Newbern Weekly Progress.

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JOB PRINTING,

Of every description, neatly and promptly executed at this office.

THE NEWS.

The reports in circulation Wednesday that Stuart's rebel cavalry had made a raid into Maryland, at Point of Rocks are not true. The story originated from the fact, that a few rebel guerillas had crossed in search of some booty at Ball's Bluff to Harrison's Island.

There is but little to report from the Army of the Potomac. A reconnoissance in force went out on Tuesday morning, which will probably be heard from in a few days.

It is believed that a considerable portion of Gen. Lee's army has moved from its late position, and gone up the Rappahannock. Its destination, of course, is not known.

The news from the Southwest to-day is interesting.

Gen. Rosecrans has made an important demonstration on Murfreesboro, Tenn. Learning that it was not fortified and that a large force were reduced by Forrest's cavalry, who were making raids in other directions, Gen. Rosecrans moved his army on Friday last towards Murfreesboro. Generals Crittenden and McCook led the troops directly on Murfreesboro, while Gen. Thomas went with his corps to Lavergne, by the Nolinsville road. The rebels kept up a skirmish the entire way, but were gradually pushed back fully eight miles. Gen. Rosecrans now threatens Murfreesboro, and holds a fine position. In the various skirmishes, it is said that we took six hundred and fifty prisoners and three guns. At latest accounts heavy firing was going on near the Nolinsville turnpike, and a general engagement was anticipated. The enemy were drawn up in line of battle on Stone's river, and probably had a battle Friday.

We have later news from the scene of action at Van Buren, Arkansas, detailing the incidents of that brilliant affair. Our army was shelling the enemy, according to Gen. Blunt's official despatch. Among the property captured are four steamers, three of them heavily loaded with supplies, a ferry boat and a large amount of ammunition. Quite a number of the enemy were killed. The rebels burned their arsenal and ferry boat at Fort Smith, to prevent them falling into our hands; also a large quantity of provisions on the opposite bank of the river. A general conflagration was in progress when our forces left.

The rebel army is considerably demoralized. Many deserters came into our lines, who report that two regiments of Missourians stacked arms a few days ago, crossed the river and went home. Another regiment of Missourians left a short time after, taking their arms with them. Two regiments of Texans also stacked arms and started for home. A regiment of cavalry was sent in pursuit; but, instead of arresting, they joined the runaways.

It is rumored that Mr. Lincoln's emancipation proclamation, which is to be issued to day, is not to include a large portion of Virginia, presumed to be loyal, nor the city of New Orleans, in its operations. It is also stated that the President is about to assign Gen. Butler to an important command upon his return from New Orleans.

Portsmouth Items.

Another Prize.—While on a visit to Ocracoke, recently, Dr. L. H. Pease was presented with a large and valuable bass drum, formerly used in the service of the C. S.

Large Accession.—Above 80 disabled soldiers were brought to the General Hospital here, on Wednesday last.

Happy New Year.—The new year was ushered in, on this Island, by the ringing of the church bells and other joyous demonstrations.

The Election.—The Congressional election passed off quietly here, and we understand that some 40 votes were cast, all for Mr. Pigott. *

Editorial Melange.

We acknowledge the kindness of J. B. Smith, John Reed, and Purser Coombs, of the Geo. C. Collins, for late New York papers.

The Geo. C. Collins and the Oriole arrived at this port on Sunday morning, making a very quick passage from New York. Among the passengers was Lieut. Col. Elwell, of the 23d Mass., who has recovered from the injuries inflicted upon him by a horse some months since.

It gives us pleasure to state that the Provost Marshal has put his foot down on the hucksterers and extortioners, who are in the habit of bringing produce here to sell. It affords us greater pleasure from the fact that we commenced an attack upon these parties last spring, and now that the evil is growing greater instead of lesser, the Provost has put a summary stop to these unjust business operations. We are glad for another reason, the soldier who wishes for an extra dish, aside from his rations, has these things placed now within his reach, so that he can obtain them without bankrupting himself. The consumers should remember Capt. Messinger, for thus putting an effectual barrier to extortion.

