THE FRESHET.

"A HOMELESS, drifting band are we,
Yet lucky in a high degree,
For when the house was swept away
Before the freshet yesterday,
To find the bottom went the cans,
Along with kettles, spoons, and pans;
But safe above the house and mill,
The 'IVORY SOAP' was floating still!
For, strange to say, 'tis not confined
To cleaning things of every kind,
From coarsest cloth to finest lace,
From painted walls to pimpled face,
But proves indeed the greatest prize,
When rain descends and rivers rise;
So while we have a life to save,
We'll praise the Soap that rides the wave!"

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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One inch one time, $1.00; on week, $1.50; six months, $5 00; twelve months 15.00.
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FORWARD, MARCH!

(Continued from first page.)

the ground be occupied.

Three miles below Resaca, on the Oostanaula, was Lay's Ferry or Tanner's Ferry. Here, during the fight at Resaca, May 14, Sherman had a detachment of men busy all day long laying a pontoon bridge. This was to facilitate the speedy crossing of the river in case of pursuit of Johnston's army.

Such, then, was the situation of affairs as night closed in, May 14. McPherson had gained a decided advantage on the Union right. On the Union center the troops had gained Camp Creek Valley and lost it again.

Early May 15 the battle was renewed. Sherman had closed in on Resaca on the north and west and was investing it closely. All day long again May 15 the cannon echoed among the great mountains about Resaca as if the world was engaged in warfare. McPherson, following up the advantage of the day before, moved forward his whole battle line, till his troops occupied a height commanding the railroad bridge across the Oostanaula.

A little after noon Hooker's men succeeded in driving the Confederates from a portion of their intrenchments. There was desperate fighting here. Hood's corps threw themselves valiantly against the stream of Union soldiers, but vainly.

A constant fire from Confederate rifle pits assailed the soldiers as they strove to enter the intrenchments. They waited till dark, then dug out the earth from the end of the works till they reached the guns. Tying ropes around these they dragged them away by main force under a murderous fire. In this way they captured a four gun battery with its gunners, rushing in the moment they had made the breach.

Yet the Union general was disappointed once more in his hope of capturing Johnston's army. Sherman had sent, besides the cavalry column between Kingston and Calhoun, another in the same direction, of infantry, under Gen. Sweny. They were to get in the Confederate rear if possible.

Johnston, ever watchful, got wind of these movements. After dark May 15 he swiftly and silently crossed the turnpike bridge and the railroad bridge across the Oostanaula, under the very guns of his enemy, and escaped.

His men set the bridges on fire behind them. On the morning of May 16 Sherman entered Resaca. The railroad bridge was burned to a wreck, but the Union troops were in time to save that from the turnpike. The beautiful new bridge of the Western and Atlantic railroad now occupies the site of that which was burned.

The Confederate Gen. A. P. Stewart covered the retreat of Johnston's army as it went southward. Stewart himself was the last man to cross the turnpike bridge. Sherman captured a thousand prisoners and eight guns.

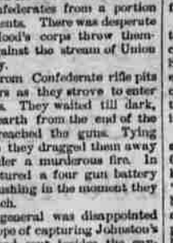
Sherman's loss in killed and wounded during the campaign thus far was over 4,000. At Resaca the dead were buried where they fell. Other soldiers were buried here later on. After the war, when the bones of the Union dead were gathered from all over the south to be reinterred in the national cemeteries, the bodies of 1,790 northern soldiers were taken from the bloody earth of Resaca. Confederate soldiers' bodies, 170 of them, were removed at the same time. There is now a Confederate cemetery at Resaca.

At once on the morning of May 16 Sherman set his army in pursuit of the retreating Confederates. The pontoon bridge at Lay's Ferry, three miles below Resaca, which Sherman had ordered built May 14, was now utilized. McPherson's army crossed the Oostanaula upon it and hastened after Johnston. Thomas crossed by the repaired bridge at Resaca, Schofield by an old bridge higher up the river.

