

post. I alone saw him fall, and heard him say—"God protect my sister and our country." I was badly wounded, and have been very sick." Then he added a few words of heartfelt sympathy. Then I knew at last, that the Almighty Father had indeed accepted the gift. My only brother is sleeping far away on the battle field, without a stone to mark his resting place, and I may not weep above him, or ever know his grave. His last breath was a prayer for me, and can I doubt that his freed soul bore it up to the great White Throne and laid it at Jesus' feet?

Friends, my story is done. And to you who have dear ones coming back to you from the army when the next summer shall come, rejoice with your whole hearts that the Almighty One heard your prayers, and kept them from harm; but do not forget those who poured out their life blood upon the soil; do not forget to pray for those friends of the dead whose wounds will flow afresh at the sight of your joy. We shall be so glad for you after your long waiting for the footsteps of the dear soldiers, whose martial tramp we may almost hear. Still we must mourn for our dead, whose voices are hushed, and who will never come again.

From a reader of your paper, and one who has waited for him and he comes not.—*Christian Register.*

GEN. GRANT'S RE-ENLISTMENT.—Never was the quotation "Man proposes, but God disposes," more strictly exemplified than in the following anecdote of General Grant: At the commencement of the rebellion an Illinois Representative called upon Governor Yates to recommend to him Mr. Grant, as a fit person for some military position. The Governor had received applications from some men over six feet in height and of muscular frames, and, therefore, curiously eyed the small man in homespun, that stood before him as an applicant. He asked his grounds for making the application. "I was educated at West Point," said Grant, at the country's expense. I served in Mexico, and when I went out to Oregon I thought I had returned to the country an equivalent for my education; and I resigned. The country is now in trouble, and I wish to serve her in her need." Governor Yates had no appointment for him, and he, therefore, left. Some short time after this occurrence the Governor was very much distressed in regard to the raising of the quota of the State. He had plenty of offers for officers' positions, but he personally did not know the minutiae of regimental organizations—how many privates composed a company or how many subordinate officers there should be in a regiment.—In his distress he asked the Representative if that plain little man to whom he had been introduced, knew anything of those matters. The Representative replied by bringing Grant into the Governor's presence. "Do you understand the organization of troops?" inquired the Governor. The reply was in the affirmative. "Will you accept a desk in my office for that purpose?" was the next question. "Anything to serve my country," was Grant's reply. And to work he at once went. And but for this Grant might still be unknown to the world. By his energy Illinois became noted for the speed with which she filled her quota.

ONE million dollars have been paid over to the U. S. Sanitary Commission as a portion of the proceeds of the late New York Metropolitan Fair. The account has not yet been closed, as other contributions and donations remain to be added.

SUMMARY OF ARMY INTELLIGENCE

Tuesday, 17.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1864.

A special dispatch to the *Tribune* says that Lieut. Col. Kingsbury, Assistant Adjutant General of Sheridan's cavalry corps, has just arrived here by way of Fortress Monroe. He confirms the public statements of the complete success of the expedition, and adds the following particulars:—

The command fought every day, each time successfully repulsing the enemy.

At Beaver Dam, Col. Talley of the 1st Pennsylvania Reserves, Col. Phelps of the 7th Maryland, the Lieutenant Colonel of the 10th New Jersey, a major, six line officers and 378 privates were retaken and joined the corps, all taking carbines and fighting bravely, rendering important aid to the cavalry. They were captured by the enemy on Sunday previously, and belong to the 5th and 6th corps.

The heaviest fighting occurred at Yellow Tavern, six miles north of Richmond, inside the enemy's defenses. Here they fought all day, the force of the enemy consisting of two brigades of infantry and one division of cavalry, Gen. Bragg commanding in person. Our loss was about 250 in killed and wounded, not many killed. Among those of the enemy captured, were several boys about fourteen and fifteen years of age, all armed. During the fight the Richmond bells were ringing, and indications were apparent that the doomed city was in a state of great excitement.

Our command took, altogether, nearly 500 prisoners.

The greatest feat performed by Sheridan was crossing Meadow Bridge, over the Chickahominy. Our forces had to advance over a quarter of a mile under a heavy fire from the enemy before they could deploy. The crossing was hotly contested, the enemy being posted on our rear and both flanks, and a small brigade disputing our advance. The extremely buoyant and confident spirits of our men, however, carried the command victoriously and handsomely over.