The Gaston Guards (Co G, 1st Reg. N. C.) have been organized and mustered into the service of the United States. This organization is rapidly increasing in numbers, and improving in drill. Loyal Carolinians are reminded that here is an excellent opportunity to show their loyalty. Every Carolinian enlisted here, gives the old veterans of the North Carolina campaign fresh courage, and opportunity to move on to crush out the hosts of rebellion, while the native troops remain to garrison the posts captured. This is no time for neutrality; the times will not admit of it. Every loyal man should give us his aid in crushing out the rebellion. Good wishes avail nothing, unless put into organized shape under good leaders. Now is the time for a few men of the right kind to come up and enlist. We are to be found either at our recruiting office, directly over the printing office, or at the Company quarters in New street.

Persons unacquainted with money, would do well to be very cautious. We yesterday saw a bill of the Exchange Bank of Hartford, Indiana. It is a perfect copy of the Exchange Bank issues of Hartford, Conn., which is one of the best banks in the country. On this bill the word "Indiana," was in small letters and in an obscure corner. It was intended to circulate on the Connecticut bank, and is, of course, worthless. Examine your money carefully.

CAMP ROGERS, Newbern, Dec 30, 1862.

A meeting of the non-commissioned officers of the 43d Mass. Vol. Militia, was held in the Chapel tent, on Monday evening, the 29th ult., to listen to the report of a committee appointed at an adjourned meeting to consider the expediency of organizing an Association, having for its object the moral, intellectual and physical culture of its members.

Serg't J. H. Kent of Co. A, was appointed chairman, and Serg't G. A. Smart of Co. I, secretary. Sergeants G. A. Smart and Dan'l A. Buckley of Co. I, and Corp. F. O. Barnes of Co. H, were appointed a committee to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the Association. The constitution subsequently submitted by the committee was adopted, and the meeting then proceeded to ballot for permanent officers with the following result: President, Serg't J. H. Kent of Co. A. Vice President, Serg't Smart of Co. I. Secretary, Corp. F. O. Barnes of Co. H. Treasurer, Serg't Major J. A. Gilman. Executive Committee, Corp. Simmons, Co. A, Serg't Dunn, Co. B, Serg't Fessenden, Co. D, Corp. Grace, Co. E, Serg't Simmons, Co. F, Corp. Studley, Corp. Coburn, Co. A, Serg't Buckley, Co. I, Corp. Lovell, Co. K. The thanks of the Association was then voted to the Rev. Mr. Manning for his kindness in tendering the Chapel tent for the use of the Association, after which the meeting adjourned.

Important from the Blackwater.

The Enemy on This Side of the Blackwater in Force—Charge on the Rebel Scouts—Nine Captured—The Prisoners Warmly Clothed with Blanket Overcoats—Their Statements as to the Rebel Force on this Side of the Blackwater—A Surprise Party Surprised—Six Prisoners Taken—Stabbing Affray at Norfolk, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 29, 1862.

The rebels have crossed the Blackwater in force and warm work may be daily expected in the neighborhood of Suffolk. In my last letter I informed you that the enemy already had two pieces of artillery on this side of the Blackwater, between Franklin and Zuni, and that four pieces on the other side protected them.

Since then a large force of infantry, cavalry and artillery crossed near that point, and at the last report were still on this side.

Yesterday afternoon, about three o'clock, Col Gibbs of the 113th New York, commanding a brigade, received orders to occupy the attention of the enemy's scouts for a particular purpose, which, for the present, shall be nameless. The brigade was soon moving rapidly towards Carsville, but had not passed far beyond our advanced pickets before those of the enemy were discovered. Our troops charged and drove them a considerable distance, capturing nine of the rebels. The night being now far advanced, and our soldiers weary with their long and hasty march, the brigade bivouacked some ten or eleven miles from Suffolk, throwing out a strong picket guard. The enemy showed no disposition to make an attack, and the object of the expedition being accomplished, Col. Gibbs returned with his command and prisoners at an early hour this morning.

