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COLUMBIA, PENNSYLVANIA. SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1863.

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H.M. NORTH. TTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW Columbia, Pa. ections promptly made, in Lancaste and York jeunties. Columbia, May 4, 1650.

II, B. ESSICK, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW. COLUMBIA, PA.

Clocks, Watches, Jwely, Silver and Silver Plated Ware.

SHREINER & SPERING, AVING taken the old established stand of John Felix, Front street, Columbia, respectfully invite public to call and examine their large assortment

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER and SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CUTLERY, COMBS, PISTOLS,
ACCORDEONS, and FANCY ARTICLES, Such as are usually kept in a first-class Jewelry Store. We will keep constantly on hand a large stock of American Watches, in Gold and Silver Cases—Appleton, Tracy & Co. P. S. Bartlett and Wm. Ellery movements—which we will offer to the public at prices to suit the times.

A continuance of the former pationage is respectively applying the processing of the content of the continuance of the former pationage is respectively achieved. A continuance of the full kinds promptly attended to Columbia, July 19, 1862.

NOW FOR BARGAINS. WE have just received another lot of all-wool De wines and plaid Mosambiques, which we ofter reduced prices. STEACY & BOWERS, Cola. June 23, 1502 Cor. 2d and Locusi Sis.

COLD CREAM OF GLYCERINE .-- For the curr Phon in chapped hands, &c. For sa JLDEN MORTAR DRUG STORE, Front street, Calumb. Der 3,1858

SALT! SALT! 100 Bags Ground Alum Salt.

h with the transfer prices.
C. July (, 6t. J. RUMPLIS v. SON GRAHAM, or, Bond's Boston Crackers, for Dyspeptics, and Arrow Root Crackers, for an earlies and children—new articles in Columbia, at the l'amily Medicine Store,
April 16, 1859.

Hrrison's oumbian nk. WHIGH is a superior article, permanenty black and not corroding the pen, can be had many antity, at the Family Medicine Store, and blacker et es that English Boot Polish.
Commbin. June 9, 1459

FISH! FISH!

MACKERFI, by the barret half barret and quarter barret of the best qualities.

WALL PAPER!

PAPER CHEAPER THAN WHITEWASH thave just received a large lot of Wall Paper all the newest sty es and best goods, which we seit arpines iosun the times
SAYLOR & MCPONALD.
Back Stars, Prom St., above Lot ust, Caramata.
Witch 2 '81.

NOTICE. I desire to settle up the old book accounts, of both stores, and request all persons knowing themselves indebted to please call and settle the same. H. C. FON DERS MITH. Columbia, May 17, 1802.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE .- The want o vuch un article is fell in every fumity, and now wan be supplied; for mending fumitire china-er, oriumental work, toys, &c., there is nothing error. We have found it useful in repairing man-cles which have been useless for months. Yo

FMILY MEDICINE STORE POCKET BOOKS AND PURSES. A LARGE lot of Fine and Common Pocket Books and Purses, at from 15 cents to two dollars each He idquarters and News Depot. Columbia, April 14.1 300.

Lawns, Lawns, Lawns. ADIES cult and see our beautiful 124 cent Lawns
Last colors, at STEACY & BOWERS,
June 28, 1862 Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall. HOOPED SKITS.

A NEW and splendid style of Hooped Skirts, jne A received; Also, a full assortment of other styles very chenp MALTBY & CASE. Columbia, Apr. 126, 1862. Locust Street.

1500 Sacks G. A. Salt, 100 Sucks Ashton Salt Ap-APPOLD'S Warchouse, Canal Basin.

RAISINS.

A FULL supply of Raisins—Seedless and Layer will be found at the Cor. of Front and Union sts Nov. 22, 162. HENRY SUYDAM.

JUST RECEIVED A VD for sale, by the barrel or larger quantities, 100 barrels Monongahela Whicky, at APPOLD'S Warehouse, Cola. May 14, VI. Canal Basi

For Sale at a Bargain. THE choice of Two Fire and Burgiar Proof Safes—
"Herring" or "Lillies" Patent: Also, a Femily Horse, and a first-rate Carriage and Harness. Call a the store of Cola. May 17, 1962.

H. C. FONDERSMITH,
adjoining the Bank.

HO! FOR CHRISTMASI A Choice Baking Molasses; the best in the market at STEACY & BOWERS.

Cols. Dec 6, 1862. Cor. 2d and Locust Sis. CLOAKING CLOTH.

