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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1862.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The town of Apalachicola, Florida, has been occupied by the Federal forces without opposition. Several schooners were captured, one of them laden with cotton, and other with coffee from Havana.

The killed, wounded and missing in the first division, commanded by Gen. John A. McClernand, at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, according to the official report, number as follows: killed 262, wounded 1,361, missing 236—total 1,859.

The gunboat Yankee, of the Potomac Flotilla, on Tuesday made her way up the Rappahannock river to Fredericksburg. Rebel pickets were occasionally seen on the south side of the river. Seven Rebel schooners and two small steamers have been captured.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer states that "it has been definitely settled by the President to re-arrange the Cabinet, by transferring Secretary Welles to the Mission to Spain, and the appointment of a new Secretary of the Navy.

The French steamer Gassendi came down from Norfolk on Tuesday, bringing back the French Minister from his visit to Richmond. A dispatch from Washington of semi-official authority, states that the visit of M. Mercier to the Rebel Capi has no political importance, and was way connected with the interest United States. well's

The advance of General on the command occupied Frederic nty miles Rappahannock river, abo last week. from Richmond, on Fyed the bridges. The enemy partially which was the St. Three steamers, of Com. Hollins and Nicholas, capty in Chesapeake bay the "Frenchwenty schooners, loaded last year, also burnt. Vast amounts with corr other forage are stored in the of grai vicinity, much of which be immo the rebel army, and will fall in log hands of the Federal troops.

An engagement, of quite a serious character, took place on Wednesday of last week, at Lee's Mill, near Yorktown. The Federal troops shelled some rebel breastworks and rifle pits, when the enemy retired. Two companies of a Vermont regiment then advanced, by fording a shallow and miry stream, to take possession of the abandoned works, when a whole rebel regiment suddenly rushed out upon them from an adjacent woods. A sharp conflict ensued, but the small band of Union soldiers being so greatly outnumbered, were compelled to retreat. In recrossing the stream, the entire rebel regiment fired one or two rounds at them, killing and wounding a large number. Meanwhile the Confederates were fired upon by our reserves. Gen. McClellan reports the loss at thirty-five killed, one hundred and twenty wounded, and nine missing. The Confederates put their loss at twenty killed and seventy-five wounded.

Three refugees from Norfolk arrived at Fortress Monroe on Tuesday, having escaped in a small boat. They report the Merrimac still at Gosport Navy Yard, and workmen were engaged in putting shields over her portholes. The improvement would be completed in a few days. Four gunboats had been launched at Norfolk, and four others were in course of construction. Most of the troops at Richmond and Norfolk had been sent to Yorktown.

Generals Price and Van Dorn are reported by telegraph to have been at Des Ark, Missouri, on the 14th inst. The duty of harrassing Curtis, and, if possible, of engaging our Kansas troops, has been entrusted to Albert Pike, who has twenty-five hundred Indians and six hundred Texan Rangers. Efforts are being made by the Rebels in the southern part of the State to raise a regiment for guerrilla warfare. Our force in Houston, were under marching orders on the 19th inst.

The resolution of the Maryland Legislature, approved by Governor Bradford, appropriating seven thousand dollars for the relief of the families of the soldiers killed and wounded in the 19th of April riot, was read in the Massachusetts Legislature recently, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. It was received with hearty appplause.

The latest English papers received show how vivid are the apprehensions created in that country by our experience in armored ships of war. The British Admiralty have contracted for the construction of one of the cupola iron ships of war, the invention of a Mr. Coles. The vessel is to finished and ready for use by the 1st of June, 1863. The London Times contains an account of experiments at Schoeburyness, with a gun of large size and great calibre, which showed at every discharge that the hitherto-considered invulnerable forms of iron-sides were, so to speak, almost as easily penetrated by a shot as if the targets had been of timber. The ordnance used was of less calibre than the Union and Lincoln guns at Fortress Monroe.

General Burnside is moving from Newbern towards Norfolk. On Saturday his advance, numbering five hundred men, reached Elizabeth City, where they had a sharp engagement with a rebel regiment, resulting in considerable loss on both sides. Elizabeth City is fifty miles south of Norfolk, and communicates with it by means of the river and the Dismal Swamp canal. Another week may bring intelligence of the capture of Norfolk.

White Slavery in Maryland.

