. Pettus, and the home of the Rebel Chieftain, Jeff. Davis. A reconnoissance in force was made the other day and two Mississippi regiments, and one Arkansas, were put to flight and their tents and commissary stores destroyed.

Gen. A. Sidney Johnson is buried on the field. Some kind and considerate Union soldier has written his epitaph on one of the boards put up at his grave. "*A live dog is better than a dead lion.*"

A number of our boys are sick. Sergeant Hill has been unwell for some time, also Henry Weller. The most of the sick are now sent home, owing to the poor hospital accommodation.

J. P. SAIN.

Letter from Captain Stinchcomb.

FIELD OF SHILOH, TENNESSEE,
April 29th, 1862.

DEAR LOU: There is a blockade on the Post Office now of three weeks each way, so that our letters by mail will be quite old by the time they get home.—There were three Divisions moved on to the front of us to-day, and yet you can't miss any of them—there are about —— Regiments in a Division.

Our front is 12 miles long, with men enough to whip 125,000 men in a fair fight, and we have Generals who will not be taken by surprise. The guards are being reformed and cautioned every hour in the day, and about 25 Regiments are on picket guard every day. General Halleck and General Buell will show the world they are the men for the times, and General Thomas is nearly, if not quite, their equal. General Schoepff, I am satisfied if opportunity offers, will convince all that he too is a General. You remember I wrote last winter that Thomas was a General, when nearly every officer in our regiment and six others were down on him; now all admit he is one.

On my return I found an official notice from the Surgeon of Hospital No. 4, Nashville, Tenn., notifying me of the death of Aaron P. Berry. He was my teamster, and took cold on that ever fatal march from London last fall, from the effects of which he never recovered. He died respected by all who knew him, and when in health he was ever ready and willing to do his duty. You can not imagine my feelings when called upon to record the death of any of my boys, it seems like taking one out of the family.—Aaron died on the 9th of April, 1862. Peace to his ashes.

You need not fear the result at Corinth Our army is well organized now and both soldiers and officers are on the alert, and by no possibility will we again be taken by surprise, no such criminal neglect can take place with such men as Halleck, Buell and *Pope*, and if I do not mistake my guess, Beauregard had better get pretty soon or it will be too late for him. He will no longer bear the enviable reputation once borne by Napoleon.

Every soldier's name who is able to come back will be dropped from the Pay rolls next pay day who have been gone longer than 30 days.

Your husband,
J. W. STINCHCOMB.

☞ The City of Fredericksburgh contains many archives of importance. They are chiefly in the possession of the Masonic Lodge, which is the oldest in this country. General Washington was a member of it.

☞ The receipts of cotton at Cincinnati from Nashville alone during the last week will amount to 1,000 bales. Cotton is arriving in Nashville from plantations in the interior, at the rate of two hundred bales per day.

☞ It is said that doctors can mitigate the pain of sickness, certainly a good many of them make dying a very easy thing.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Tripartite Alliance Broken---The French Declaration of War---The Mexicans Firm.

The news from Mexico, by way of Havana, is to the 23d ult. The alliance between the European invaders of Mexico has been violently broken. The representatives of the Allied Powers held a conference at Orizaba on the 10th of April, at which the Spanish and English Plenipotentiary used every argument to induce the French to adhere to the stipulations of the treaty, and not to impose upon the Mexicans a form of government not in accordance with their wishes. They also protested against the French shelter given to Almonte, an open conspirator against the Mexican Government, as well as the French readiness to place the Austrian Archduke on the throne. Napoleon's representative refusing to be guided by the policy of the Allies, they—the Spanish and English Ministers—formally withdrew from the Convention. General Prim, in addressing his officers after this, said of the French:

"I leave to them the responsibility of this act, upon which will very soon fall the sentence of public opinion in America and in Europe; but with all this I wish them no evil. No, they are brave and finished soldiers, they deserve that victory should always accompany their arms. No harm do I desire them; but, on this occasion, they deviate from the path in which we move, and from which we cannot depart without failing to our honor.—History will judge between them and us."

Couriers were sent immediately to Mexico City to apprise the Mexican Government of the result of the conference, and preparations were made to withdraw the Spanish troops from the Republic.