BEAUTIFUL Black Cloth, suitable for ladies cloaks
STEACY & BOWERS,
Corner Second and Locus Streets
Cola, Dec. 6 '52. Opposite Odd Fellows' Hall.

LIQUORS. B have received a supply of Pure Brassy; Old Eye Whisky, Old Port Wine, which we offer for sale for Medicinal number. Colar July 6, 31: Golden Mortar Drug Stor

Delaines, Cachnieres, Black Silks, Sack Flannels
Tickings, Checks, Muslins, Sheetings, Blankets
BRUNERS
BRUNERS Tickings, Checks, Austrine, Con BRUNERS Cola Oct 27,1690, ... Cor, Third and Union.

OMESTICS .- Notwithstanding the advance in the price of Goods, persons will find it to thei advantage so gail and examine core, stock of new Prints, Manifes, Ginghams, Checks, Tickings, Crach &c...&c., in fact ever class of goods suitable for new kc...&c., in fact every class of ghosts suitable for new occurners at housekeeping, and old, ones too. STEACY & BOWERS, Opposite Old Fellows Hall. MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup can be obtained at 'F WILLIAMS', Locustet.

Selections.

[What an exquisite poetess has here chanced to be She is my only girl;

[a-ked her for as some most precious thing,

For all unfinished was Love's lewelled ring, Till set with this fair pearl;
The shade that Time brought forth I could not see; How pure, how perfect, seemed the gift to me!

The Dumb Girl.

Noekry.

Oh, many a soft old tune Lest she might wake too soon : And hushed her brothers' laughter while she layh! needless care! I might have let them play.

Twas long ere I believed That this one daughter might not speak to me; Waited and watched God knows how patiently How willingly deceived: Vain Love was long the untiring nurse of Faith, And tended Hope until it pined to death.

For one short hour, till I her tongue might teach To call me mother, in the broken speech That thrills the mother's eur! Alas! those scaled lips never may be stirred To the deep music of that lovely word.

My heart it sorely tires To see her kneel, with such a reverent air, Besides her brottiers at their evening prayer : Or lift those earnest eyes
To watch our up- as though our words she knew,

I've watched her looking up To the bright wonder of a sunset sky,
With such a depth of meaning in her eye,
That I could almost hope
The strugging soul would burst its binding cords, and the long pent-up thoughts flow forth in words

The song of bird and bee, The chorus of the breezes, streams and groves, All the grand mu-ic to which Nature moves, Are wasted includy To her: the world of sound a taneless void; While even silence hath its charm destroyed

Her face is very fair ; Her blue eye be tuttful; of finest mould The soft white brow, o'er which, in waves of gold Ripples her shining hair. thas: this lovely temple closed must be For He who made a keeps the master key.

Wills it side mind within Should from earth's Babel-el morjog kept free. Even that His said, smul voice, and, supplinght he Heard of its inner saving. Through that deep hash of soul, with clearer thrill Then should I greec! O maranting heart, be sull!

Of quiet gladness in her noiseless play; She hath a pleasant smile, a gentle way,
Whose voiceless elo juence fouches all hearts, though I had once the feat

Thank God it is not so! And when his sone are playing mercily, She comes and leans her head upon his knee. Oh! at such times I know-By his full eye and tones subdued and mild— How his heart yearns toward his silent child.

Not of all gifts bereft, Even now. How could I say she did not speak! What real language lights her eye and check, And reade, thanks to him who left Unto her soul yet open ivenues I regay to enter, and for love to use.

And God in love doth give To her defect a beauty of as own. And we a deeper tenderness have known Through that for which we grieve.

Yea, and my voice shall fill it-but not here When that new sense is given, What rapture will its first experience be, That never woke to meaner includy Than the rich songs of heaven-To hear the full-toned nothern swelling round.
While angels teach the ecstacies of sound !

The Crowded Street. BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Let me move slowly through the stree t, Amid the sound of steps that beat.
The murmuring walks like autumn rain.

How rest the flitting figures come! The unid, the fierce, the stony facene bright with thoughtless smiles, and some Where seeret tears have left their trace.

They pass to toil, to strife, to rest; To halls in which the least is spread; To chumbers where the funeral guest In stience sits beside the dead.

nd some to happy homes repair, Where children, pressing cheek to cheek, With mute caresses shall declare The tenderness they cannot speak

And some who walk in calmness here, Shall shudder as they reach the door, Where one who made their dwelling dearlis flower, its light-is seen no more.

