party were part of FLOYD's Army, and that the rebb leader himself was walting for us with a powerful force, intrenched near Cross Lanes-a point eight miles below Summerville, on Gauley River.

The General was evidently perplexed by confused accounts respecting the topography of the country and the position of the enemy. Every woman or child of sufficient intelligence to answer a plain ques-Hon was interrogated. Most of the men of the mountains seemed to have fled at the approach of the hostile armites, either to escape impressment or to join the rebel:armies, and it was extremely difficult to find a guide who knew anything about the country a mile from the highway. The few ignoramil who were occasionally picked up by our scouts, appeared utterly impotent to satisfy the General's inquiries, and were usually dismissed with benevolent injunctions to refrain from imparting notice of our movements to the enemy. A chatty old woman at a cabin on the mountain assured us that FLOYD had boasted of his ability to, repulse any force we were prepared to bring against him, and the old dame seasoned her gossip by impressing us with the fact that the rebels were in a "mighty strong, ugly place." The old crone spoke upon hearsay testimony, but she was right. Qur inferences, from reports that FLOYD had five or six thousand men and strongly intrenched bat-

teries, were justified. Our vanguard debouched into Muddlethy bottoms at twilight and frightened a detachment of rebels several hundred strong from a bivouac not far ahead. Our lads gave chase, but the rascals scampered intothe woods so rapidly that our long-range rifles could not be brought to bear upon them successfully. Our column bivouacked in the fine meadows of Muddlethy, and the troops fell asleep, expecting to go into battle before another sunset. They were not disap-

pointed. Our vanguard was in motion again next morning at 4 o'clock, and at 6 we were sweeping lapidly onward to Summersville-eight miles distant. As our acouters raised from a little valley to the crest of mound, which looks down into the village, a party of mounted rebels were discovered flying down the road. Liew wild shots were sent after them without effectivexcepting to increase their speed. We were now informed that McConnix's Thirty-sixth Virginia Regiment had retreated towards the rebel camp on Gauley River scarcely six hours before. Shortly after our column halted, a party of Stewart's Hoosier Cavalry captured a brace of rebel drugoons, after an exciting chase down the Charleston road.

We now advanced with extreme caution. We had no definite information concerning the rebel position. and were liable to fall into an ambuscade or masked -battery. Benham's skirmishers flanked the road on either side, sweeping every foot of ground, and scouts were sent forward to scour the jungle. Five or six miles below Summerville, Schaumberg's Chicago dragoons, and a small detachment of infantry were sent through the woods to the left to destroy a ferryboat in Gauley River, and were executing the order, when they were greated with a shower of balls from the cliffs on the opposite shore. Col. McCook brought up a small detachment from the Ninth Ohio, and podred a volley into the rocks, which scattered the bush whackers. Our dragoons had one man wounded in the leg, and one rebel was knocked over.

From thence, not a bridle path, ravine or neighbor ing cliff was passed without a thorough examination in áðvance. At about 1 o'clock the column halted at forks of the road, one branch leading to Cross Lanes and Gauley Bridge, the other to Lewi-burgh má Cainifex Ferry. An hour before halting here, the Commander-in-Chief had no knowledge of the geographi cal position of Floyd, but an intelligent mountaineer lad who had been in the rebol camp, opportunely made his uppearance to enlighten him. Most of us ending was fortified below Cross Lanes, and it was confirmed by ignorant or treacherous inhabitants, but the lad relieved us of our anxious embarrassment. From him we learned that Floyd was on the cliffs overflooking Carnifex Ferry, and that a mile further was another for up the foad approaching him there was another folk leading among the hills to Cross Lanes. He innocently suggested its importance in a military point of view, and it was deemed important to make a thorough reconnoissance of the premises. Heavy columns were immediately deployed in line-of buttle on the hills in the ridges in front, when Gen. Benham was ordered to move on down the road. Nearly two hours were thus occapied, when BENHAM sent back word that the reconncissance was effected to the point then desired, and the track was clear. Gen. Rosecsans immediately went to the front to inquire into sharp firing in the direction of the ferry. It turned out that our skirmishers had driven in the rebel pickets, and in their eager chase had disturbed a considerable body of the enemy under Col. Raymons, who were encamped on the hill not a mile and a half from the forks of the road where we had been halting so long. The news was companiented to the troops, who received it with inspiriting shouts. It was now perfectly obvious to all that we were about to engage the enemy. The men braced themselves manfully for it, and displayed splendid spirit. The Irish Regiment; under Col. Lyrle, who have the right of the column, having aircady snuffed the enemy, pressed on with fiery zeal, with the gallant SMITH, and his Thirteenth Ohio, on their heels. The remainder of Benham's Brigade, the Twelfth Ohio, under Col. Lowe, was halted at the foot or the hill, to guard the cross-road, while McCook and Soannon were moving their columns toward the front by another route, over the ridges. Gen. Benhau now asked permission to press upon the enemy with his brigade, and Gen. Rosecrans gave his concent to a demonstration for reconnoissance. Benham clapped spurs to his horse, wagging his head with obvious satisfaction, and promising a sati-factory inquiry into Mr. Ployd's arrangements, which have been so diligently concealed. Intense excitement

and then a shot or two, heard in advance, increased THE BATTLE.

prevailed. Every moment seemed an hour.

It was precisely 3:45 o'clock in the afternoon when the Commander-in-Chief rode to the top of an adja-cent hill to make an observation. His staft were clustered about him waiting orders, and our artillery was laboring up the hill, when our attention was attracted by quick, sharp firing in the forests, just ahead of us. Almost simultaneously, and before we could interchange remarks, our very souls were thrilled by a terrific and prolonged roar of musketry. Suspicion flashed through our minds that the gallant First Brigade had fallen into an ambuscade or masked buttery. Language is inadequate to depict our intense anxiety. The General's deportment, though firm, de-

