

Lord Clarence Paget, resembles the man who

met an adversary thus : "Sir, twice have you

knocked me down; twice you pulled my

nose ; four times you voided your rheum in my

facc-beware, lest you arouse the slumbering

lion in my bosom." No doubt, after London,

Liverpool, Portsmouth, or Dublin has been

shelled by one of Napoleon's iron-clad war-

ships, the British Admiralty will seriously

think of hurrying on the construction of ves-

sels on the Monitor plan. John Bull does

not like doing things in a hurry. Had we

spent three hundred thousand pounds and

three years' time on building the Monitor, she

would have been more highly estimated across

the water. To expend only one-fifth of the

money and one-twelfth of the time is not to be

Lord Palmerston, who knows as much about

sea-matters as he does of the Septuagint, was

pleased to be critical upon the Monitor, man-

fully maintaining that her cupola was Captain

Cole's invention, (though he never thought of

it until a year after Captain Ericsson had sent

what he wanted to claim as English ! "I find

his plans and sections to Napoleon at Paris.

forgiven us.

The Advance of McDowell's Army BRAVE CONDUCT OF THE VERMONTERS.

particulars of the late fight :

The Rebel Position

Four batteries of artillery and two regiments of Vermont troops had a sharp engagement, yesterday, in front of one of the forts which form the chain of

OUR FORCES AT FALMOUTH COMMANDING A correspondent, writing from the camp in front THE CITY OF FREDERICKSBURG. of Yorktown, on the 17th inst., gives the following

The City to be Surrendered, if Private **Property** is **Protected**.

THE COUNCILS DECLARE THEIR ATTACH-

## MENT TO THE REBEL CAUSE

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1862. The following intelligence from Gen. McDowell's army has just been received in this city : Our forces under Gen. Augur still occupy the heights of Falmouth, opposite and commanding the heights of Falmouta, opposite and communication city of Fredericksburg. On Friday afternoon, Lieut. Wood, of General King's staff; Lieut. Campbell, Fourth Artillery, and Major Duffie, of the Harris Light Cavalry, crossed the Rappahannock under a flag of truce, and communicated with the municipal authorities and communicated with the municipal authorities of the city, all of whom remain. The City Councils had called a meeting immedi-ately after the appearance of our forces, and ap-pointed a committee, consisting of the mayor, Mr. Slaughter, three members from each Board, and three citizens, to confer with our General relative to the occumation of Frederickshurg and the proto the occupation of Fredericksburg and the pro-

defences outside the interior works at Yorktown. The scene of the engagement was on the estate of Mrs. Garrow, between Lee's Mills and Winn's Mills, Mrs. Garrow, between Lee's Mills and Winn's Mills, on a branch of the Warwick river. At a point on the Warwick road, where the enemy had blocked it up with felled timber, and on the right, as you go towards Warwick Court House, there opens quite an extensive field, with woods to the right and left, and in the rear, on the road. In front, at the foot of a gradually-descending slope, runs a branch of the Warwick river. This spot, admirably adapted by Nature for defence against an attacking force, had been chosen by the enewy for one of the outer been chosen by the enemy for one of the outer works in his line of fortifications across the entire

