

Whole No. 2656.

PATENT COAL OIL GREASE. THIS Grease is made from COAL OIL. and has been found by repeated tests to be the most economical, and at the same time the best lubricator for Mill Gearing, Stages, Wagons, Carts, Carriages, Vehicles of all kinds, and all heavy bearings, keeping the axles always cool, and not requir-ing them to be looked after for weeks. It has been tested on railroad cars, and with one soaking of the waste it has run, with the cars, 20,000 miles! All railroad, omnibus, livery stable and Express companies that have tried it pronounce it the *ne plus ultra*. It combines the body and fluidity of tallow,

THE

LONELY.

Sitting lonely, ever lonely,

Waiting, waiting for one only.

Thus I count the weary moments passing by ;

Afid the heavy evening gloom

Cross each other in the street,

And I watch the faces flitting past my door :

And the chill November darkness dims the sky; Now the countless busy feet,

But the step that lingered nightly,

By the firelight's fitful gleaming

I am dreaming, ever dreaming,

And the voices that are nearest

Of friends the best and dearest,

Now the weary wind is sighing,

Set this heart so wildly beating,

And the murky day is dying,

ear to have a strange and distant sound ;

But that voice whose gentle greeting

At each fond and frequent meeting,

Comes no more !

edugational.

Edited by A. SMITH, County Superintendent.

School Architecture.

ting the young properly, the beneficial res-

all whose duty it is to aid in the great work,

are abundant reasons why no one should

leave a 'stone unturned' by which he may

further the advancement and improvement

of our public schools. Many are the aux-

iliaries necessary to accomplish the object

the greatest, certainly not the least among

all these, comes under the title of School

Architecture. That school houses-saying

nothing about play grounds-are necessary,

is evident to all; yet the advantages to be

derived from having good houses,-houses

worthy the object for which they are erect-

ed, are yet far from being properly appre-

been made in this, as well as in many oth-

er things; we have passed from log huts

heated by means of a great fire place at

one end of the room, windows consisting

of greased paper stretched across the spa-

ces between the logs, no floor but the na-

ked earth, and furniture corresponding, up-

ward to those which are now to be seen

dotting our valleys and hill sides, yet we

are far short of that advancement which

the importance of the subject demands .--

provement in this particular to keep pace

a majority of cases see how taste, comfort

and convenience are consulted in the erec-

tion of dwelling houses, factories, church-

es, public buildings. If a man wishes to

The great practical necessity of educa-

For the Educational Colum

e withered leaves lie scattered round my door

And the rain is slowly falling all around ;

And the hand that rapped so lightly,

And the face that beamed so brightly,

Comes no more !

Gathers slowly in the room,

beeswax and tar, and unlike general lubricators, will not run off, it being warranted to stand any temperature.

I have it in boxes 21 to 10 lbs. Also kegs and barrels from 30 to 400 lbs, for general use and sale. The boxes are more preferable: they are 6 inches in diameter by 21 inches deep, and hold 21 lbs net; the boxes are clean, and hardly a carman, teamster, expressman, miller or farmer, that would not purchase one box for trial. F. G. FRANCISCUS. Lewistown, February 12, 1862.

AMBROTYPES

MELAINOTYPES.

The Gems of the Season.

THIS is no humbug, but a practical truth The pictures taken by Mr. Burkholder are unsurpassed for BOLDNESS TRUTH-FULNESS. BEAUTY OF FINISH, and DURABILITY. Prices varying according to size and quality of frames and Cases. Room over the Express Office. Lewistown, August 23, 1860.

New Fall and Winter Goods. R. F. ELLIS, of the late firm of McCoy & Ellis, has just returned from the city with a choice assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries, selected with care and purchased for cash,

which are offered to the public at a small advance on cost. The stock of Dry Goods embraces all descriptions of

Fall and Winter Goods

suitable for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, ciated. Much improvement has already with many new patterns. His

Grocerics

comprise Choice Sugars, Molasses, Java, Rio and Laguyra Coffee, superior Teas, &c. Also, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, and all other articles usually found in stores—all which the customers of the late firm and the public in general are invited to examine.