The captured rebels were warmly and comfortably clothed. Over their dark suit of gray they wore army over coats made of white flannel blankets, the black line extending around the bottom. The coats reached nearly to their ankles. Two or three wore shawls in lieu of the overcoat. They were well shod. Most of them had black slouched hats on their heads.

Those of the prisoners who are communicative agree in saying that the rebel Gen. Pryor is at Carsville, and that his force consists of two brigades of infantry, two regiments of cavalry and nine pieces of artillery. One said that if our column had advanced a little further it would have met with this overwhelming body. A Union soldier who accompanied the expedition here quietly chimed in, "Yes; but we didn't see it."

On the same afternoon another very interesting affair occurred on the Windsor road, at Providence church. At about dusk the enemy's pickets accidentally entered our mounted picket line. The rebels evidently intended to surprise us, but were surprised at our surprising them, and commenced a hasty retreat. Several shots were fired after them, wounding two. One of these escaped. The other and five of the fleeing rebels were overtaken and captured. The prisoners resembled those mentioned above in their dress and appearance.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 30, 1862.

The prisoners have been brought here. A serious stabbing affray occurred at Norfolk at about six o'clock last evening. A man named Miles Taylor was descending the steps of the National Hotel, leading into the street, when he fell, and was lifted up by a man named Williams. Taylor said that he would rather lay on the ground than be picked up by a damned secessionist, when Williams drew a dirk knife and stabbed Taylor in the back, inflicting an ugly wound. Williams was arrested. Taylor is said to be in command of the contrabands at Norfolk, and Williams an old resident of that city. Both parties were in liquor.

Weather cloudy, rainy and windy to-day.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO.

Progress of General Forey—The Head of his Columns Advancing Toward Puebla.

A letter from Vera Cruz, dated December 7, seven days later than our correspondence from Jalapa, published last Saturday, corroborates our correspondent's statements concerning the progress of the French expedition in Mexico. Gen Forey was still at Orizaba, completing his preparations for an early advance on the City of Mexico, so as not to be checked on the way by General Ortega, who is at Puebla at the head of a strong force, or by Juarez, who is fortifying Mexico. The head of General F.'s two columns, under Generals Bertier and Bayaine, had reached San Andrea Chalchicomula and San Augustin del Palma, two military positions commanding the road to Puebla.

The French, it is said, were cordially received by the inhabitants of Matamoras, who, belonging for the most part to the mercantile class, look upon the presence of the French in that city as a security against further persecutions on the part of the Mexican Government, and as a promise that the trade of Matamoras will resume the importance it had under the Spanish Government.

Miramon has declared himself a warm supporter of French intervention, and works in connection with Almonte to secure its success.

HARD HIT, BUT A JUST BLOW.—When Col. Deming, in the course of his brilliant speech at the Union meeting, alluded to the petty insults offered on board the Kinaldo, such as the singing of the "Bonnie Blue Flag," and the occasional display of it, when he related the fact that while this was going on board this second-class craft, Gen. Butler was feeding three thousand John Bulls here in New Orleans, and again, when he stated that the great army which was now in the school of instruction under the United States Flag, might one day cross the St. Lawrence, or land on the coast of Ireland, every person in the vast audience cheered, as if the orator had uttered their common thoughts.—*N. O. Delta.*

There recently died in a right smart village about six miles from Sheffield, a wealthy man, who in his will bequeathed to a nephew of his a goodly number of dollars—several bushels in fact. The nephew has long lived in Alabama, and is now, we believe, an officer in the rebel army. The question is whether his legacy is liable to be confiscated or not. Some considerable anxiety is manifested concerning the matter among the other friends and relatives of the testator. So says the Great Barrington Courier.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WAR GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL.

Notice to the Ladies and Children Intending to Go South.