The stagemore arrived on the 1st instant, and on the next day the boats of both values design of the stagemore arrived on the 1st instant, and on the next day the boats of both vessels, eight in number, were fully prepared for an expedition to the city of Apslachi-cola and "Old Woman's Bluft," a point seven miles up the river. Six boats started at into o'clock P. M. under the command of Lieutenant Abbot, of the Mercedita, and Lieutenant Bigelow, of the Sagamore, for the purpose of passing the city during the uight, and Commander Stell-wagen, and Lieutenant Commanding Drake, followed in their nice the automatic has the state penneals. At this place the stream had been dammed up between the two mills already men-tioned. The water was, at different places, be-tween two and four and a half fast deep, and thirty wagen, and Lieutchant Commanding Drake, followed in their gins, to support the other bioats. On the arrival of the two commanders at the city, early on the following morning, the sloop Octaria and all the smaller vessels were found in possession of some of the party who had gone in the advance, and in a short time the remainder mide their appearance comto forty rods wide. The dam formed a narrow causeway across the water. The ground on either side was marsby. On the opposite bank there was a deep rife pit of indefinite extent, and above it, ing down the river towing the pilot boats Cygnet and Mary Olivia, and schemers New Plan, Floyd, and Rose-the latter loaded with cotton. Much time was spent in endeavoring to get these vessels over the bar, without success, for they grounded in seven feet of which success, for they grounded in seven leet of which. In the afternoon Commander Stellwagen, with all the beats, pulled to the landing place of the city, and had quite a long interview with the inhabitant, a report of which I give you herewith. After many attempts to get the schooners and other vessels afloat, it was found to be impossible, except with the schooner Rose an is shop Octavia. The others were, in consequence, destroyed by fire. other points on the line. Firing Commenced. It was determined on our part to drive the work-ing parties away, especially at this point, and pro-vent them from rendering their entrenchments more impregnable. Capt. Mott's battery was im-mediately ready for action, and an adequate num-ber of infantry was ordered to the front to support him. Skirmishers were thrown out in front and to the right and left, while a sufficient force was kept in the rear as reserves. The Rhode Island Battery B, under Capt. Bartlett, engaged the robels fur-ther to the right, diverting their attention, while Capt. Mott should open on the rebel work to the left. About eight o'clock he ordered up the first section-two ten younder Parrotts-under com-It was determined on our part to drive the work-Octavia. The others were, in consequence, destroyed by fie. Interview with the Inhabitants of Apala-chicola. As scon as Commander Stellwagen, with jell his boats properly armed and ready for action, had landed, he was met by all the population that remained in the place. It was an affecting sight to see the crowd-principally wo-men and childron, who had been told by their robel lead era that the forces of the United States were a set of "truthless Hessians," bent on burning, pillage, and de-struction-pressing down to see and recoirs our large and well-disciplined force, without any fear of mal-treat-ment; on the contrary, with every confidence, and ox-pressions of joy and gladness at seeing those who; in reality, were to be their protectors. The manner in which cur forces were received may be looked upon as a compliment to our navy and the cause of right and jus-tice in which they are engaged. The male portion of the population of Apalachicola present newly all uncovered, when they were addressed by Commander Stellwagen in about the following words: My countrymen-for even you, who are engaged in this unbely and unnatural war againsi our Government, are my fellow-countrymen-we come not to injure the defer celes, or women and children. I am fond of the population of Apalachicola calamities and misery upon at parts of our late happy land. Loud shouts from the crowd, "We have no part in it; the innocent suffer with the guilty." "This is true," Captain Stellwagen ropiled; if here and riseders (hould have taken that fact into consideration." Captain Stellwagen them said that he had sent up, some days before, to demand the surrender of the town, and to asy that all persons who would lake the oath of alle-size. or bind themselves not to toge in any act of violence against the United States, except it might be some fow foreigners; and as to property, fuldestroyed, that souther Condetracy word pay all loss." "Biose the show foreigners; and as to property, fuldestroyed, the so Interview with the Inhabitants of Apalachicola. left. About eight o'clock he ordered up the first section—two ten-pounder Parrotts— under com-mard of Lient. Flynn, which were placed in po-sition in a piece of woods to the right of the epen field, close by the Warwick road, and within a thousand yards of the fort. These two pieces im-mediately opened fire, which was soon returned briskly by the rebels from seven guns at adjacent points. All of the enemy who had been seen were constrained and the fort presented the approximate points. All of the enemy who had been seen were scattered, and the fort presented the appearance of being entirely deserted. Gen. McClellan, who, with several members of his staff, including the French royal representatives, had come upon the ground, went forward personally in an exposed po-sition, and complimented Capt. Mott and his men in a very flattering manner for the alacrity and bravery which they had displayed at their guns. Storming the Rebel Works-A Murderous Fire. It should be observed that, while the work was apparently descried, the enemy lay concealed un-der cover, and had received numerous reinforceder cover, and had received numerous reinforco-ments during the few hours previous. The other four companies—D, E, F, and K, of the Third Vær-mont Regiment—had been placed in reserve to the right, a little in the rear. About three o'clock Col. Hyde was ordered to take these four companies, advance under cover of our guns, cross the creek, and storm the work. It was arranged that whan they should have entered the fort a signal from them would indicate that reinforcements should be sent to hold it. The four batteries opened a con-certed fire on the fort, throwing shot, shell, and spherical case into it in rapid succession. Then those four companies of the Third Regiment ad-vanced, dashed into the water, which, in some places, came up to their armpits, and proceeded to vancea, dashed into the water, which, in some places, came up to their armpits, and proceeded to storm the work. At this moment an immense force of the enemy, who had lain low all this while, confronted our men, shooting them down in the water. The brave little band stood their ground nobly, and, notwithstanding that many had their cartridge boxes soaked in the dam, they crossed over, and drove the enemy out of the rifle pit or lowns line of the aptragrammats.