Youth, with trite cheek and lender frame. And dreams of greatness in thine eye, Go'-t thou to build an early name, Or early in the task to die?

Who is now fluttering in the snare! Thy golden fortunes, tower they now Or melt the glittering spires in air?

Who of this crowd to-night thail tread The dauce till daylight gleam again Who writhe in throcs of mortal pain?

Some famine-struck, shall think how long The cold, dark house—how slow the light; And some; who flaunt until the throng, Shall wide in dens of shame to-night.

Each, where his tasks or pleasures call, They pass and heed each other not. There is who heeds, who holds them all, his large love and loundiese thought

The e struggling tides of life, that seem
Lu wayward, aimless contract to tend,
Are eddies of the mighty stream
That rolls to its appointed end.

Under the Oaks. The forest, the real forest, lies before us

First of all, then; under the cake. There, where the grass grows and the brambles interlace; where the sweetbriar stops up the way and creeping plants abound; there, along that shining track, where footsteps

There it is that you are fairly lost: there that exhale all around nameless, perfumes, fresh emanations of the earth, of the old us that what we hear is the sound of the trunks, of the young foliage. The very light is green, the shade all internenetrated with sun. Not a breeze, except every now and then indeed a mere puff you know not whence, which just lifts the branches, wasts here and there still sweeter scents, then dies away, and leaves you half intoxicated with perfume.

have trodden down the vegetation.

What charming mysteries there are in these nooks! Millions of insects, all dower ed with intelligence, dressed for a festival displaying, between the blades of grass, the purple, the ebony, the ultramarine of their elytra, their armor of malachite and gold, delicate antenne, and little feathered crests There are artizans among them, who lead a hard life, hewing, sawing, storing, night and day. There are idlers who go to and fro, climb to the top of a stalk, look upon the world below, move right and left, without any particular purpose; take things as they find them. There are thinkers, too motionless for hours beneath a sunbeam .-There are busybodies, who fly in haste, make sudden starts, long journeys, prompt returns without very well knowing why. There are swarms of ephemera waving hither and thither in some brilliant spot, neither too high nor too low, seeking no sustenance, in a very ecstasy of life, light and harmonious mation.

It is good to be here. The path glides under the bushes; flowering branches strike against your face. As you advance, a low ery, a rapid flight, reveal to you nests that your hand sets gently rocking as you divide the branches before you. From every nook burst the brilliant noves of the macstri of the wood. Relbreasts, blockbirds, chaffinches, wrens-all except the nightingale, who finds the cite too wild; except the lark, who prefers the open sky of the fields; except the quail, who hides her brood in the hay ;-all at the top of their voice; all, with throats proudly distended, sing trill, call! It is a glorious fullness of harmony, which affects you like the vibrations of sunlight.

Marvellously fresh is the song of the blackbird. In the spring infinitely varied in its tones, it gets shorter as the summer advances, until, by the time his nestlings are hatched, he loses his notes one after the other, and remains cut short, rather quizziperched below on some thick bush, throws of Boston. The figure is so natural and peroff a rain of diamonds and pearls, scatters feet, the application so graphic, as to render in the air his crystalline notes, all full of it one of the happiest offorts in the English light and fancy. Liwer yet, beneath the language. It is specially applicable to the brilliant concertos and bravura songs, there present time: are murmurs more intimate and charming still: the whispered talk of an enamored pair; the chirping of the mother to her young brood. The rest is a mere affair of display; here there is soul; here there are endless narrations, little cries of joy, sage councils, innocent surprises; sometimes, but themselves in ineffuble repetitions; children who speak all at once, and little melodious beautified sighs, as if a bird's heart was not large enough to hold so much happiness .-Madame de Gasparin.

Mining Under the Sea.

