

The Rev. W. R. DeWitt, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, tomorrow (Sunday) morning, and evening, at the usual hour.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—We entreat our readers to remember that this (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, two very valuable lots belonging to the Estate of William Wright, decd., are to be sold at public sale at the Rankin House. This is a very desirable property, and we are sufficiently interested to ask a full attendance of bidders.

It will be seen by reference to the advertisement of Miss A. Caldwell, that the Select School will be opened in the Brick School House, in Second street, instead of at her residence on Locust street, as announced last week.

TAX APPEAL.—It will be seen that Monday, April 7th, has been fixed as a day of Appeal from the assessment of taxes for 1862. This revised assessment is in the hands of J. H. Black, Esq., where it can be inspected.

THE RIVER.—The river is at gauging stage and the lumber and timber from above has been arriving all week. The rush, however, is not upon us yet.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—P. S. McTigue & Co., advertise a large and handsome stock of every variety of goods in their line. Call at their store in Locust street, where you will be waited upon courteously by the gentlemanly head of the firm, and his attentive and obliging clerk; and if you fail to find something to please you, change the lost time to us.

Fondersmith offers the public one last chance to obtain wall paper at wonderfully cheap rates. He has a large stock and variety to suit all tastes. Give him a call.

Professor T. R. Vickroy announces the opening of a classical school in the Washington Institute, on the 7th of April. Columbia needs, and should support, a school of the higher grade. Prof. Vickroy is a graduate of Dickinson College, and has had considerable experience in his profession.

L. T. Ryan advertises a sale of Personal Property—Furniture, appointments—on the 15th prox.

Mr. Greene advertises a lost memorandum book.

ELECTION RETURNS.—The election of last week went off quietly, and without any exhibition of party bitterness. The main struggle was for Justice of the Peace and Constable. The rivalry for the former was between two of the candidates, who should get the most votes—between other two, who should get fewest. A reference to the figures will show the fortunate parties. It will be seen that in spite of strenuous opposition our efficient Constable McGinnis was triumphantly returned by a handsome majority. Old "Eleven-per-cent." went in easy, of course, as Assessor. The following are the returns:

Table with 3 columns: Name, J. H. S. H., and J. H. S. H. Lists candidates for Justice of the Peace, Assessor, and Constable.

THE READING AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—As the time rapidly approaches for the completion of this valuable link in the great line of trade and travel between New York and Washington, the enterprising press of Philadelphia begins to wake to the fact that the old "sound does" levied in that city are about being abrogated. Within the past week there has been a general outcry in the columns of the city dailies against this monstrous wrong. Carriage fare is denounced without measure or mercy, and immediate legislative interposition is invoked to preserve to Philadelphia her ancient and time-honored privilege of standing in the way of enterprise and progress.

The legislative action sought, is a recharter of the Fifth and Sixth streets Passenger Railway, with a clause permitting the passage of the New York passenger trains over that route, to the depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, at Broad and Prime streets. With such legislation we have nothing to do, and do not in the least object to the overrunning of the city with through-trains in every direction, if the citizens are content that their thoroughfares shall all resemble Third, and Market streets. But we cannot see what possible aid to the cause of the Fifth and Sixth streets re-charter, a general attack on the Reading and Columbia Railroad can prove. We are content that the Columbia Ferry boats shall have the privilege of running up Walnut and down Chestnut street, if that will expediate the transmission of passengers through the city; but we would not that the passenger shall have a choice of routes; and we fully believe that in spite of all expedients to rush the trains through the streets of Philadelphia, our ordinary route when once fairly established, will certainly be able to hold its own, and command the preference. This, too, we imagine, is the conclusion to which Philadelphia is coming; and will account for the reckless misrepresentation of the Reading and Columbia Railroad, indulged in by the Philadelphia dailies. We have not space this week to take up their false statements in detail, and disprove them by the official facts and figures; but this is unimportant, as all they

can write will scarcely serve to prevent the speedy completion of a road which is recognized in New York and Washington as necessary to the country.

On Tuesday of this week bids were received at the office of the Company in this place for the construction of the eastern section of the road. The whole has been contracted for by enterprising and reliable parties, and the bids of Tuesday were from sub-contractors, who are ready to commence work at once. The attendance of bidders showed plainly that the work was in demand. We have not yet heard the result of the sub-letting, the bids having been forwarded to the chief contractors. We can promise, however, that the whole line will be strongly worked before the end of April.