BONNET MATERIALS, FLOWERS, RUCHES.	\$27 MARKET STREET,	GLEN ECHO MILLS.
STRAW AND FANCY BONNETS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS,	Have now open an entirely new and attractive stock in	GEBMANTOWN, 1
FLATS, SHAKER HOODS, and ALL OTHER ARTICLES IN THE MILLINERY	ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND	
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A. H. FRANCISCUS. 433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Street,	A. W. LITTLE & Co.,	of our own and other makes, to which we call the tion of cash and short-time buyers. mh7
PHILADELPHIA,	mhl5-tf No. 325 MARKET ST.	FOURTH-STREET
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WALL, SCRUB, and SWEEPING BRUSHES,	IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS	CARPETINGS, Comprising every style, of the Newest Pattern Designs, in VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY R
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BLINDS AND SHADES.	Merchants visiting this city to purchase Day	NO. 519 CHESTNUT STRE (OPPOSITE STATE HOUSE,)
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No. 16 NOBTH SIXTH STREET,	Low FIGURES. In certain classes of Goods we offer inducements to	SPBING IMPOBIATION OF NEW CARPETINGS
MANUFACTURES OF	purchasers unequalled by any other house in Philadelphis. mh18-2m	CROSSLEY'S YARD AND A. HALF - WIDE VELVETS,
VENETIAN BLINDS	NEW IMPOBIATIONS.	9-4 MEDALLION DO., ENGLISH BRUSSELS, EXTRA-QUALITY TAPESTRY,
WINDOW SHADES.		BRUSSELS CARPETS, WITH BORDER (of new designs, for Halls and Stairs).
The largest and finest assortment in the City at the LOWEST PRICES.	HOSIERY, GLOVES,	INGRAIN AND THREE-PLY CARPETING extra quality.
STORE SHADES LETTERED. Bepairing promptly attended to. sp3-3m	GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,	500 PS. J. CROSSLEY & SO TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS.
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.	LINENS, SHIRT FRONTS,	FROM 871 TO \$1 PR. Y
WM. H. RICHARDSON	WHITE GOODS, AND	Together with a complete assortment of OIL ELOTHS, STAIB AND FLOOB DRUGGETS,
HAS BEMOVED TO 500 MARKET STREET,	EMBROIDERIES.	All of new, choice selections, and
Southwest corner of Fifth,	THOS. MELLOR & Co.,	AT MODERATE PRICES. J. F. & E. B. ORN
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TENTS, AND CAMES, WHOLESALE AND BETAIL. mh28-1m	SANTEE, & CO., IMPOBTERS AND JOBBERS	HAZLETT, LATHROP, & LYO
HATS AND CAPS.	DRY GOODS.	No. 414 MARKET and 409 MERCHANT STRE
1862. SPRING STOCK 1862.	Nos. 239 and 241 N. THIBD STREET, ABOVE	IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN
C. H. GARDEN & Co., Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in	BACE, PHILADELPHIA, Have now open their usual	FANCY GOODS.
HATS, CAPS, AND FURS; STRAW GOODS,	LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK	WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES,
FANCY SILK AND STBAW BONNETS, Artificial Flowers, Buches, Feathers, &c., Ro. 600 and 602 MARKET Street, S. W. corners	FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Among which will be found a more than usually attrac- tive variety of	SIERY, LACES, TBIMMINGS, BIBBONS, COMBS, BRUSHES, &c.,
SIXTH Street. STA large and complete stock. The best terms and the lowest prices. Cash and prompt "time buyers" are	LADIES' DRESS GOODS; Also, a full assortment of	Are now opening and receiving a new and choice in the above line, to which attention of buyers i
CHINA AND QUEENSWARE.	MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRINTS,	wited mh29-
BOYD & STROUD,	PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. To which they invite the special attention of buyers.	MILITARY GOODS.
NO. 32 NORTH FOURTH STREET,	mh21-2m	SKY-BLUE KERSEYS. (27 and 54-INCH.)
(Four doors below the Merchants' Hotel,) Now offer to country merchants a large stock of	YARNS, BATTS, & CARPET CHAINS.	DARK-BLUE KERSEYS,
CHINA, GLAES, & QUEENSWARE.	A. H. FRANCISCUS, wholesale dealed in Yabns,	DARK-BLUE INFANTRY CLOTHS, INDIGO-BLUE CAP CLOTHS,
CABINET FURNITURE.	433 MABKET and 5 North FIFTH Street.	SKY-BLUE CASSIMERES, (New Regula for Officers' Pants.)
CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-	PHILADELPHIA. Buyers will find a fall Stock of	WHITE DOMET FLANNELS, CANTON FLANNELS, Loss - blog TENT DEC
MOORE & CAMPION,	COTTON, LINEN, AND WOOLLEN CARPET CHAIN.	10oz., 12oz., & 15os. TENT DUC All warranted United States Army standard. FOR SALE BY

333 MARKET and 27 NOBTH FOURTH STS.,

Wholesale Dealers in

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

JAYNE'S MARBLE BUILDING,'

CHESTNUT STREET, Offer for the remainder of the season, at Wholesale only,

DRESS GOODS,

COST OF IMPORTATION.

LOW PRICES,

A well-selected assortment of other goods in their line, many of which will be sold at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

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1862

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their ATTRACTIVE STOCK of recently-purchased

At prices generally much under

They will also offer; at

Desirous of selling off their stock of goods, previous removing to their New Store, in

WREATHS, SILKS, CRAPES,

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MILLINERY GOODS,

To which he respectfully invites the attention of the

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PRICES LOW.

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RIBBONS, MILLINERY,

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USUAL HANDSOME VABIETY

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ENGLISH AXMINSTERS, by the Yard and in

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Also, a large variety of CROSSLEY'S and other makes

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From 87 c. to \$1 Per Yd.

al variety of goods in our line, will be offered at the low-

OIL CLOTH FOR FLOORS.

FRESH MATTINGS.

By late arrivals from China we have a full assortme

WHITE AND COLORED

MATTINGS

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OF ALL WIDTHS.

626 CHESTNUT.

From one to eight yards wide, cut to any Size

Our assortment comprises all the best makes of Three ply and Ingrain Carpeting, which, together with a gene

FRENCH AUBUSON Square Carpets.