The French plenipotentiary and Admiral Juren on the 16th issued an elaborate but vague proclamation, in which, in reply to the protest of the Mexican Government against the conspirator Almonte, they say:

"Almonte whose life was threatened even in Vera Cruz, followed one of the French battallions on their way to the encampments of Tehuacan. The government of the republic now protests against this act. It ought to have foreseen the reply of the Plenipotentiaries of his Majesty the Emperor of the French. The French flag has sheltered many proscripts, and there is no precedent where, having once conceded its protection, it has withdrawn it from those who had obtained it. The undersigned have had the sorrow to know that since the day on which were concluded the covenants of Soledad new acts have been committed against their subjects. In sight of the undersigned have been adopted violent measures to choke the expression of the votes of the country and of the true public opinion.—In this manner it was hoped to reply to Europe and make it accept the triumph of an oppressive minority, as the only element of order and organization to be found in the republic.

"The undersigned are convinced that, should they continue in the path which the desire to avoid the effusion of blood led them to adopt, they would expose themselves to the perversion of the intentions of their government, and become involuntarily the accomplices of this moral impression beneath which the great majority of the Mexican people to-day sighs and groans. Therefore, they have the honor of informing the Senor Minister of Foreign Affair that the French troops, leaving their hospitals under the safeguard of the Mexican nation, will retire before fortified positions of the Chiquihuite, and will there resume their liberty of action, immediately after the last Spanish troops shall have left the encampments they now hold, in virtue of the stipulations of Soledad.

"DE SALIGNY,
"EDWARD JURIEN."

The phrase "resume their liberty of action" is tantamount to a declaration of war. The Mexican government has interpreted it as such, and President Juarez has announced it as his intention "to repel force with force, and protect the nation from the unjust aggression with which it is menaced." The responsibilities of all the disasters which may ensue will, he says, "fall upon those who, without provocation or pretext, have violated the faith of the international covenant." The President adds:

"In regard to Great Britain and Spain, placed to-day in a position their Governments could not have foreseen, Mexico is disposed to fulfill her duties as soon as circumstances will permit: *id est*, to arrange by means of negotiations the pending claims, to satisfy those founded on justice, and to give sufficient guaranties for the future."

Gen. Zaragoza has issued to his troops the following spirited

PROCLAMATION.

"Companions in Arms: The war is about to begin. The preliminaries of the Soledad have been broken by the French. They have withdrawn from the condition they made with the Spanish and English in London, to make some claim upon Mexico in regard to our public debt. The crack of the cannon will soon cause to swell the bosoms of the sons of Anahuac. The French attempt to meddle with our interal politics, induced so to do by unworthy Mexicans—by traitors whom you are soon going to chastise. The republic is independent. We, the sons of this generation, were born free. So will we remain, or die in the fight for it.

"Courage, my friends. Fear not to fight a nation which has the fame of being a warlike one. Free men know no rivals, and a thousand examples fill the pages of history of people who have always conquered those who have attempted to conquer them. I have a blind faith in our triumph. Be, as heretofore, brave in the fight and generous in the victory, and soon will you be led to face the invaders by your general and friend,

"IGNACIO ZARAGOZA,

"Headquarters in Chalchicomula, April 14, 1862."

Letter from Senator Sherman.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, April 30.

EDS. COM.:—The recent promotion of Gen. W. T. Sherman, upon the request of Gen. Halleck, for gallant conduct in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, furnishes a proper occasion to repair injustic done to Gen. Sherman while in command in Kentucky.

It will not be denied that the Commercial largely contributed to throw a cloud upon this officer—at one time reporting him as insane. As he utterly refused to defend himself in the newspapers, or to allow others to do it, it became quite common to assume that he had shown himself incompetent, or even worse, although no direct charges were made. All this grew out of four allegations: 1st, His harsh treatment of newspaper correspondents—treating them as spies of the enemy. 2d, His refusal to allow a portion of his force to march into East Tennessee. 3d, His demand for large reinforcements, and the opinion expressed to Cameron and Thomas, that, to make operations in the West effective, it would require a concentration of from 100,000 to 200,000 men in the valleys of the Mississippi, Tennessee and Cumberland. 4th, His concentration of troops at Sedalia. This movement was telegraphed all over the country as the evidence of his insanity.—Let us look at these charges in the light of subsequent events.