R. F. ELLIS. Country Produce received as usual and the full market price allowed therefor. Lewistown, November 6, 1861.

Carpets, Groceries, &c. WOOLEN, Linen and Cotton Carpetscheap-Queensware, Hardware, Glassware and Earthenware, with a good stock of Groceries, as cheap as our neighbors. Please call and see for yourselves. sep18 JAMES PARKER.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1862.

MINSTREL, the proper proportions of the buildings or line of battle, which was promptly executed. field officers, companies the Captains whom the most comfortable and convenient arrangement of the furniture which will best suit the many, many things which should be taken into consideration ; and deficient in this respect, they have recourse to something else as a basis; the consequence is,

they generally copy after some other school buildings which are far shore of what they ought to be. Another reason is, because the benefits or injuries which are the effects of good or poor houses, have not so direct an influence upon the pocket as dealing in stock, raising and selling grain, or manufacturing goods, and it requires a little more thought to comprehend the relations of the different causes and effects. that in the investment of a few extra dollars at the proper time, lies the affirmative answer to the question, 'Will it pay?' In fact this is the great stumbling block in educational matters. Could those who have anything to do with the building of our school-houses, be made to understand and feel the fact that the better the building and its surroundings the better the investment, our poor houses would rapidly vanish and noble specimens of school ardeficiency supplied? Directors and others interested, could and should make themselves better acquainted with the subject by giving it some thought, by consulting teachers about it, and by examining works ults which flow from such a course, and devoted to the subject, particularly the Pennsylvania School Architecture, a copy the enormous responsibility resting upon of which is legally in the custody of the secretary of each board of directors in the State, and is public property. Although not perfect, it is an excellent work on the subject and contains a vast fund of valuable ideas. It is worthy a careful perusal of our common school system, and if not by any one. A board of directors especially should, when about to build, make it a point to carefully and thoroughly examine its pages before commencing the work. They should not only examine the chaptures devoted to 'Plans and specifications,' but acquaint themselves with what it says concerning the 'Situation of school houses, Heating, lighting and ventilating school 'School furniture and apparatus,' cooms.' Size, enclosure and improvement of school grounds,' etc. The great source from which improvement in this as well as in other educational auxiliaries has, and must yet come, is-the teacher. For the great deficiency yet existing in school army opinion be fathered-and mothered, if you please-by the teachers of past years, and, it is much to be feared, that those of the present are in this respect More than this, we are not permitting imvery little better. Many of them can do their share of scolding and complaining with that of many other things which have about the poor houses, but that is as far as no stronger claims upon our attention. In they go. Who else has the opportunity

this line, and as the enemy's cavalry came to it, our cavalry in turn charged, and drove them from the field. I advanced with the entire brigade upon the same ground, and sent Col. Dickey's cav alry a mile further up the road.

On examining the ground which had been occupied by the Seventy seventh Ohio, we found fifteen dead and about twenty five wounded. I sent for wagons, and had all the wounded carried back to camp, and the dead buried; also, causing the whole camp to be destroyed. Here we found much ammunition for field

pieces, which we destroyed ; also two caisons, and a general hospital with about two hundred and eighty confederate wounded, and about fifty of our own. Not having the means of bringing them off, Col. Dickey, by may order, took a surrender signed by the Medical Director Lyle, and all the attending Surgeons, and a pledge to report themselves to you as prisoners of war, also a pledge that our wounded would be carefully attended to and surrendered to us to-morrow as soon as the ambulances could go out.

1 enclose within the document, and request ou to cause to be sent out wagons and ambulances for the wounded of ours to-morrow, and also that wagons be sent to bring in the chitecture supply their places. If the planning is done by those not versed in the business where are we to look to have the move them.

The roads are very bad, and the road is strewn with abandoned wagons, ambulances and limber boxes. The enemy has succeeded in carrying off the guns, but has crippled his batteries by abandoning the hind limb r boxes of at least twenty guns.