The following notice was issued from the War Department this day:—

War Department, Judge Advocate's Office, Washington, Dec. 29, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that the applications made by ladies and children to go to their families and friends in the South have, with very few exceptions, been granted, provided the requirements stated on the 24th ultimo, as to wearing apparel, &c., are complied with.

As all the applicants—excepting those advised to the contrary—are permitted to leave, the publication of a list of the names is unnecessary.

Steamboat transportation and subsistence will be provided from the city of Washington to City Point, Virginia, James river, the day of departure, Wednesday, January 7, next; and it is desirable that all applicants reach this city at least one day previous to the day of leaving.

The steamer will stop at Fortress Monroe, and applicants from Norfolk and vicinity will be received on board at that place by complying with the requirements.

The number of applicants are 331 women, 226 children, 10 servants and 6 schoolboys.

L. C. TURNER, Judge Advocate.

From the Army of the Potomac.

Reconnoissance in Force—A Portion of the Rebel Army Moving up the Rappahannock, &c., &c.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, December 31, 1862.

A reconnoisance in force went out yesterday morning, which will probably be heard from in a few days.

It is believed here that a considerable portion of General Lee's army has moved from its late position in our front, and gone up the Rappahannock. Its destination, however, is not known.

It has been ascertained by flag of truce that Captain Swearingen, of the late Brigadier General Jackson's staff, who was reported killed in the battle of the 13th, was only wounded and taken prisoner. He is now doing well at a farmhouse about four miles in the rear of the enemy's front.

Lieut. Eddy, Ordnance Officer of General Whipple's staff is a prisoner at Richmond.—He was unhurt on the battle field.

Last night at about 8 o'clock, the wires ceased to work north of Falmouth Station.—The cause was unknown at ten p. m.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31,—Evening.

A despatch received to-night from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, indicates everything as quiet in that vicinity.

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Dec. 28.

Rebels Along The Lines—Communication Between the Pickets Prohibited—Arrests—Flag of Truce—Gen. Burnside and his Activity, &c.

There is no change to record in matters hereabouts, and little of interest to write about.—Everything seems to be in *statu quo*, and there are no public indications as yet of what the future is to bring forth. The pickets of the two armies occupy the opposite banks of the river, and little is known of what is transpiring in the rebel camps. The troops on this side of the river have not as yet gone into winter quarters, but are making themselves as comfortable as circumstances will permit.

The somewhat too free intercourse between the pickets which has existed since the battle has been prohibited, as it is believed that the enemy through it obtain valuable information. The exchange of newspapers has also been forbidden. A lieutenant, sergeant and private have been placed under arrest for violating the orders in regard to this matter, and it is understood that commissioned officers who may be detected in this offence will be dismissed from the service.

A flag of truce was sent across the river by General Patrick, the efficient Provost Marshal General, yesterday morning to negotiate the exchange of private individuals, and to enable certain parties on the other side to return to their families, who are within our lines. The only person who came over, however, was Mr. Green, one of the proprietors of the cotton mill at Falmouth, which was in operation just before our forces reached this point.

Inspections, drills and reviews are the order of the day, and the army is being brought to as high a state of proficiency as possible, with a view to future operations. All the wounded who can with safety be moved have been sent away where they can receive proper attention, and be made more comfortable than they could be in the field.

General Burnside is unremitting in his attention to his duties, and is doing all in his power to advance the interests of the great army under his command. The present enforced inactivity of this great army cannot be pleasing to so energetic a commander when such great interests are at stake, and doubtless nothing would please him better than to resume active operations.

It is well known that the rebel army has been greatly reduced in numbers since the battle, relying upon the strength of his position and the effect of the recent repulse, General Lee is confident that he can hold Burnside in check and spare many of his troops for more active operations elsewhere.

FIGHTING IN ARKANSAS.

Gen. Blunt Shelling the rebel Camp Opposite Van Buren—Capture of Steamers and Supplies.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 31, 1862.