That the commendable enterprise of our leading journals, however praiseworthy in quiet times, created serious embarrassment in Kentucky, is now obvious. The command there involved civil and military duties. The criticisms of reporters upon the people of Kentucky, created irritation. Their experience and energy enabled them to publish acts for the enemy, which an ordinary spy could not get. It was indispensable that he conceal the weakness of his force. Then there was no restraint upon the Press.—Since that time a limited censorship has been established with the consent of patriotic journalists. No doubt Gen. Sherman applied his military rules on correspondents harshly, by excluding them from his lines, but they are now used to this treatment from others.

He refused to separate his command, to send a part of it on detached service, across mountains, into East Tennessee, where every mile advanced, would make supplies and reinforcements more difficult and upon Knoxville, where the rebels could by railroad concentrate an overwhelming force, and that too, when in front was a superior force intrenched. To have done so would have been a military crime It is now surprising that any one conceived the project. So at least Gen. Buell thought and he is admitted to be an able officer. He would not make the movement even after the battle of Somerset, when his force was quadrupled, and his enemy in front defeated.

As to Gen. Sherman's opinion of the force necessary in the valley of the Mississippi, time has demonstrated his entire accuracy.

Our army has not advanced one day's march beyond his position, until the force indicated by him had, after months of delay and preparation, been concentrated in Kentucky and Missouri. Such officers as Gens. Halleck and Buell, and Com. Foote could see the necessity of a large force and ample preparations, while Cameron thought an officer crazy for advising it. The very line of operations advised by Gen. Sherman in October last—the valleys of the three great rivers—have become the scenes of great national victories. What would have been the result if Gen. Sherman had sent a portion of his raw unarmed volunteers across the mountains to Knoxville and the remainder into the intrenchments of the rebels at Bowling Green? The written opinions of Gen. Sherman are on the files of the War Department, and will be regarded as remarkable evidence of his foresight and sagacity.

But at the time the popular opinion was all against him. Cameron went to St. Louis, quarrelled with Fremont, and returned by way of Louisville. General Sherman stated to him in official confidence, in a closed room, at an interview sought by him, his view of affairs in Kentucky. He disclosed his plans, his wishes and his fears. All were published by Gen. Cameron to friend and foe. As a matter of course nothing was left for General Sherman but to ask his recall.—This he did, placing his opinion on record "for the future." He was sent to St. Louis, and his conduct was held up to public censure and ridicule.

Soon after he was sent by General Halleck to Sedalia, to look after our forces near there. He ordered a concentration and change of camps. This was telegraphed as evidence of insanity. But the order was approved by Gen. Halleck, and executed after a full reconnoissance by our engineer officers. Gen. Sherman has not published a defense, nor has he complained to, or of, any one.

No doubt he will disapprove this letter but I know too well the influences of even temporary errors to disregard them.—Does it not occur to you how careful the press and politicians should be in assailing military officers? They have no means of defence. Can neither write for the newspapers or make speeches; and yet they are more sensible to assaults, and assaults are more injurious to them, than to any other class of persons.

I trust the natural interest I feel in the honor of a relative, and of our State, will induce you to publish this.

Very truly yours,
JOHN SHERMAN.

☞ It may be a matter worthy of remembrance that in New Hampshire, on the third week in April, 1862, the farmers were hauling wood to the railway stations on the top of the snow, "across lots," without regard to roads or fences.

The Cause of the Visit of the French Minister to the Rebel Capital.

[From the New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 5.

The recent visit of the French Minister to Richmond has occasioned some speculation on the part of the public, but nothing like what its extraordinary character would have justified, among a people more skilled in Statecraft than *ours*. Such an event could not have occurred under like circumstances in Europe, without absorbing the attention of all the Cabinet, and leading to immediate explanations on the part of those engaged. Suppose, for instance, Ireland in a state of rebellion, and the French Minister at St. James' visiting the headquarters of the insurgents in the midst of the fray. Would not England know why he went, at all events, before he returned and renewed his amicable relation to the English Government?

The speculations of your cotemporaries on M. Mercier's visit have, so far, been extremely superficial and absurd. His mission had a far deeper import than any one has yet publicly indicated, and it is well to let the people have a correct idea of it, that they may be prepared to meet the political necessities of their position.