I am satisfied that the enemy's infantry and cavalry passed Lick Creek this morning traveling all last night, and that he left be hind all his cavalry, which has protected his retreat, but the signs of confusion and disorder mark the whole road.

The check sustained by us at the fallen timbers delayed our advance so that night came on before the wounded were provided for and the dead buried. Our troops being fagged out by those three days of hard fighting, exposure and privation, I ordered them back to camp, where all now are. I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant, Brig. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, Commanding Division.

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette furnishes that paper a most thrilling and graphic description of the great battle at Pittsburg Landing. The account is long, and as we have already published some particulars of the fight on Sunday, we confine our extracts to a resume of the results on that day chitecture, much of the blame should, in and to the fuil details of the battle on Monday. [Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

FIELD OF BATTLE, PITTSBURG LANDING, Tenn., April 9, 1862. Fresh from the field of the great battle, with its pounding and the roaring of artillery. and the keener voiced rattle of musketry still sounding in my wearied ears, with all its vis-ions of horror still seeming seared upon my eyeballs, while scenes of panic-stricken rout and brilliant charges, and obstinate defences, and succor, and intoxicating success are burn ed alike confusedly and indelibly upon the brain, I essay to write what I know of the that bravely won or as bravely lost, and with all that ignobly fled in panic from the field? How describe, so that one man may leisurely follow the simultaneous operations of a hundred and fifty thousand antagonists fighting backward and forward for two long days, in a five miles line and over four miles retreat and advance, under eight division commanders on one side, and an unknown number on the other? How, in short, picture on a can vas so necessarily small a panorama so grand-ly great? The task is impossible. But what one man, diligently using all his powers of observation through those two days, might see, I saw, and that I can faithfully For the rest, after riding careful set down. ly over and over the ground, asking questions innumerable of those who knew, and sitting consistent truth from the multiplicity of replies with whatever skill some experience may have taught, I can only give the concurrent testimony of the actors.

the soldier learns, to lead them to battle.

Meantime there is a lull in the firing. For the first time since sunrise you fail to catch the angry rattle of musketry or the heavy booming of the field guns. Either the enemy must be preparing for the grand final rush that is to crown the day's success and save the Southern Confederacy, or they are puzzled our last retreat, and are moving cautious lest we spring some trap upon them. Let us embrace the opportunity and look about the landing. We pass the old log house, lately post office, now full of wounded and surons, which constitutes the "Pittsburg" part of the landing. General Grant and staff are in a group beside it. The General is con fident "We can hold them off till to-morrow; then they'll be exhausted, and we'll go at them with fresh troops." A great crowd is collected around the building, all in uniforms, most of them with guns. And yet we are needing troops in the front so sorely !

COWARDS.

On the bluffs above the river is a sight that may well make our cheeks tingle with shame for some soldiers. There are not less than three thousand skulkers lining the banks .--Ask them why they don't go to their places in the line? Oh, our regiment is all cut to in the line? Oh, our regiment is all cut to pieces." "Why don't you go to where it is forming again?" "I can't find it," and the halk looks as if that would be the very last thing he would want to do.

Officers are around among them, trying to hunt up their men, storming, coaxing, com manding-cursing I am afraid. One strange fellow-a Major, if I remember aright-is making a sort of elevated, superfine Fourth of July speech to everybody that will listen to him. He meant well, certainly: "Men of Kentucky, of Illinois, of Ohio, of Iowa, of In " Men of diana, I implore you, I beg of you, come up now. Help us through two hours more.-By all that you hold dear, by the homes you hope to defend, by that flag you love, by the States you honor, by all your love of country, by all your hatred of treason, I conjure you, come up and do your duty now." And so on for quantity. "That feller's a good speaker, was the only response I heard, and the fellow who gave it nestled more snugly behind his tree as he spoke.

I knew well enough the nature of a skul king animal in an army during a battle. I had seen their performances before, but nev-er on so large a scale-never with such an utter sickness of heart as I looked, as now.-Still, I do not believe there was very much more than the average per centage. It was a big army, and the runaways all sought the landing.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL BUELL.

