

AMERICAN CITIZEN.

"Let us have Faith that Right makes Might; and in that Faith let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as we understand it"—A. LINCOLN.

VOLUME I.

BUTLER, BUTLER COUNTY, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 4, 1864.

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The American Citizen,

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THE SWORD CONTEST.

The announcement that the Fair was to be finally closed on Saturday evening caused thousands to visit the building during the day. At the opening hour a rush was made at the ticket offices, and for some time it required an extra force of ticket sellers to supply the demand for cards of admission. By one o'clock the buildings were full of people, most of whom came to witness the voting for the army sword in the Army and Trophy Department. In the room the crowd, at one o'clock, was so dense that voters found it almost impossible to reach the desk where they were to deposit their greenbacks, and register their preferences in favor of their favorite generals. One after another the voters came on; and at every announcement of "One hundred more for McClellan," or "Another hundred for Grant," the crowd cheered, the applause being about equally divided, as the name of either General was mentioned. Bets were frequently offered that "Little Mac" would win, few Grant men being found sanguine enough to accept these wagers. At one time Grant was gaining rapidly, and the friends of McClellan looked gloomy. Then the announcement of \$1,000, received from Boston, in favor of McClellan, was received with three times three cheers; that gave an additional impulse to the voting, and induced a better feeling among those who a moment before had been denouncing the Executive Committee for deciding upon closing the contest by secret balloting. At two o'clock the open voting closed. The book-keepers having counted up the money, announced the vote thus far as follows:

General McClellan	11,003
Lieut. General Grant	9,637
McClellan's majority	1,366

Cheer upon cheer greeted this announcement, the crowd soon after vacating the Army and Trophy Department, and congregating around stand No. 11 in the main saloon. Here a wooden box had been provided, surrounded by a number of policemen, who courteously explained to voters how to deposit their ballots. Several gentlemen on the inside of the stall furnished lead pencils, paper and envelopes. The voters took out their greenbacks, wrote on one of the pieces of paper the name of the General they desired to vote for, folded the money and ballot together, placed the package in an envelope, sealed it, and deposited it in the box. So the voting went on, slowly at first, by degrees becoming more exciting, as the crowd standing around became more reconciled to this plan of ending the exciting contest. Ladies dressed in silks, and ladies dressed in calico, deposited their votes, taking their turn with the men quite as readily as if they had been accustomed to the elective franchise all their lives. As each vote was deposited it was greeted with a variety of remarks. A lady who deposited a plethoric envelope, was told as she retired, "That another hundred had gone in for Little Mac." A small boy who put in this envelope, heard a McClellan man behind him growl about that "youngster voted for Grant." "Put in your money against it, if you don't like it," was the prompt reply of the young voter, as he mingled with the crowd. At dark the excitement around stand No. 16 was intense. The ballots came in rapidly, every voter anxious to put his envelope in the box before the closing hour. At half-past seven, one of the gentlemen, watch in hand, announced the flying moments. The crowd visibly increased. Two lines of policemen kept an open passage way to the ballot box. "Three minutes to eight," a lady votes, another follows, then a small boy. One more vote by a young lady who has rapidly written her ballot, and then the polls are declared closed. The pine box is lifted up by two stalwart policemen. The crowd cheer and surge around them. Other policemen open a passage way for the gentlemen in charge of this precious receptacle of greenbacks, which is borne triumphantly through the main saloon to the Armory, where the Committee appointed to count the ballots are assembled to perform their duties. The box is deposited on the table, where it remains in full view of all present while the Committee organize. Those admitted into the room, besides the Committee, were a few members of the Executive Committee of the Fair, the reporters of the press, Mr. Tiffany and several of his clerks, a num-