And first, M. Mercier did not visit Richmond to look after the French Government's tobacco, for he is not a commercial agent, but a diplomatist.

Secondly, M. Mercier did not go to Richmond in the interest of the rebels.—He could not, as an honorable man, have gone through the Union lines on a mission unfriendly to the Union; and he could not, as the representative of an honorable Government remain at Washington plotting adversely to the Government to which he is accredited.

Then what did the French Minister go to Richmond for? The answer is this:—To assure the rebels that *the Emperor of the French does not recognize them as a Power among the nations*; that England and France, by recognizing them as belligerents, did all that could be expected on the part of neutral Governments; that the blockade of their ports is effectual; that they are fairly beaten in arms, and their independence as a nation impossible; that a continuance of hostilities, by the threatened destruction of the cotton and tobacco crops of their citizens would only be a wanton injury to the commerce of the world, injuring France and England more than the United States, and that a resort to guerilla warfare, as proposed, when their armies are destroyed, would demoralize society, and be simply a return to barbarism.

The rebels have been admonished therefore, that a cessation of hostilities is a duty they owe themselves and to the world, which all civilized nations will unite in requiring of them.

At the same time, to save their honor and their existence as a free people the French Emperor has assured them that civilized Europe will not approve the enforcement of any hard terms on them by the United States; that their society shall not be disorganized, their industry shall not be overthrown; their families shall not be impoverished by general and indiscriminate confiscation of their property; and that Mr. Lincoln's administration will be held to a faithful observance of the programme with which he appealed to Europe for forbearance at the outbreak of the rebellion, to wit: A restoration of the Union on the basis of the Constitution, with the inherent rights of all the States preserved.

The adoption by Congress of Mr. Lincoln's policy of gradual and voluntary emancipation by the slave States themselves with the co operation of the National Government, satisfies the consciences of European Governments, and the immediate overthrow of the institutions of the South by National power, is condemned on the same ground as they condemn the destruction of the present crops of cotton and tobacco by the rebels themselves. It is contrary to the highest interest of commerce, civilization and true philanthropy.

That M. Mercier would not make an important communication to the Rebel Confederacy without instruction of the Emperor is certain. That the Emperor would not have such communication made without the knowledge and consent of the President and Mr. Seward is also certain. It follows, that the mission of M. Mercier to the Confederate Government is a voluntary effort of the Emperor of the French for the restoration of the Union, on the basis laid down by the President and Mr. Seward, and gloriously vindicated by the armies of the Union. The President could not but consent and approve of M. Mercier's communication, because it involved no armistice on our part, no abatement of the demands of the United States Government for the unconditional submission of the rebellion, but sustained the President in his defense of the Constitution and Union in their original spirit, letter and integrity.

When M. Mercier returned from making his communication at Richmond most significant events followed. He was borne to Washington on a French war-vessel, the deck of which is the "soil of France." This is the first time in history of the close meeting of the two sovereignties. The President and Mr. Seward received M. Mercier at the Navy Yard on his approach to the Capitol—a distinguished honor—and when the President stepped on deck of the *Gassendi*, he was welcomed by a salute equal in honor to that accorded to the Emperor. That was not a tribute to the head of a dismembered country, but to the chosen ruler of one of the first Powers of the world tried in the crucible of war and found triumphant. Within a day or two after the return to Washington, the Ambassador of France is entertained at dinner in noble style by the Secretary of State and President and his Premier exhibit that remarkable serenity which says to all the world, "We are masters of the position."

On the other hand, the visit of M. Mercier to Richmond is followed by disaster and dismay for the rebels. The Congress adjourn precipitately, leaving numerous communications from Jeff Davis, whom they call "their President," unopened on the table. They adjourn when the fate of their rebellion, for weal or woe, is within two weeks of final decision. They leave in such confusion and haste, that the rebel papers of Richmond mock them for cowards and fugitives that will never return. The next result is the abandonment of Yorktown by Generals Lee and Jo Johnson, the best point for defence in the Southern Confederacy, and the retreat, in tumult and disorder of the best army that Jeff Davis has had in the field. The reason is, they are hopeless and demoralized. They have no future, and cannot fight except for the mere relief of escaping the shame of discomfiture in death

On the dispersion of the armies of General Jo Johnson and Beauregard, which Jeff Davis can neither accelerate nor prevent—for he is no longer the shadow of a power—the rebellion will be ended, and the Union restored on the basis originally prescribed by President Lincoln, and enforced on the insurgents by the French as a political and international necessity. The war will cease; Southern industry will not be overthrown, but gradually regenerated; the present cotton crop, and increased future crops, will enrich the commerce and manufacturers of the United States and the world, and France will share in the glory of the achievement.

