

**TERMS OF THE CARLETON SENTINEL.**  
 Per annum, \$1.50, in advance. Clubs of 12, \$15, and \$2 if paid within 30 days. Advertisements to the publisher, on Thursday, must be made.

Articles will be forwarded to subscribers, and bills may be regarded as an intimation that unless immediately attended to the paper will be stopped, and proper steps taken to recover the amount of \$3, which is the price when not paid within the year.

## The Carleton Sentinel.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1863.

### Carleton Municipality.

January 16, continued.

On motion of Mr. Ahern, seconded by Mr. Tompkins, ordered that the Ferry landing established at Henderson's be removed to and established between John Miller's landing in Kent, and the mouth of the River De Chute in Wicklow.

On motion the Warden and Secretary Treasurer are directed to draw for and pay all accounts passed at this session, all salaries, contracts, etc.

On motion the Secretary Treasurer is directed to call upon Justice Milberry for a certain fine of \$20 imposed by him on James McAllister.

Messrs. Connell, Harper with the Warden, are appointed a committee to take charge of public property, to receive tenders for printing for County purposes; to contract for the delivery of thirty cords of wood for Gaol and Court House.

On motion ordered that the Revisors fees be paid the same as last year, except Wicklow, from which Parish the required list revised by the Warden.

On motion of Mr. Drier, seconded by Mr. Raymond, Resolved that John Donnelly be appointed a constable for the Parish of Peel.

Mr. Dickinson presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Brighton, praying for the passing of a bye-law to prohibit cattle, &c., from running at large in a certain district in Parish.

A motion to receive this and grant its prayer was lost, as no certificate of a public meeting having been called had been furnished.

On motion of Mr. Kilburn, seconded by Mr. Lloyd, Resolved that the Secretary Treasurer be instructed to call upon Geo. L. Raymond, Esq., for a fine of \$20 collected from Peter McQuade, also for \$12, fine imposed upon Michael Maler, and that said fines shall be paid to the Secretary Treasurer on or before eleven o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Auditor presented his report, which having been read, the Council proceeded to elect an Auditor for the current year when, on counting ballots, there appeared for Samuel Watts 12—for Mr. Jacques 3. So Mr. Watts was declared elected.

Previous to the last few items of business, Mr. Clowse asked whether Mr. Watts had, during the year, been in receipt of any payments for County printing. Warden—No! Mr. Clowse—He has published the minutes of Council gratuitously? Mr. Warden—yes! Mr. Clowse—then the least we can do is to give him a vote of thanks—this motion was most favorably received, and we gratefully acknowledge the same; although when any money or payments, however small, are concerned, we have to compete with others, we are none the less thankful for any evidence of our gratuitous services, in which we are allowed to labor alone, being appreciated. (Council adjourned.)

To be continued.

### Dedication.

The basement of the new Methodist Church in this town was formally dedicated on Sunday last. The Rev. Mr. Heustis preached there in the forenoon, but the dedicatory service was performed in the evening by the Rev. William Wilson, the present Pastor of the Church. The room was filled to its comfortable capacity, about 500 persons being present—rather over than under this number. It is well ventilated, and plainly but very neatly finished and furnished, and is a vast improvement upon the old Church; indeed it is not for the all pervading rage for style and finish of the present day, one might venture to think it were quite suitable to meet all the requirements of the Church for some time to come. We make this remark merely parenthetically, being as well disposed as any to those architectural displays which mark the erections of the day, and tend to beautify and adorn the localities in which they stand, as well as to improve and develop the tastes of those who are, from the force of circumstance, led to contemplate them. The services on the occasion under notice were of an interesting and solemn character. The portions of scripture read and the sermon being admirably adapted thereto. An important feature of the service was the singing, led by the choir, which has been largely increased. In the course of some remarks by the Rev. Pastor, relating to the singing, he condemned, in strong terms, the practice of the congregation turning their backs upon the Minister during the singing, in order to face the Choir. We have heard several complaints of this, as an unnecessary interference by the Rev. gentleman, with a usage which prevails, to some extent, in all churches, where the singing is not entirely congregational, and where the Choir is at the end of the building opposite the Minister. While Mr. Wilson does precisely what he thinks to be correct, and while, no doubt, as he urges, every one should sing with the spirit, yet there are those who do not do so and who, if they enjoy the singing better when facing the music than otherwise, should be encouraged in this enjoyment, which might be blessed to their edification. However, it is none of our affair—the request has been made, and it is for the congregation who shall worship within the building to study the wishes of the preacher and the choir, or their own comfort, in a matter which, after all, is of no great formality to those who don't sing—those who do sing say they can not do so, following the Choir, well, if they do not face it; such will have to get their harps hang upon the willows of silence, or sing on their own responsibility.