Mining can hardly be a pleasant occupation. The absence of sun and all natural ing the old stone over! Blades of grass flat- well as they knew how, nurturing the quallight, the dripping sides of the shaft, the danger of explosion from the fire damp, of they had been bleached and ironed; hideous | brothers. They have made themselves felt the fall of jutting rocks and numerous other crawling creatures, colcopterous or hornyperils, invest it with vague terrors to active shelled turtle bugs, one wants to call them: imaginations. But when the shaft runs under the sea, and the swell of the ocean is out, and compressed like Lepine watches; distinctly audible, it must suggest many black, glossy crickets, with their long filefears to the diligent miners. The following graphic description is taken from an English paper:-

der the bottom of the sea and twenty feet infernal wriggle of maturity ! below the sea level. Coast trade vessels sailing over our heads. Two hundred and the wholesome light of day let upon this forty feet below us men are at work, and compressed and blinded community of creepthere are galleries deeper yet below that .- | ing things, than all of them who enjoy the The extraordinary positions down the face luxury of legs-and some of them have a of the cliff, of the engines and other works good many-rush wildly, dutting each other on the surface, at Bottallie, is now explain- and everything in their way, and end in a ed. The mine is not excavated like other mines under the earth, but under the sea .-Having communicated these particulars, the miner next tells us to keep strict silence and listen. We obey him, sitting speechless and builds her nest where the beetle had his tion; and it would be no slight problem for motionless. If the reader could have beheld us now, dressed in our copper-colored growing there, and the broad fans of insectgarments, huddled close together in a mere cleft of subterranean rock, with a flame as the rhythmed waves of blissful conscious-Burning on our heads and darkness enveloping our limbs, he must certainly have imag-

and unearthly noise becomes faintly audible-a long, low, mysterious moaning that never changes, that is felt on the ear as well as heard by it, a sound that might proceed Do you wish for songs? let us go under the far invisible hight-a sound unlike anvvague stir in the air? let us keep below the the free air of heaven—a sound sublimely mournful and still, so ghostly and impressive when listened to in the subterranean recesses of the earth, that we continue instinctively to hold our peace, as if enchanted by it, and think not of communicating to each other the strange awe and astonishment which it has inspired in us from the verv first. "At last the miner speaks again and tells

> surf lashing the rocks a hundred and twenty feet above us, and of the waves that are any old falsehood without a terrible squirmbreaking on the beach beyond. The tide is now at the flow, and the sea is in no extraordinary state of agitation, so the sound is low and distant just at this period. But when storms are at their height, when the ocean hurls mountain after mountain of water on the cliffs, then the noise is terrific; the roaring heard down here in the mine is so inexpressibly fierce and awful that the boldest men at work are afraid to continue their labor-all ascend to the surface to breathe the upper air and stand on firm earth; dreading-though no catastrophe has over happened vet-that the sea will break in on them if they remain in the cavern be-

"Hearing this, we got up to look at the rock above us. We are able to stand up right in the positions we now accupy; and flaring our candles hither and thither in the darkness, can see the bright pure copper streaming through the gallery in every direction. Lumps of coze, of the most lustrous green color traversed by a natural net work of thin red veins of iron, appear here and there in large irregular patches, over which water is dripping slowly and incessantly in certain places. This is the saltwater percolating through invisible crannies in the rock. On stormy days it spurts out furiously in thin continuous streams. Just over our heads we observe a wooden plug, of the thickness of a man's legs; there is a hole there, and that plug is all that we have

to keep out the sea! "Immense wealth of metal is contained in the roofs of this gallery throughout its less in the morning—"That they were as entire length. but will always remain untouched: the miners dare not take it for it is part (and a great part) of the rock which is their only protection against the sea, and of death to those who have gone to bed to of the fowler to the game, and yet managewhich has been so far worked away here that its thickness is limited to an average of opinon. The possibility of its truth is three feet only between the water and the enough to deter any rational man from a gallery in which we now stand. No one late and hearty meal. This we do know knows what might be the consequence of another day's labor with the pick-axe on any part of it."-Scientific American.

A Figure as True as Beautiful.

In the whole range of literature, we do For persons who eat three times a day, it is cal, rather-embarrassed, and a good deal not remember to have read a more striking amazed that he can go no further. And and beautiful comparison than in the followwhile the blackbird whistles at random on ing, which we copy from "The Autocrat of drink. No one can starve on it: while a the top of a great oak-tree, the redbreast, the Breakfast-table," by Dr. O. W. Holmes,

"Did you never, in walking in the fields, come across a large, flat stone, which had been, nobody knows how long, just where you found it, with the grass forming a little hedge, as it were all around it, close to its kind of feeling that told you it had been lyrarely, bursts of anger; lovers who lose ing there long enough, insinuated your stick, seems to think he can solve all the difficulties or your foot, or your fingers, under its edge, of the woman question - their natural tencake, when she says to herself, 'It's done | Women, instead of being, as heretofore, the brown enough by this time.' What an old rock on which wise men have split, are now very existence of which you had not suspectamong its members produced by your turntened down, colorless, matted together, as if some of them softer, but cunningly spread ments sticking out like the whips of fourhorse stage-coaches; motionless, slug-like creatures, young larvae, perhaps more hor-"We are now four hundred yards out un- rible in the pulpy stillness, than even in the

general stampede for underground retreats. from the region poisoned by sunshine. Next angels open and shut over their golden discs, ness pulsate through their glorified being.