Each hour of the immediate future, as it comes, will reveal but new confirmation of this reading of the Statecraft which is closing the rebellion, and so settling it as to leave as few traces of its existence as possible in the future domestic and foreign relations of the National Union.

The Battle of Winchester.

Justice to the 62d Regiment.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

In looking over the reports of the battle of Winchester, made by the correspondents of the New York *Herald*, Baltimore *American*, and other papers, there are some omissions and errors that I wish to correct. The first in regard to the Regiments engaged, and the second in relation to the position our army occupied during the night of the battle. They have not given the credit which is due to the 62d Regiment O. V.—which you will remember was organized at Camp Goddard last fall—not mentioning that Regiment in their reports. I will, with your permission, give to the public a statement of the part taken by said regiment.

Let me state here that it is not my design to take anything from the brave boys of the other Regiments, who so immortalized themselves on that day; for that cannot be done. There was not a man that I know of, or heard of, that did not stand like a wall of iron, while the enemy were pouring in their deadly fire from behind stone walls and trees. But these correspondents in giving the names of the Regiments that supported the different batteries, omitted the 62d. I do not believe the omission was made designedly, but from the fact they visited the different batteries in the early part of the day, and that our Regiment had not yet arrived on the field, owing to the fact that they were encamped some five miles below Winchester, and consequently had that much farther to march.

It also ought to be stated that our Regiment, on the day before, when Ashby made his attack on our pickets, was ordered to Winchester, where we arrived late in the evening, and were placed on picket to the left of Winchester. The next morning (the day of the battle) we were ordered back to our camp, the men almost exhausted from fatigue and hunger.

We had scarcely arrived at camp, when an order came for our return to Winchester. The thought of marching back again without rest and something to eat was very discouraging to the men, not dreaming that there was a battle on hand. The Colonel, as brave and good a man as ever lived, and who is reverenced and beloved by both the officers and men of his command, told the boys to get something to eat, and make some coffee quick, and he would take the responsibility, and when some of the officers told him that their men were worn down, he replied: "I'm going if I go with but ten men." This determination on his part rallied the men, and they determined to stand by him at all hazards, and in less than ten minutes we were again on our way to Winchester

When we arrived at the battle field and joined our Brigade, the distance marched that morning was thirteen miles. On our arrival we found the center batteries replying to their left with shot and shell, occasionally a shot reaching our Brigade. For sometime we were kept in this position, when our infantry on the right, led by Col. Tyler, made the charge on the rebels. None of the correspondents have, nor can I give to you, anything like a description of that charge. It was terrible, Gen. Kimball displayed great military genius in conducting the battle, Dr. Ball of your city acting as one of his Aids.

As our men went into the battle they did so with three cheers, and Bonaparte's most celebrated veterans never stood more firm or undaunted than did the Regiments composing the 3d and 1st Brigades.—Sometimes it appeared that our men must be driven back, but nothing daunted, they pressed forward, gaining the ground inch by inch. At last the rebels made one desperate effort. Their men gave three cheers and charged, supposing that our men would again run as they did at Bull Run; but when they charged to within ten or fifteen feet of our men, and saw nothing like flinching, but a cool determination on the part of our men either to die on the field or gain the victory; they turned to retreat to their covers, our boys dealing death at every shot.