Gen. Sheridan and his whole command arrived at Turkey Bend and obtained supplies from across the river from Butler. The corps is still at Faxon landing, four miles from Butler. It has further important work to do, and in due time will be heard from.

The capture of 1,500,000 rations and general destruction of roads and bridges fully confirmed, leave no doubt of this being the most successful cavalry expedition of the war.

Col. Kingsbury read in a Richmond paper of the 13th, a dispatch from Mayor Slaughter of Fredericksburg, giving an account of his infamous conduct to and capture of our wounded.

A surgeon of the 66th New York Regiment, who was captured with 600 others in the third day's fight, and was subsequently paroled, came into our lines on Saturday with the body of Gen. Wadsworth, which had been interred by the order of Gen. Lee, in a neat coffin.

He also saw Gen. Longstreet in his tent. He was wounded in his collar bone. The wound was not mortal, but would incapacitate him for active duty for some time.

The Rebel loss is tremendous, but there is no indication of their giving up yet.

The Rebel lines are well supported by lines of interior works, and more are being constructed.

Gen. Lee has not been wounded, as the Surgeon saw and talked with him on Friday, when he gave him permission to take up the body of Gen. Wadsworth.

He is of the opinion that the Rebels will yet make a desperate resistance. He says their privations only seem to exasperate them, and that they are kept up by hope and the idea of exhausting us and compelling us to abandon the contest.

Gen. Crawford, who was cut off from his command of Pennsylvania Reserves last week and supposed to be a prisoner, is reported to have rejoined the Reserves.

What the Sanitary Commission is Doing.

BELLE PLAIN, May 14, 1864.

Delayed for an hour from pushing on to the front, I must write a line in merited praise of the interesting labors of the Sanitary Commission in behalf of the thousands of wounded who are passing through en route for Washington. More than ten thousand have already gone northward, and been grateful recipients of their kindly and sympathizing attention.

Supplies are dispensed at the wharf from the barge Hammond, both of crackers, stimulants, &c., to the wounded men as they pass on board the boats. At the foot of the hill, near the dock, a feeding station has been established, presided over by Mr. J. O. Dennison, formerly captain in a volunteer regiment, and at present a member of the Union Theological Seminary, N. Y., aided by a number of theological students from the same institution, who have nobly volunteered their services in this hour of need.

Dr. Holstein, of Philadelphia, and the indefatigable Mrs. Spencer, of New York, known throughout the Army for her tender and efficient services to the wounded soldier, are laboring night and day, through storm and rain, preparing coffee and cooking for our suffering men, as they pass the station which floats the red flag of the Sanitary Commission. A mile beyond, a temporary station has been established to relieve those who pass by in ambulances. At Fredericksburg is opened a storehouse, from which supplies are dispensed liberally and freely as fast as they can be used. Mr. Frank B. Fay, of Chelsea, Mass., with a trained band of thirty theological students and about forty volunteer nurses, is conducting special relief operations. Dr. Douglass, Associate Secretary of the Commission, is actively and energetically engaged in the work.

Capt. Harris has charge of Belle Plain. The whole operations are, however, under the personal superintendence of Dr. Steiner, Chief Sanitary Inspector, Army of the Potomac.

The ladies are also at work. Mrs. John Barlow and Miss Woolsey, whose brother is on Gen. Williams' staff, and Miss Gillson, and Mrs. Husband.

The Governor of Vermont, Gov. Smith, with the Surgeon General of the State, Dr. S. W. Thayer, with Representatives Baxter and Woodbridge, and several others are here, expecting to go immediately to the front to look after the men from their States.

Those who can be moved are now mostly brought away from Fredericksburg. The Sanitary Commission will soon transfer its force to that place.

Wednesday, 18th.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 16—5 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Dix:—We have dispatches from Gen. Grant to 8 o'clock this morning. He states that offensive operations have necessarily been suspended until the roads become more passable; that the army is in the best of spirits, and feels the fullest confidence in success. The two armies are now concentrated on the main road from Fredericksburg to Richmond.