ber of policemen, &c.—in all about thirty persons. The Examining Committee then proceeded to the business of electing Mr. Wilson G. Hunt as their Chairman.—Mr. Joseph P. Howard, of Tiffany's, was selected as Secretary. Arrangements were then made for proceeding with the examinations. Mr. J. B. Wright was to open the envelopes, Mr. Wm. Kemble would announce the votes, Judge Daly was to receive the money, and Mr. Wm. H. Webb would return the ballots to the empty envelopes, and endorse thereon the votes, and place them for future reference in another box provided for the purpose. By the time these arrangements had been made the Seventeenth street box arrived, in charge of some policemen. This box having been placed upon the table, the cover of the Fourteenth street box was unsealed and taken off, and the first envelope taken out, opened by Mr. Wright, and passed to Mr. Kemble. This gentleman read "one vote for General McClellan," and passed one dollar to Judge Daly. Mr. Webb having endorsed the envelope, another was taken from the box, and thus the work proceeded for two hours and a half. In the Fourteenth street box the eighty-two soldiers belonging to the 69th regiment deposited their votes for McClellan. Three large-banking firms voted \$500 each for Grant. Other votes ranged from \$5 to \$250 for Grant. McClellan's friends voted in sums of \$1 up to \$400—this latter amount coming from citizens of Detroit. The Union Square box was next opened. The first vote drawn was from the "Loyal men of New York," 2,097 for Grant. Next came \$3,000 for Grant, from a "Loyal New Englander," followed by \$200 for McClellan. Eleven hundred "loyal men of New York" were again registered for Grant. Then three hundred and twenty-five "loyal men" of Chicago voted for Ulysses S. Grant. After these, "sundry persons" in one package recorded one thousand votes for Grant. A ten dollar vote for McClellan came next. Then the sensation of the evening occurred. An envelope was opened containing a check for ten thousand dollars, and a note requesting ten thousand votes to be recorded for Lieutenant General Grant, from "ten loyal men of New York." Every one in the room were convinced that Grant could not be beaten, and although the proceedings were watched with interest, nothing else of a sensational character occurred. Fourteen more envelopes were opened, and some 300 more votes recorded, the majority being in favor of Grant. After the last ballot had been read, the money was counted, and the result figured up, as follows:

Lieutenant General Grant	20,202
Major General McClellan	14,500
Grant's majority	5,702

It was then arranged that the Chairman should announce this result from the Music Gallery to the crowd in the Main Saloon. Accordingly, the Committee, escorted by a large force of policemen, ascended to the balcony. As they appeared in front, deafening cheers arose from the people below, who crowded up until a dense throng of several thousand persons were gathered there. When silence had been restored, Mr. George Griswold Grey announced that Wilson G. Hunt, Esq., would proceed to announce the result of the vote for the army sword. Mr. Hunt then read the total number of votes cast, and then gave the number recorded in favor of Gen. Grant. The cheering that greeted the announcement was deafening. It seemed as if the roof of the building would be lifted up bodily, by the volume of sound that came from the crowd below. Cheer upon cheer rose upward, and resounded through the immense building, until the noise filled the uttermost parts and extended to the streets beyond, from whence came back the feeble echoes of the crowd outside, who enthusiastically cheered without knowing for whom.—Several minutes were thus occupied. Then amid comparative silence the McClellan vote was announced. Another burst of cheering succeeded, interspersed with a few hisses, which were promptly drowned by repeated cheering. After this the Committee retired. Below the scene was an exciting one. The crowd did not disperse. Excited individuals denounced the secret balloting. The Grant men argued with them, until at one time it was thought that a breach of peace would occur. Fortunately the Drum Corps now appeared, escorted by the police, who divided the crowd. The band master gave the word—the drums spoke in thunder tones, drowning the angry voices and warning those present that the hour for the final closing of the Metropolitan Fair had arrived. In a few moments the drums ceased—the gas was turned down, and although some of the noisy politicians still remained, the crowd was gone. In fifteen minutes more only the privileged few remained, rejoicing that the evening had passed without any untoward scene to mar

the culmination of a contest unparalleled in the annals of history. The total amount received up to the closing of the Fair will not fall much short of one million one hundred thousand dollars. To this is to be added the value of the goods on hand, and the money that may be realized by the sale of the buildings and decorations. The Navy Sword vote, at the closing of the polls, stood as follows:

Commander Rowan	402
Admiral Farragut	352
Rowan's majority	150

Philanthropy During the War.