n advance were earnest and eager. Those halted in

the real were impatient at their detention, and now

monstrated the terrible emotions of his own brave soil. We were all in agony of suspense. But scarce an instant lapsed when, with a long sigh of grateful relief, we heard the swift volleys of our own gallant lads. We knew by the crack of their rifles that they were not overwhelmed or dismayed by the terrific fire that had thundered in the dismal ravine where they struggled. And now the deep detonation was swelled into proportions of awful grandeur by the cannon's opening roar. Their thunderous voice rolled in magnificent volume among the crags of Gauley until their confused reverberations died away in contending echoes among the mountains. We could see nothing of the battle, not even smoke, but we knew by the infernal din that our battalions were swarming about the enemy. Only the Tenth and eight companies of the Thirteenth Regiment had yet gone forward. Lows's Twelfth Ohio had been ordered up by Gen. ROSECRANS, and it now came charg-ing up the road at double quick, its brave Colonel at the lieud, and as the lads raised the crest of the hill they saluted the General, who was waiting to direct their commander, with a splendid volley of cheers. The Twelfth plunged into the jungle on into the jungle on left, Adjutant-Gen. HARTSUTY leading ands his position. As the bold f towards his position. As the bold fellows rushed into the woods they flung knapsacks and blankets desperately into the held, and pitched forward to regain their places. HARTSUFF now came back, and by order of the General, sent forward Mo-MULLEN'S howitzers and SNYDER'S two held-pieces, which plunged up the road with thundering tacket. Amraunition wagons lumbered along heavily, teams ers furrously lashing the horses into their utmost Statt officers dashed hither and thuther with desperate speed, leading on columns, according to emergency, or carrying orders to the commanders of regiments or brigades. The tout ensemble was a plendid speciacie of excitement and eager haste to dash into battle. Not a man looked upon it whose heart was not assured of victory. I doubt if there was a suspicion among the men that they could be re-

pulsed; and they were not. But everything yet remained enveloped in mystery. No tidings came up from the heid. Gen. ROSEGRANS, having made all necessary disposition to protect his tear, advanced to the front. Pushing down the ferry coad, which was densely shaded by mases of undergrowth and heavy forests, we still saw no battle, but the terrific uproar, which seemed almost within the est of a pebble, and the hurthing bullets cutting the wigs of erhead, was proof that the enemy was closat hand. Directly a gleam of light from a clearing in front, with a long stream of fire blazing along the works of the enemy, showed where they were. General took position near the battery, but from that time until the last column groped out of the woods in thick darkness, he was in the midst of the combat, thecking the general movements of the division. BENHAM was also in the front of battle, watching his

r ga le with reckless exposure of his person, encouraging and embolder the men by his fearlessness.

Grantine M. Cox's Bigade of Germans had Grined in line of pattle on the crest of Robel Hill, and BOAMMON'S little, brigade was marching in to form berund him to protect our left. I had returned from the ront with an order to Scaunov to send a detachment o try the enemy's right, and Major R. B. Hyrrs, of the Twenty-Lard Ohio, dashed off through the forests -th four compartes.

The wounded were now being brought in rapidly, t-lling of carnage. It was, perhaps, 6 o'clock when col. Lowe was announced among the killed. The

RAPERINE SOL

firing continued with intensified violence on our side, but it appeared to slacken on the part of the enemy. But the din was still terrific, showing that the rebels intended to make us pay for ing that the rebels intended to make us pay for victory. The sun was rapidly sinking when olders arrived to forward the Dutch brigade. It was my grand satisfaction to be present and witness the magnificent reception of the older. Col. R. L. McCoox, Acting Brigadier, in his clitzen's dress, stood in his stirrups, and snatching his slouched hat from his head roared out, "Forward, my bully Dutch" We'll go over their d—d intrenchments, if every man des the other side." The usually phlegmatic Teutons, inflamed with passionate excitement, exploded with terrific cheers. Old, grey-bearded fellows threw up their hats with frenzied violence, and the gallant brigade shot forward at double quick, shaking the road with their ponderous step. The scene was magnificently exciting. Not a man witnessed it whose very soul was not inflamed, and as the gallant McCook dashed furiously up and down his lines. McCook dashed furiously up and down his lines, shouting to his sould Dutchmen, no man doubted that, if they ever got orders to storm the battery, they would go over the parapet with resistless power.
As the column deployed into the road, Capt. HARTsurr volunteered to lead the column into position, when three thousand Dutchmen again yelled themselves hoarse, and McCook spurred onward to the front to reconnoitre his post. * * The brigade was not permitted to storin, but the Ninth Ohio, McCook's own regiment, and Col. Mooke's Twenty-eighth, had opportunity to show their steadiness under a galling fire. The Third German Regiment was detained in the rear, and did not get into action at all, but its Colonel, Porsonner, went into the storm of bullets to see how the battle raged.

As darkness approached the fire slackened. The rebels seemed to be getting weary or out of ammunition, and our Generals were endeavoring to get their men into position for a general assault. But profound darkness set in before arrangements were completed, and it became absolutely necessary to withdraw our troops. It was 9 o'clock at night, however, before we refined to bivouack, under the very batteries of the rebels, intending to carry them by storm before sunrise next morning. But the enemy did not wait for us, and out triumph was only half i

We will now return to detail the engagement more minutely. When Gen. Branks went to the front, an armed reconnoissance of the rebel position, not a general action, was intended. We knew nothing of the position—not even where it was located, nor anything of the topographical features of the massively broken mountains about it. Besides, the men had marched seventeen miles and a half, and many of them were harassed and wearied with scouting and skirmishing all day over the hills. The whole column, in fact, had been aster since 3 o'clock in the morning, and were obviously unfit for battle. Capt. HARTSUFF strenuously objected to a general engagement, and earnestly recommended that the Army should go into camp an I refresh themselves with foor and sleep-with the understanding that an immediate reconnoissance was imperatively necessurv.