PRAISEWORTHY ACT.—The County Commissioners have appropriated an additional ten thousand dollars to meet the necessities of the families of our brave volunteers, who have given themselves to their country for the purpose of upholding the Constitution and Laws. So well have the finances of the county been managed that the large sums appropriated for this most noble object, amounting to forty thousand dollars, has been done without requiring any addition to the county taxation. The following is the resolution passed by the Board of Relief on Monday week—

Resolved, That for the last three weeks, in consideration of the distress of the families of volunteers entitled to relief, by reason of the delay in payment of the bounty by the United States and the severity of the weather, the Board of Relief do hereby award allowances, as formerly, each and every week to the recipients.

THE DEATH OF CAPTAIN RAMBO.—We wrote the account of Capt. Rambo's sad death, published last week, hurriedly, and under excitement. We omitted any mention of the date of the fatal mistake—it was Thursday, 13th inst. After our paper went to press we obtained more specific details of the sad event, given by Lieut. Fessler. A private letter of two days' later date, however, from Col. Welsh, from which we are permitted to make extracts, gives a more accurate and minute account of it than we had. He says—

The expedition was planned some time ago for the purpose of capturing the party of rebels, fourteen in number, stationed on the mainland, near Governor Aikin's plantation, about twenty miles from Otter Island. The information was received from a body of fugitive negroes who had escaped to Otter Island. Since that time we have proceeded by land that led our men to the place. On this information the officers proposed to act. The expedition was commanded by Lieut. Col. Beaver, and was to have consisted of Companies G—Captain Whitney—and H—Captain Shields.

Captain Rambo, Lieut. Kelsey and seven men of Co. K, were afterwards included. They went in boats up the Ashpeover river to the mouth of Mosquito, and up the Mosquito some distance, where they landed at dark, on the night of the 12th. Company G was left to guard the boats. Company H proceeded by a road that led within half a mile of the house, in the rear, in the direction it was supposed the rebels would take in retreating. Captain Shields was to signal his arrival in position. Col. Beaver, with Captain Rambo and his detachment, proceeded by the water route, and to whom six men from Company G had been ordered, to proceed by another route directly to the house occupied by the rebels, surround it and capture the men or destroy them with the bayonet should they show fight. The negroes acted as guides. They seemed well acquainted with the exact route, but either ignorantly or designly, the Captain Rambo's party into the same road upon which Captain Shields was advancing.

Sergeant McCann and Augustus Wagner marched a few rods in front of Capt. Rambo, and on their approach, Captain Shields' company, who had halted to repair a bridge which they found impassable, turned and fired into Co. K.; with what terrible result you already know. There was no fault or blunder on the part of Captain Rambo; he followed the road pointed out by the guides, and in the direction of the road, Col. Beaver. Captain Shields was supposed to be in position some twenty minutes previously, but was detained at the approaching, as I have mentioned. Capt. S. alleges that on seeing the two men approach he halted them and that they turned, as he supposed, to run when he ordered his men to fire, thus giving the force behind him to belong to the enemy. Sergeant McCann states, that when he discovered men, ahead, he turned to notify Capt. Rambo, and the first word he heard was the command "fire." The volunteers immediately advanced, and the volunteers all say that they were not halted; and as the parties were not more than twenty yards apart, and the night perfectly still, it would seem strange that the hail should not be heard. Capt. Shields' men on the contrary, all say that he charged before giving the order to fire. I cannot excuse Capt. Shields' haste in giving the order, or his judgment in permitting his whole company of forty men to fire at two men, even had he been positive that they were enemies. Captain Rambo would never have acted so imprudently. Captain H. and previously mentioned his men not to fire, but to be prepared to use the bayonet. He heard Captain Shields give the word, and immediately commanded: "Steady, boys, steady!" He fell at the moment, shot through the heart.

Lieut. Col. Beaver, who was present, will make an official statement for publication. I have given the facts as nearly as I can ascertain them, and I believe they are correct. Col. Welsh's appreciation of Capt. Rambo is expressed in the following extract: It seems hard to realize that the Captain is dead; he was in such high spirits the day previous to his fall. He was much pleased at my arrival—his greeting was so eager, and from the heart, too. He spent the afternoon and evening in my tent, and was very kind and interested in hearing from his friends. A few hours later and he was dead. You will sympathize with me in my feelings. He was my devoted friend—my intimate companion. I knew his many good qualities, and loved him as one of my own family—and he has been my own brother since we have loved him more.