We learn from the New York Evening Post that a gentleman of that city, Mr. Hartley, has compiled a small book, prepared with great labor, and which is a most striking exhibition of the philanthropic exertions of the American people during the war. Beginning with a description of the state of the nation at the time the war broke out—the financial embarrassments, the military deficiencies, the inexperience of those in authority, and our supposed inability to encounter the burdens and sacrifices of a condition of protracted warfare—the author proceeds to narrate the spontaneous and voluntary efforts undertaken to provide for all the necessities of the crisis. He gathers from official and other authentic sources a narrative of all contributions offered by the people to the support of their armies, and to the solace of the sufferers by the war as far as the statistics were accessible to him. It is probable that his compilation, as far as it may be defective, errs by what it omits rather than what it includes. We append the resume of its contents as given by the Post—Pitts Gazette.

"We learn from it that the total contributions from States, counties and towns, for the aid and relief of soldiers and their families, has amounted to over one hundred and eighty-seven millions of dollars, (187,209,608 62.) that the contributions for the care and comfort of soldiers, associations and individuals, has amounted to over twenty-four millions, (\$24,044,865 96); that the contributions for the same time for sufferers abroad has been \$380,140,744; and that the contributions for freedmen; sufferers by the riot of July, and white refugees have been \$639,644,13; making a grand total, exclusive of the expenditures of the Government, of more than two hundred millions of dollars, \$212,274,259 46."

"It is no exaggeration to say that this is unparalleled in the history of nations; indeed, our limited reading of military annals does not allow us to recall any instance in which the same thing has been so much as attempted. In England, during the Crimean war, and in Germany, during the struggle against Napoleon, both men and women did a great deal in contributing to the comfort and relief of their armies. It is in fact impossible that war should rage in any nation without exciting the sympathies of the people to a greater or less extent. But nowhere, we believe, have such spontaneous and systematic exertions been made or such grand results accomplished as in the United States."

"But the real significance of these large contributions lies in the deep and almost universal devotion which they manifest, on the part of the people, in the cause of the war. All classes have taken part in them—the poor widow with her mite, the rich merchant with his thousands, the child of the Sunday school, the settler of the back-woods, the American roaming in distant lands."

NAVAL.—Orders have been transmitted to the commanding officers of the different navy-yards to expedite work on the various vessels in course of preparation for sea, and others are to be taken in hand forthwith. The fine steam frigate Susquehanna, which accompanied the Niagara on the cable expedition, is to be placed at the wharf at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard immediately to receive the necessary fitting for commission. The steamers Augusta, R. R. Cuyler, Mendota, and others are to be hurried on; and the steam frigate Ticonderoga, which arrived here recently, will be sent to sea in a few days. Such of the double-enders remaining at New York as can be manned will be put in commission the moment they are ready. Five more iron-clads will be finished next month, and together with convoys, are to be detailed for active service. Beside these large vessels an entire squadron of small steamers is nearly ready to leave our navy-yards for different points on the Southern coast.

ENGLISH GIRLS.—The English girl spends more than half her waking hours in physical amusements, which tend to develop, invigorate and ripen the bodily powers. She rides, walks, drives and rows upon the water, runs, dances, plays, sings, jumps the rope, throws the ball, hurls the quoit, draws the bow, keeps up the shuttle-cock, and all this without having it pressed forever upon her mind that she is thereby wasting her time. She does this every day, until it becomes a habit which she will follow up through life. Her frames a natural consequence, is larger, her muscular system is in better subordination, her strength more enduring, and the whole tone of her voice healthier. Girls think of this.

It is a singular fact that the astonishing power of water in converting one pint of milk into a quart was not known until a few years since. It is thought that a persevering milkman first made the discovery.

THE APOTHEOSIS OF SLAVERY. From England to the "Old Dominion," The broken "dittie" wavered, And fast before old Mammon's shrine, Their time and gold was squandered, To spend to work—they would not choose A Partisan favor, Not avarice labor they would have,— So fitted to a slave.

Or rather had it fitted out Upon the German water, To bring to our fair land the base, Of strife, rapine and slaughter, With ruthless hand from Africa's coast, The innocent were plundered, And wide apart the fatal ties Of brotherhood were sundered.