Gen. BENHAU pushed onward with this understand-

ing, when the enemy's inside pickets were driven in by the Irish sku mishers. A few moments afterwards. the rebels hearing his men in the ravine under their guns, let drive at them their first infernal volley along their whole line on the right. It is believed the rebels drt not see our men u. ali, but fired at a venture into the jungle, at a range at which they had manifestly practiced. But not a man of ours was hurt, and FLOYD'S precipitation had exposed his lines. Gen. Col. LYTLE and Cel. Suitu, however, were keeping a sharp lookout for surprises, the old General saying he would never be caught by a maske battery. The way was now described by rebel bullets, and the I'enth was deployed up the hill to the right, and the Thu teenth down the full into the ravine to the left.— LYTLE and SMITH each at the head of their regiments. Our batteries were still behind, and Lowe's Twelfth Ohio was some distance in thereal coming up slowly. so that the Tenth and Thirteenth had to support the enemy's fire a long time without assistance. But they aid it gallantly, and continued to alvance until they got to the edge of the abatis in hont of the enemy, where they stood near the verge of the forest. In consequence of the rugged and impracticable nature of the ground, the line of the Tenth was broken, and the right wing was separated from the centre. Col. hyrle could not see this on account of the jungle, and Gen. Bennia was directing a movement on the extreme left, when I ville ordered the colors forward, and shouting "I oflow, Tenth," he made a dash up the road, intending to charge the battery, and succeeded in getting within little more than a hundred yards of the rebel; ampet before he was discovered. A terrific fire ope, ed upon him, and his four gallant companies, who followed him with frantic cheers. suffered severely. A ball went through his left leg, and wounded his horse, which became unmanageable, and threw him. The horse dashed over the rebel inticichments, and was killed, and the gallant Lytte hunself was assisted into a house not a hundred feet off, and heard the crash of cannon bails through it and over it until the battle ended. Color-Sergeant l'izzginnons, who was behind the Colonel when he fell, had his right hand shatlered, but, gathering the Stars and Stripes in his left, he waved them again enthusiastically, and was torn to pieces by a round shot. Sergeant O'CONNOR snatched the falling colors, and again held them aloft, when he was also struck by a ball in his left hand, but he dropped behind a log, and kept the colors flying until exhaustion compelled him to doop them. His Captain, STEPHEN McGROARTY, as gallant a fellow as ever wore sword, shatched them up again, and while rolling them up, ordered his men to retire to cover, and in bringing up the rear a ball struck him in the right breast, and went through him without disabling him, until after he got out of the field with his fing. Every man of his com-

pany stuck to him with unswerving fidelity. The Irish lads continue to stick to the front with splendid determination, but they were sadly cut up. Father O'Higgins, their Chaplain, was with them constantly, and Lieut.-Col. Korr, Major Burke, Capt. R. M. Moore and Capt. Annis displayed conspicuous gallantry. Meantime, Col. Smith worked off to the extreme right of the rebels under a furious fusilade of rifles and musketry, and was laboriously engaged in scaling a precuice which protected the rebel posttion in that direction. It was twilight before he got into position for an assault, but his men lay on their bellies in the thicket playing away at the enemy not a hundred yards from them. The order for an as-sault did not come, and the brave Thirteenth had wasted its energies and showed their pluck for nothing. The conduct of Col. Smrn and his regiment was a theme of admination. The Colonel himself was brave to a fault, but cool and skillful as a veteran. cable, and their brave Colonel carried them over a rugged route squarely into the front of the battle, and gave them an opportunity to do their share of duty. Col. Lowe was encouraging and directing them in front, when he was struck by a shot fairly in the contre of his forchead, and he fell dead without a groan.

moment atterwards a charge of grape mangled both I was not suprised that poor Lowe was killed. I anticipated his missortune. He was unjustly and malignantly accused of cowardice at Scarey, and he had said the sacrifice of his life was necessary to redeem his reputation. On his way to the field of Carnifex Ferry he requested the chaptam of his regiment to take care of his property if his presenting his should be realized. He died where a soldier loves to die—in the thickest of the fight. Col. Lowr was an old citizen of Xema, Ohio, where he was universally respected. He was not an educated military man, but he had the courage of a soldier. His remains have been forwarded to his family.

SNIDER'S two rifled 6-pounders and McMullen's batteries; were planted in the road about two hundred yards in front of the rebel main battery, and were served rapidly and with considerable effect. Subscquently part of each was removed to the right. Capt. McMullen was finally struck down, but not seriously hurt. The rebei artillery was not regarded very formidable. The majority of their bails and shells went whistling and tearing through the tree-tops, making an infernal racket, and now and then a round shell would stop, in mid career, in the trunk of a tree and bury itself with a wicked crash. The cannon practice generally was not distinguished for scientific accuracy. The rebels finally got short of legitimate ammunition and played speller canister upon us. Many of our shells did not explode at all, but occasionally one would scatter the rebels in every direction. But our laus rarely caught a glimpse of the Virginians. They kept close under cover, and made no unnecessary exposures. Even their gunners were exceedingly careful to keep out of the way, and not once dld they attempt to display daring of to move from their positionion and their positionion.

At dus', McCoon's Brigade was ordered into posi-tion. The Ninth was carried around to the left of the rebel battery by Capt. Harrsuff, to make a rush upon it under a flanking battery, which had been discovered in the woods, on their extreme left, but which had not been served during the engagement. The bold fellows, under their Colonel, pushed forward under a galling storm of musketry, and were about to dash headlong at the enemy under cover of darkness, when they were ordered back, after suffering a loss of one killed and ten wounded. The four companies under Major Haves, after infinite difficul-ty, scaling precipies and forcing their way through dense thickets of laurel and blackberry bushes, had been huited in a ravine in front of the centre of the rebels' right wing, and they were afterwards sup-ported by the Twenty-eighth, under Col. Moor. The former met with no casualties, though under fire. la ter pushed across the ravinc, and extended the line up a precipitous hill, until the whole of the main front of the enemy was enveloped by our lines.

fie lost two killed and thirty-one wounded It was now pitchy dark. It was impossible to distinguish an object a yard from your eyes, and it was so obviously unwise to storm the works in such dense obscurity that the General was compelled to withdraw the traces. They retired slowly and mad at their disappointment, and bivouacked wearied and supperless within musket range of the rebel front. It within musket lange of the rebel front. It was 9 o'clock at night when they got out of the forest where they had laborel and fought unfunchingly five hours. Our loss could not then be ascertained, and from the terrine nature of the bring, we supposed it very heavy. We were not a little astonished, and I need not say gratefully so, to learn from Surpeons' and Company reports that only fourteen were killed and 104 wounded. Two of the latter have since died. Most of the wounds of those in hespital are merely flesh wounds, and with the exception of about a dozen, they will all be able to join their comanies within a

they will all be able to join their companies within a You will remember that an armed reconnoissance was intended at first. How it became a battle will be do not understand it, and I must express my convic-tion that it was not wise to take the men into such a battle without a perfect reconnoussance, and especially

when they were wearled with a march of seventeen and a-half miles, and exhausted by scouting and skirmishing and loss of sleep. I cannot undertake to say who is responsible. I presume, however, that our men, manifesting so much ardor and steadiness, worked the action into a general battle and got in so decays that to retire would have considered and some considere deeply that to retire would have caused serious consequences. Many of our officers justify the battle on the theory that FLOYD intended to run away from us from the first, and that had we delayed until morning we would have been chagrined to find that we had

But to proceed with the narrative. After our troops were withdrawn, they were posted to prevent any attempt of the enemy to surprise us, and to prevent the retreat of FLOYD if possible. But our total ignorance of the country and the intense darkness of the night made it impossible to secure all the avenues of retreat. Gen. Rosechans himself was up all night long, taking care of his position with jealous and anxious solici tude; but notwithstanding his watchfulness, his wily

and cowardly for slipped from his grasp.