General Blunt telegraphs to General Curtis, under date of Van Buren, Ark., December 28, as follows:—

My long range guns are now shelling the rebel camp across the river five miles below here. If the enemy does not retreat during the night I shall endeavor to cross my troops over in the morning and offer him battle. Among the property captured are four steamers, three of them heavily loaded with supplies, a ferryboat and a large amount of ammunition. Quite a number of the enemy were killed.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Dec. 31.

Additional particulars of the raid to Van Buren have been received.

Our army was ten miles this side of Van Buren yesterday morning, and would bivouac on the mountain top last night, and expected to reach Prairie Grove again to-day. General Schofield joined them a few miles beyond the foot of the mountains.

The steamers Violet, Rose Douglass, Frederick Notrebe, Erie No. 6 and Van Buren, with their cargoes of grain and provisions for the rebel army, were burned, also a large amount of army stores. The rebels burned their arsenal and ferry boat at Fort Smith, to prevent them falling into our hands; also a large quantity of provisions on the opposite bank of the river. A general conflagration was in progress when our forces left.

Many deserters came into our lines, who report that two regiments of Missourians stacked arms a few days ago, crossed the river, and went home. Another regiment of Missourians left a short time after, taking their arms with them.

Two regiments of Texans also stacked arms and started for home. A regiment of cavalry was sent in pursuit, but, instead of arresting, they joined the runaways. Everything goes to show that the rebel army of the trans Mississippi is completely disorganized.

The Arkansas river is at a boatable stage and the country bordering on the river from a point twenty-five miles below Van Buren to Little Rock is well provided with forage and food to subsist an army.

Our troops are in splendid spirits, having accomplished the most daring and successful raid without the loss of a single life.

Important from Tennessee.

Gen. Rosencrans' Demonstration Against the Rebels at Murfreesboro.

Sharp Skirmish with the Enemy Near Nolinsville.

CAPTURE OF CANNON & PRISONERS.

A General Engagement Supposed to be in Progress at Last Accounts.

Reports From Lavergne.

CAMP NEAR LAVERGNE, Dec. 27.

As soon as it became certain that Morgan's and Forrest's rebel cavalry were engaged in raids north and west, and that Bragg was mainly deprived of cavalry, Gen. Rosencrans determined to make a demonstration against Murfreesboro, in the hope of possessing himself of sufficient country to feed his army while the communication was interrupted.

Information having been received that Murfreesboro had not been fortified, as reported, General Rosencrans, on Christmas day, took the field, and on Friday his whole army was put in motion. Crittenden's and McCook's corps moved on Murfreesboro, and Thomas, on the Nolinsville road, moved rapidly and camped at night at Lavergne. During the whole march the rebels in front kept up skirmishing with our forces; but the movement was not seriously opposed by any main body of the enemy. On the Murfreesboro road we encountered pickets, with Anderson's division, of Hardee's corps. The whole rebel force fell back slowly, and, it is understood, has concentrated for desperate defence at Murfreesboro. Communication was kept up with the force on the Nolinsville road, and I learn that they met with some success, the rebels retiring slowly.

This morning the skirmishing became more serious. We have advanced to within eight miles of Murfreesboro. The enemy resisted with more energy than they did yesterday.—We have captured two pieces of artillery, which were taken from Grant at Shiloh, and which belonged to Dardan's rebel battery.—On reaching Lytle's creek, eight miles from Murfreesboro, we found the rebels strongly posted in front; annd here to-night we rest. I do not think the rebels will be found in the morning, as we hear rumors of their evacuating already.

General Rosencrans has gained his purpose, and now has possession of a portion of country on which forage is richer than was supposed. Whether Rosencrans will attack or Bragg evacuate remains to be seen.

I have no returns of the casualties. We have probably taken six hundred and fifty prisoners. They report Bragg fifty thousand strong, but say there are no fortifications at Murfreesboro. They also say that Bragg will retire before us to the Tennessee river, that he only came to get provisions, and will evacuate Murfreesboro.

Reports from Murfreesboro.

Near Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 40, 1862.