We congratulate the Methodist Church upon the successful prosecution of their Church building thus far, and hope ere long the upper part of the edifice will be finished, giving a theme for a more extended notice.

On Monday the seats in the above building were rented at auction for one year; nearly all were disposed of, averaging about five dollars per sitting accommodation for six persons.

### Temperance Meeting.

A public Temperance meeting was held by Carleton Division, S. of T., in the Baptist Chapel in this town, on Thursday evening of last week. The house was well filled, by a respectable audience, which listened with marked attention to the effective speeches made by Mr. Sipperell, Rev. Wm. Wilson and Mr. J. R. Parsons. The Chair was occupied by Wm. Lindsay, Esq., M. P., who in opening addressed the meeting. A Choir under the direction of Mr. J. A. M'Nis, delivered the exercises by some excellent music.

### St. Andrews & Canada Railway.

The Directors and Committee of Co-operation, appointed at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company called another extraordinary general meeting of said shareholders, which was held on the 8th inst., at the Co.'s office in London, at which meeting the following resolution was passed:—

"That it has been proved, to the satisfaction of this meeting, that the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that the same be wound up voluntarily, accordingly.

For the resolution 34 members having 1,159 votes. Against " 4 " 105 "

Majority in favor of the resolution 30 members, having 1,054 votes.

In accordance with this resolution, J. C. Handfield and Henry Adon were appointed Liquidators for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Co., and a committee of shareholders and Debenture holders were appointed to act in conjunction with, and in aid of, the Liquidators.

In the report of the Directors and Committee of co-operation they state that from an interview with the Railway Commissioners of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the prospects of this Co.'s line of railway or some parts of it, becoming, ultimately, a portion of the Intercolonial Railway, are fair and reasonable.

They show the liabilities of the company on the 31st of Dec., 1862, due or coming due, about £63,000; that as the first issue of debentures is expected, and there is no balance at the Co.'s bankers, there are no means of meeting that portion of the necessities which is urgent; they recommend additional rolling stock as absolutely necessary for the due development of the traffic, and they further recommend not only a voluntary winding up of the affairs of the company, as an immediate prudential measure but also the formation of a new company to connect this line with St. John and Calais, Mo., such Company to be formed on the basis of absorbing this Company by purchase. The committee state that they have reason to believe that a plan of this sort would meet with favor from the New Brunswick Government.

The above we condense from printed documents; from it we conclude that the line in question has been or is becoming absorbed entirely by those who have long been the real owners of the road, the bond holders—the men who have the chief amount of the money invested in it,—and we therefore conclude, however it may be with a portion of the small shareholders, as toward the public—in point of justice or convenience—the road is in as good or a better position than it has before been. At all events we do not, from what we can learn, think there is any fear of the active operation of the road being interfered with. To stop the trains would be folly now, when the road is evidently paying quite handsomely, and has been for some months, from the large quantity of lumber and other freight gone and daily going over it.

The *Guardian* seems determined to continue a discussion of the *Sentinel* on Victoria election matters. We might make him welcome to the free use of our name in his columns, as he benefits us to his own injury. We would let the matter drop here were it not that the Editor of the *Guardian*, from his intimate connection with Mr. Costigan, speaks of that gentleman's sayings and doings, with his own sanction. While the *Guardian* has been endeavoring to show, in his own way, that the *Sentinel* has uttered perversions of the truth, he has only proved the justice and correctness of our remarks.