Our troops expected to storm the position and take it by sunrise, but before that time it was discovered vacant. Flore had slipped off after our troops were withdrawn. He began the evacuation as soon as he discovered that we did not intend to storm him, and by 3 o'clock the next morning he put the deep and unbulent Gauley, and some miles of rugged road, of rugged road, Army. The wily between nim cif and our disgusted Army. The wily General suck the flats and destroyed the trestle bridge which he had secured his retreat, and we were left

on this side, profanely cursing our luck. Another victory, but not a triumph, had been won by our arms; for surely it was a victory for our Army drive sic regiments of rebels, with more powerful patteries than we had in the fight, from a most formidable natual position, strengthened by pallisades and intreachments. We know Flore had six regiments, besides two companies of artillery and considerable cavalry. But only six of his guns were served-the remainder being reserved in position on his left to protect him against a flank movement. I don't pre-sume that the rebets believe it, but I know that we Our troops immediately took possession of Frore's camp, in which he had left his own personal baggage, that of his officers and their parade stores, the baggare and blankets of private soldiers, large numbers of muskets, squirrel guns, powder, lead, cartridges, forage, large quantities of commissary stores and some horses and wagons. He took nothing with him, in fact, excepting his guns, part of his tents and rations sufficient to carry him out of our way. It is ascertained that he threw at least a portion of his cannon into the Gauley, and a detachment of troops are now fishing for it. It was apparent that he met with infinte difficulty in crossing the river, and he lost some of his men by drowning. We have ascertained that the trestle bridge which he crossed was only completed the morning before battle. It seems fair to infer, therefore, that he expected a drubbing. The plunder of his camp, which is various, will be divided among the troops. Almost every officer in camp has been supplied with a tebel trunk. Col. SMITH has Flore's trunk, his hat and a pretty little have sack inscribed with the name of the famous

We do not know how much the enemy suffered. It is presumed that they lost considerably. One of their runaway negroes says they had fifty killed and many wounded. One of our recaptured friends of Tyler's Regiment says they carried wagon loads of dead and wounded across Gauley. A regard for truth prompts me to say that we found no dead within their lines, which goes to display their cowardice more constitui-

The conduct of our gallant Buckeye troops—for they were exclusively from Ohio—is a theme of admiration. With the exception of a few who straggled rom their commands after fixing a few rounds. ads displayed not only the most eager courage, but staying" qualities which would have delighted vet-The Generals were delighted with them. The Irish, the Germans and the native born emulated each other in the combat. The gallant lish of the Tenth, and their during leader, the chivalrous LYTLE, were probably the most conspicuous in the field because they had the front by high of semonty. But they nobly established then claim to the post of honor. Many instances of personal pluck are related of them, but I have not time to relate them now. The regiment lost eight killed and about forty wounded but few of them severely. I cannot understand why they lost no more under the futious fire which they met from the comencement to the close of the fight. The Thirtcenth was equally distinguished for pluck, dasning spirit, and sturdy endurance. Their Colonel, W. S. Smith, displayed qualities which stamp him an able soldier. No man was braver. Lieut.-Col. Mason had his fore-finger shot off, but enveloped it in a handkerchlef and remained on the field. Major HAWKINS also proved himself a brave and efficient so dier. I have already described the operations of the noble Dutch Brigade, and of the Artillery. The officers of each regiment exhibited coolness and steadfastness under the most trying circumstances. Col. McCook and Lieut.-Col. Sandershore, of the Ninth; Col. Moor and Lieut.-Col. BECKER, of the Twenty-eighth: Col. Porschner, of the Forty-seventh; Major B. HAYES, of the Twenty-third; Lieut.-Col. KORPF and Major Burke, of the Tenth, and many company officers, distinguished themselves by their bravery and conduct. Nearly all the troops actually engaged are residents of Cincinnata. The blood of the Queen City may be relied upon. The "Bloody Tenth," known as the Irish regiment, is composed of six companies of Irishmen, two of Germans, and two of Americans. The personal courage of Gen. Rosecrans and Gen. Bernam was conspicuous throughout. Indeed, I think they unwisely exposed themselves. The troops know they were game as eagles, and there, was no necessity for risking their lives in the very front of battle, two hundred yards from a battery which constantly vomited from upon them.

That you may more thoroughly comprehend the formidable character of the rebel position, I transmit a rough outline, kindly sketched for me by Gen. Bennam. Lest you cannot publish a diagram, I will describe it as briefly as possible.

The defences consist of a parapet battery, 350 feet in the front and cenue, flanked by breastworks of logs laid in direct line with the front, and curving back until they terminated on the chiffs of Gauley. The exterior slopes are screened by slanting rails. defences are on the westward crest of a horse-shoe mountain, which mounts up precipitously on the west side of Gauley River, in front of Carnifex Ferry. They embrace aimost a square mile of territory. The rear is protected by gigantic cliffs, shooting up in perpendicular line 350 feet above the river, and where there are no cliffs the surface of the mountain, except on two narrow lines which lead to the ferry, are so steep and rugged that an armed man could not scale them if opposed with a broom-stick. The mountain curves off on either flank to similar cliffs, and the defences were carried to them. On the left, the posi-tion is comparatively accessible, and double lines of breastworks were constructed, Col. WHARTON OC cupying the extreme left, with a regiment of infantry and a battery. The lines on the right flank were carried down until they pitch off the locks several hundred feet down. A trench, of course, pietected the battery epaulment. Gauley River, a wild, loaring, beautiful to lent, also covers the real perfectly. The rapids are dangerous above and below, but at the feiry the stream is wide and very deep. The interior of the works where the rebels are encamped are concave, excepting on the wings-the depression in the centre of the mountain forming a perfect cover against missiles, excepting shells. In front the mountain pitched off into a deep jungled ravine. On the right and left, however, there were ridges outside of the lines which were cleared and protected by abattis. The dense thickets and heavy forests in front so com-

pletely masked the position that it could not be seen at all until we run directly into its embrace. We approached from the west. The ferry road ran down into the ravine through the jungle, and traversed the side of a hill, debouching into a small cross ravine, in line with the parapet, 200 yards oil, a blind by-road, describing an irregular parabola, flew off eccentrically from it, on the ridge from which we arrived down the road to the ferry, and joined it again in front, in full range of the rebel guns. About that point we first drew the rebel fire, where it was impossible for one to see the other. There is a corn-field just beyond, in the vicinity of which most of our casualties happened. Our entire approach was covere by the enemy's artillery, and accessible to their musket balls, though no aim could be taken, of course, through the dense foliage. But the rascals had practiced at the bushes at the proper range, and by much firing in this manner they cut down many of our men befor we could see anything of them or even their works It was an infernal position to assail without a perfect reconnoissance. Had we understood it beforehand,