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est possible prices.

ap16

it stated in the American papers," this fine old English gentleman declared, "that the Monitor is not worth a sixpence, except in smooth waters-that her crew are nearly suffocated, being confined below, with scarcely a breath of air-and that the decks are so low that the water constantly washes over them, getting LERS down the funnel, and nearly sending ship, т. potinge, e attenb7**≈8m** No. 47. TNGS. ware capes! THE. treet. S: RS. GS, of ON'8 YD., S, &o., ΝE, exhibited in the Monitor ? ONS. EETS. N в, ноs, e stock is in-9-1m meet them." ----lation, DOK.

guns, and crew right into Davy Jones' locker." This was repeated, totidem verbis, by the Duke of Somerset, a middle-aged gentleman, who, as a Duke, finds himself First Lord of the Admiralty, without as much knowledge of naval matters as can enable him to distinguish the bowsprit from the mainmast, or the capstan from the tillor. The Duke, when challenged, in the House of Lords, with the question, "What number of British iron-pl.;ed ships were afloat and building, and what was intended to be done with the old «wooden walls," delivered himself of a speech, for which he evidently had been crammed by some practical official, but had imperfectly understood or committed it to that sieve, his memory. He said that England has the Warrior and the Defiance, also the Black Prince and the Resistance-all which have the trifling disadvantage of drawing so much water that there are few ports they can enter. For instance, with far heavier draught than the Great Eastern, none of them can cross the bar at Sandy Hook, nor pass between the Dela-But, the Duke told the world, he had actually experimented on the cupola, invented by Ericsson, which, like Palmerston, he calls Coles's. He had a trial made, whether, in a heavy sea, the cupola could be used so as to point the guns, and be injured by hostile fire, and the result-just as we found with the EET, Monitor-was favorable. "So," the Duke goes on, "I was at once satisfied that we had got a vessel which would be most useful for the protection of our harbors, but as there was no pressure for defence, and no alarm about the safety of our harbors, I did not think it necessary to apply to the Treasury for authority to commence that vessel at once." This is very English ! The "pressure for defence" will arise, we dare say, when Napoleon's iron-clad batteries steam into British ports and shell them. Then, it seems, the Admiralty will think it necessary to apply to the Treasury for authority to commence that vessel at once. The Duke-sanguine creature !-- added, "I do, however, hope that before long we shall be able to construct a vessel upon such a plan that her thick iron plating will not only protect her against shots, but will greatly contribute to the strength of the vessel." Would it not save trouble if his Grace would adopt Captain Ericsson's plan, just as it has been No. England discredits the value and success of the Monitor, and will not easily forgive her for beating off the monster Merrimac in Hampton Roads. The Duke denies that the memorable encounter there alters anything. "No," he says, "it leaves unaltered the relation between iron ships and wooden ships. We knew before that iron vessels could destrov wooden ones. But it makes this great difference : Before this, we thought that we should have to keep iron ships only for home service; but, if other nations follow the example of the Americans, we must be prepared to meet iron ships in all quarters of the globe. Whereas before, we thought that we could keep our iron fleet to protect our coast, and perform our service abroad by means of wooden frigates and corvettes, we must now send iron vessels to every place where we may be liable to His Grace of Somerset, following suit to Lord Palmerston, was as facetious as a heavywitted old gentleman could be upon the Monitor, which he described as "something between a raft and a diving-bell," following that witty definition by saying, "it is just two feet above the water in a perfect calm. When the water is at all disturbed the deck will, no doubt, be immersed. There is no sort of protection for the deck, and nobody can stand or walk on it. The crew must, therefore, live below hatches, under the level of the water,

up the rafters of the re but, inconsistently running down the merits of And grim old pine-trees formed a church 'Twas there her spring-time vows were sworn, And there, upon its fozen sod, While wintry midnight reigned forlorn, She knelt, and held her kands to God. The cautious oreatures of the air Looked out, from many a secret place, To see the embers of despair Flush the gray ashes of her face. And where the last week's show had caught The gray beard of a cypress limb, She heard the music of a thought More sweet than her own childhood's hy.Er

And now she bore its weight aloof,

To hide it where one ghastly birch

fessor Agassiz, C. C. Hazewell, David A. Wasson

and others. Also, a poem by that lamented and

It was written shortly before his glorious death in

battle. Among the prose papers, the best are "My

Garden," by Miss Dodge ; "The South Breaker,"

by Miss Prescott." and "The Statesmanship o

Richelieu," by Professor White, of Michigan. We

subjoin General Lander's fine poem-alas! his last :

"UNDER THE SNOW."

The Spring had tripped and lost her flowers

Left ruddy footprints on the blades.

And all the glories of the woods Had flung their shadowy silence down,— When, wilder than the storm it broods, She fled before the winter's frown.

For her sweet spring had lost its flowers, She fell, and passion's tongues of flame Ran reddening through the blushing bowers, Now haggard as her naked shame.

One secret thought her soul had screened,

When prying matrons sought her wrong, And Blame stalked on, a mouthing fiend, And mocked her as she fied along.

The Summer sauntered through the glades, The wounded feet of autumn hours

gallant gentleman, the late General F. W. Lander.

For, rising in that cadence low, With "Now I lay me down to sleep," Her mother rocked her to and fro, And prayed the Lord her soul to keep. And still her prayer was humbly raised, Held up in two cold hands to God. That, white as some old pine tree blazed, Gleamed far o'er that dark frozen sod. The storm stole out beyond the wood, She grew the vision of a cloud, Her dark hair was a misty hood, Her stark face shone as from a shroud.

Still sped the wild storm's rustling feet To martial music of the pines, And to her cold heart's muffled beat Wheeled grandly into solemn lines.