Looking across the Tennessee we see a body of cavalry awaiting transportation over.-They are said to be Buell's advance, yet they have been there an hour or two alone. But suddenly there is a rustle among the runa-ways. It is, it is! You see the gleaming of the gunbarrels, you catch amid the leaves and undergrowth down the opposite side of the river glimpses of the steady, swinging tramp of trained soldiers. A division of Buell's army is here! And the men who have left their regiments on the field send up three cheers for Bnell. They cheering ! May it parch their throats as if they had been breathing the simoon. Here comes a boat across with a Lieuten-

ant and two or three privates of the Signal brain, I essay to write what I know of the battle of Pittsburg Landing. Yet, how bring order out of such a chaos? How deal justly, writing within twenty four hours of the closing of the fight, with all the Corps. Some orders are instantly given the officer, and as instantly telegraphed to the which a bridge could be speedily thrown across. Unaccountably enough, to onlookers, she slowly reconnoitres and steamers back again. Perhaps, after all, it is better to have no bridge there. It simplifies the question, takes escape out of the count, and leaves it victory or death-to the cowards that slink behind the bluffs as well as to the brave men who peril their lives to do the State some service in the fields beyond. Preparations go rapidly forward for crossing the division (General Nelson's which has the advance of Buell's army,') on the dozen or so transports that have been tied up along the bank. We have spent but a few minutes on the bluff, but they are the golden minutes that count for years. Well was it for that driven, defeated, but not disgraced army of General Grant's that those minutes were improved.--Colonel Webster, Chief of Staff, and an artil lery officer of no mean ability, arranged the guns that he could collect, of those that remained to us, in a sort of semicircle, protecting the landing, and bearing chiefly on our centre and left, by which the Rebels were pretty sure to advance. Corps of artillerists to man them were improvised from all the batteries that could be collected. Twenty-two guns in all were placed in position. Two of them were very heavy siege guns, long thirty-two's. Where they came from I do not know; what battery they belonged to I have no idea : 1 only know that they were there, in the right place, half a mile back from the bluff, sweeping the appreaches by the left, and by the ridge Corinth road; that there was nobody to work them ; that Dr. Cornyn, Surgeen of Frank Blair's First Missouri Artillery, proffered his services; that they were gladly accepted, and that he did work them to such effect as to lay out ample work for scores of his professional brethren on the other sids of the fight. Remember the situation. It was half past four o'clock-perhaps a quarter later still. Every division of our army on the field had been repulsed. The enemy were in the camps of four out of five of them. We were driven to within little over half a mile of the landing. Behind us was a deep, rapid river. Before us was a victorious enemy. And still there was an hour for fighting. 'Oh, that night or Blucher would come!' Oh, that night or Lew. Wallace would come! Nelson's Division of Baell's army evidently couldn't cross in time to do us much good. We didn't yet know why Lew. Wallace wasn't on the ground. In the justice of a righteous cause, and in that semi-circle of twenty two guns in posi

New Series---Vol. XVI. No. 25.

the leaden hail. The rebels were making their crowning effort for the day, and as was expected when our guns were hastily placed,

they came from our left and centre. They had wasted their fire at 1,000 yards. Instan-taneously our deep mouthed bull dogs flung out their sonorous response. The rebel artil-lery opened, and shell and round shot came tearing across the open space back of the bluff May I be forgiven for the malicious thought, but I certainly did wish one or two might drop behind the bluff among the crowd of skulkers hovering under the hill at the river's edge.

Very handsome was the response our broken infantry battalions poured in. The enemy soon had reason to remember that, if not 'Still in their ashes live the wonted fires.'

at least, still in their fragments lived the ancient valor that has made the short lived rebel successes already cost so dear.

THE GUNBOATS OPEN FIRE.