The pursuing army took two directions. Gen. Kenner Garrard's cavalry division and Jeff C. Davis' infantry division hastened in a southwesterly direction towards Rome, Ga. This city is at the junction of the Oostanaula and the Etowah rivers. The rest of the army, with the three commanders, took a general southerly route towards Calhoun, Adairsville, Cassville and Kingston.

A BATTLE THAT DID NOT COME OFF.

Not till May 17 did the pursuing army come up with the Confederates. Then Thomas' column caught the Confederate rear guard, Polk's cavalry, at Adairsville, nine miles due south of Resaca. There was a brief fight, and the Confederates galloped away. During this skirmish Sherman was near the head of Thomas' army, in an open field, trying to get the Confederate position through his glass. Suddenly a shell came singing through the group in the field and fell zip! just behind Sherman and his staff. It burst, but fortunately no one was injured. The Confederates had got the range of the commander-in-chief of the Union army very accurately. The inspecting party dispersed very quickly after that.



GEN. A. P. STEWART, C.S.A.

Sunday, May 19, the pursuing army reached Kingston, fifteen miles southwest of Resaca. Johnston's army had divided. Hood and Polk went from Adairsville to Cassville, Hardee to Kingston.

May 18 Jeff C. Davis took possession of Rome. Here ten heavy Confederate cannon and some large iron mills and shops were captured. Kingston and Cassville are only a few miles apart. May 19 Thomas' column was in the immediate neighborhood of Cassville. McPherson was west of Kingston, half a dozen miles away from Thomas.

Another Sunday battle was nearly fought, but just failed of it. At noon Sherman received word from Thomas that Johnston's army was drawn up in battle line, half way between Kingston and Cassville.

Here at last the battle long looked for seemed imminent. Sherman sent a message to McPherson to hasten forward. Then Sherman joined Thomas. He found his army of the center in solid rank awaiting the boom of cannon shot and musket, and the forward order.

But where were the enemy? Looking out upon the open plain where they should have been, Sherman's eye discovered only the empty fields. Thomas told him that instead of making the attack he had expected, Johnston's army had suddenly wheeled and "fallen back in echelon of division, steadily and in superb order, into Cassville."

GEN. G. M. DODGE.

What did it mean? Not till the war was over, and Sherman and Johnston met as friends and talked over this campaign, did Sherman discover why his antagonist did not fight at Cassville.

Johnston certainly meant to fight, and intended this to be the decisive battle of the campaign. He made all his preparations Saturday evening, May 18. He assigned to each commander his place. He left Hardee's command in the open field to check Thomas, then rode back into Cassville to give final instructions to Polk and Hood.

As he and his staff rode into the little town at nightfall, weary and hungry, they met Gen. Hood, who asked his commander if he had had any supper. Johnston answered "No." Then Hood invited him to eat with him and Gen. Polk. The invitation was accepted. At supper they discussed the impending battle. Hood declared that it would be unwise to fight at Cassville, because his corps would be enfiladed by the Union cannon in the position in which it then was.

Johnston replied that Hood was mistaken. Thereupon Polk joined in the conversation and insisted that Hood was right, that their lines had already been struck at nightfall by the cross fire of the Union artillery. Johnston was profoundly annoyed. Finally he said:

"Gentlemen, I am not going to give battle here unless you all have your hearts in it. You have been beaten before the battle."

The same night he gave orders for retreat across the Etowah river, still on to the southward, "a step," says Johnston, "I have regretted ever since." Hardee's corps, out in the field, opposite Thomas, followed across the Etowah next day, Sunday, May 19. Thus it was that the battle of Cassville was not fought. Through the day of May 18 there had been constant and heavy skirmishing. Johnston resolved to put the Etowah river and the Allatoona mountain range between himself and Sherman. He did not pause till he had reached the vicinity of Dallas and Marietta, Ga., across river and mountain range, near twenty miles away. He burned the bridges across the Etowah after he crossed.

GEN. KENNER GARRARD.

NEW HOPE CHURCH, ETC.