The following is from a Richmond paper. We think there is more truth than poetry as to slavery in Maryland, but not in the sense intended by the writer:

"They have had a grand ball lately in Richmond, according to female Rebel authority in Baltimore, at which Miss HETTY CAREY, one the pretty daughters of Mr. WILSON CAREY prominent Secessionist teacher of that city, ured most conspicuously. The story go've she appeared at the ball dressed as a and slave, with her hands tied at the wosom, bearing the shield of Maryland on ich this indicating thereby the chains avis came State is kept in the Union. J released her forward during the evening chords that manacled hands, by untying e person of the bound her wrists, and thu Maryland from lovely Miss HETTY CARE her bondage to the Unghth of impudence

It seems to be t government like the for those, livingcy, where the crops of Southern Contile, and other property grain, horsll; where every man beare takenen and thirty-five years of tween pelled to serve in the army, and age very one is at the bid and control wnfamous leaders, and the liberty of ch arbitrarily suppressed,—to prate out the slavery of Maryland in the spirit of this article. That there is white slavery in Maryland we have no question, and that the Secessionists of our State are the slaves of the Cotton States, is an undeniable fact, for they have thus far defended all their atrocities, and blindly followed them in their insane attempts to destroy their own Government. Even at this day, if the Secessionists had the control of Maryland, we should be bound hand and foot as subjects of "King Cotton," and be perilling our lives and wasting our property at his bidding. Whatever the cotton leaders demand, our Secessionists seem ready to do; and only put Maryland in their hands, and she would be but an appendage to South Carolina and the other Cotton States.

This is the slavery of Maryland, but thank Heaven it is confined exclusively to the Secessionists, and we cannot understand the infatuation of their slavery.—These Secessionists are the daily witnesses of the peace and prosperity of our State, whilst the blasts of war are sounding, and desolation spreading over every other Southern State in the Union. They know that this condition of quiet and happiness is solely due to our adherence to the Union; yet, in spite of this, if the Secessionists could, they would have us out of the Union to-morrow. They would transfer us to Jeff Davis and his traitorous gang, and bring upon us the same horrors of bloodshed, plunder and want which has fallen upon Virginia and Tennessee.—They would do this, not because of any grievances that Maryland has had to bear, but because South Carolina, for purely selfish and wicked purposes, has initiated a rebellion against the best Government in the world, and they blindly follow and do her bidding, to aid her diabolical designs.

If this is not slavery, we know not what slavery means, and the Secession lady was right in personating a slave. Secessionism is truly emblematic of white slavery, for it has most certainly destroyed all freedom of the people of the States in which it has prevailed!!!

CONFISCATION.

While the Secessionists affect a holy horror at the idea of confiscating the property of men, now in arms against their Government, we have yet to hear the first word of condemnation against the same policy, long since inaugurated by Jeff Davis and his minions. They were the first to lay hold of, and confiscate the property of Northern men, and even the property of women and children of the loyal States was not spared. Jeff Davis and Floyd were not satisfied with stealing all they could from the Government, but they commenced confiscating and robbing the property of the poor widow and orphan! To all this the Secessionists never demurred; but now that even-handed justice is being dealt to them, they think it monstrous! Such hypocrisy is equal to their lamentations over the bill abolishing slavery in the District—they affect to lament it, whilst they are secretly jubilant over it, because they think it will help secession in Maryland! No good Union man can be caught by such shallow devices!

Interception of a Valuable Dispatch from General Beauregard.

General Mitchel, at the latest advices, was at Iuka, a station of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, twenty-two miles east of Corinth, the headquarters of Beauregard's army. After the capture of Huntsville, Ala., he proceeded to Decatur, took possession of the telegraph, and intercepted what purports to be a dispatch from General Beauregard, calling for reinforcements. It is as follows:

CORINTH, April 9, 18

To General Samuel Cooper, Richmond, Geneva:

All present probabilities are that will do so the enemy move on this position, be less than with an overwhelming force of only about 85 000 men. We can now mus possibly join 35,000 effectives. Van Dorn 5000 more. Can us in a few days with about nberton's army? we not be reinforced from Mississippi Valley. If defeated here, we lose Whereas, we could and probably our caus while, Charleston and even afford to lose, loose of defeating Buell's Savannah for the not only insure us the Valarmy, which wou but our independence. ley of the Missi G. T. BEAUREGARD.

supposed that Beauregard

It has b Mitchel's presence, and that was awa h was sent with the knowledge the di ould fall into his hands, be comthe ated to General Halleck, and thus ice a speedy attack upon his underestimated force at his entrenchments at Corinth, by an insufficient force. But it may be that dispatch was really designed to reach General Cooper, and that Beauregard's army is reduced to the number stated. He lost severely at "Shiloh," and besides this, the time of many of his regiments was out, and after the battle they declared their purpose to return home. In either case, no doubt the Federal commander will advance with full preparation to meet the enemy in whatever strength he may appear.