And still, as if her secret's woe No mortal words had ever found This dying sinner draped in snow Held up her prayer without a sound.

But when the holy angel bands Saw this lone vigil, lowly kept, They gathered from her frozen hands The prayer thus folded, and they wept.

Some snow flakes-wiser than the rest-Soon faltered o'er a thing of clay, First read this secret of her breast, Then gently robed her where she lay.

The dead dark hair, made white with snow. A still, stark face, two folded palms, And (mothers breathe her secret low !) An unborn infant-asking alms. God kept her counsel ; cold and mute

His steadfast mourners closed her eyes, Her headstone was an old tree's root. Be mine to utter, "Here she hes."

Kentucky Union and Rebel Brigades in the Battle of Shiloh.

WHAT REBEL OFFICERS THINK OF JOHN C. BRECKINBIDGE.

During the late battle at Shiloh a rebel and Union brigade, both recruited in Kentucky, were pitted against each other. The latter was commanded by General Lovell H. Rousseau, while the rebels were led by John C. Breckinridge. Those who witnessed the encounter between the Kentuckians say that it was a terrible sight, but Rosseau's brigade drove the other from the field. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, writing on the subject, says: The rebel officers freely denounced Breckinridge

as a coward. They stated that the whole army was disgusted with him. His brigade was in Mon-day's battle, and at no time would Breckinridge

was ingusted with finit. The brighter was in finite day's battle, and at no time would Breckinridge venture within range of our guns, but, keeping at a safe distance, despatched all his commands by his aids. By a singular charket, too, his whole brighter was pitted against the Louisville Legion, the first corps of Union troops formed in Kentucky, and a portion of Rousseau's brighter. It will be remem-bered that when Kentucky was wavering in her position the gallant Rousseau commenced recruit-ing soldiers for the Union in Louisville. Breckinridge was then playing the sneaking traitor in the Senate of the United States, and he was bitterly denunciatory of Rousseau. Both have expressed a desire to meet each other on the field, and the only earthly wish of Breckin-ridge's bright was to meet the gallant Louisville Legion. Their desire was gratified Monday, and the leng-looked-for contest came off. The contrast between the two generals was striking. Rousseau, the soul of honor and chivalry, rode down his line amid abwers of bullets and balls, urging his brave boys to follow him to victory or death. His tall, outled form was contrast between the two generals was the bard THE MORTAR BOATS AT WORK.

amid showers of bullets and balls, urging his brave boys to follow him to vietory or death. His tall, soldierly form was a splendid target, but the roar of the battle and conflict of arms nerved his gallant soul to the highest pitch of heroism. In the hottest of the fight appeared Rousseau, waving his sword, and crying, '" On, my gallant lads.'' But Breckinridge, the rebel, sent forward his command, and, coward and traitor as he is, quailed and trembled before the roar of artillery. The context between the brigade of Breckinridge qualed and trembled before the four of artiflery. The contest between the brigade of Breckinridge and the Louisville Legion was short. The Legion advanced steadily, and three times drove their op-ponents to new positions, thinning their ranks by every fire. Running out of ammunition, their place was supplied, and when they again returned to the contest, Breckinridge's brigade was non est.

A correspondent of the Louisville Journal give the following particulars :

General Rourses being informed that the Fe-deral lines on the right of his brigade were giving away, ordered an advance of his whole line in orden to relieve them. The Louisville Legion was now placed in advance. As fate or Providence decreed the men who were opposed to them were the Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Kentucky regiments. The men of Camp Boone and the men of Camp Joe Holt met in mortal combat, and the

tection of property. The Councils at the same time adopted a series of resolutions, declaring that the city, since the adop-tion of the ordinance of secession, had been unani-mously in favor of disunion, and was still firmly attached to the Southern cause, surrendering only upon conditions of protection to private prop Arrangements were perfected for a meeti tween the committee and General Auger, to be held

yesterday afternoon. From citizens of Fredericksburg, who have crossed over to Falmouth by means of small skifts, much valuable information has been derived. Most of these affirm that so soon as we take possession of the city, and there is no fear of the return of the a majority of the remaining citizens will be

rebels, a majority of the remaining citizens will be found loyal. Vast amounts of grain and other forage are stored in the immediate vicinity of Fredericksburg, much of which belonged to the rebel army. The enemy, besides destroying the bridges, burned the steamers Logan, Virginia, and St. Nicholas, and twenty schooners loaded with corn. The St. Nicholas, it will be remembered, was cap-tured by the "French Lady" and his accomplices in Chesnoeake Day, last year.

In Chespeake bay, last year. It is stated by the citizens that the first shell thrown at the rebel cavalry in Fredericksburg killed a borse and mortally wounded his rider, dis-mounting and severely injuring a large number in the stampede which ensued.

Capt. Garr, formerly of the Washington and Acouia creek steamboat line, took the first Federal steamer into Acquia creek since the rebellion last

steamer into Acquia creek since the rebellion last Friday morning. The landing is used as a depot for supplies, un-der the charge of Col. Biddle, of the Ninety-fifth New York Regiment, who is also in command of the forces at that station. The wharf depot, tavorn, and several other buildings were burned by the rebels; but the engine house, built of brick, with iron rafters and tin roof, is uninjured. The wharf is being rapidly repaired. Navigation is unob-structed, the channel not having been filled up as remorted. reported.