To "christianize them" was their plea, Which pleas they did dispense, To christianize them—how could they "Sons" churches, schools and marriage, They struck, but not a talent lost, To force their law on the north, While he his thrall lamented; And white men flung with shining gold, Became almost demoted.

Made quite a revolution, They defied it—called it a "peculiar institution." They reversed it, because they had All other gods forgotten; And set it up before the world Upon a throne of cotton.

And ever since, have copperheads, Of every age and station, Bowled down to it, as on it hung, Both openly and hidden, They worship it in various ways, Forgetting wholly what is in The Decalogue forbidden.

PETER FORECLOSE.

MEMORY—a bundle of dried time. WHY is a ploughed field like feathered game? Because it is partridges. WHY is John Bigger's boy larger than his father? Because he is a little Bigger. FIRESIDE PHILOSOPHY.—A round of pleasure sometimes renders it difficult to make things square. AN exchange calls young men who stand round church doors to watch young ladies as the congregation is going out, "the Devil's Pickets."

WIT AND WISDOM.

AN Army Chaplain, preaching to his soldiers, exclaimed: "If God be with us, who can be against us?" "Jeff. Davis and the devil!" promptly exclaimed one of the boys. "GRANDMA," said an intelligent but crafty child, "do you want some candy?" "Yes, dear, I should like some." "Then go to the shop and buy me some, and I will give you a part."

"I ONCE," said a friend, "saw a regiment of Tennessee negroes on a parade, and when they came to the 'right dress,' with the whites of their eyes all turned, 'it looked just like chalk marks.'"

"Printers' Wives—May they always have plenty of SMALL CAPS for the heads of their little original articles."

A QUACK says the surest way to get rid of your corns, is to rub them over with toasted cheese, and let your feet hang out of bed for a night or two, that the mice may nibble them. If the mice do their duty the remedy will be sufficient.

AN editor attending church the other Sabbath, for the first time in many years, stopped at the entrance, and looking in vain for the bell pull, deliberately knocked at the door and politely waited till somebody opened it and let him in.

"I WONDER where those clouds are going?" sighed Flora, pensively, as she pointed with her thin, delicate finger, to the heavy funeral masses that floated lazily in the sky.

"I think they are going to thunder!" said Swipes.

A BASS singer, with a bad voice, was corrected by the conductor of a choir, who said to him,—

"Sir, you are murdering the music!"

"My dear sir," was the reply, "it is better to murder it outright than to keep on beating it as you do."

A WITTY lady and a gentleman were discussing the interesting subject of woman's heart. Mr. A., growing warm, exclaimed,—

"Madam, let me tell you, facts are very stubborn things?"

"Sir," coolly replied Miss B., "what a fact you must be!"

CHARLES M. BEECHER, of the Catta-ragus Freeman, New York, has been drafted. In announcing the fact, he says:

"Why should we mourn, conscripted friends, Or quake at Draft's alarm? 'Tis but the voice that Abraham sends, To make a shoulder-arm?"

MAMMA, Lucy says this is my birthday," said a sunny-faced little boy a few mornings since.

"Yes, Dicky, you are seven years old," replied the mother.

"Will the stores keep open to-day, mama?"

"Yes, my son, but school don't!"

GORDON, just returned from a certain district in the country, says that ploughs have no sale there. The hogs are so long-snouted that the farmers plant a cornob on one side of a field and piggy on the other, and by the time the latter reaches the cob there is a splendid farrow. If a stump happens in the way it is split.

Army Correspondence.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Friday Morning, April 15, 1864.

EDS. OF CITIZEN:—Lively times in this town now, about thirty regiments are here; two colored regiments left for the South last Saturday, and another, the 1st Michigan, leaves to-day. Gen. Grant was here on Wednesday, left in the afternoon for Washington. Two brass bands surrounded him and Gen. Burnside at the City Hotel that night, but Grant not being present, was absent, and had the best of them. Last night, Murdoch, the great tragedian, read in the Navy Yard Chapel, for the benefit of the Hospital Band.—Gen. Burnside and Gen. Washburn, and their staffs were there; the entertainment was good, but was not so much appreciated as other performances. Three thousand soldiers are delighted every night by Mrs. Dan Rice, who shows them a well bred Horse, a well trained Dog, a Mule that won't ride, and a man that can't, but altogether, what the soldiers call a "bolly circus."