Mr. Floyd's Army would have been non est. I forgot to mention that we recaptured 25 wounded members of Col. Tyler's Seventh Chio Regiment at Cross Lanes, and took 12 prisoners, who were straggling about the mountain trying to cross the river.

The General desired to follow Flore, but it wa impossible to cross the river in time to do any good besides our men were too much exhausted. then the plunder has been collected and divided among the troops. Communication was opened immediately with Gauley Bridge, and we now have two lines of transportation open to the Ohio.

I do not know what will be done next, but it is reported that Lee attacked Gen. Reynolds at Cheat We are encamped at the Cross Roads, two miles WESTERN. N. B.—McCook's brigade crossed Gauley River to-day to pursue From. The road on the mountain was destroyed by the rebels, to prevent pursuit, to such an extent that it will be difficult to restore it in less

Equipment of Volunteers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me through the columns of your journal to suggest a much needed reform as regards the equipment of our volunteer forces. The gaudy red uniforms with which so many of our citizen regiments were provided at the outset of the war have, happily, been done away with, but a change equally important to the comfort and safety of the soldier has yet to be made. It refers to the hat. An experience of many years has convinced me that the regulation felt hat worn in the United States regular service, is the very best hat, on the score of comfort and health that has yet been discovered. On a long, hot march, the close-fitting cloth cap (heps) is no more of a protection to the soldier's head than tight patent-leather boots would be to his feet. On several occasions I have had the opportunity to test the truth of this observedon, and I have always found that the men who

active service much better, and came out of them in fresher and healthier condition than those who wore the cap. The left hat, being roomy, gives the air a chance to creulate about the head, and at the same time effectually shades the eyes, face and neck. In all of these particulars, the cap is a failure. To the advantages arready named, the felt hat superadds that of being a distinctive article of costume. The enemy is not provided with the chais; nor can be get them. Thus, by its general adoption in the Northern Almy we shall obviate the dishoulty of recognizing our own troops, and so tessen the probabilities of the recur ence of those fatal mistakes which, f om the absence of these very means of recognition, have already so frequently occurre !.

I earnestly recommend this matter to the attention of all comman ers of organizing regiments, and, with out encroaching further upon your valuable space, hasten to sign myself, ve v respec fully yours.

AN OLD ARMY OFFICER. New-York, Saturday, Sept. 13, 1801.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

-Some years since, the Old World was sighing for a new sensation—it wanted a poet. The Laureate seemed to be slumbering on his laurels. Beyond annually congratulating the Queen, the nation, and the world upon the last happy event," he added very little to the sum of human poesy. And the world was anxiously looking around for some one else to crown. The world se dom looks to: anything in vain, and so in the cry went up: We have found him. The name of the stranger was SMITH. Despite its lack of sonorousness, the name speedily became a famous one, and was echoel in the trump of fame. Such a welcome was given its bearer as young baid never before received. The reviews all said. This is he for whom we have long waited. Young ladies said: Tell us not that the Age of Poesy is past; and everyone was jubilant. The numerous and respectable family of Smiths litted up their heads, and crase I to tor ture their patronymical appellation with interpolated and added letters; door-plates bearing that name were burnished, and your old friend John no longer blushed when he gave you his card. But very soon there came a change-The world read the pages of the poet carefully, and came to the conclusion that it had been befooled. "This young singer," it said, "has made us drunk with adjectives and epithets; he has bewildered us with words; he led us captive with the melody of his voice, but his utterances are idle as the wind. We revoke our verdict. He is not the Poet for whom we have so long loosed and waited!" Careful critics reconsidered their praise. They professed now to discover in his pages crudity, nudity, and all that, blended, however, with power, imagination, and that rather vague specialty commonly known as "promise;" and they bade the world wait. So the world has been content to wait, and as the reward of its waiting, it now has Edwin of Deira, republished this side the water by the HARPERS, in their magazine for October, and by Ticknon & FIELDS in book form.

For our own part, we were very much pleased with the first appearance of Mr Allxander SMITH, though to read one of his poems was rather like dining upon apricots. He had a the super-superlativeness of his adjectives was decidedly sublime. But we never had much faith in the destiny of the poet. It seemed impossible that any one with the name of Smith should achieve immortality. Think of a monosyllable on a monument, smiling at posterity! It would obviously be impossible to quote Smith as one does TENNYSON, LONGFELLOW and other fellows with ringing and rhythmical names. Some withstanding these nominal difficulties, however we've always had a lingering liking for the poet As he older grows, thought we, he'll become wiser; he'll lop the ears of his epithets and curtail his adjectives materially. And we heard of the dawn of another Smithsonian ef fort with positive pleasure. We took to Edwin of Deira hopefully, and turned over its pages carefully. It is much pleasanter to praise than to censure, and this much can be said of the poem positively—it is lengthy. But we apprehend that, had any John Smith requested the HARPERS to burden the bulk of their Magazine with the same quantity and quality of verse, our good friends would have shied, not would Ticknon & FIELDS have dreamed of reproducing the poemin so attractive a volume as the one which lies before us. There are some pleasing passages in Edwin of Derra—it would be wonderful in such a mass of matter if there should not-but few have patience to sift bushels of sand to obtain a few grains of gold. The charge is brought against the author that he has copied and imitated TEN-NYSON; certain it is that he could have chosen tew better models Let that accusation passthe chief pity is that he had not copied and imi-