The railroad to Fredericksburg, with the exception of a mile of the track which has been taken up, and the loss of two bridges, easily reconstructed, is good order

The railroad bridge over the Ranpahannock will require a considerable length of time to be repair-ed, as the piers are very high and wide apart. The road was being rebuilt at the time of the evacuation of Acquis creek, the "T" rail being substituted for the old flat rail. The rails torn from the road in the vicinity of the landing were used in con-structing roofs for the rebel magazine. The water stations are in perfect order, and a comparatively small outlay will reopen the road in much better condition than before the rebellion. The batteries condition than before the rebellion. The batteries at Acquia creek are quite extensive, and were well supported by infantry, as is indicated by the aban-doned camps. The battery on this wharf was con-structed with great skill, and mounted an immense rified gun. The batteries extend along the brow of the bluffs about a mile, and are exceedingly formi-dable in their appearance. Nothing remains in them save broken camp furniture and decaying stores. At various points in the rear of these bat-teries, at a distance of two or three miles, earth-works for light artillery and infantry breastworks command many of the approaches to Fredericks-burg. lower line of the entrenchments. This position lower line of the entremchments. This position they held against a murderous fire for perhaps twenty or thirty minutes. At length a large body of rebel reinforcements, consisting of two or three regiments, was seen aduancing from the rear, into the fort, and, for some unaccountable reason, eur reinforcements not appearing at the proper moment, the brave battalion was compelled to fall back before superior numbers.

command many of the approaches to Freuericks-burg. Three weeks since six thousand rebels were en-camped in the vicinity of Brooke's Station, six miles from Acquia, and a large body of cavalry have been quartered in that section until the close of last week, a portion of which, it is stated by contra-bands, are cut off by our occupation of Fredericks-

burg. The country between Acquia creek and the Rap. The country between Acquia creek and the Rap-pahannock is almost entirely deserted, but one fa-mily remaining at Stafford Court Honse. The gallant achievement of General Augur in driving back from a strong position an enemy con-sisting of three regiments of infantry, four of ca-valry, and two batteries of artillery, elicits the highest admiration, and has excited no little envy on the part of other brigades who hoped to parti-cipate in the dash upon Fredericksburg. The brilliant feat of the Brooklyn Fourteenth in Keeping up. without strarging, with the cavalry

keeping up, without straggling, with the and artillery on a march of twenty six mile with the cavalry the hottest day of the season, and then, with but three hours rest, dashing on after the enemy's ca-valry for four miles, is the subject of most flattering

## BOMBARDMENT OF FORT PILLOW.

## Details to Wednesday Last.

From the Chicago Tribune's correspondence, we obtain the following account of the bombardment of Fort Pillow (or Wright) to the 14th instant :

with them

men.

That Night and the Following Day.

Thanks to the Vermonters.

That Night and the Following Day. Our men rested on their arms for the night. During the night a thousand sand bags had been brought to the ruins of the house, and a cover for our guns was constructed within about six hun-dred yards of the fort. They were ready for so-tion in the morning. Before six o'clock this morn-ing the enemy had hauled back some guns into the earthwork, and opened with round shot and shell. For nearly an hour they fired pretty briskly, some of Ayres' and Kennedy's guns, behind our little breastworks, replying to the enemy's fire. Private Benson, of Company H, Sixth Regiment, was wounded by the fragment of a shell. With the exception of an occasional shot from both sides, nothing of interest transpired during the remain-der of the morning. In the afternoon there was Reconnoissance—Rebel Gunboats and Batteries. The fleet is lying idle this morning, awaiting or-ders, but the idleness cannot last long. Communi-eations are rapidly passing between the flagship and the land forces, which lie two miles above us upon transports. Of the operations of the enemy, we can form no opinion. The long reach of Plum Point shuts him out from our view. The recon-noissance of the *Benton*, *Carondelet*, and *Cincin-nati*, last evening, found his batteries mounting twenty-six guns, and located midway up the bluff. Six gunboats were lying in the stream. These gun-boats are simply old New Orleans tow boats rezed. The guns are mounted on a flush deck, without any protection to gun or gunner, it being a favorite iden with Hollins, commander of the rebei fleet, that his men are best protected when not protected at all. The machinery and boilers are protected by iron-plated casemates. They are very strong and power-The fleet is lying idle this morning, awaiting order of the morning. In the afternoon there was occasional firing all along a considerable portion of our line. A shell from one of the rebel guns exploded near one of the pieces of Battery G, of the Rhode Island batteries, and wounded two or three plated casemates. They are very strong and power-ful boats, and can easily outsail us. Had our boats been as fast as they, the rebels at the bluff would

The Expedition to Apalachicola.

LICE DEPENDENTION TO ADMINISTRATICOLS. KEY WEST, April 11.—The United States steamer Mercedia, Commander Stellwagen, from Apalachicola, arrived off this port late on the evening of the 9th inst., bringing with her as prizes the schooper Nose, having on beard forty bales of cotton, and the stoop Octavia, in ballast, which vessels were taken in the waters of Aps-lachicols hav.