The Canterbury amuses about five hundred soldiers every night, with low comedy, and white men who could not perform better if they had been born black. I love to see the soldiers enjoy themselves, for soon Gen. Grant will open a show, and another scene awaits them.

Last night, just after the circus closed, a soldier of the 50th Pa., was shot dead near the Post office, I am informed by a Lieutenant of the 6th N. H., by no means an uncommon occurrence in this town.—He died as is usual in such cases, with the hospitality of Annapolis, around his neck in the form of a canteen full of whisky. I know nothing of the circumstances or cause, except it was whisky.

There are 1493 patients in the Hospitals of this post; 31 died last week, but everything is gay in Annapolis.

Patients, by flag of truce boat, go direct to Baltimore now, to leave room here for sick of 9th army corps.

AMERICAN SOLDIER. Camp, 62d Regt. P. V., NEAR BEALTON STATION, VA., April 11th, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Thinking that the friends of those who belong to the 62d would be anxious to know how we are getting along; I thought I would send you a short communication. We are enjoying ourselves as best we can under the circumstances; as bad weather forbids all out-of-door sports at present, such as we have in good weather. It has been raining here almost constantly for the past four days, which renders the roads almost impassable.

We are daily expecting orders to pack Knapsacks and move to the front, as it is rumored, that the *Veteran Reserve Corps* is going to relieve us, from the tiresome duty, of "Rail Road Guarding."

Some excitement prevails here with regard to the Presidential Campaign now about opening. Many of the soldiers say, "they would vote for McClellan, if there were no better man, than he;" but they consider honest *Old Abe* a better man than *Mac* consequently *Little Mac* is left in the dark here. We want a man that is tried and true for President, and there is none that has shown more loyalty to our cause than Lincoln. Why should we substitute for him, a man whose loyalty is doubted by every patriot in the land? *Copperheads* and *Traitors* may vote for *McClellan*. We *Loyal* men will vote for *A. Lincoln*.

G. W. F. Co. D, 62d P. V.

Horrible Butchery.

Columbus, Ky., is a small town on the Mississippi, a few miles below Cairo. A rebel fort called Fort Pillow was built there at the beginning of the war, but was not long held by its builders. Its name was afterwards changed to Fort Halleck. This fort has been garrisoned by six hundred of them colored. On Tuesday it was attacked by Forrest, with six thousand men, and, after a brave defense, was captured. Nearly the whole garrison, whites as well as blacks, was immediately butchered. The horrible details will be found in our paper to-day. Paducah is also said to have been attacked and taken.

It seems to us that General Brayman, or whoever commands at Cairo, is criminally at fault for allowing this butchery to take place. It is now two weeks since Forrest made his appearance in Western Kentucky, and yet it appears that no attempt has been made to guard against an attack by him on Columbus, or a repetition of his attack on Paducah, which was so gallantly repelled by Col. Hicks. The rebel has had a fearful revenge for his repulse.—We trust that he and his inhuman followers may yet be overtaken and served just as they served our brave boys at Ft. Pillow.—Pitts Gas.

There is a wonderful Hindoo chess player at present in London. He plays three games blind-folded, and wins. At the same time he plays a game of cards, and wins. During the game a bell is touched every one or two seconds, and he gives the number of times it has been touched. A man stands behind and throws little pebbles one by one against his back; these, too, he counts; and after the games are told he recites poem in perfect rhyme which he has composed during the sitting.

FOREIGN NEWS.

New York, April 27.—The following is a summary of the steamer Pennsylvania's news, which sailed from Liverpool the day before the City of Baltimore:

It is stated that all hopes of saving the steamship City of New York is abandoned. Garibaldi arrived in London on the 11th instant, and met with a tremendous reception. The crowd exceeded anything that was ever known. The *Daily News* gives a report that the Solicitor General has given an opinion that every register shareholder in the Atlantic trading Company, will be guilty of a misdemeanor, and the foreign enlistment act which prohibits the equipment of transports to be used by belligerents.