"There is meaning in each of those imined, without any violent stretch of fancy, ages-the butterfly as well as the others .-

"After listening a few minutes a distant all its color by it. The shapes which are longevity far beyond the ordinary duration ward on the several roads leading to Kelly's found beneath are the crafty beings that of human life. In India it is by no means un Ford, distant from the line of Aquia Creek thrive in darkness, and the weaker organ-| common to meet with men, especially in the and Fredericksburg Railroad about twentyisms kent helpless by it. He who turns the Brahminical cast, more than a hundred years five miles. The Eleventh corps, being in stone over is whoseever puts the staff of truth of age, and in the robust, and even generative the advance, reached Kelly's Ford at eleven from some incalculable distance—from some to the old lying incubus, no matter whether vigour of constitution. In the laboring class o'clock on Tuesday morning. he do it with a serious face, or a laughing of Russia, whose modes of life are so simple, A brigade from this corps, commanded by old oaks. Do you prefer silence, with the thing that is heard on the upper ground, in one. The next year stands for the coming there are examples of men living to more Col. Ruschbeck, had been guarding the time. Then shall the nature which had lain | than a bundred, a hundred and twenty, and | Ford ever since the advance of the cavalry blanched and broken, rise in its full stature even a hundred and fifty years of age; and, two weeks ago. The position had been and native bues in the sunshine. Then although these instances form but rare ex- well reconnoitered, and hence immediate shall God's minstrels build their nests in ceptions, they are more numerous there preparations were made for laying the ponthe hearts of a newborn humanity. Then than in other European countries. There toons, which, strange as it may seem to shall beauty-divinity taking new lines and are even remarkable cases of old men who af- "strategists," were in the right place at the colors-light upon the souls of men as the ter the entire loss of their teeth have gained a right time. The engineering was directed butterfly, image of the beautiful spirit, risheld a poor grub, which would never have ciple of second growth. What in the present ing were superintended by Major General found wings had not the stone been lifted. physical degeneracy of min kind, forme Howard in person. You never need think you can turn away ing and scattering of the horrid little population that dwells under it."

Position in Sleeping. It is better to go to sleep on the right side,

for then the stomach is very much in the position of a bottle turned upside down, and the contents of it are aided in passing out by gravitation. If one goes to sleep on the left side the operation of emptying the stomach of its contents is more like drawing water from a well. After going to sleep let the body take its own position. If you sleep on your back, especially soon after a hearty meal, the weight of the digestive organs, and that of the food, resting on the great easy boldness which results from it, are by vein of the body, near the backbone, compresses it, and arrests the flow of the blood to have a most correct notion of a gan's nore or less. If the arrest is partial the range, and, while scrupulously careful to sleep is disturbed, and there are unpleasant dreams. If the meal has been recent and hearty the arrest is more decided; and the would be to fly right away out of sight and various sensations, such as falling over a hearing, which they do not choose to do .precipice, or the pursuit of a wild beast, or And they sometimes appear to make even other impending danger, and the desperate an ostentations use of their power, fairly effort to get rid of it, arouses us, and sends putting their wit and cleverness in antion the stagnating blood; and we wake in a fright, or trembling or perspiration, or feel- their fellows. I lately read an account ing exhaustion, according to the degree of stagnation, and the length and strength of tion he made to one of the islands of the

then? That is death! That is the death well as they ever were the day before," and often it is added, "and ate heartier than common!" This last, as a frequent cause wake no more, we give merely as a private ing to keep out of the range of his gun. with certainty, that waking up in the night with painful diarrhoes, or cholera, or billious cholic, ending in death in a very short time, is properly traceable to a late large meal. The truly wise will take the safe side. amply sufficient to make the last meal of cold bread and butter and a can of some warm perseverance in the habit soon begets a vigorous appetite for breakfast so promising of

a day of comfort .- H.ill's Journal of Health.