Col. Welsh also in his letter announces the death of Corporal Reichard, who was shot through the lungs at the time Captain Rambo and Corporal Reichard were killed. He suffered very much before his death, which occurred on the morning of the 13th. Of the remainder of those wounded, Col. W. says: Wagner is better, and I think he will survive. He may, however, be permanently crippled, as the ball is supposed to have lodged in his spine. The others are out of danger. Sergeant McCann's skull is not fractured, the ball having glanced. His head is much swollen, but he is able to walk about, and will report for duty in a few days. Howard Yache is also out of danger. His leg is sore, but he thinks he should be about. The doctor, however, compels him

to lie quietly in the hospital. He eats heartily, sleeps soundly, and is very lively. Stenographer is also doing well. His is a high wound in the leg; not dangerous, but sore, and confining him to the hospital. Rhoads and Smith have left the hospital. Both of them were wounded in the arm. Smith was struck near the shoulder, the bullet reaching the bone and bouncing out into his hand. It was flattened as broad as a half dollar. Our hospital is very comfortable, and our surgeon skillful and attentive. The patients have everything that they require. I spend much of my time with them, and will continue to see that they are made comfortable.

Col. Welsh's numerous friends will be glad to learn that he is in good health. He writes thus of himself: "I am very well—my cough has left me altogether."

Since writing the above we have had an interview with Lieut. Fessler, of Company K, Fifty-fifth Regiment, from whom we obtained details of the night encounter between our men corresponding with those given in Col. Welsh's letter. Lieut. Fessler adds that the universal testimony of the men engaged is in praise of Captain Rambo's coolness and self-possession. His command was in the road, while company II was concealed. After the first one or two scattering shots Capt. R. was heard to encourage his men, and fell with the words on his lips. Lieut. Kelsey's place being in the rear of the company, he waited for Capt. Rambo's word of command after the volley, but hearing none he stepped forward and called his commander by name. There was no reply, and before he had time to order his troops to return the fire the discovery of the mistake was made, and at the same time Captain Rambo's lifeless body was found. A few random shots were fired by Co. K, without orders, which inflicted several slight wounds upon men in Company G.

Lieut. Fessler, starts from Harrisburg to-day for New York, with enough recruits to fill up Company K. He will also take out with him a number of recruits for the regiment, which will nearly fill it to the maximum.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.—COLUMBIA, March 21, 1862.—Council met: The roll was called and S. E. Eberlein reported absent. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

The Road Committee reported the expenses since Jan. 1st, for work on streets \$37.69.

A communication was read from S. Alice Beckius claiming \$65 for damages, incurred by buggy upsetting over an ash heap while driving down the alley running parallel to Locust street, between Front and Second streets, which was, on motion, laid on the table.

The following bills were ordered to be paid: Samuel Waites, \$5.50; D. S. Chalfant, \$11.56; C. A. Hook, \$12.50; P. Gardner, 90 cents; W. Timony, \$11.20.

Ca. motion Council adjourned.

Attest: W. E. Lloyd, Clerk.

TRAIN'S EIGHT SPEECHES.—By Geo. Francis Train. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros.

Messrs. Peterson send us in pamphlet form the union speeches of Train, the indomitable Yankee introducer of street railroads to England, and the defender, in and out of season, of the interests of his country. He has delivered, during our national troubles, a number of very telling off-hand speeches in favor of our cause, which have been received with great favor in England. Originally reported for, and appearing in, the "London American," a paper devoted to American interests, they have been collected and issued in the present form, the profit arising to be applied to the support of that paper. It will have a wide sale, for the speeches are live and filled with telling points. Messrs. Peterson publish it at 25 cents. It may be had of our neighbors over the way, Messrs. Saylor & McDonald.

THE MONTHLIES.—We have received the CONTEMPORARY MONTHLY for April. This new-comer among our Magazines is steadily establishing itself in the front rank. We cannot enumerate all the articles in it worthy of note, but must content with "Among the Pines," as one of the essay life like delineations of southern life that we have ever read. The Editor's gossiping department is unusually rich this month.

FRANK LESLIE'S continues to be one of the most entertaining monthlies published. It is full of good stories, and spirited illustrations. There is an immense amount of reading matter in it, and each, too, as must suit all tastes. We can heartily recommend the April and all other numbers.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for April is good as usual. We are glad to learn that the war has had no unfavorable influence upon the circulation of this Magazine. Since the first of the year 10,000 copies have been added to its circulation. The conductors of the magazine are naturally encouraged by this mark of public estimation, and promise for it that the same thoughtful and patriotic political papers, from the best press writers, will continue to lend power and dignity to its pages; and that favorite poets will evolve from the ever-shifting phases of our national affairs the lessons of the hour. The two great serial features which have so firmly fixed public attention—Professor Agassiz's popular expositions of the science of Natural History, and James Russell Lowell's "Biglow Papers"—will be continued each month. Still other features of extraordinary interest have been provided for the forthcoming numbers, and the conductors will always seek to present in the pages of the Atlantic the best and freshest thought upon all topics.