The rebel infantry gained no ground, but the furious connonading and musketry continued. Suddenly new actors entered on the stage. Our Cincinnati wooden gunboats, the A. O. Taylor and the Lexington, had been all day impatiently chafing for their time to come. The opportunity was theirs. The rebels were attacking on our left, lying where Stuart's Brigade had lain on Licking creek in the morning, and stretching thence in on the Hamburg road, and across toward our old centre as far as Hurlburt's camps. Steaming up to the mouth of the little creek the beats the bluff as if on purpose for their shells. Eager to avenge the death of their Com.

manding General (now known to have been killed a couple of hours before.) and to complete the victory they believed to be within their grasp, the rebels had incautiously ven-tured within reach of their most dreaded antagonists, as broadside after broadside of seven inch shells and sixty four pound shot soon taught them. This was a foe they had hardly counted on, and the unexpected fire in flank and rear sadly disconcerted their well laid plans. The boats fired admirably, and with rapidity that was astonishing. Our twentytwo land guns kept up their stormy thunder, and thus amid a crash and roar, and scream of shells, and demon-like hiss of Minnie balls, that Sabbath evening wore away. We held the enemy at bay, it was enough. The prospect for the morrow was foreboding; but suf-ficient unto the day is the evil thereof. We had had plenty of evil that day-of course, therefore, the text was applicable. Before dark the 36th Indiana, from Nelson's advance brigade, had crossed, advanced into line with Grant's forces at the double-quick, and had put in fourteen rounds as an earnest of what should be forthcoming on the morrow.

The enemy suddenly slackened his fire. His grand object had been defeated; he had not finished his task in a day; but there is evidence that officers and men alike shared the confidence that their morning assault would be final.

As the sounds of battle died away, and Division Generals drew off their men, Buell had arrived and Lew. Wallace had been heard from. Both would be ready by morning, and a council of war was held, and it was decided that as soon as possible after daybreak we should attack the enemy, now snugly quar-tered in our eamps. Lew. Wallace, who was coming in on the new road from Crump's Landing, and crossing Snake creek just above the Illinois Wallace's (W. H. L.) camps, was to take the right and sweep back toward the position from which Sherman had been driven on Sunday morning. Nelson was to take the extreme left. Buell promised to put in Tom Crittenden next to Nelson, and McCook next to him, by a seasonable hour in the morning. between McCook and Lew. Wallace The gap was to be filled with the re-organized divisions of Grant's old army; Hurlburt coming next to McCook, then McClernand, and Sherman closing the gap between McClernand and Lew. Wallace.

COAL OIL. D^{OWN} again! Best No. 1 at 9 cts. per quart, at HOFFMAN'S.

R ^{IO} Coffee, extra, at 20 cts per lb, at HOFFMAN'S.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

EVERY description-Prints, Ginghams, Delaines, Black and Colored, Black and White, and Second Mourning Calicos, Broche, Osmanle and Paris Lustres, Ormbra Cashmeres, Gray Plaids, China Madonas, Alpaca Plaids, Black and Colored Dress Silks, and all kinds of Dress Goods. Flan-nels, Ticking, Nankeens, Crapes, Linens, Brilliants, and Bleached and Unbleached Shawls, Balmonel Skirts, Hooped muslins. Skirts, all prices, Shaker Bonnets, Cloth Cloaks, new style, Bonnet Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, &c. Cash buyers will find it to their advantage to call and examine the Stock. (sep18) JAMES PARKER.

NEW FALL GOODS.

MY assortment of Goods are of the best quality and the newest styles, and by attention to customers I hope to be able to supply the wants of the community at large. Call and see and examine for yourselves. sep18 JAMES PARKER.

TO THE MAN WITH THE BRAN NEW WIFE

That your bride may not think I slight her, I thought I would send you a line, And inform you of things to delight her, To be found at the Coffee Pot Sign !

I'd be pleased to make her a call, And wish her bright (honey) moonshine; But I could not there make mention of all I keep at the Big Coffee Pot Sign!

So tell her, for me, ere 'tis too late, That all she may want she will find— From a rattle to an A B C plate— Supplied at the Big Coffee Pot Sign !

I have just received a fresh supply Of useful things in household line, O! then tell her, when she starts out to buy, Not to forget the Coffee Pot Sign!

A WHISPER TO THE WIFE.