For the Kent News.

Unionists Vindicated and their Predictions Verified.

Messrs. Editors:—I read the editorial in your last issue, upon "Secession and its Effects," and was forcibly reminded of the warnings so repeatedly given by the Union press and the Union men of Maryland, that Secession would be the heaviest and most deadly blow that could possibly be inflicted upon slavery in the Border States, and that our only security consisted in the preservation of the Union intact. They also contended that peaceable separation was impossible, and that civil war would inevitably ensue. I could, if necessary, quote largely from your own paper in support of this fact, but your readers have doubtless a distinct remembrance of the asseverations. Your remark is incontestably true, that "Secession has been a blight and a curse upon everything it has touched." In the first place, the secession of Southern Senators from Congress, where there was a clear majority against the Republican administration, left it optional with that party to pass whatever laws might suit their fancy, whether inexpedient or unconstitutional—though I have nowhere seen it contended that the act abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia is of the latter character, but it is doubtless of the former.—Then followed the secession of the Cotton States, and others contiguous thereto.—This was quickly succeeded by civil war, *which they knew would be the result;* and the subsequent rapidly transpiring events in the history of the fearful drama are too well known to require recapitulation.

What has already transpired, no one can fairly and candidly deny, is primarily and justly attributable to the secession from Congress. That there was "a thorn in the flesh" I will not dispute. But the point I make is this: that without Congressional secession, these things would not *nor could not* have possibly occurred! This admitted, and it must be, by all men conversant with the facts, and the *responsibility* of the present unnatural strife, together with all the distractions, bloodshed and burdens flowing therefrom, is FIXED beyond controversy.

What secessionist, then, or sympathizer with the rebellion, has any right to complain of heavy taxes, or of the deterioration in the value of slave property, when he was repeatedly forewarned that the legitimate and inevitable result of his course would be to produce these very results? The Union men are the really aggrieved party, who, notwithstanding their unwavering opposition to secession and its train of fearful consequences, are called upon to suffer alike with those who have entailed all these burdens and losses upon our State. Upon principles of equity and strict justice any unprejudiced tribunal would exonerate the Unionists of our State from bearing the slightest proportion of the war tax, and saddle the Secessionists with the whole amount. And yet, Messrs. Editors, these very men affect to think it exceedingly oppressive that they should be called upon to pay a *portion* of the additional tax.—"*Hypocritically lamenting,*" I believe, was the term which you used to express their present moaning. Well, that phraseology is certainly moderate enough, though it is *by no means weak!* No man need be deceived by their artful cajoling and cunning trickery. Their efforts to make secession capital out of occurrences which are the legitimate results of their own conduct, will signally fail! The means by which their unholy cause was inaugurated, and by which it has been perpetuted up to the present time, will not be ignored now that it has grown desperate and on the wane. It is a sufficient and incontestable rebut to all their shallow arguments to say, that on their heads rests all the responsibility of heavy taxes, depreciation of property, and whatever other inconveniences we may be called upon to endure.

As a conservative Union man, I stand to-day, where the Union men of Kent county and of the State of Maryland have always stood, and always intend to stand, *equally opposed to secessionism on the one hand, and abolitionism on the other.* We are the real Union a conservative element of the State a of the country! We oppose infraction of the Constitution, come from whatever quarter they may.—Our burdens though likely to be great, are not a tit e of those which have fallen upon Virgnia and Tennessee, nor of what they would have been had our State been forced into secession. And if we have suffered in respect of our slave property, it has be through no agency of our own, but was distinctly foretold as a necessary accompaniment of secession; and if we are likely to be *invited* to inaugurate a system of gradual emancipation—which is altogether optional with the State—it is not without the assurance of at least partial remuneration. Whereas, if secession had prevailed, civil war of the most fearful character would have devastated our State, our property and crops been taken at pleasure, and a general outlet been opened to every negro who felt inclined to go, without the least prospect of recovery or a cent in return for the loss. Which is the preferable situation? I say, then, to UNION MEN, stand firm, be on the alert; there is yet hope that the night of storm and uncertainty will soon be succeeded by a day of bright and perpetual sunshine. "*Never give up the ship.*"

A KENT COUNTY UNION MAN.

April 24, 1862.