Arch Duke Maximilian received the Mexican Deputation on the 10th inst. In a speech he said that as the people of Mexico, by an overwhelming majority, had confirmed the resolution of notables, and as the French Government guarantees the independence of Mexico, and the Emperor of Austria consents, solemnly declared his acceptance of the proffered crown. He expressed his great gratitude to the Emperor of the French, who had brought about a solution of the Mexican question.

The Emperor of Austria permits the formation of a corps of 6,000 volunteers and 300 sailors for Mexico. The new Mexican loan of eight million pound sterling, at 63 will be opened on the 15th instant.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—Preparations are nearly completed for the accommodation of 20,000 additional sick and wounded.

Rumors are afloat that the rebel seat of government is to be removed from Richmond, and that Gen. Lee is about to fall back behind its defenses.

The sub-Committee on the Conduct of the War who were sent to investigate the Fort Pillow affair, telegraph that they have completed their investigations, and will return to-day or tomorrow. Retaliatory measures are expected.

RE-ENLISTED VETERANS TO APRIL 15th.—The following are the numbers of veterans re-enlisted for three years, as reported to April 15th: Maine, thirty four hundred and ninety-seven; New Hampshire, twelve hundred and fifty-three; Vermont, fifteen hundred and sixty-seven; Massachusetts, five thousand nine hundred and ninety-four; Rhode Island, eight hundred and ninety-three; Connecticut, thirty four hundred and ninety; New York, sixteen thousand eight hundred and ninety-four; New Jersey, twenty-eight hundred and thirty eight; Pennsylvania, sixteen thousand five hundred and forty-six; Delaware, four hundred and four; Maryland, seventeen hundred and eighty; West Virginia, twenty-two hundred and ninety-nine; District of Columbia, one hundred and eighty; Ohio, eighteen thousand three hundred and twenty; Indiana, eight thousand two hundred and fifty-seven; Illinois, thirteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-five; Michigan, four thousand six hundred and seventy-nine; Wisconsin, four thousand and sixty-three; Minnesota, eleven hundred and fifty-one; Iowa, six thousand five hundred and twenty-nine; Missouri, eleven hundred and seven; Kentucky, twenty-three hundred and six; Kansas, two hundred and ninety-six. Total, one hundred and eighty-seven thousand and seventy-seven.

BOTH branches of the legislature have passed the bill providing for a special election through the State on the first Tuesday in August next, at which the people shall decide whether the proposed amendment to the Constitution permitting soldiers to vote shall be adopted. The Legislature is to meet on the 23d day of August to receive the returns.

Unionists of Lexington, Ky., have purchased the office in which the *Kentucky Loyalist* was published, and have made arrangements for issuing this week the first number of the *National Unionist*. It will be ably edited and have a decided influence in moulding public sentiment in the heart of Kentucky in favor of unconditional loyalty.

The iron-clad frigate Ironsides has fired since she has been in service 4,361 rounds; has been hit 241 times; has only had one man killed; has not been seriously injured, and is probably the best iron-clad vessel in the world.

A Washington telegram says that the Republican members of Congress are confident that the constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery, which has passed the Senate, will receive a two-third vote in the House.

REMONSTRANCES from many of the leading railroad corporations of the country were presented to the House of Representatives on Saturday against the extension of the Goodyear patent.

St. Louis, April 14.—A correspondent of the *Union* who was aboard the steamer Platte Valley at Fort Pillow, gives even a more appalling description of the fierceness of the rebels than do our Cairo dispatches. Many of our wounded were shot in the hospital, while the remainder were driven out and the hospital burned.

The morning after the battle, the rebels went over the field, and shot the negroes who had not died from previous wounds. Many of those who escaped from the works and hospitals, and who desired to be treated as prisoners of war, as the rebels said, were ordered to fall into the line when they were inhumanly shot down: Of three hundred and fifty colored troops, not more than thirty-six escaped the massacre, and not one of the officers that commanded survived their deaths. The loss in the 13th Tenn, is 300 killed; the remnants wounded and captured.

Gen. Chalmers told this correspondent, although it was against the policy of his government to spare negro soldiers and their officers, and that he had done all in his power to stop the carnage, at the same time he said he believed it was right.