It was at this time that Gen. Kimball signalled Gen. Sulivan to send reinforcements from the left wing. The 13th Indiana being on the right of the Brigade was ordered over, when the order came they gave three cheers, and away they went at double quick. In a few minutes a call was made for more reinforcements, and our Regiment occupying the center of the Brigade was ordered over; when the order came Col. Pond said, "Now boys, it is our turn; three cheers, shoulder arms, right face, forward, double quick, march." Away we went, crossing in the rear of the center battery, not following, however, in the course taken by the 13th, they having taken such a course, that when they came into the battle, they came right up to the enemy's front, who were in the woods. We were ordered across under their fire at an angle of about 45 degrees. In cutting across Col. Pond rode at the head of the Regiment, urging the men by every possible motive to do their utmost to relieve their comrades—he riding ahead, dismounting and pulling down the fences. When we came to the foot of the hill the men were ordered to throw off their blankets, which they did. As we neared the wing of the 13th Indiana, who were formed under the hill, they give one deep and loud yell and charged into the woods, our Regiment immediately in their rear. At that time it was that the rebels fled in the utmost confusion. When we entered the woods one of the field officers of the 13th, asked Colonel Pond if he would not cover them with his Regiment while they gathered up their wounded, which he immediately did by marching into the woods and forming them in line of battle. We lost no men, nor had we any wounded, simply on account of the direction we took in going into the battle, the 13th receiving their fire. We could not fire, because they, the 13th, was in advance of us.

Standing in position some ten or fifteen minutes, Companies A. F. and D. were detached under command of Lieutenant Colonel Steel, to take charge of and drag to the road a brass 12 pounder that we had captured. He was ordered to gather the cannon and caissons together, and while in the discharge of this order, rode right in among the enemy.—They hailed him, asking him where he was going; he replied by asking to what Regiment they belonged, 45th Virginia, was their reply. He told them they had better fall futher back, at the same time leisurly taking a round about way to his own command. Right where the battle ended, that night did the balance of our Regiment lay, and we did not as those correspondents say, retreat for two miles. In the morning at daylight the entire army was on the move in pursuit, our Regiment in the lead. Companies A. F. and D under Lieut. Col. Steel, was thrown in advance of all the rest. During that day, several times were we shelled by the rebels. On the following Wednesday our Regiment was thrown out unsupported by any battery, and during the entire day was shelled by their batteries.

Let me say, in conclusion, that when the time comes, if it ever does, the 62d will never disgrace the brave boys of the other regiments, who fought so gloriously on that day.

P. HIRST,
Capt. Co. F, 62d O. V. U. S. A.

The Great Victory at New Orleans.

A brief official dispatch from Fortress Monroe, is the first intelligence from other than rebel sources, of the results of the combined land and naval expedition against New Orleans. The story is briefly told. We have captured Forts St. Phillip and Jackson, on the Mississippi, and Forts Livingston and Pike guarding the passes of Lake Pontchartrain, all the land batteries above and below New Orleans, together with all the gunboats, steam batteries, floating batteries, fire rafts and obstructing booms and chains. The work seems to have been completly and thoroughly done. The greatest blow to their own interests, however, was inflicted by the rebels themselves, who set fire to and destroyed cotton and shipping valued at $10,000,000. This commercial and industrial suicide, according to reports by way of Louisville, is being continued all along the Mississippi and its tributaries, which will soon be visited by the Federal gunboats. Everywhere the torch is being applied to the cotton, and the sugar and molasses being rolled into the river. The history of warfare cannot furnish a parallel to the folly and madness that seems to have seized upon these deluded people. The farmer who sets fire to his barn to burn up the hornet's nest hanging at the eaves, is wise in comparison. Not satisfied with the destruction which war, in its mildest form, brings upon a people, the Southern fanatics lay waste and desolate everything around them, and hasten to impoverish themselves, under the absurd notion that they will impoverish the world. It is the blind agony of an expiring Samson, who pulls down the pillars of a temple, which, however, involves not his enemies, but relatives, in the ruin.—[Cincinnati Commercial.

CALVES.—Farmers, take good care of the calves. It will pay. Keep them sheltered from rain and snow; let them have a stable perfectly dry, to stand in, and plenty of shavens or straw for bedding. Let them have plenty of pure water to drink. Give them new milk; and if you do skim it, stir in wheat flour, let it be the best flour; for, depend upon it, you will find that it pays. They require something to make their bones grow large and strong, and if they do not have such nourishment during the first eight months they will never amount to much, and then a half starved calf suggests stinginess. In passing a farm-yard, we see some calves pinched with hunger, we are apt to think there must be "small fisted farmers somewhere.