FREE NEGROES IN NEW YORK.—A New York letter, dated April 21, says:

"The town is in a broad grin to-day over the petitions the Syracuse people are deluging the State Legislature with, asking that a law be passed prohibiting negro immigration into this State. Syracuse, you know, is the great abolition headquarters of the Empire State. It is there where the Bloomer women most do congregate, and where young Africa always uttered the loudest shrieks. For Syracuse to be protesting now against a possible irruption of contrabands, then, is not the handsome thing. It savors of base hypocrisy, if not something worse."

It is daily becoming more and more apparent that the abolitionists are, perhaps unconsciously, the worst enemies of the negro. With a zeal blinded by fanaticism, they see only one object to be accomplished, without once inquiring what will be the consequences. Their policy has been the greatest obstacle to the accomplishment of the object sought to be attained, and has caused the enactment of laws against manumission in many States, which in all probability would otherwise have never been dreamed of. And now, after exhausting their ingenuity in scheming, and having succeeded in their long-cherished object of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, they magnanimously close the doors of their States and say to the *emancipated*, shift for yourselves—you cannot come among us!—What mock philanthropy!

TWO GREAT BATTLES.

The armies near Corinth appear to be approaching each other once more, and we may expect at any moment to hear of another battle in that region, which may be decisive of the contest in the Southwest; for a defeat of Beauregard's army will most assuredly finish the work. A desperate struggle will no doubt ensue if the rebels determine to hold their ground and risk a fight, which it is probable will be the case, as Gen. Mitchel's operations in their rear will soon cut off all supplies, and they will be obliged to take some decisive action. Gen. Halleck has taken the field in person and accounts from his army induce the belief that he has so reorganized his forces since the late battle, as to enable him to be ready for the conflict; and the decisiveness of character and skill which is universally conceded to our General, induces the utmost confidence that the result of the next conflict will be disastrous to the rebel cause, and decisive of the war.

We next turn to Yorktown and the Potomac, and we find Generals McClellan, McDowell and Banks regularly making their approaches to the rebels, and we may expect at any moment to hear of a blow which will finish the Confederate army at the East by General McClellan, as we expect a like result at the Southwest by General Halleck.

BEAUREGARD'S INTERCEPTED DISPATCH CALLING FOR REINFORCEMENTS.—*Cincinnati*, April 22.—The Gazette's Huntsville, Ala., correspondent says that Beauregard's dispatch to Gen. Cooper (as already published) was found in the telepraph office, having passed over the wires before Gen. Mitchell's division reached Huntsville, and about one-third of the reinforcements called for had already passed down to Corinth. The remainder are collected at Chattanooga, and other points on the Upper Tennessee river, being unable to move forward on account of General Mitchell's obstruction of the road. Beauregard's dispatch was partially written in ciphers, but was easily translated by Gen. Mitchell. The rolling stock captured by General Mitchell has been sent to Nashville.

AFFAIRS IN NASHVILLE.—The city council of Nashville, Tenn., at its last session passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the mayor of the city of Nashville be, and he is hereby, requested and instructed to have the flag of the U. S. placed upon all public property belonging to this corporation.

Resolved, That we cordially thank the officers and soldiers of the United States for the unexampled kindness and courtesy hitherto extended to our follow-citizens, and that, as men striving together with them for the reestablishment of the government of our fathers, we pledge them our most sincere and hearty co-operation.

THE NEW SURGEON GENERAL.—Doctor Wm. A. Hammond, of the army, who has been nominated as Surgeon General, under the new law reorganizing the medical department of the army, is a native of Pennsylvania, and formerly professor of anatomy in the University of Maryland.

Local Matters.

RESIGNED.—Lieut. Benj. H. Gardner, has resigned his commission as Second Lieutenant of Company E, in Col. Wilkins' Regiment.

DAILY LINE.—The steamer Chester, having been repainted, has resumed her trips, and in connection with the Arrow will run a daily line between Crumpton and Baltimore, touching at all the landings on the route.