THE FARMER AND GARDENER for March is a first-rate number, rousing the farmer to his work for the Spring. This is an agricultural monthly that should be generally in the hands of our country subscribers. We cordially recommend it.

"ONWARD"—every number better than any previous one—is the motto of the AGRICULTURAL WORKER, and we believe the April number will bear out the motto. In this single paper will be found over a hundred plain, practical, reliable articles and useful items for the Farm, Garden, and Household—including two 825 Prize Articles on Culture of Indian Corn, and of Flowers; and a

full Calendar of work to be done in April in Field, Orchard, and Garden, embracing hundreds of items. The engravings are numerous, including three large Maps of the important war operations, a fac-simile of Ericsson's Iron-clad "Monitor," &c.—There is more actual labor expended on the preparation of the *Agriculturist*, than on any of the \$3 magazines. The subjects—the innumerable plants, items of cultivation of fruits, flowers, and vegetables—require great research and care.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTER ISLAND, March 12th, 1862.

DEAR SPY:—Having just landed here safely, my first good impulse is to sit down and furnish you with an account of the voyage and arrival of "Corporal Martin's Squad," in South Carolina. After shaking hands warmly with all our friends at the old station at home, and receiving their good wishes for our success and safe return, your correspondent, with Col. Welsh, hurried on to New York, so as to catch the steamer Atlantic. We left Philadelphia, after a farewell from Lieut. Bruner of the old "Second," on Saturday night, at twelve o'clock, and arrived in New York about break of day—just in time for two hours' sleep and a good breakfast.

Sunday morning about eight o'clock we started on the hunt of the boys, and a splendid time we had. It was walk, walk, walk from "State" street to "Palace Garden," from "Palace Garden" to "State" street—and to how many other places we were sent I cannot remember; but after a five hour's walk through the metropolis, we found them comfortably quartered in "White" street, and in very good cheer. Corporal Martin was busy showing some of the boys the elephant, and many of them thought it worth three years' soldiering to see the sights in Broadway. The steamer came loose from her dock at eleven o'clock on Monday morning, making the announcement with her two little guns aft, and slowly wound her way through the shipping toward the ocean. Unfortunately there was a cold drizzling rain falling, which, together with the fog along shore, prevented us from getting a fair view of the neighboring land and the various shipping and batteries which mostly constitute the fine prospect, when leaving New York. The day, if anything, was one to depress the spirits of those who were leaving their homes on an errand such as ours, especially as the cold wind whistled through the rigging of the ship, and the rain made it very uncomfortable to stand on the wet deck, watching for the last glimpse of shore, as the noble vessel turned her prow southward after rounding "Stony Hook."

We were not long ere we were out in the swell of the ocean, when the ship began her gentle rocking, which the boys thought was equal to any swing they were ever on; but it was not many hours before the motion began to have its effect—and there was an awful casting up of accounts. The water-sealed to be very attractive. It appeared that no one on board could help but be continually peering into it—even after the shades of night obscured the sight—it was still look, look, look, into those fathomless depths—and thus it was for hours. Now and then you would hear one ask his or her neighbor how they felt; but the invariable answer was a thrust of the head over the gunwale, and an awful sour expression of the face, as if the question was a very insulting one. Thus was passed Monday evening on board the Atlantic. Tuesday was still worse, as the wind blew very hard and the waves broke clear over the bow of the vessel—frequently leaving six inches of water on deck. Some of the boys commenced to think they would rather be going to see the girls on Chestnut Hill, than aboard ship such weather—no especially thought he would like so much to be back home, with his new horse and buggy. Altogether, we had rather a rough voyage—head-winds continually, which made it a long one. We remained out of sight of land all the way until the arrival off Charleston, where one of the steamers of the blockading squadron stopped us to get the mail and papers.—Thence to Port Royal, we remained in sight of land. Arrived off the light ship on Thursday evening—received a pilot on Saturday morning, and were landed safe and sound on Saturday, on Hilton Head.

I think a good many of us are considerably lighter than when we left home; still it only helped accustom us to our new homes, but with the little opportunities offered, we could see enough to assure us that the soldiers under his command have not been idle.

We all arrived on Otter Island Tuesday at noon and were soon ushered into the very comfortable quarters of Co. K, to make ourselves at home. I rested my wearied limbs on a very enticing sofa until supper time. All were anxious to hear the news from home, and were looking for us for several days. As the steamer took us up to the Island, the sloop-of-war "Dale" fired a salute and the shore was lined with the men eager to see, and shake hands with their friends.