Sherman's next move was on towards the Allatoona mountains. May 23 the march began. First the Etowah river was to be crossed, then the mountain range. Through this the railway to Marietta ran by way of a noted gap, called Allatoona pass. This pass would undoubtedly be heavily defended, so Sherman resolved not to attempt it, but to move to the right and westward, towards Dallas, and march around the mountains.

The Union movement forward, from May 23 to June 4, was a daily battle. Several of the larger engagements were called respectively New Hope Church, Burnt Hickory, Pumpkin Vine Creek and Pickett's Mill. These were all fought in the vicinity of Dallas from May 25 to June 4. Also, June 3 and 4, there was a considerable fight at Ackworth, on the railroad, above Marietta.

The Union army rebuilt the burnt bridges and marched southward over the rough country in the regular order, McPherson on the right and west, Thomas leading the "column of direction" in the center and Schofield with the left on the east. They endeavored to move by parallel routes, a difficult operation.

Sherman believed that Johnston had stopped near Allatoona Pass with his army. This was not the case. The Confederate army was near a Methodist meeting house called New Hope church, which appears on the map.

In marching towards Dallas, therefore, Sherman was marching into the very teeth of his enemy. Johnston's scouts kept him informed of every step of the Union march.

May 25 Thomas was marching directly on towards Dallas, with Hooker's corps—the Twentieth—in the advance. Gen. John W. Geary's division was in the lead of the Twentieth corps.

Pumpkin Vine Creek was a stream flowing into the Etowah. Endeavoring to cross a bridge over this stream, May 25, Geary found a considerable cavalry force drawn up against him. A sharp fight followed and the Confederates were driven off. Geary's division followed. The Confederates took the road due east towards Marietta. Four miles from Pumpkin Vine Creek Geary's men met another Confederate force, this time a heavy one, of infantry. A fight followed, this second one the same day for Geary, and this time it amounted to a sharp battle. The Confederate force was Gen. A. P. Stewart's division. The fight took place at a cross roads close to New Hope church. The battle lasted till after dark. Hooker's other divisions came up while it was in progress. Hooker and Sherman himself were also there.

GEN. GEARY.

Hooker fought obstinately to drive the Confederates and gain the cross roads, but vainly. This battle was the opening of the bloody ten days' fighting, of which the vicinity of the Methodist meeting house was to be the scene. The Union soldiers, in remembrance of this fighting, named the region ever after "Hell Hole."

May 26, the fight at the New Hope cross roads was resumed. Sherman had slept upon the ground "alongside of a log." Once more the Union troops sought to take the Dallas and Allatoona road, and once more without success. The fighting Hood was opposed to Hooker.

McPherson had meantime entered Dallas with his army. Sherman ordered McPherson to come from Dallas and close up on Hooker. He endeavored to do so at once. He left Dallas on the morning of May 28, but was attacked tremendously.

DALLAS.

A heavy battle took place at Dallas between McPherson and the Confederates. McPherson, however, had had time to throw up breastworks, and this saved him. But it was not till June 1 that he was able to leave Dallas and reach the position of the army of the center. Back and forth around New Hope Church the bloody tide of war rolled. Now one side seemed to gain advantage, now the other. Sherman meantime was gradually moving his whole force towards the left. His object in this was to get possession of the roads leading to Marietta and Dallas from Allatoona.

Schofield, the commander of the left, advanced and closed upon Thomas' left. The Union army was only eight miles from the railroad at Ackworth by June 1. Every day Sherman in person visited every part of his lines, from Dallas, on the right, to Schofield's command, on the left and east, twelve miles away. May 30 a strange incident happened when the general was visiting McPherson at Dallas. A group of officers were standing close together, among them Col. Taylor, of Chicago, chief of artillery of the Army of the Tennessee.

As the group of officers stood talking together a Minie ball struck Gen. John A. Logan's arm, cut his sleeve open, grazed the skin and passed on. It hit Col. Taylor squarely in the breast. But Col. Taylor during the campaign had kept a sort of diary of events in a thick little memorandum book, which he carried in his breast pocket. "Taylor's journal" was a joke among the officers, but the little book saved his life at Dallas. The ball struck the book, passed through it and penetrated Taylor's breast to the ribs. But it went no farther. Its force had been spent against the book, though it knocked Taylor down senseless and disabled him for the rest of the campaign.