Women .- From the earliest ages to the present time women have been alternately worshipped as "angels" and reviled as "cats" and "serpents"-according as they have behaved to their adorers and detractors. Women ruzzled King Solomon and perplexed St. Paul, whose messages to his female converts edges? and have you not, in obedience to a testify to the difficulty some of them caused him. In our day, however, our schoolboy and turned it over as a housewife turns a dencies, possibilities and prospects in this life. revelation, and what an unforseon and un-become little more than the blocks which fools pleasant surprise to a small community—the try to cut with their razors, while waiting for their beards to grow. What women have ed, until the sudden dismay and scattering been we know pretty well - average human beings, on the whole doing their duties as ities of their husbands, their sons or their as effectual elements in the ordering of human affairs. Their is no instance where a man has become a great leader, either as general, statesman or religious reformer, who had not some woman living at the root of his inner life, fostering his ideas and his aims - with whom he has taken counselout of whose thoughts he has derived nutriment for his own thoughts - who has helped him, and believed in him, and advised "But no sooner is the stone turned and him, and stuck to him, when the whole world seemed against him. Women do not often achieve greatness for themselves, but they are at the bottom of all that is good and the most of what is bad, in the world.

LONGEVITY OF THE ANTEDILEVIANS .--There are so very many causes contributing to shorten considerably the length of humas year you will find the grass growing tall and life, that we have completely lost every crite green where the stone lay; the ground bird rion by which to estimate its original durahole: the dandelion and the butter cup are a profound physiological science to discover and explain from a deeper investigation of the earth, or of astronomical influences, which are often susceptible of very minute applications, the primary cause of human longevity. By azimilar course of life and at 5 o'clock, the Eleventh, Major General that he was looking down upon a conclave The stone is ancient error. The grass is ver-refined modes we follow, there are, even Slocum's and Fifth, Major General Meade's full facilities for crossing his own corps and human nature borne down and bleached of at the present day, numerous examples of a corps, struck their tents and marched west as many as might be ordered to follow him

ng from the dust, soars from the shells that had received a new sap of life, and a prin- both the laying of the bridges and the crossbut a rare exception, may originally have | The position is an admirable one for the been the ordinary measure of the duration exercise of a little strategy. Marsh Run of human life, or at least may afford us empties into the river just below the fords, some trace and indication of such a measure, after stealing its way round a high bluff .-more especially as other branches of natur- The pontoon boats were moored in this al science offer corresponding analogies .- | creek behind the bluff; in seventeen boats. On the other side of that great wall of, sep- two hundred and fifty-five men from the 73d aration which devides as from the primitive | Pennsylvania volunteers and the 154th New ages, in that remote world so little known York regiments suddenly darted from the to us, a standard for the duration of human shadow of the hill, and pushed vigorously life very different from the present may have across the river and seized the bank. The prevailed; and such an opinion is very prob- rebel pickets, about twenty in number, atable, supported as it is by manifold testime- | tempted to fire, but their powder being wet ny, and confirmed by the sacred record of succeeded only in snapping a few caps at man's divine origin .- Schlegel.

BIRDS' SENSE OF DANGER .- The power of judging of actual danger and the free and no means uncommon. Many birds seem keep beyond it, confine their care to this caution, though the most obvious resource gonism to that of man, for the benefit of by a naturalist in Brazil, of an expedithe efforts made to escape the danger. But, Amazon to shoot spoonbills, ibises, and when we are not able to escape the danger other of the magnificent grallatorial birds -when we do fall over the precipice-when which were most abundant there. His the tumbling bailding crushes us-what design was completely baffled, however, by a wretched little sandpiper that preceded him, continually uttering his telltale cry, which aroused all the birds within hearing.

Throughout the day did this individual continue its self-imposed duty of sentinel of others, effectually preventing the approach

WAR NEWS.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rappahannock Crossed at Four Points.

The Whole Army ia Motion.

From the best attainable information from persons arriving from the Rappahannock, it appears that some important movements of the army took place on Wednesday, although there was no lighting of any importance.

The United States forces crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford.

miles below Fredericksburg, and we took the bunching of the boats and the crossing ossession of these points on Wednesday The enemy formed lines of battle and

planted batteries on the heights of their rear, and also fired a few shots in order to get the range. In crossing we lost one or two officers killed and from thirty to forty men wounded.

Our men crossed first in boats, drove the ebel pickets out of their rifle pits, killed and wounded many, and took 106 prisoners. including several officers, one of whom was Lieut.-Col. Hammond, of the 6th Louisiana regiment. These prisoners arrived here yesterday, and were sent to the Old Capitol prison.