The course of the Editor of the *Guardian* throughout the election has been most singular; perhaps singularly consistent.—The first great object of his endeavors was to get Mr. Tibbits out, and to achieve this he tried every means—but Mr. T. saw through the dodge which was simply to make him and Mr. Beveridge the sure instruments of electing a Frenchman, which, it would seem, was the height of the ambition of the *Guardian* and Mr. Costigan, both forgetful of what the English had done for them at the last election, and the understanding then had. But the whole subject matter of dispute between the *Guardian*, Mr. Costigan and ourselves is in this nutshell. We stated that Mr. Costigan, in his speech on nomination day, made some "unfortunate allusions," and the great trouble appears to be that we were not more definite; our object has been gained, for the *Guardian* has itself given proof of our justification.—But to the unfortunate allusions. Mr. Costigan "was pleased to have that opportunity of appearing before them, as a tribunal, to pass upon his conduct, and to testify whether he retained their confidence or not." This was an unfortunate allusion, because Mr. C. may take the result as being a condemnation of his general policy and conduct as a Member.

Then he said that "if they approved of his conduct they would vote for Le Vasseur, who was opposed to the administration as he was and had been, rather than for Beveridge, who, he had heard say, was friendly to the Government." Urging upon his hearers the difficulty a member had when his colleague did not think as he did. These were unfortunate allusions, because the voters have testified, that merely being opposed to the Government was not a sufficient recommendation, and they were not disposed, even for the pleasure of Mr. C., to sacrifice their interests and those of the County to his peculiar views. They apparently being quite satisfied that the administration should be fairly tried by its acts. Unfortunate allusions, indeed, for a young man like Mr. Costigan to ask the body of the electors of Victoria County not only to say "you are satisfied with me," but to return a man who would blindly follow his lead. It is rather a singular fact that Mr. Le Vasseur in his speech made no reference either to Mr. Costigan or the Government.

Another unfortunate allusion, when Mr. Costigan said, "I have heard of a good many things being introduced into this canvas which I shall not notice. One thing I have heard is, that it has been said we must elect Beveridge, because he is a protestant, and must not elect Le Vasseur because he is a Catholic. I feel forced to notice this, because, while I should be the last person in the world to introduce such an idea into a canvas still I must say, and this would be only what you would expect of me, that if the struggle were to come between protestants and Catholics I would have to throw my influence and give my sympathy with the latter." This we again say was a very unfortunate allusion; admitting that Mr. Costigan really did not originate the idea for the occasion, and admitting that some one in their zeal of canvass had said it, we contend it did not justify Mr. C. in using it as he did, before a mixed assembly, when he must have known full well that, with ignorant persons at all events, it would have the same effect as if he had directly advocated the doctrine of making the election a religious test—a doctrine which we are informed he enforced as far as he possibly could throughout the County. Now, surely our readers are convinced that we did not originate the unfortunate allusions.

We believe the *Guardian* is in error as to the number of Catholic votes thrown for Beveridge at Grand Falls, they numbered 20, not 50.

Free, liberal, unprejudiced, Christian Tobique and Perth enters the *Guardian*. "The loyal Orangemen of the lower Parishes who otherwise, without some stimulant of this sort, would have remained comparatively inactive toward Mr. B." says the *Guardian*. Well, let us retract and say that if Mr. Costigan's allusions served to open the eyes of the people of the lower Parishes; to expose the game that was being played, and to lead them to a unity of action, then the allusions were very fortunate for all but the utterers. In conclusion let us advise the *Guardian* that he is trifling with prejudices and opinions and differences which once aroused to their full, must prove disastrous to the best interests, and those desirable blessings, peace and quiet, which have for a length of time existed in Victoria. The press but ill performs its duty which panders to, rather than endeavors to crush out, social and religious differences.

The unusual strains of the "Dead March" accompanying a military funeral was heard here on Wednesday afternoon, when the last mortal remains of the late Jordan Ricketson were conveyed to the tomb; the Rifle company under Lt. Col. Baird, with the Juvenile Volunteer Band, escorting the remains of their brother in arms, to their last resting place, and paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the dead.

Mr. Ricketson was a well known citizen of this town, who for many years has taken a prominent place as a skillful and tasteful mechanic. As a man he had many virtues and traits of disposition which attached him to his numerous friends; was without vices, and had but few failings.