The Fourteenth army corps made a general advance yesterday, and pushed the rebels back seven or eight miles.

Collins' brigade of General McCook's corps had a sharp brush with the enemy just beyond Nolinsville.

Cannonading took place for an hour, the enemy wasting considerable ammunition.—Our troops reserved their fire until, advancing briskly by a dexterous flank movement, the One Hundred and First Ohio captured one gun and a caisson. We lost one killed and three wounded.

A general engagement is imminent.

Our army is sweeping down all the roads towards Murfreesboro.

Heavy artillery firing is now heard on the Nolinsville road, where General McCook is engaging the rebel Hardee.

The weather is damp, and the ground very heavy.

Headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps, One Mile from Murfreesboro'. In the Field, Dec. 29, 1862.

Gen. Rosecrans' army moved on the enemy December 26th, Gen. Thomas' grand division on the right, Gen. McCook's in the centre on the Nolinsville pike, and Gen. Crittenden on the Murfreesboro' pike.

Gen. McCook had a sharp skirmish. The 101st Ohio, of Carlin's brigade, captured one gun and caisson from a Georgia battery. Our loss was two killed and five wounded. The troops behaved splendidly. There was also slight skirmishing on the left.

On the 27th the army pushed on, with sharp skirmishing on the right and left. Crittenden lost two killed, twenty-seven wounded and five prisoners. They killed and wounded some rebels, captured thirty-six Alabama cavalry, and captured the bridges on Steward's creek in gallant style. McCook drove Hardee from Triune, which lies due west from Murfreesboro'. The weather was heavy and the troops fatigued. Generals Negley's and Rosecrans' divisions now moved to the centre, leaving McCook on the right.

On Sunday nothing was done General Rosecrans declining to attack on that day. The army was in motion at daylight on Dec. 29. General Jeff. C. Davis moved upon Murfreesboro in advance on the right, on Bully Jack road, several miles north of Triune. Generals Negley's and Rosseau's divisions, of Thomas's grand division, in the centre, Crittenden's corps on the left, moving down Murfreesboro, and Jefferson Pike's. Wood's and Vancleve's divisions of the latter corps were right and left respectively, while Palmer's division was in reserve.

A battle on Stewart's creek was anticipated, but, excepting a duel between Parson's Sixth United States artillery and a rebel battery, at nine o'clock A. M., to the right of Murfreesboro pike, crossing the creek, there was no engagement. From ten to one o'clock all was quiet, our army crossing Stewart's creek from right to left without opposition.

At one we were within six miles of Murfreesboro, on the direct pike, the army still pushing on in splendid style, McCook, with Davis', Sheridan's and Johnson's divisions on the right; Thomas, with Negley's and Rosseau's divisions in front, and Palmer in reserve on the left. At one o'clock it was marvellous we were not stubbornly resisted at Stewart's creek. At two we were anticipating a battle, with some doubt of a general engagement at Murfreesboro. Now and then there is a cannon shot and a little skirmishing with cavalry outposts.

General Rosecrans says his headquarters will be established near Murfreesboro this evening. He is now at Stewart's creek, ten miles from Murfreesboro, and all but the reserves are far across the creek. The grand battle, if any, will be on Stone's river, at Murfreesboro.

The day is magnificent. An afternoon engagement will be in our favor. There is some skirmishing, and the wind blowing in the faces of the enemy. We have no casualties yet. Should the enemy evacuate Murfreesboro we shall pursue rapidly, anticipating a battle near Shelbyville.

Camp, ten miles from Murfreesboro, Dec. 31.

General Crittenden reports the enemy drawn up in line of battle on the east side of Stone's river, menacing Gen. Rosecrans. He is ordered to form in line of battle, two divisions in front, one in reserve and covering his flanks, and Generals Negly and Rosseau to close up.

General McCook also reports his command on Wilkinson's creek, seven miles from Murfreesboro.

The enemy is in line of battle on Stone's river, from Murfreesboro to Franklin pike. A similar disposition of his forces is ordered as on General Crittenden's line.