Burnt Hickory was a village directly south of Kingston, important because roads leading to Dallas, Ackworth and elsewhere passed through it. Burnt Hickory was the scene of various bloody skirmishes. It was of so much importance that as early as May 24 Thomas sent McCook's cavalry and some infantry divisions to take it, and hold the cross roads there till Schofield's army of the left should arrive. They accordingly advanced, skirmishing every step of the way, till they met Schofield, who with Stoneman's cavalry had also fought his way to Burnt Hickory, coming over the Allatoona road.

PICKETT'S MILL.

Howard, commanding the Fourth corps, army of the center, had his share of work during that bloody week about New Hope Church. May 27 he attacked Cleburne's division of Hardee's corps at Pickett's Mill, on one of the numerous roads leading to Burnt Hickory.

Howard's corps fought in columns six deep. Cleburne was aided by Wheeler's cavalry, dismounted. A furious battle followed. Howard's onslaught was met by powerful resistance. At length the Union troops, at nightfall, took refuge in a ravine. At 10 o'clock, in the darkness, the Confederates charged upon them, drove them out of the ravine, and forced them to fall back.

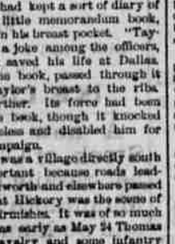
A fight like this charge at Pickett's Mill is unusual. It was fought in pitch darkness, and in a dense wood, upon ground broken by stream, ravine and hill. Only the flash of muskets lit up the scene. A soldier scarcely knew friend from foe.

Once in the beginning of the fight a Union color bearer sprang in front of his comrades and planted his flag. He was instantly riddled by the balls of a Texan regiment opposite. A comrade of the dead man sprang forward and seized the flagstaff. In a moment he too fell dead. A third brave fellow followed and shared the same fate, and yet another. The fifth time a boy in blue advanced to match and bear away the precious flag. He succeeded. Stepping across the bullet riddled bodies of his comrades he moved backward towards his line, and reached it in safety with his regimental colors.

One of the chief regrets in the writing of a war history is that there is not room for the incidents, heroic, pathetic or humorous, that daily occurred. They are the best part of a history.

In the fight at Pickett's Mill Howard lost 1,500 men; the Confederates less than 500.

After fighting at New Hope Church three days Sherman resolved to move his army eastward towards Ackworth and Allatoona Pass. He had Johnston's whole army before him, protected by intrenchments and covering the roads from Dallas to Marietta. Sherman therefore abandoned the fighting directly in his front, except to conceal his movement to the eastward, and bent all his energies to the latter task. His skillful opponent, however, who had detected every move of the Union general, discovered also this one. June 4, he suddenly left his intrenchments around New Hope Church and retreated to fastnesses in Kenesaw, Lost and Pine mountains. Sherman continued moving eastward. Schofield held the left towards Ackworth on the east. Sherman swung his army around Schofield's command as about a pivot, and approached the railroad and Allatoona Pass. Thus, when the move was concluded, Schofield had become the right of the army, Thomas had been withdrawn eastward, and McPherson had taken his place in the center.



GEN. SHERMAN.

By June 6 Ackworth was reached by the Union army, with its advance at Big Shanty, in sight of Kenesaw mountain. Sherman at once established himself at Ackworth, as the same time garrisoning and provisioning Allatoona Pass. The bridge across the Etowah was quickly rebuilt. Altogether there were ten days' fighting about New Hope Church, from May 25 to June 4. The Union loss was 2,400, the Confederate, 3,000.

Gen. Sherman summed up the result of this campaign as follows: "We have, in a month's time, with a force not very superior to his, compelled the enemy to fall back nearly 100 miles, obliging him to abandon four different positions of unusual strength and proportions; have fought him six times; have captured twelve guns, three colors, over 2,000 prisoners, with considerable forage, provisions and means of transportation; have placed at least 15,000 of his men hors de combat, and have destroyed several important founderies, iron works, rolling mills, etc., at Rome and in the Allatoona mountains."