ANOTHER COURSE OF LECTURES.—The Rev. H. J. M'Carthy will give the opening lecture of a course under the auspices of the Rifle Company, in Connell's Hall, on Wednesday evening next, at 7½ o'clock; subject, *Scottish Poets*.—Motherwell.

The above is of course distinct from the College course already being delivered.

It would be well for our merchants and others—those whose hearts are gladdened by the occasional glimpse of one—to be on their guard against counterfeit American silver half dollars; we see they are quite current in St. John, and it would not be strange if they reach Woodstock.

GODLEY'S LADY'S BOOK for February has been received. Its contents are as usual varied and interesting. The plates are numerous and of a very superior degree of merit, while the letter press abounds in matter adapted to every cultivated taste.

Don't forget the Florenceville Supper next Wednesday evening.—see advertisement.

### Colonial News.

FIRE AT ASPWALL.—A disastrous fire occurred at Aspwall, New Brunswick, on the 19th ultimo. The fire raged for twelve hours, destroying one half of the business portion of the town. The loss is estimated at \$300,000. The vessels in the harbour put out into the stream, and the United States frigate *Launceston* narrowly escaped destruction. The steamship office of Commodore Vanderbuilt was in imminent peril, but remained untouched by fire.—*Globe*.

PAPER MILLS BURNED.—We learn with much regret that the Paper Mills of Phillips Bros. by whom a general time, the publishers of this Province, were supplied with paper, were accidentally burned by fire at an early hour this morning. The Mills were situated on the old Loch Lomond Road, about four miles from town; they were the only establishment of the kind at which printing paper was made in the Lower Province. The proprietors were partially insured in the Liverpool and London Office; they assure us that very little time will elapse before they will be again under way, and that in the meantime they can supply their friends and customers as usual.—*Id.*

Mr. Holman has just completed a very fine painting of the late A. K. Snedecum Wetmore, Esq., in his clothing as Deputy Grand Master of Masons in New Brunswick. It is life size, from a Photograph by Bowron & Cox, and is intended for Woodstock Lodge. We very much regret that there is a better specimen of portrait painting to be found in New Brunswick than this.—*Id.*

It has been officially announced that the marriage of the Prince of Wales, taking place early in March, will be a magnificent one. The Princess Alexandra will arrive in her adopted country on board the Queen's own yacht, and will land at Gravesend where she will be met by her royal bridegroom. The Prince and Princess will then make a public entry into London and with their suite will proceed in her Majesty's carriage with military escort through the metropolis to Windsor. It is also announced that soon after the marriage the Prince and Princess will hold an evening reception at St. James Palace where ladies and gentlemen with invitations from the Lord Chamberlain will have an opportunity of meeting the young couple. Several levees and drawing rooms will be held throughout the year, when the Prince of Wales or one of the other of the Royal Princesses will represent Her Majesty.—*Globe*.

A SOUTHERN SOLDIER.—Mr. John Johnston—one of South's celebrated soldiers—arrived in Victoria on Monday afternoon. He was taken prisoner by the Federals, and sentenced to be hung as a spy, but managed to escape from Washington by means of a forged pass and reached St. John last week. In course of conversation he said that Beauregard had been dead and buried for a year. He states that he was taken from his employment in Charleston a year ago last June and mustered among Stuart's Cavalry and was present when they made the raid on Pope's army, stealing his papers &c. He left town on Tuesday morning for Dorchester where he has friends.—*Western Times*.

A ROW AMONG THE LAWYERS IN HALIFAX.—A case like the following, for the particulars of which we are indebted to the *Halifax Reporter*, is of rare occurrence in Colonial Courts:

The gentlemen of the long robe have been in quite a state of commotion during the last few days caused by the arrest and imprisonment of one of their fraternity, Thos. J. Wallace, Esq. The facts of the case appear to be as follows: Mr. Wallace in his capacity of Proctor of the Probate Court of the County of Cumberland, was called upon by the Judge, Wm. Sutherland, Esq., to give an order for citation to a certain case upon which an order for citation was endorsed by the Judge. Mr. Wallace then proceeded to take the paper away with him, and upon being ordered by the Judge to deposit it in the record of the Court, refused to do so. An attachment for contempt of Court was then issued against him, and upon his still persisting in his refusal to give up the paper, he was committed to jail. A writ of *habeas corpus* was granted, on which Mr. Wallace was brought down yesterday morning before Mr. Justice Wilkins. The Hon. J. W. Johnston appeared for the prisoner, and contended that the Judge of the Court of Probate had exceeded his jurisdiction, not having any inherent power summarily to commit for contempt and no such power having been conferred upon him by statute. J. W. Ritchie, Esq., appeared for the Judge. The argument was heard by the Judge, who intimated that he would give his decision at twelve o'clock to day. As this case is of a novel nature, and of considerable importance not only as regards the powers of a Judge of an inferior Court, but also as it affects the liberty of the subject, it naturally excited a good deal of interest, and a large number of the profession accordingly attended to hear his Lordship's decision.