It now appears that a great battle will be fought on Stone's river to morrow, in front of Murfreesboro.

News from Gen. Grant's Army.

Colonel Lee Still in Pursuit of Van Dorn Expedition to the Tennessee River, &c.

CAIRO, Dec. 31, 1862.

Information from Corinth to Saturday night states that the garrison at that place were on half rations. Foraging parties, however, were able to supply the deficiency.

Col. Lee, with a large cavalry force, is still in pursuit of Van Dorn.

Trains are running from Corinth to Jackson, and from Jackson to Holly Springs. The road is also repaired from Jackson to a point nine miles north of Trenton. Every station house and all the bridges between Trenton and Moscow, within twelve miles of Columbus, are burned. All the bridge timber along the same route is also destroyed, and much of the track torn up.

A union force, to the number of three thousand, which had left Trenton in the direction of the Tennessee river, on a reconnoisance, had not returned when the information left.

A construction train left Columbus, yesterday. It went as far as Union City, without meeting an obstacle. Two regiments and a battery left to-day to assist in putting the road in order. The rebels have evidently left the road. It will be repaired in a week.

Gallant Action of Federal Cavalry.

A Suffolk letter of the 3d inst., to the *Herald* states that Col. Spear, with three hundred cavalry, was sent to Carville, where, on Tuesday morning, he was attacked by 700 rebels. Col. Spear's men were at breakfast, but at the first signal of danger the 300 men were in saddle, and led by their gallant colonel, dashed out of the camp to meet the foe. The rebel force was not prepared for the fierce charge of the 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, and gave way like a flock of sheep and sought safety in flight. A more complete route of an assailing force has not probably taken place since the commencement of the war. The enemy's force was estimated at some 700 strong, and had attached to it a section of the famous rocket battery. In the tearful onslaught of our forces, the rebels became panic stricken, and had not time to save their effective means of defence, the Rocket pieces, which fell into our hands almost without a struggle, with the horses, ammunition, accoutrements and everything necessary to their service.

An Anecdote of Pope.

One day, as Pope was engaged in translating the "Iliad," he came to a passage which neither he nor his assistant could interpret. A stranger who stood by, in his humble garb, very modestly suggested that, as he had some little acquaintance with Greek, perhaps he could assist them. "Try it, try it!" said Pope, with the air of a boy who is encouraging a monkey to eat red pepper. "There is an error in the print," said the stranger, looking at the text. "Read as if there was no interrogation point at the end of the line, and you have the meaning at once." Pope's assistant improved upon this hint, and rendered the passage without difficulty. Pope was chagrined, he could never endure to be surpassed in anything. Turning to the stranger, he said, in a sarcastic tone, "Will you please tell me what an interrogation is?" "Why, sir," said the stranger, scanning the ill shaped poet, "it is a little crooked, contemptible thing that asks questions?"

Mr. Edward Hassel, a Berlin architect, who was employed for a number of years on the Petersburg and Moscow Railroad, and constructed many of the far-famed ice palaces of St. Petersburg, proposes constructing an ice palace on the river opposite Montreal, next winter, if he can meet with sufficient encouragement from the citizens. The building will be 40 feet high, 114 feet long, and 56 feet deep, and constructed much in the style of the Court House, but with this addition, that it will be surrounded by a colonnade and topped by a dome, all with the exception of the windows and doors to be built of ice. A large skating ring will be annexed to the building. The rooms, which will include a large ball room, ladies' and gentlemen' rooms, halls, &c., will be all heated by stoves, and warranted not to melt! Mr. Hassel says that the climate is peculiarly adapted to the erection of such buildings, and the palace would be built in three or four weeks, at a cost of about $3,500. This sum he proposes to raise in subscriptions of $10, which will entitle the shareholders to have exclusive control of the building.

The residence of a Mr. Forchelmer, in New Orleans, was entered, recently, and a safe containing valuables to the amount of $100,000 was carried away.

J. M. H.
3/19/1915