tated more closely. —In regard to Dickens' last work—Great Expectations-almost as many different opinions prevail as it has readers. But whatever opinions may prevail relative to the literary merits of the work, but one can be entertained as regards the form in which it is just issued by James G. Greg-ORY. Of the edition, of which the two volumes before us form part, we have before spoken in such terms and at such length as to render any further mention almost superfluous. The quality of the paper, the clearness of the type, and the beauty of the binding, render each successive volume of the series a work of wonder, as well as a thing of beauty destined to remain a joy forever. In the illustration of Great Expectations, however, we fancy that DARLEY has not quite done justice to himself. He was hurried, perchance; or it may be that he has been sacrificed by the engraver. As in the matter of cooks and meats, it is often that designers and engravers are furnished

by different powers. -Adams' Improved Arithmetic, which has, for sixty years, in various editions, taught the young idea how to cipher, has, in this year of grace-or dis-grace-been revised to keep pace with the progressive intellects of young America. It is now a most desirable school-book. The amendments consist in an improved style of arranging the questions for the pupil, the practical portions of the work are condensed and ren. dered clearer, the system of mental computation. is simplified, and a general renovation in rules effected. The typography is also improved. Dr DANIEL ADAMS, the author, is now 88 years of age, and has lived to learn that over 5,000,000 pupils have studied arithmetic according to his method. Collins & Brother are the New-York publishers.

-From Joseph De Buelow, publisher, we have the eighth part of his Historical Sketches of Europe. The enterprise is now well under weigh, as twenty-four numbers will complete the work. In the present number the engravings are especially spirited and vigorous, constituting beautiful speciments of the art they represent. The letterpress also is well chosen, and altogether we have to congratulate Mr. DE BUELOW on the satisfactory progress he has made in his somewhat diffi cult undertaking.

THE MAGAZINES.

The October number of Harper's is a remarkably lively one, considering the dead weight of "Edwin of Deira," which, with remarkable ingenuity, is inserted in the body of the Magazine. this infliction, we cannot conceive, unless, indeed, they have proven dilatory in paying up their subscriptions, or refractory when requested to laugh at the jokes in the "Drawer." It may be that in were provided with the felt hat endured the fatigues of | republishing this poem the Hagpers have medita-

ted a sly but direct thrust at their Boston friends, who have also swaddied "Edwin of Deira," but the blow assuredly falls upon their readers. I bent on following up this style of thing, we would suggest to the editor that he republish some of the recreshing sonnets of TUPPER, or a few pages from Smith's Wealth of Nations. Whatever is worth doing at all, is certainly worth doing well. If we are to be bored at all, love us to death at once

Prejudice may dictate the impression, but the leaden hue of the poem referred to seems to pervade and permeate everything in the present number. The continuation of "Orley Farm" seems a "stale, flat and unprofitable" meadow of printed page The compiler of LAMONT's capital book, Scasons with the Sea Horses, does not seem to have caught the spirit of his author, and even the narrative of "Bouquet's Expedition," is almost powciless to break the spell of duliness, and the reager will close the Magazine, thinking that this

is an exceptional number. -The Atlantic has one contributor who having "struck a vem," seems determined to work it out. We allude to the "Country Parson his "concernings" have become such matters of necessity to those who wade in the Arlania, that we think with positive concern of the time when we shall open to an article "concerning this last." In addition to the "Country Parson," several other distinguished contributors appear in the October Attantic: We have HAWTHORNE, HOLMES, Mrs. STowr, and a list of other names potential in arresting the reader's attention, though it must by no means be accepted as a foregone conclusion that those articles to which notable names are appended are invariably the best.

-The Knickerbocker, in its corn-colored cover, is as jubilant as ever. It has two articles by LILAND, a continuation of Kimball's "Revelations of Wall-street," and the usual spicy and gossipy Editor's Table.

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS. Letter from Hon. Silas M. Stillwell to Hon,

Edward Bates, Attorney-General of the

United States. Sir. I have read with attention the various newspaper articles that have appeared upon the subject of the rights and duties of the President, with respect to the writ of habeas corpus, in cluding the opinion of Chief-Justice TANKY, and the speech of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE; and as the question has become more important by the increase of "rebellien," and the vigorous action of the Executive departments, I will take the liberty of laying before you the facts and conclusions that have induced me to form the opinion I shall express in this letter. The enumerated positive powers of Congress I

find in the 8th section of the 1st article of the Constitution of the United States, and in the 9th section of that article I find an enumeration of powers denied to Copgress. In the second subdivision of said 9th section, the writ of habeas corpus is mentioned in these words. "The privilege 'sway" with him that was truly astonishing; of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." This writ is not mentioned in any other part of the Constitution. I find no power conferred upon Congress, in the 8th section, to suspend this writ, yet some persons say that it is contained in the 11th subdivision, which gives to Congress the power "to declare war, grant letters-of-marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and sea." But one would ask, "What SMITH?" And then a the power herein granted to "declare war" does lengthy explanation would be necessary. Not | not appear to be sufficiently comprehensive, as "rebellion" generally begins before a declaration of war, and is generally continued without such declaration. The 11th subdivision evidently refers to a war with another independent Power. and it is also apparent that a war with another nation may exist without an invasion, as was the case in our war with Mexico. The language in this section is very empha're. "The privilege of the writ of habcas corpus shall not be suspended unless in cases of rebellion or incasion. It is very plain that during our war with Mexico neither rebellion nor invasion occurred, and hence the privilege of the writ could not have been suspended by the declaration of war, at that time.

> The power to suspend this writ does not appear among the enumerated powers of Congress, as I read them, and this opinion is strengthened by the 9th and 10th amendments to the Constitution, which are as follows. "The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people." "The powers not delegated to the United States, by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." These amendments appear to deny to Congress all inferred powers that are not plainly necessary to carry into effect some conceded power. The Constitution has been framed with so much care that it speaks of powers conferred, and powers denied, so as to prohibit, as far as possible, the exercise of inferred or constructive powers. It is therefore eminently proper to examine its construction with great caution, and if possible make its meaning harmonize with the comprehensive wisdom of its

great authors. The next place where this power is looked for in the Constitution is under the second articlewhich treats of powers conferred upon the President of the United States.