His Honor Judge Wilkins delivered an elaborate opinion in which he reviewed all the facts and the cases cited upon both sides, and finally decided that the Probate Court, being an inferior Court, the Judge had no inherent power summarily to commit for contempt, as he had done in this case, and as the Statute did not confer that power upon him he decreed that the prisoner be discharged.

### American News.

By Telegraph to the "Carleton Sentinel."

BANNOX, Jan. 26.  
 Barnside had interview with President, Stanton and Halleck, on Saturday.

Porter's fleet ascended White River 300 miles, capturing St. Charles, Darat's Bluff and Des Arc, 2 companies, numerous small arms, and 150 prisoners.

Reported Federal gunboat *Ninona* sunk by Port Hudson batteries.

Also reported Stonewall Jackson with 40,000, reinforced *Herald*, reports commander of British steamer *Galatin* has orders to capture Admiral Wilkes and convey him to Bermuda.

Reported British ship *Vesuvius* took million and a half from Mobile for England.

Steamers *Andalucia* and *Ferra* arrived at Nassau from England, probably to run blockade.

Steamers *Douglas*, *Thistle* and *Antonia* sailed for Charleston.

Barnside has resigned, Hooker succeeds him.

Reported Sumner and Franklin relieved of their commands, but successors were not known.

Struggle for Speaker in N. Y. Assembly resulted in election of Ciliotti, Republican.

World's despatch contains report that army of Potomac will be virtually disbanded, greater portion to go West to co-operate in grand campaign there, small portion to remain to protect Washington.

Herold's despatch says Republicans will urge reconstruction of Cabinet with such pertinacity, that it not accomplished by March 4th, Congress will vote want of confidence in present Cabinet.

Tribune's despatch says action of republican caucus will satisfy most energetic supporters, its recommendations will be bold and sweeping.

Times' despatch says essential change of administration policy determined on.

Steamer supposed the Alabama sunk transport steamer *Hatters* off Galveston, one of the vessels accompanying the *Brooklyn*. *Hatters* hailed the steamer receiving the answer "Her Majesty's ship Spitfire," and a broadside; steamer escaped pursuit under cover of night.

Confederate cavalry constantly hovering on Rosecrans' flanks to cut off communication, latter needs extra cavalry force.

Intercepted letter indicates Bragg unpopular and probably be superseded.

Movement on foot in Newbern, asking authority for the formation of 10 local regiments in N. C.; material represented abundant.

Four British vessels bombarded Acapulco for 3 days, silenced the fort, spiked guns, and sailed; inhabitants abandoned the town.

Gold 152.

Times despatch says Gen. Couch succeeds Sumner, and N. P. Smith, Franklin.

Tribune's despatch says upon arrival of Butler at New Orleans, Gen. Banks goes to Texas with sufficient force to restore it to the Union.

New Orleans advises represent Banks had adapted himself to Butler's policy, assessing Confederates to support the poor, despoiling confiscated estates, &c.

Reported steamer *Ovieto* escaped from Mobile, and burnt a Boston brig off Tortugas.

Gunboat *Calhoun* got aground at Berwick Bay, Louisiana, and Commander Buchanan was killed from rifle pits on shore; 5th Vermont regiment cleared the pits.

The Confederate steamer off Galveston may have been the *Ovieto* or *Harriet Lane*.

Reported the British steamer *Autania*, with a cargo of powder, was captured off Mobile.

The new *Merrimack* has been showing herself at the mouth of the James River.

BANNOX, Jan. 28.