I've tobacco and snuff boxes, too, Made oval--they silver-like shunc---Which for your husband I'll present to you, If you call at the Coffee Pot Sign! Lewistown, March 26, 1862-1m

Hames and Traces.

WAGON Hames at 50 cts. per pair. Traces, Chains, &c., at 75 cents per pair. All kinds of Chains usually sold in hardware stores, sold at low rates, by mh12 F. G. FRANCISCUS.

build himself a dwelling, and have the means wherewith to construct a good one, things necessary to a good school room, does he not consider the uses to which the different apartments are to be appropriated, the size of each, and that arrangement of all which will best insure a combination of comfort, convenience, and, to a certain extent, beauty, and then build accordingly? When the manufacturer wishes to erect a

factory and supply it with machinery for the purpose of converting raw material into manufactured goods, does he not long and patiently consider many plans and specifications,-thinking more of making the building suit the necessary machinery than the machinery suit the building .and from among all cull the best, and have these well matured before proceeding to the work? And, if he does not consider himself capable of doing so, does he not engage another who he thinks is capable? Enter one of our modern churches, and do we there see a low ceiling, benches with perpendicular backs, or with no backs at all, and so high that the feet of the congregation are dangling in the air, and the other things about the room corresponding? I ordered the cavalry to examine both roads, No, instead thereof we see the gratifying result of consulting taste and comfort .--Can as much be said of our common schoolhouses? Nay. Why? It is certainly not because they are inferior to other buildings in importance, for, in this respect, they will stand the test when compared with any other branch of architecture. They are not, like our churches, to be occupied, as a general thing, only two or three hours in a week, but many times that amount and by whom? By those very persons whose comforts, tastes, inclinations, pleasures and griefs need to be cared for above those of all others except infants, those beings who are then and there laying a portion of the foundation upon which to build their future lives. Is it because the source from which to derive the means necessary to build, is insufficient to have the work done properly? The negative of this is in most districts so emphatically true and evident as to need no discussion here. One reason for the defect is, that, as a general thing, the making out of the plans and specifications is performed by unskillful

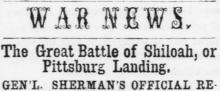
hands, by persons who are far from knowing all the real wants of a school room,-That semicores for persons who, from their lack of experience ons, for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS. ons, for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS. The real wants of a school room,— Persons who, from their lack of experience ons, for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS. The real wants of a school room,— Persons who, from their lack of experience ons, for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS. The real wants of a school room,— Persons who, from their lack of experience ons, for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS. The real wants of a school room,— Persons who, from their lack of experience ons, for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS. The real wants of a school room,— Persons who, from their lack of experience ons, for sale by F. G. FRANCISCUS. The real wants of a school room,— Persons who, from their lack of experience ons, for the brigade to form in the rear for the brigade to form in the rear for the brigade to form in the darkening woods, and through the glare and smoke came whistling the rear for the brigade to form in the darkening woods, and through the glare and smoke came whistling the rear for the brigade to form in the darkening woods, and through the glare and smoke came whistling the rear for the brigade to form in the darkening woods, and the rear for the brigade to form in the darkening woods, and the rear for the brigade to form in the semicore on the persons who are more or less unacquainted with the rear for the brigade to form in the semicore on the persons who are more or less unacquainted with the rear for the brigade to form in the rear for the

ats, black board, and the n other among which are those arrangements which will best accommodate the several classes during recitations ;---an item which is very much overlooked in the Pennsylvania School Architecture. К.

possessed by the teacher, of examining and

knowing what are practically the best pro-portions of a school building, the most pro-

per form, size and arrangement of the desks,



PORT.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH DIVISION : Major Gen. Grant, commanding army in the field: SIR:-With the cavalry placed at my com-mand, and two brigades of my fatigued troops, I went this morning out on the Corinth road. One or another of the abandoned camps of the enemy lined the roads, with hospital flags for their protection.

At all we found more or less wounded and dead. At the forks of the road I found the head of Gen. Wood's division. At that point and found the enemy's cavalry.

Col. Dickey, of the Illinois cavalry asked for reinforcements.