The President is made the "Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, also of the militia of the United States, when in actual service, and he has power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment." These powers are very comprehensive, but I see nothing in them, or in any part of the Constitution, which confers upon the President, by any fair construction, the power to abolish or suspend this writ. A careful examination of the nature and value of this writ, as laid down by our law writers, since the grant of it by compulsion at Runnemeade, has satisfied me that our fathers valued the privilege of this writ too highly to place it within the centrol of any or all the Departments of our Government. The great. framers of the Constitution had suffered too much from the abuse of this power to place it under the control of any authority emanating from them. Without the privilege of the writ of habeas con pus there is no power that can extricate a person from the prison to which an executive mandate may consign him, and I think, therefore, that few persons will assert that this most cherished right has been taken from the people and conferred by a doubtful clause in a negative section of the Constitution upon any Department of the Govern-

I think you will agree with me that as the necessity for suspending the privilege of this great writ was plainly anticipated, so has the occurrence been provided for, in a way perfectly consistent with the wisdom of our great forefathers. The privilege of the writ is suspended by an act of rebellion. No power but the people can destroy this writ, and no act but "rebellion or invasion" can suspend it. No act of Congress or act of the President, but acts of rebels suspend it. In other words, an act of rebellion deprives the rebels of the privilege of the writ, and the writ is suspended pro tanto

The framers of the Constitution intended that this instrument should embody and contain all the properties and characteristics of a monarch that can be embraced in a written charter. This instrument represents the existence, the vitality of our political life, and therefore it contains within itself a self sustaining force, and a critical examination will prove that the power to perform What the readers of Harper's have done to merit every act necessary to sustain our rights and libprovision alout the suspension of the privileges of the writ, is based upon the malienable right of self-defence. If any human being is assailed by an assassin, he has the inherent natural right to kill the assailant to protect his own life, notwith-

standing the general law that punishes murder with death. So the framers of the Constitution have considered the case of "Rebellion" as an attempt to take the life of the Constitution, and have authorized the Chief Executive to strike

down the assassin. Whenever "Rebellion" actually exists, the privilege of the writ is ipso facto suspended. It requires no legislative enactment, or Presidential proclamation; and I suppose Congress had grave doubts about their power upon this subject, or they would not have adjourned without acting, as there existed when they were in session, as now. the greatest and most dangerous rebellion that has ever been known under this Government.

The writ of habeas corpus, as you well know, is a process from the courts to compel the Executive power to show legal cause for the arrest and de tention of any imprisoned person. Thus the judicial power is made supe our to Executive authority, over the liberty of the people, inasmuch as the courts may discharge any person from impris-onment But when the privilege of this writ is suspended, the Executive may arrest and hold persons without being questioned by the courts. The manner in which this privilege is suspended is peculiarly worthy of commendation. Unless "Rebellion" suspends the privilege of this writ it is not possible for the President to comply Constitutionally and instantly with the obligations of his oath to preserve, protect and defend the Consitution of the United States. It would be a solecism in language to say that the President is bound to use unconstitutional power to preserve the Constitution-to violate the Constitution to enable him to protect it against violation by others. Under and by virtue of this oath the President is made the preserver, protector and defender of the Constitution, in whole and in part, at all times, and under all circumstances, and under the interpretation herein given, it is his plain and imperative duty, when "rebellion" exists, to arrest and imprison any person that he may think endangers the public safety.

It is the duty of every citizen to obey and Bustain the laws and the Constitution, but the President alone is compelled to swear that he will preserve, protect and detend the Constitution. Thus he is made by the instrument its choser, head and champion, and it wisely provides him with absolute power over life and liberty, to enable him the more effectively to preserve, protect and defend its life, upon the occurring of so fearful a calamity as an attack from those who have been nurured and fed by its patronage and power. This wisely planned instrument does not trust the lives and fortunes of a great and loyal people to tardy legislation or other dilatory action, but recognises narricide, under the name of "rebellion," as so heinous and diabolical a crime, as to require, on the instant, the most absolute power and energetic action to preserve, protect and defend the existence of a Government based upon those cherished principles of human liberty which have made this country the chosen asylum for the oppressed of all the earth.

During the existence of "rebellion," if a wfit of habeas corpus is applied for, the Judge should answer, "I have no authority to grant the writ, as rebellion exists," and if any Court shall issue the writ, the person holding the prisoner should answer, "Rebellion exists, and I hold the prisoner by authority of the President of the United

If the President should attempt to make arrests when rebellion does not actually exist, and should disregard the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, the fact being legally established, would subect him to impeachment by the House of Representatives.

The positive refusal of the Constitution to place the liberty of the citizen in the custody of Congress, is one of the most valuable features in that wonderful instrument. It was this power that rendered the long Parliament in England, and the Convention of the French Revolution so cruel and intolerable. But our Fathers have made our Constitution capable of meeting all emergencies. It so expands itself upon the occurrence of rebellion as to create the power necessary to protect its own existence

It gives to the President the command of the Army and Navy of the United States, and the acts of the rebels actually clothe him with absolute power over life and him to deal them a more deadly blow; and when the rebellion ceases, or is overcome by the power placed by the Constitution in the hands of its chosen champion, the uccasion has passed for the use of such absolute power, and then, without an act of Congress or Presidential proclamation, all the Departments of Government resume their ordinary duties, white the great liberty-protecting writ will assert the supremacy of the Judiciary over the Executive in the jealous protection of the personal liberty of our people. Thus, I think this paper will not only show that the Constitution has conferred no power upon any Department of this Government to suspend the privilege of the writ, but that the course pursued by the President in the arrest and imprisonment of suspected persons is not only right, but in compliance with an imperative duty undertaken by a solemn oath. to the "best of his the ity to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States"

This letter is not written as a legal opinion, but as the outline of my views on this part of the Constitution; and. although hastily composed, I trust will be found to establish the fact that the great and good men, who framed this remarkable instrument to make a people contented and happy, did not render it necessary that any one should violate the Constitution to preserve the Constitution—and did not fail, in their jealous care for personal liberty, to embrace in the Constitution the right and power of self-defence against perjury and assassination, dignified by the name of seces-

sion Respectfully, your obedient servant, SILAS M. STILWELL.