FIRE.—We learn that a brick Dwelling with frame store-house attached, belonging to and occupied by Mr. Jacob A. Bullen, in "Sandtown," opposite Millington, was destroyed early on Sunday morning last. The fire was first discovered in the store about 1 o'clock, and all efforts to extinguish the flames were fruitless; the dwelling house, store, and all the store goods were entirely destroyed. From all the information we can gather, there seems to be little doubt but that the origin of the fire was the work of an incendiary. The property was insured in the Matual Fire Insurance Company of Kent county, for $1,725. We have not heard the total amount of the loss.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The April Term of Kent County Circuit Court began on Monday last. The Hon. R. B. Carmichael, Judge, and all the other officers of the Court were present The Sheriff returned the following list of Jurors:

GRAND JURY.—Geo. B. Westcott, Foreman; James A. Roseberry, Jesse Woodall, Lawrence S. Vansant, Wm C. Meginniss, W. W. Parks, Lawrence M. Strong, A. W. Melvin, Wm. A. Miller, H. Mifflin Thomas, John Gale, Comegys Cosden, Wm. Kennedy, W. T. Adkinson, Jas. Boyd, James H. Hurtt, David Clements, James Glenn, John Hadaway, Daniel Diehl, John S. Hurlock, Joshua Clark.

PETIT JURY.—John Greenwood, of Wm., Jno. M. Hudson, Thos. B. Hynson, Geo. W. Crossley, Isaac Parsons, Samuel H. Knock, James A. Jones, Thomas Strong, Wm. Gooding, Thomas D. Burgess, Thomas Lusby, Simon W. Boyer, Wm. F. Smyth, James H. Edes, Henry Kelly, H. W. Earnest, George N. Hines, Isaac Gale, Jr., Daniel Jones, John Duyer, Thos. J. Shallcross, Wm. J. Griffith, Wm. T. Spry, Samuel Clark, Thomas Baker.

The following business has principally occupied the attention of the Court:

State vs. James H. Wood. Presented for illegal voting. Tried before the Court and adjudged not guilty.

State vs. Joseph Morris, Supervisor.—Presented for neglect of road. Guilty. Fined $5 and costs.

State vs. Dennis McCauley. Presented for obstructing the public road near Galena, by letting his fence remain on the same. Not guilty.

State vs. Thomas Hague, Supervisor. Presented for neglecting the public roads and bridges in Quaker Neck. Fined $10 and costs.

James F. Woodland's heirs vs. James W. Hurtt. Suit to recover the value of a peach crop. The case was brought to a stand by an application of Defendant's counsel to the Court, and an instruction of law by the Court, but after plaintiffs agreeing to pay costs, the case by consent was proceeded with. The merits of the case did not reach the jury, as opinions of the Court upon the technicalities of law prevented it Several Bills of Exceptions were taken by defendant's counsel, and the case is to go the Court of Appeals upon points of law. Chambers and Wickes, for pltffs; Vickers and Pearce for deft.

Some half dozen assault and battery cases were also disposed of by the Court.

The Grand Jury concluded their labors on Wednesday, gave in their attendance and mileage, and were discharged.

The Court will probably adjourn to-day. The railroad cases, removed from Cecil, have been postponed to an adjourned term to be held in June, and other suits which, had they come to trial, would have occupied the Court several days, were compromised, thus making the session considerably shorter than was anticipated.

For the Kent News.

CEMETERY.

Messrs. Editors:—I have read your article upon the subject of a Cemetery, and approve your suggestions. I have, as a citizen of the town, long mourned over the want of a proper place for burial. I concur with you, that there is now no such place. If ever a suitable burial ground was necessary, one is so now for our town. The question arises, how can it be supplied, and how managed? Let a lot of appropriate locality and dimensions be secured; let it be managed by trustees; laid off in walks and lots. Let the lots be offered at public sale, or sold at private applications; and after paying for the lot and the expenses, let the whole proceeds that may thereafter arise be applied to the gravelling of the walks, the planting of evergreens and shrubbery, and keeping up a substantial inclosure.

By this means, monuments suitably inscribed would soon arise; the hand of affection would plant the rose and other flowers of fragrance over the resting places of the loved ones; and a place of melancholy, yet agreeable interest, be provided for the visits of the bereaved and of the thoughtful friend.

The subject is one of much interest to the citizens of our town, and should not be suffered to be laid aside.

A SUBSCRIBER.

CLOTHING.—Persons buying their clothing in the city would find it their advantage to patronize Mr. Joseph Y. Ford, at No. 15 South Gay street, Baltimore. He has always on hand a handsome assortment of superior cloths, cassimeres, &c., which will be made up to order, *at the very lowest rates.*

[From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal.

The Impending Battle at Yorktown.