Another officer said our white troops would have been protected had they not been found on duty with negroes.

While the rebels were endeavoring to conceal their loss, it was evident that they suffered severely.

Col. Reed commanding a Tennessee regiment, was mortally wounded. Two or three well filled hospitals were a short distance in the country.

CAIRO, April 15.—No boats are allowed to leave here for points below Columbus since the first news of the Fort Pillow affair.

The attack on Paducah yesterday proved to be a mere raid for plunder, made by a couple hundred men who were shelled out by the fort and gunboats. After occupying a portion of the city in squads about an hour, they left, taking away a number of horses and considerable plunder, leaving behind a half dozen killed and wounded. No one hurt on our side.

Several guns captured by Forrest at Fort Pillow were spiked before falling into his hands and others were turned upon the gunboat No. 7, which, being exhausted of ammunition, having fired some three hundred rounds, was compelled to withdraw. Although only tin clad she received but slight injury.

Gen. Lee arrived, and assumed command at the beginning of the battle, previous to which Chalmers directed the movements.

Gen. Forrest with his main force retired after the fight to Brownsville, taking with him the captured funds.

While the steamer Platte Valley by under a flag of truce taking on wounded, rebel officers, among them General Chalmers, went aboard. Some of our officers showed them great deference drinking with them and showing them other marks of courtesy. Prominent among them is said to have been Capt. Woodruff of the 113th Ills. Infantry.

NEW YORK, April 12.—A special dispatch from Fortress Monroe reports a daring attempt on Saturday morning to blow up the U. S. steam frigate Minnesota. An apparently floating spar approached her; and getting near was ascertained to be a boat containing three men. The lookout warned them off, but they pushed boldly for the frigate, and in a few moments an explosion similar to that of 20 cannon was heard. The vessel shook as if paralyzed, and the crew were tumbled out of their berths and hammocks. When the confusion subsided, orders were given to pursue the daring rebels, but the *Admiral's* dispatch tug on picket were too far off to be of any use, as the marauders rapidly disappeared in one of the many creeks in the James river.

The damage by the torpedo was trifling, and has been repaired. The commander of the tug has been put under arrest, for not keeping steam up at all times, as required by the regulations.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The steamer Metropolitan has arrived, with Hilton Head advices of the 6th inst. The *Palmetto Herald* has Florida advices of the 1st. The steamer Maple Leaf, while returning to Jacksonville from Palatka, on the 1st, struck a rebel torpedo which blew off her bows, and she sank in ten minutes. Two firemen and two deck hands were lost. All the passengers were saved, but they lost their baggage.

Two or three regiments made a reconnaissance, on the 2d inst, to the Jacksonville road, which resulted in a skirmish with the rebel pickets, five miles from the town.

A regiment of loyal Floridians is being organized.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—On Wednesday, Capt. Wm. Riddle, of the 6th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, discovered a man lurking in the vicinity of Laurel Hill, Md., about eighteen miles out on the Baltimore road, under very suspicious circumstances. The Captain arrested him, and, upon being questioned, he gave his name as Lieut. Geo. Taylor, of Mosby's guerrillas. He was this morning locked up in the Old Capital prison.

The subscription to the Ten-Forty Loan, reported at the Treasury to-day, amounts to \$907,000.

Lieutenant Commander De Haven has been ordered to the command of Tallapoosa.

A desperate encounter occurred to-day between Hole-in-the-Day, the Chief of the Chippewas, and Look-Around, one of his young warriors. The latter fired a pistol, the ball entering near the right ear of the Chief, passing round his head and coming out of his mouth. He lies in a critical condition. Look-Around had his jaw injured with a pocket-knife in the hands of Hole-in-the-Day.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

St. Louis, April 14.—A correspondent of the *Union* who was aboard the steamer Platte Valley at Fort Pillow, gives even a more appalling description of the fierceness of the rebels than do our Cairo dispatches. Many of our wounded were shot in the hospital, while the remainder were driven out and the hospital burned.