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The Faces He Saw in the Fire.

"Ethel, my love," said the young husband, tenderly, "what a delight to sit here and look as the glowing fire in the grate! The bleak wind whistles drearily outside, but in this retreat all is warmth, peace and comfort. The shades of night have settled down on the earth, and not a star pierces the gloom that overhangs the landscape, but in this cozy room the genial glow from our cheerful fireplace seems to illumine even the darkest corners with the subtile, yet unmistakable radiance of a happy home. The shadows that dance fitfully on the wall are themselves almost luminous. And look at the faces in the fire! Can you not see them, Ethel? Lovely, beautiful faces, with the hue of—why, what is the matter, my darling?"

"G-Gerald, don't touch me, you—you deceitful man!" she sobbed. "Y-you nev-never loved me! Whose fa-faces are they you see"——

"The faces of my sainted grandfather and grandmother, Ethel, so help me Deuteronomy!" exclaimed the young husband in an agony of propitiation. "I wouldn't see a face in that fire that would wake the green eyed demon of—er—that you could possibly object to, my precious, for a thousand worlds! There, there, Ethel!"

But let us retire. There are some scenes too sacred for the cold, curious gaze of an unfeeling world.—Chicago Tribune.

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The following advertisements are clipped from a recent issue of one of the London dailies:

Wanted, an able bodied man at country rectory, willing to make himself generally useful; must have a thorough knowledge of chickens, pigs, and understand milking; must be able to drive horses and groom them; ring the church bells, dig graves, be cheerful mourner, and not object to carry coffin; where parlor maid is kept.

An M. P. requires a hard working and intelligent young man, residing with his friends within two miles of the Marble Arch, as secretary; must write short hand fluently. Salary, £5 to £7 per month. State age, antecedents, quakbelions and views upon the political and industrial situation to M. P., &c.

A pious young man desires to be received into a respectable family, where the excellence of his example and superior morality might be considered as an equivalent for board and lodgings.

Adoption—Youth, 19, highly respectable family, gentlemanly appearance, is willing to be adopted; reasons and particulars on application.—Boston Transcript.

Only a Newspaper Phrase.

Husband—What does the paper say about the big fire of last night?

Wife (reading the morning paper)—It says the boiler burst, and then the scene that followed baffled description.

H.—Is that all?

W.—No, two columns of description follow that.—Yankee Blade.

A Proposition.

Jack the Ferret—Say, pard, don't yer think it would be more kinder 'propriate like if wose swapped purps?—Judge.

Worked Like a Charm.

Bradfield's Female Regulator worked like a charm; improvement been wonderful; cannot express my gratitude. Wish every lady afflicted monthly would try it. I know it would cure them.

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Frederick W. Vanderbilt is more interested in collecting rare books and manuscripts and in assisting in the work of the Young Men's Christian association than in anything else.

Pierre Lorillard is not so much taken up with his big business as with open air sports and a love of antiquities of all kinds and from anywhere. He has paid out a good deal for the latter.

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PROVISIONS.

Butter—20 to 25c.
Eggs—10c.
Poultry—$2 50; chickens, $1 50 to 2 25.
Bacon—Sides, 10c.
Hams—Country, 12 to 13½c; sugar cured, 13 to 15c.
Shoulders—9c.
Jowls—6c.
Lard—Refined, 10c; extra choice leaf, 11c.
Cheese—11 to 20c.
Flour—Patent, $5 75; standard, $5 25.
Meal—70c per bushel.
Dried Beef—By piece, 15c; chipped, 20c.

GROCERIES.

Sugars—Granulated, 10c; N. O., 9c; dark brown, 9c.
Teas—Black, 60c to $1 00; Green, 50c to $100.
Coffees—Green Rio, 25 to 30c; Golden Rio, 30c; O. G. Java, 30 to 35c; roasted, 35 to 38c; ground, 30 to 35c.
Baking Powders—35 to 50.
Molasses—N. O., 60 to 75c; heavy, 40 to 50c.