We have not seen a great deal of our new quarters yet, and are not able to tell much about them. We had a short stroll along the beach and down to "Niggertown," as the boys denominate the nigger quarters. By the way, we hope to have something more to say about the negroes hereafter. Yours, truly,

PH. CHAN.

IMPORTANT FROM THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

Our Troops in Possession of the Charleston and Memphis Railroad.

CAIRO, March 22.—The gunboat Lexington, from the Tennessee river, has arrived, and reports our forces concentrating in the country about Savannah, Tennessee, but are accomplishing nothing of importance besides the occasional capture of the scouts of the enemy, bringing in prominent Rebels. Our forces have entire possession of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, in the vicinity of Savannah, Tenn.

A skirmish occurred on Sunday last between a battalion of the Fourth Illinois Regiment and a squadron of Rebel Cavalry, near Pittsburg Landing, resulting in the defeat of the Rebels, with some loss. Four of our men were wounded.

General Grant's Army.

St. Louis, March 22.—The correspondent of the Democrat, under date Savannah, Tenn., March 17, says: "No move has yet been made by our army here. A second flood in the Tennessee and its tributaries is prevailing. Our information in regard to the enemy is still quite meagre. His main force is supposed to be at Corinth, Miss., where it is probable he will be able to concentrate fifty thousand troops. Our force mostly ranging on board our transports."

BATTLE NEAR WINCHESTER, VA.

A Skirmish on Saturday and a Battle on Sunday.

THE REBELS DRIVEN BACK TO STRASBURG.

Their Force 15,000—Ours 8,000!

Over One Thousand Small Arms Captured—Our Loss Seventy-Five Killed and Two Hundred and Fifty Wounded.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Telegraphic despatches received from Winchester, dated last night at half past 10 o'clock, says: A slight skirmish occurred this afternoon about a mile and a half from Winchester, on the Strasburg road, between a portion of Gen. Shields' troops and the rebel cavalry, with four pieces of artillery. The enemy retreated with loss, as soon as our guns opened fire. One man was killed on our side, and General Shields suffered a slight injury on the left arm, from a fragment of a shell which burst near him. A prisoner, brought in to-night, says the enemy were under the impression that our troops had left Winchester, and that Jackson's rebel forces were on the road from Strasburg, under the same impression. LATER FROM WINCHESTER. 8 o'clock, P. M.—I have just come in from the very front of the battle, three miles out. A complete victory has been achieved over Jackson. We have taken two guns and caissons, and killed at least 100, and wounded twice as many. Our loss is large, but not more than 150 killed and wounded. Our men did bravely and have taken a great many muskets. The rebels are in full retreat. LATER. WINCHESTER, March 23.—10 o'clock, P. M.—We have this day achieved a glorious victory over the combined forces of the rebel Generals Jackson, Smith and Longstreet—the battle was fought within four miles of this place. It raged from half past ten o'clock this morning until dark. The enemy's strength was about 15,000, and the strength of our division was not over 8,000. Our loss in killed and wounded is not definitely ascertained, but it is heavy. The enemy's loss is double that of ours. We have captured a large number of prisoners, some of their guns and the ground is strewn with the arms they have thrown away in their flight. The cavalry is still in pursuit of the enemy. STILL LATER. WINCHESTER, March 23.—The rebels have been driven back to Strasburg. There has been very little fighting to-day. In the skirmishing, we have lost about ten killed and wounded. Mr. Luce, an assistant to Capt. Albert, Topographical Engineers, was taken prisoner by the rebels. We have captured more than 1,000 small arms from the rebels. During the fight, Gen. Shields, who commanded in person, was struck by a fragment of a shell on the upper part of the left arm, shattering the bone, producing a compound fracture, and it was feared amputation would be necessary. The General remained on the field after being wounded, giving his orders until the close of the fight. WASHINGTON, March 24.—A despatch from a surgeon in General Shields' army, to the Surgeon General at Washington, in relation to the battle of yesterday, states that our loss was from 75 to 100 killed, and 250 wounded. He adds: "I have seen 225 of the enemy's dead."

THE BATTLE OF WINCHESTER.

THE RETREAT OF THE REBELS A DISASTROUS ROUT.

THEIR LOSS VERY HEAVY.

OUR ARMY IN PURSUIT BEYOND STRASBURG.

A SEVERE FIGHT.

BOLD CHARGE OF THE UNION TROOPS.

DEEDS OF DARING AND HEROISM.

THE LATEST FROM STRASBURG.

THE VERY LATEST.

CAPTURE OF REBEL ARMY WAGONS.

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