Denies, which coacts were taken in the waters of Apa-lachicola bay. Commander Stellwagen received information on the 30th ult. that the sloop Octavia had run into St. Js-seph's bay from Havana. He immediately despatched a boat under charge of Acting Master Wilder, to the base but the Octavia and consol

beat under charge of Acting Master Wilder, to the place, but the Octavia had excaped. Indications were found, however, from wheel-tracks on shore and grains of spilled coffee, &c., &c., that a cargo had lately beenlanded there and carted away to the interior. On thesame day the boats of the Mercedita classed a smallsloop from Indian Pass to the interior, and at night the gigwas send down to East Pass, directing the United Statesas possible.

ing soldiers to town, or anything of the sort, will be sur-ly punished. If your boats go near the manof.war they must go alongeide and report themaclyes, and meet any boat sent to examine them. Answer from the crowd. Yes, sir, we will. Pointing to their abandoned batteries, Commander Stellwagen continued. See what protectorsyonr soldiers are. Look at these forts, built in the midst of your bouses, so that a few shell even from boat guins, throws at them, would be aure to hurr your fown.

A Second Unsuccessful Attempt. After the remnant of these companies returned, our batteries, which had in the meantime ceased

at them, would be sure to burn your town. Laughter by the entire crowd, and a universal shout. They were not soldiers, we never had any here. Well, continued the speaker, I suppose you have heard fring, opened in full force sgain. Then the Sixth Vermont Regiment was ordered to storm the work by the left flank. Led by their gallant Colonel Lord, the Sixth Regiment rushed into the water.

well, continued the spectrum of the spectrum o

Lord, the Sixth Regiment rushed into the water. Seven companies had gotten in. and some had reached within about three rods of the breastwork, when, being in three foet of water, they were im-mediately met by the fire of a long line of rebel rifles which were popped above the parapets. A sunning fire from a thousand small arms was poured upon our men. It was returned as well as the circumstances would warrant. The breastwork was lighted up with a continuous sheet of flame; the artillery belched away at the enomy; shells were bursting over their breastworks; the smoke

Prinscola is evacuated i Reply. Yes. Capt. Stellwagen. Fernandina taken ? Reply. Yes Capt. Stellwagen. You know of our victories at Bo-anoke, Mill Spring, Forts Henry and Donelson, and Go-lumbus failen without a blow ? Heply. Yes, yes. Capt. Stellwagen. Manassas taken without firing a gun-(this appeared to surprise them)-Nashville, and Florence, Ala., taken ? Reply. Yes. Capt. Stellwagen. Well, I think Secession is nearly played ont. (ireat clapping of hands by the crowd, and from many voices, "God send peace very soon." " Now, remember," continued the commander, " do not be led or forced into hostillice against us, unless you desire to be severely dealt with. We don't require your belp fit will get you into trouble; but do not act against us; we are strong chough; you here quict."

belpif if will get you into trouble; but do not act against us: we are strong chough; you keep quiot."
Commander Stellwagen then gave them up the old lighter *Fl* yd and two others unfit for use, and repeated his permission for them to catch fish, fc.
At this point a person came forward and said, "Captain, some of my boys (tlaves) have gone to your ship. Will they be given up ?"
To this question he received the reply, "No, they have been used to transport soldlers and arms, in building fortifications and a gunboat to act against the United States. You will never get relief for their loss."
At other one asked-----Will the United States Government obligo Florida to redeem their nost when person comes !

the artillery belched away at the enemy; shells were bursting over their breastworks; the smoke of the battle was ascending, and for a few moments the scene was one of the grandest witnessed in war. Not a man of ours flinched, but all returned the fire of the enemy with deadly effect. Wherever a head was put above the parapet, they fired at it. Hence the rebels were mostly hit in the head, er-cept those killed and wounded by shells, which must have been considerable. Many of our wounded were hit in the hip and lower extremities, indi-cating that the rebels were endeavoring to comply with Magruder's order to fire low and each bring down his man. Finding that rebel reinforcements were still advancing, and owing to the apparent were still advancing, and owing to the apparent impossibility of making a successful assault with the beyonet. Colonel Lord retired with his men.

brought most of their wounded comrades away

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Answer. Burn them

Answer. Burn them. Ar Commander Stellwagen was about leaving, Moners, Bennzet, Miller, and others, came forward and asked him to land for the purpose of having a private interview for the purpose of receiving his commands. This request was uccessary to the propla at large, he desired no secret conference. After the interview was concluded, the boats entrusted to their commention was desired.

Conference. After the interview was concluded, in books returned to their respective vessels. It is to be regretted that part of the brigade now in the department, of which Apslachicola forms a part, did not accompany this expedition for the purpose of holding the place, and affording protection to the loyal citizens who remained and reactive our forces in a friendly manner; for they may become the prey of the accoundrels who lately occupied the place, and the city be burned by them because they—the remaining inhabitant—treated our

MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Barsot, So connection with their extensive Gabinet Basiness are now manufacturing a separior article of BILLIARD TABLES, And have now on hand a fail supply, finished with the which are pronounced, by all who have used them, is by superior to all other. To the quality and finish of these tables the manu- ficturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. WATCHES, JEWELRY, &co. M FRESH ASSORTMENT, at LESS TATAN YORMEB PEIORS. FAR STARM SCHESTNUT Street, below Fourth. MID MORTOISE SHELL A few boxes of Toroise Shell for sale by MARETINE & LAVEBORE, MARETINE & MARETINE, MARETINE & LAVEBORE, MARETINE & LAVEBORE, MARETINE & LAVEBORE, MARETINE & MARETINE, MARETINE & LAVEBORE, MARETINE & LAVEBORE, MARETINE & LAVEBORE, MARETINE & LAVEBORE, MARETINE & LAVEBORE, MARETINE & MARETINE, MARETINE & MARETINE, MARETINE & LAVEBORE, MARETINE & MARETINE, MARETINE & MARETINE, MARETINE & MARETINE, MARE	CARPET CHAIN, COTTON YARN, TWIST, FILLING, WADDING, BATTING, COTTON LAPS, THE YARNS, TWINDS, CANDLE WICK, COVERLET YARN, BROOM TWINES, SHOR THREADS, GILLING AND BRINE TWINES, BED CORDS, WASH AND PLOUGH LINES, OCTTON, HEMP, AND MANILLA CORDAGE. Also, a full assortment of FLY NETS, Which he offers at Manufacturers LOWEST NET CASH PRICES. MONUMENTS AND G RAVE MONUMENTS AND G RAVES	All WATTERING UNITED SURVES AFRICATION. FOR SALE BY ALFRED SLADE & OO., 60 SOURD FRONT Street, and 39 LETITIA Street, following GLASSES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON, MANUFACTUBERS AND IMPORTERS OF LOOKING GLASSES. OL PAINTINGE, FINE ENGBAVINGS, FIOTUBE AND FORTRAIT FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, PHOTOGBAPH ALBUMS, OARTE-DE-VISITE POETRAITS, EARLE'S GALLERIES, BIG CHESTNUT STREET, Jalo PHILAPELPHIA.	breathing through a pipe that passes through the deck into the air. This strange vessel is furnished with a cupola. One can almost fancy that in constructing this cupola the Ame- ricans had heard of our English one, and then made a blunder in imitating it. The cupola of the Monitor is plated with inch-iron on inch- iron. That is certainly a very ingenious make- shift, but, if our experiments are worth any- thing, they prove beyond a doubt that four solid inches of iron in one plate are worth far more than the same quantity of iron in a couple of plates of two inches each. The American vessel is therefore defective in that respect. Besides, for our purposes such a vessel would not answer, because it could not go from port to port." There are a few errors in this graphic description—that is, every part of it is untrue. Most false of all is the in- sinuation that Ericsson, in 1854, could have borrowed Coles' 1855 idea of the cupola. The Monitor's cupola was not smashed by the	tized as thieves, cowards, and all that is vile. The Legion continued to press them, running up to favorable positions, and pouring a few hot volleys into them, and then pursuing as they again fled. They drove them altogether near a mile and a half, In this charge Lieut. Col. Berry particularly dis- tinguished himself. It was in this charge, also, that Albert Sidney Johnson, Geo. W. Johnson, and T. B. Monrow were killed. In it we took six- teen cannon and three flags—the latter captured by the gallant First Ohio, which had been ordered for- ward, while the Sixth Indiana remained to protect the left flank. The long and successful charge above described was immediately followed by an advance of our whole front. The enemy, repulsed and broken, withdrew from the hopeless contest, and the bloody day was ours. ATTACRING THE GUARD.—The Secesh prisoners in Camp Morton, Indianapolis, got drunk last Tuesday night, on account of the "good news" re- ceived from Pittsburg Landing, and runde an at- tack upon the guard, using beef bones for clubs. The guard fired, wounding four, and the artillery was loaded with grape ready for use if required. The question is, where did the Socesh get their li-	river, on the same shore, the <i>Concetoga</i> guards the ammunition boats, and a squad of pickets thrown out through the woods. Half a mile above and heaved some willow heave called Bulletin Bars.	down, is descring of especial notice, is a praise- worthy and daring act. Soldiers of Vermont, let your future conduct rival that of yesterday, and your friends and State may well be proud of you! By order of the Brigadiar General. Captain Mott reports that, on the 16th, his bat- tery fired 954 shots, about half of which were case shot and the remainder shell. Captain Wheeler reports that he fired 313 shots, 126 of which were case shot and the remainder shell. Between Ayers'	because they-the remaining inhabitantstreated our receipte in a friendly manner. Commander Stellwagen speaks in the bighest terms regarding all connected with the extentition, and mentions particularly the mon having been in the boats for a forloal of froin tweatly-lout to thirty-six hours. What was Learned in the Town. Information was gained by the commander of the ex- stability of the river wave submer god at a cortain point on account of the very high stage of the water, and could not be recovered or used until the river falls. The rebuilt property of the end of the set of the river wave submer god at a cortain point on account of the very high stage of the water, and could not be recovered or used until the river falls. The rebuilt property date wave submer god at a cortain point or be recovered or used until the river falls. The rebuilt no part of the very high stage of the water, and could not be recovered or used until the river falls. The standard and forth two, of a population of over thirty-five hundred originally. This number includes men, wence, and children, black and white The success of this expedition places another important point in Foulda in our possession, and proves that many of the inhabitantein fact, the majority of this State ate still the strong friends of the old Government, and willing to return to their former allegiance. Goob FOR EASF TENNESSEE.—East Tenne'sce has now six regiments in the United States service, though the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth are no', yet complete. She has also two brigadier generals catter and Spear.
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