Hooker's salutatory general order gives for fighting energy whenever and wherever found in the presence of the enemy.

Reported 75,000 Confederates sent from Rappahannock to N. Carolina, in belief Federal army of Potomac demoralized.

N. Y. Post reports 100 gunboats and transports left Newbern and Hatteras on Saturday for Southern destination; no troops on board, but force at Newbern ready to move at short notice; believed most important result will follow.

Iron-clad *Montauk* and other steamers left Hilton Head on the 24th.

Reported *Ovieto* arrived at Havana with 1700 bales of cotton. Gold 153½.

Gen. Cameron tenders his services to the War Department to lead the brigade of colored Unionists into the heart of the rebellion.

Herold's despatch says 80 army officers are to be discharged for improper language respecting superior in connection with McClellan's removal and Porter's sentence.

Gen. Banks sends an order for a large supply of entrenching tools.

World's despatch reports Gov. Andrew has authorized the negro regiments in Massachusetts.

Senator Salsbury, from Delaware, yesterday visited the rules of the Senate in denouncing the President, and ordered into custody of serg.-at-arms. He drew a pistol; resolution of expulsion introduced to-day.

Southern despatches say, a detachment of Morgan's cavalry dashed into Murfreesboro, capturing 200 prisoners.

The proprietor of Philadelphia *Evening Journal* was arrested last night by order of Government and taken to Washington.

BANNOX, Jan. 29th.

Memphis Bulletin says Gen. Joe Johnston commands whole Western Department of Confederate army, and is marching with immense force to Vicksburg.

Confederates are determined to stake everything to hold Vicksburg and Port Hudson, fortifications at latter place complete.

Latest reports say Gen. McClelland and Commander Porter's squadron reached twenty miles above Vicksburg.

Gen. Grant expected to move twenty seventh.

Hatteras Inlet advises to 23rd mention Gen. Nagler's fleet anchored there, riding out the storm.

Federicksburg despatches to Richmond say everything indicates Federals made their present line permanent base of operations for the winter.

Gen. Franklin's farewell address assures his command that he parts from them unwillingly.

A curious fact has been brought to light by the publication of the annual report of the Comptroller of the State of New York. He says, while giving an account of the monies expended for defensive purposes, that when there was danger of immediate hostilities with Great Britain during the *Trent* difficulty, a large quantity of timber was purchased at a cost of \$75,225,96 for the purpose of blocking New York harbour with a raft.

### THE BATTLE OF MURFREESBORO.

The following graphic account of the desperate fight at Murfreesboro will be read with interest:—

The sun had not yet risen on Wednesday morning when the firing commenced upon the right. The first Missouri battery, Capt. Essex, and the 1st Illinois, Capt. Houghton, shelled the rebels out of a point of woods in front of Sheridan's division, which now slightly advanced. The enemy threw himself upon Sheridan with terrible energy, but was thrice repulsed. Again he advanced with large numbers and greater desperation than before, and Sheridan's men were compelled for a moment to give ground. It was only a moment, however. The brave and noble Still, assisted by other daring officers, soon rallied the retreating troops. The flashing banner of the stars once more advanced, and, although Still purchased the victory with his life, the rebels were repulsed and driven from this quarter of the field.

It was a few minutes after 8 when this occurred, and at the same time the sun broke forth through some cold-looking clouds and flashed a clear, bright light over the field. There had not elapsed even five minutes of the day of the dead Gen. Still, when all attention was directed to the extreme right.

Three divisions of the enemy, McCowan's, Claiborne's and Cheatham's had advanced in massive columns and charged impetuously upon Johnston and Davis. A portion of the infantry in Johnston's division immediately broke, almost, indeed, before they had taken their arms from the stack, and one of the batteries, Edgerton, was taken before it fired the third round.

The gallant and earnest Captain Stannison fought like a hero as he, and brought off all but two of

his guns. Capt. Goodspeed strenuously endeavored after firing several rounds, to save his cannon, but could only succeed in getting away with two of them.

The enemy succeeded in getting the right flank completely hemmed in. A large number of officers of every grade were shot down while standing almost at the muzzles of the rebel muskets.