The Women's Central Association of Relief. The Woman's Central Association of Relief, No. 10 Cooper Union, gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the following gifts for the use of the sick and wounded in the Military Hospitals:

Troy, N. Y.-17 flannel shirts, 308 hospital shirts, 118 fiannel bandages, 65 pillow-cases, 34 bed-ficks, 14 quilts, 9 sheets, 24 drawers, 42 pillow-ticks, 1 blanket. quilts, 9 sheets, 24 drawers, 42 pillow-ticks, I blanket. Batavia—168 sheets, 79 pillow-cases, 99 shirts, 52 socks, 73 towels, 10 blankets, 9 quilts, 6 woven shirts, 13 handkerchiefs, 2 drawers, 2 wrappers, old material, dried fruit, large quantity. Cohoes, N. Y.—48 drawers, 36 fiannel shirts, 114 hospital shirts, 35 wrappers, 16 boxes lint, 16 yards red fiannel, 48 needle-books, 42 sheets, bandages, &c., 45 towels, 66 pillow-cases, 16 pounds Castile soap, 1 dozen packages farina. Ladles of Bainbridge, Chenango County, N. Y.—800 yards bandages, lint, &c., 65 sheets, 2 fiannel shirts, 69 pillow-cases, 20 hospital shirts, 30 drawers, 40 wrappers, 39 socks, 168 towels, compresses, 12 bags dried fruit. Ladles St. Peter's Church, Westchester—67 hospital shirts. R. H. Allen—1 truck. Northampton, N. Y. hadies St. Peter's Church, Westchester—67 hospital shirts. R. H. Allen—1 truck. Northampton, N. Y.—12 gallons wine. Mrs. G. L. Lawrence—8 flannel bandages. Guilford, N. Y.—26 sheets, 42 pillow-cases, 22 shirts, 4 woolen do., 6 drawers, 123 towels, 3 table-cloths, 25 socks. 6 wrappers, lint. &c. Ladies of Irvington—\$10, 21 flannel shirts, 19 sheets, 100 flannel handages. 99 flannel handages, 100 flannel handages. of Irvington—\$10, 21 flaunel shirts, 19 sheets, 100 flannel bandages 29 flaunel hospital shirts, 2 convalescent shirts Mr Zimmerman, by Mr Davidson, Staten Island—\$50. Ladies Oyster Bay, N. Y.—21 shirts. 4 wrappers, 6 sheets, 9 pillow-cases, 38 towels, 24 hand-keichtets, imosquito netting, 50] bags thread and needles, 12 pairs socks, 12 shoes, 8 yards flaunel, 34 pounds Castile soap. Ladies of Deansville, N. Y.—19 towels, 9 hospital shirts, 4 drawers, 18 sheets, 16 pillow-cases, 7 socks, 4 wrappers, 4 convalescent shirts, 2 pillows, 3 quilts, dried fruit, &c., unknown, 12 hospital shirts, 10 pillow-cases, 2 drawers, 2 pillows, 3 quitts, dried frum, &c., unknown box, 12 hospital shirts, 10 pillow-cases, 2 drawers, 12 bed-ticks. Mr. W. Howland—6 drawers, 3 hospital shirts, old linen, etc. All Soul's Church—Articles 193. Virgil, Cortland County, N. Y.—71 shirts, 14 linen shirts, 160 pillow-cases, 5 bs. maple sugar, 34 towels, 10 handerchiefs, 23 bed gowns, 22 drawers, 1 towels, 10 handerchiefs, 23 bed gowns, 22 drawers, 1 pant, 21 pillow-ticks, 3 neck-ties, 7 wrappers, 17 ms. dried fruits, 6 slippers, 1 quit, 26 socks, 2 boxes bandages, 3 pillows. Avoca, Steuben County, N. Y.—90 pillow cases, 4 pillow ticks, 42 sheets, 47 shirts, 19 socks, 44 towels, 1 table cloth, 15 fans, 1 pair slippers, Suchs, we towers, I main crom, 15 rans, I pair slippers, 50 ms. bandages, 28 ms. old linen, 33 ms. old cotton, lint, salve, etc., I me honey, jam, jelly, 179 ms. dried fruit, 5 papers corn-starch crackers. Ladies of Mansion House, White Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.—by Miss Lewis, for hospital stores, \$30. Summer Hills. Cayuga County—46 sheets, 54 pillow-cases, 112 tow-list 18 shirts, 8 drawers, 2 pillow-take, lican needles. Cayuga County—46 sheets, 54 pillow-cases, 112 towels, 18 shirts, 8 drawers, 8 pillow-ticks, linen, needles, etc., 760 yards bandages. Sewing Society, Congregational Church. Elmira—22 shirts, 11 sheets, 10 drawers, 4 pillow-cases, 4 wrappers, 18 socks, 16 handkerchiefs. Homer, N. Y.—30 shirts, 28 drawers. 72 sheets, 172 pillow-cases, 14 wrappers, 14 socks, 3 pair slippers, 22 pillow-ticks, bandages, lnt, etc., jelly and dried fruit. South Yonkers—25 sheets, 60 drawers, 48 shirts, 77 fiannel shirts, 8 wrappers, 50 towels. 72 handkerchiefs, 2 mosquito nets, bandages. Tyre, Seneca County—5 drawers, 27 pillow-cases, 1 pair socks, 16 sheets, 24 shirts, 29 towels, 6 handkerchiefs, 4 bed-ticks, bandages, pamphlets, etc. Ladies 4 hed-ticks, bandages, pamphlets, etc. Ladies 5, 4 shirts, 23 drawers, 58 Havelocks, 1 pair socks. Union shirts, 23 drawers, 58 Havelocks, 1 pair socks. Union shirts, 23 drawers, 58 Havelocks, 1 pair socks. Union shirts, 23 drawers, 58 Havelocks, 1 pair socks. Union Defence Committee—100 flannel shirts. Friends—7 pillow-cases, 6 handkerchiefs, 10 towels, 2 shirts, lint, etc. Ladies of Niskayuna and Lisha's Kill, N.Y. lint, etc. Ladies of Niskayuna and Lisha's Kill, N.Y.

—35 shirts, 31 drawers, 26 pillow-cases, 20 sheets, 1
mattrass, 24 handkerchiefs, bandages, llnen, etc.
Franklin. Delaware County, N. Y.—8 quilts,
6 comforters, 7 blankets, 7 flannel shirts, 5 yards
red flannel, 4 box tocks, 1 pair pillows, 48 sheets,
red flannel, 4 box tocks, 1 pair pillows, 48 sheets,
Unknown—9 shirts. Mrs. H. Potter—9 shirts. Mrs.
Hamilton Fish—112 handkerchiefs, 12 sheets, 4 wrappers. Washington-sheet, Boston—12 sheets, 10 shirts
11 pillow-cases, 2 flannel shirts, 1 pair socks. Ladies'
Redef Association, Orange, New-Jerse)—1 comforts

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