Another informant says the left wing. 35,000 strong, crossed four miles below Fredericksburg, a little below where Frank- Two bridges were laid near the same crosslin crossed previous to the last battle. They fought twelve hours, and drove the enemy eight miles out of their rifle pits and behind their entrenchments. The third brigade of the first division of the first corps has suffered more than any other in the fight.

Our forces have captured between 500 and 600 prisoners, who will soon be brought to this city. Many of these prisoners have voluntarily

arms, in small squads, and begged for food. They pick up what the soldiers have thrown away on the march. Other rebels, however, say they have got plenty to eat. The right wing crossed at Kelly's Ford, a bridge in the face of the enemy's rifle-pits,

come over to us, having thrown away their

Our army corps remains at Falmouth as of the artillery was too rapid and severe for reserve. The latest information of the grand move- earthworks and fled, leaving in the hands nents of the Army of the Potomac is given of a party who crossed in boats eighty-seven

of the Tribune: Thursday, April 30 .- On Monday morning ing the right wing of the rebel army.

complete new set, as if their constitution by Captain Comstock, of Hooker's staff, but

the men in the boats.

Skirmishers were deployed to the right. left and front, but the enemy were nowhere to be found. The remainder of the two regiments crossed in boats, while the bridge building was pushed forward with a most commendable vigor. Early in the evening the eleventh corps commenced crossing, and the twelfth bivouncked on the commanding bluffs that surround the ford.

On Tuesday morning, long before the day had dawned, the tramp of feet was again heard on the floating way, and when the gray light of morning rose on the scene, long black lines were projecting themselves in radia from the pontoon launching, and the plain beyond the river was soon covered with moving masses of men.

At six o'clock General Stoneman's cavalry corps arrived at the bridge, and commenced crossing. Following these came the fifth

corps, the twelfth having already crossed. The wagon trains were all sent back from Kelly's Ford, and parked near Banks' Ford. and to those who study the directions of straws, it was evident that a connection would be forced from Banks' Ford to the troops from Kelly's Ford. From 11 o'clock till I irregular firing was heard in the direction of Germania on the Rapidan, and it is supposed that the enemy was there endeavoring to check the rapid march of the national troops, yet nothing trustworthy has vet reached us.

At 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the camps of the First corps, Major General Reynolds; the Third Major General Sickles, and the Sixth. Major General Sedgwick, were abandoned and the troops put in motion. When daylight broke, on Wednesday morning, national brigades had surprised, surrounded and captured the enemy's pickets and reserves, and the astonished rebels beheld two bridges connecting the hostile shores of the Rappahannock, four miles below Freder-

icksburg. As at Kelly's Ford, so here, there was no waiting for potoons. Everything was in Pontoon bridges were laid two or three readines, and so skilfully and quietly was of the men conducted, that the first notice the rebel outposts had of what was going on was the approach of the boats filled with men. They fired a volley at random, which wounded some twenty men of 119th Pennsylvania volunteers, that regiment having the advance, Col. Ellmaker is reported scverely wounded.

The success of the expedition in boats was so complete as to prevent an alarm. The laying of the bridges, though in the very face of the enemy, was, therefore, carried to completion without his knowledge.

The hazy atmosphere of the night was most favorable for the work. Though one could see perfectly well for a space of twenty feet around, objects more distant were wholly undistinguishable through the mist. ing- one by a detachment of regulars, and the other by volunteers. A pleasant rivalry sprung up, and the volunteer boys carried the laurels by completing their bridge thirty minutes in advance of the regulars. After this a third bridge was constructed.

A sufficient force to hold the bridge was marched over and placed in position, after which the crossing ceased for the day. The several commands on this side were advantageously posted to await further orders.— The time, purport and execution of these orders will appear at the close of this drama.

Two miles further down the river General Reynolds, with the first corps, constructed and Stoneman's cavalry is reported to be and effected a crossing. The resistance was somewhere in the rear of Fredericksburg. stubborn, but of short duration. The five the enemy, and he wisely abandoned the in the following letter from a correspondent prisoners from the 13th Georgia and 6th Louisiana, attached to Jackson's command. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. The prisoners report Jackson as command-

Yesterday the second, Couch's corps took at diet than the very artificial, unnatural, and Howard's corps, the Twelfth lajor General a position in the rear of Banks' Ford with