Brigade after brigade, latter after battery, from Palmer's Negley's and Rosencrans' divisions, were sent into the midst of the thickets to check the progress of the foe and rally the fugitives, but all in vain were either crushed by the flying crowds, broken by the impetuosity of the foe, and put to cover themselves in the best manner that seemed to offer.

The history of the combat in those dark cedar thickets will never be known. No man could see over the whole of his regiment, and no one will ever be able to tell who they were that fought bravely, and they who proved recent to their trust.

Nearly two miles and a half the right wing of our army had been driven, and faintness of heart came over me as the destruction of our whole army seemed to stare us in the face; but the word went forth from Rosencrans. The flower of the left wing and the centre of the right, the right of Davis' division, assailed at the same time as Johnson's, gave way simultaneously, and the route of the remainder seemed to follow, a matter of minutes.

Left Gen. Sheridan the task of repelling the hitherto successful onset of the foe. Never did man labor more faithfully than he to perform his task, and never was a leader seconded by more gallant soldiers.

His division formed a kind of pivot upon which the right wing turned in its flight, and its perilous condition can easily be imagined when the flight of Davis' division left it without any protection from the triumphant enemy who now swarmed upon its front and right flank; but it fought until a fourth of its numbers lay bleeding and dying upon the field, and till both remaining Brigades, commanders, Col. Roberts and Schaeffer, had met with the same fate as Gen. Still; then it gave way and as in almost every instance of the kind, retreat was changed to rout, only less complete than that of the troops of Johnson and Davis.

All these divisions were now hurled back together into the immense cedar thickets which skirt the turnpike, and were hurried over toward the right, and massed rank behind rank in an array of imposing grandeur along the turnpike and facing the woods through which the rebels were advancing. The scene at this time was grand and awful.

Nothing that I ever expect to witness could equal the day of judgment. I stood in the midst and upon the highest point of the somewhat elevated space, between the turnpike and the railroad, and forming the key to our entire position. Let the rebels once obtain possession of it, and this important train of wagons parked along the turnpike, and the Union army was irretrievably ruined.

Such sounds as preceded that gloomy forest of pines and cedars were enough to appal with terror the stoutest hearts. The roar of cannon, the crashing of shot through the trees, the whizzing and whirling of the shells, the rattling of musketry, thirty thousand muskets, all mingled in one prolonged and tremendous volume of sound, as though all the thunders of heaven had been rolled together and each individual burst of celestial artillery had been rendered perpetual. Above it all could be heard the shrill screams of the rebel host as they rushed up to the very muzzles of our cannon, and toward the turnpike. Nearer and nearer came the storm, louder and louder resounded the tumult of the battle. The immense train of wagons parked along the road suddenly seemed instant with struggling life, and every species of army vehicle, propelled by frightened mules and horses, rolled rattling away, pell mell, in an opposite direction, rattled onward.

Everything now depended upon the regiments and batteries, the genius of Rosencrans had massed along the turnpike to receive the enemy which he should emerge from the woods in front of our broken and flying battalions. Suddenly the route became visible, and a crowd of 10,000 fugitives, presenting every possible phase of wild and uncontrollable disorder burst from the cedar thickets, and rushed into the open space between them and the turnpike. Thick and fast the bullets of the enemy fell among them, and scores were shot down; but still the number constantly increased by reason of the fresh crowds which burst every moment from the thickets. It was with the greatest difficulty that some of the regiments which had been ordered to follow up the fugitives, were able to catch up, and if possible, drive back the victorious cohorts of treason, could prevent their ranks from being crushed or broken by the mass of fugitives.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when Hardee was repulsed and immediately dashed off that quarter was over. The rebels had been successful in their flight. What the battle was raging on the right a half dozen or more pieces of artillery belonging to Palmer's division kept up a continual fire upon the rebel lines in the direction of Murfreesboro, in order to prevent an advance from that quarter. The division of the rebel General Winters happened to be just in the rear of these cannon. The position was a most uncomfortable one, and at every discharge of our artillery some of Winters' men bit the dust. Good-od almost to madness by this slaughter of his help-mates, the rebel leader ordered a charge. His men advanced with great impetuosity, but their reckless was of no avail against the few prompt regiments that stood in their way. The desperate assailants withdrew at last. Their loss must have been fearful, as they call it the bloodiest struggle of the day.