I ordered Gen. Wood to advance to the head of kis column cautiously on the left hand of the road, whilst I conducted the head of the Third Brigade of the Fifth Division up the right hand road.

About half a mile from the forks there was a clear field through which the road passed and immediately beyond a space of two hundred yards of fallen timber, and beyond an extensive camp.

The enemy's cavalry could be seen in this camp, and after a reconnoisance I ordered the advance companies of the Ohio Seventy-seventh, Col. Hildebrand, to deploy as skirmishers, and the regiment itself forward into line with an interval of one hundred yards.

In this order I advanced cautiously, until the skirmishers were engaged. Taking it for granted that this disposition would clear

the charge, breaking through the line of skirmishers, when the regiment of infantry without cause, broke, threw away their guns and fled. The ground was admirably adapted to a defence of infantry against cavalry, the ground being miry and covered with fallen timber.

As the regiments of infantry broke, Dick-

THE CLOSE OF SUNDAY'S FIGHT.

We have reached the last act in the tragedy of Sunday. It is half past four o'clock. Our front line of divisions has been lost since half past ten. Our reserve line is now gone, too. The Rebels occupy the camps of every divis-ion save that of W. H. L. Wallace. Our whole army is crowded in the region of Wallace's camps and to a circuit of half to two-thirds of a mile around the landing. We have been falling back all day. We can do it no more. The next repulse puts us into the river, and there are not transports enough to cross a single division till the enemy would be upon us.

Lew Wallace's Division might turn the tide for us-it is made of fighting men-but where is it? Why has it not been thundering on the right for three hours past? We do not know yet that it was not ordered up till noon. Buell is coming, but he has been doing it all day and all last week. His advance guard is across the river now, waiting ferriage; but what is an advance guard with sixty thousand victorious foes in front of us?

the camp, I held Col. Dickey's Fourth Illi-nois cavalry ready to charge. The enemy's cavalry came boldly down to and two or three regiments of soldiers as prisonels. We have lost-how dreadfully we are afraid to think-in killed and wounded. The hospitals are full to overflowing. A long ridge bluff is set apart for surgical uses. It is covered with the maimed, the dead and dying. And our men are discour-aged by prolonged deteat. Nothing but the

THE NIGHT BETWEEN TWO BATTLES.

Stealthily the troops crept to their new po-sitions and lay down in line of battle on their arms. All through the night Buell's men were marching up from Savannah to the point op-posite Pittsburg Landing, and being ferried across, or were coming up on transports. By an hour after dark Wallace had his division in. Through the misdirection he had receiv. ed he had started on the Snake nd. proper, which would have brought the enemy's rear, miles from sur where he would have been gobbled ful. Getting back to the right ine-layed him. He at once asce a seive ; tion of certain rebel batten; strain front of him on our right, p-jaice, absolutely to bar his advance af sui and selected positions for a coupling teries, from which he could silence t. dreaded. Placing these in position, ranging his brigade for support, took h one o'clock in the morning. Then his we, men lay down to snatch a few hours of si before entering into the valley of the Shadow of Death on the morrow. By nine o'clock all was hushed near the landing. The host of combatants that three hours before had been deep in the work of destruction had all sunk silently to earth, 'the wearied to sleep, the wounded to die.' The stars looked out upon the scene, and all breathed the natural calm and quiet of a Sabbath evening. But presently there came a flash that spread like sheet lightning over the ripples of the river current, and the roar of a heavy naval gun went ech-oing up and down the bluffs, through the unnatural stillness of the night. Others speedily followed. By the flash you could just discern the black outline of the piratical look-ing hull, and see how the gunboat gracefully settled into the water at the recoil ; the smoke soon cast up a thin weil that seemed only to soften and sweeten the scene : from the wo away inland you caught faintly the muffled explosion of the shell, like the knell of the spirit that has taken its flight.

We knew nothing then of the effect of this We knew nothing then of the elect of the gunboat cannonading, which was vigorously kept up till nearly morning, and it only ser-ved to remind us the more vividly of the day's disasters, of the fact that half a mile off lay a