The morning after the battle, the rebels went over the field, and shot the negroes who had not died from previous wounds. Many of those who escaped from the works and hospitals, and who desired to be treated as prisoners of war, as the rebels said, were ordered to fall into the line when they were inhumanly shot down: Of three hundred and fifty colored troops, not more than thirty-six escaped the massacre, and not one of the officers that commanded survived their deaths. The loss in the 13th Tenn, is 300 killed; the remnants wounded and captured.

Gen. Chalmers told this correspondent, although it was against the policy of his government to spare negro soldiers and their officers, and that he had done all in his power to stop the carnage, at the same time he said he believed it was right.

Another officer said our white troops would have been protected had they not been found on duty with negroes.

While the rebels were endeavoring to conceal their loss, it was evident that they suffered severely.

Col. Reed commanding a Tennessee regiment, was mortally wounded. Two or three well filled hospitals were a short distance in the country.

CAIRO, April 15.—No boats are allowed to leave here for points below Columbus since the first news of the Fort Pillow affair.

The attack on Paducah yesterday proved to be a mere raid for plunder, made by a couple hundred men who were shelled out by the fort and gunboats. After occupying a portion of the city in squads about an hour, they left, taking away a number of horses and considerable plunder, leaving behind a half dozen killed and wounded. No one hurt on our side.

Several guns captured by Forrest at Fort Pillow were spiked before falling into his hands and others were turned upon the gunboat No. 7, which, being exhausted of ammunition, having fired some three hundred rounds, was compelled to withdraw. Although only tin clad she received but slight injury.

Gen. Lee arrived, and assumed command at the beginning of the battle, previous to which Chalmers directed the movements.

Gen. Forrest with his main force retired after the fight to Brownsville, taking with him the captured funds.

While the steamer Platte Valley by under a flag of truce taking on wounded, rebel officers, among them General Chalmers, went aboard. Some of our officers showed them great deference drinking with them and showing them other marks of courtesy. Prominent among them is said to have been Capt. Woodruff of the 113th Ills. Infantry.

NEW YORK, April 12.—A special dispatch from Fortress Monroe reports a daring attempt on Saturday morning to blow up the U. S. steam frigate Minnesota. An apparently floating spar approached her; and getting near was ascertained to be a boat containing three men. The lookout warned them off, but they pushed boldly for the frigate, and in a few moments an explosion similar to that of 20 cannon was heard. The vessel shook as if paralyzed, and the crew were tumbled out of their berths and hammocks. When the confusion subsided, orders were given to pursue the daring rebels, but the *Admiral's* dispatch tug on picket were too far off to be of any use, as the marauders rapidly disappeared in one of the many creeks in the James river.

The damage by the torpedo was trifling, and has been repaired. The commander of the tug has been put under arrest, for not keeping steam up at all times, as required by the regulations.

NEW YORK, April 12.—The steamer Metropolitan has arrived, with Hilton Head advices of the 6th inst. The *Palmetto Herald* has Florida advices of the 1st. The steamer Maple Leaf, while returning to Jacksonville from Palatka, on the 1st, struck a rebel torpedo which blew off her bows, and she sank in ten minutes. Two firemen and two deck hands were lost. All the passengers were saved, but they lost their baggage.

Two or three regiments made a reconnaissance, on the 2d inst, to the Jacksonville road, which resulted in a skirmish with the rebel pickets, five miles from the town.

A regiment of loyal Floridians is being organized.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—On Wednesday, Capt. Wm. Riddle, of the 6th regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, discovered a man lurking in the vicinity of Laurel Hill, Md., about eighteen miles out on the Baltimore road, under very suspicious circumstances. The Captain arrested him, and, upon being questioned, he gave his name as Lieut. Geo. Taylor, of Mosby's guerrillas. He was this morning locked up in the Old Capital prison.

The subscription to the Ten-Forty Loan, reported at the Treasury to-day, amounts to \$907,000.

Lieutenant Commander De Haven has been ordered to the command of Tallapoosa.

A desperate encounter occurred to-day between Hole-in-the-Day, the Chief of the Chippewas, and Look-Around, one of his young warriors. The latter fired a pistol, the ball entering near the right ear of the Chief, passing round his head and coming out of his mouth. He lies in a critical condition. Look-Around had his jaw injured with a pocket-knife in the hands of Hole-in-the-Day.