When the battle does come off it will be a fearful one, for the stake is enormous, being nothing less than the fate of Virginia. Having taken months to prepare, having assembled such a force as the world has not seen since Napoleon advanced into Russia, McClellan feels that to him defeat would be ruin, while Confederate soldiers and leaders feel that not only their fate, but the fate of their country is staked upon the issue, and they cannot afford to be defeated. The contest cannot long be deferred. The news of a terrible battle may startle us at any moment. We trust that our people are prepared, not only to call upon God to defend the right, but under God, to defend it themselves, with brave hearts, strong arms and sufficient numbers, for not only the fate of the temporary seat of government, but of eastern Virginia, and even more than that, trembles in the balance. We presume that President Davis himself will be on the field, as he has intimated. He will share the fate of his soldiers in life or in death, in victory or in defeat. A New York journal thinks that the drama is soon to close with a bloody tragedy of surpassing grandeur, when McClellan is to be rewarded by the capture of the Confederate Cabinet and Congress. The boastful confidence of the northern press and authorities is something that affords a very strange contrast to the dismal, universal howl that arose after the battle of Manassas last July, and the impartial observer may well be puzzled to decide which of the two phases of character is entitled to the largest measure of contempt.

A Rebel Growl at the Surrender of Island No. 10.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Apr. 4.]

The circumstances connected with the surrender of this position, with all its guns, ammunition, &c., are *humiliating in the extreme.* The daily bulletin from Island No. 10 for many days represented that the enemy after an incessant bombardment of many hours had inflicted no injury. We were constantly assured that the place was impregnable, and that the enemy never could pass it. Brig. Gen. Mackall assumed command of the post on the 5th in a flaming order, in which he pronounced himself a "General made by Beauregard—a General selected by Generals Beauregard and Bragg" Two days afterwards the Island was surrendered, and along with it, according to the Federal Commodore Foote, seventy cannon, varying from 32 to 100-pounders, rifled.

Were it not that we have been so often surprised by the surrender of forts and fortifications that were boasted of as impregnable, we should indeed be amazed at the surrender of the famed Island No. 10.

But even the surrender need not have carried necessarily along with it the ammunition and the boats. Could they not have been destroyed? Why add all this and the provisions to the new present of cannon to the Federalists? Our gifts of cannon have been quite munificent—*even to impoverishing ourselves*—and we need not add so liberally of other things in our offerings to those who are better supplied than we are. We ut erly disgusted with these islands, and trust that they are ended with Island No. 10. They and the lost forts were all fruitful enough of disappointment and mortification; but Island No. 10 seems to have capped the climax, and by right excellence ought to wind up this miserable history.

BEAUREGARD'S SPEECH TO HIS TROOPS.—A correspondent of a Cincinnati paper writes from Pittsburg Landing: One of our party saw a surgeon who was taken prisoner on Sunday, and was in the tent of Beauregard in the evening. He heard the rebel General's speech in the morning. It was stirring and eloquent, full of allusions and incidents to excite to the highest pitch the enthusiasm of his troops. He told them to keep cool, to stand firm, maintain perfect discipline, and to *fire low.* One wounded, he said, was as good as four dead, for it would take two or three comrades to carry him from the field. This would be their last battle. Destroy this magnificent Federal army, and their march would be uninterrupted to the Ohio, and peace would speedily follow. The surgeon thinks Beauregard believed what he said, and continued to do so till about two o'clock in the afternoon. He saw an officer ride up in haste and speak for a moment, when the rebel General's countenance fell. In a few minutes another, and soon some half dozen had told their tale of disaster. And now herculean efforts were made to rally the yielding columns, but the day was lost, and with the word to retreat many scalding tears fell from manly but traitor cheeks. Never did disaster and defeat seem more bitter and overwhelming.

OLD BATTLES AND PITTSBURG LANDING. We shall have to change our old ides about big battles. Buena Vista, for example, has been with us a standard illustration of a great American battle. Said a wounded captain: "I was through Buena Vista, and I thought I saw some fighting there, but that was a trifling skirmish compared with this." "We thought Donelson the greatest battle of our modern times, on this continent at least, but Donelson was about equal to three hours out of our two days' fighting here," was a remark which in substance I heard dozens of times repeated among the officers.

Fort Wright or Pillow, it appears, is stronger than was supposed, and will require more time than was anticipated to subdue it. This may possibly delay the forces of General Pope from taking part in the attack on Beauregard. But with such commanders before the enemy's works as Foote and Pope, the country has every assurance that the work will be most thoroughly done, and at the earliest possible moment.

Thomas, the notorious "French Lady" attempted to escape from Fort Lafayette on Wednesday night, by swimming away, supported by air-tight tin cans. He was recaptured while in the act.