CANNED GOODS.

Tomatoes—2lb cans, $1 00 per doz; 3lb cans, $1 35 per doz.
Corn—2lb cans, $1 00 to 1 50 per doz.
Oysters—1lb cans, $1 00 to 1 20; 2lb cans, $1 65 to 1 90.
Peas—2lb cans, $1 50 to 2 00; French, $3 00 per doz.
Beans—String, 2lb cans, $1 per doz; string less, $1 75 per doz; gold wax, 2lb cans, $3 00 per doz.
Blackberries—2lb cans, $1 25 per doz.
Strawberries—2lb cans, $2 00 to 3 00 per doz
Raspberries (B)—2lb cans, $1 75 per doz.
Sardines—American, 75c per doz; French, 10½ to 20c per can; smoked, 35c per can

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS.

Apples—$1 50 to 2 00 per bu; dried, 6 to 8c per pound; evaporated, 15½c per pound.
Oranges—25 to 50c per doz.
Potatoes—Irish, 50c for choice sound goods; sweet, 75c for choice sound goods.
Onions—$1 25 per bu.
Cabbage—
Turnips—
Beans—White navy, 40c per gal.
Peas—Split, 40c per gal; green English, 40c per gal; black eyed, 40c per gal

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coal Oil—20c per gal.
Starch—5 to 10c per pound.
Soap—$2 50 to 3 00 per box.
Nails—$2 75.
Clover Seed—

LOUISVILLE MARKET

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FLOUR—Round lots sell as follows: Choice patents, $5 50@5 75; plain patents, $5.25@5.50, choice; $5.00@5 25; plain fancy, $5.00; No. 1, $4.25@4.50; extra family, $3.75@4.00; buckwheat, $6.25@6.50 for Eastern; $5.50@5.75 for Western.
CORNMEAL—Bolted, $3 ⅌ 100 lb; kiln-dried $3.00.
MILL FEED—We quote on arrival; Bran, $12.00 shorts, $13.50; shipstuffs, $14.

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WHEAT—We quote No. 2 wheat to arrive; 68 for red.
CORN—No. 2 mixed, to arrive, 36@4; white, 38; ear corn, 40 40c.
OATS—No. 2 new oats, 30@c.
RYE—No. 2 rye, 51
HAY—Fancy timothy, $13.00@14 choice, $12.50 low grades, $8@10
STRAW—$6 00@7 00.

PROVISIONS.

BACON—Clear ribsides, 7c, clear sides, 7½c; shoulders, 8c.
BULK MEATS—Clear jib sides, 6½c; SUGAR-CURED MEATS—Hams, 10½@ 11½ for large to small average; shoulders 7½c; breakfast bacon 10.
LARD—Choice leaf, 8½; in kegs and buckets, 10c.

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MOLASSES—Corn syrup, 24c; sugar syrup, 32@ 35c. New Orleans molasses, good, 35@40c.
RICE—5@6½c for good to prime.
SUGAR—Granulated, 9; confectioners' A, 8½c; C. 8c; powdered, 9½c; cut-loaf, 10c New Orleans sugars, 7½c.
CANDLES—Star, Nos. 4 to 8, 8½@10c ⅌ lb.
STARCH—5½c ⅌ lb.
SOAP—German, $1.80 ⅌ box of 60 lbs for common, $2.50 for best; Ivory, $4@6.75 for 75-lb boxes.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER—Choice country, 12@15c ⅌ lb; low grades, 7@12c; dairy, 25c; Elgin creamery, 32c; oleomargarine, 15@17c.
CHEESE—Fancy full cream cheddar, 13½@ 15c; twins, 13c; Young Americas, 12c prime Ohio factory, 11@12½c; skim cheese, 7@8c.
POULTRY—Hens, $2 25 ⅌ dozen; ducks, live, $2.50@4 ⅌ dozen; young spring chickens, $3.00 ⅌ dozen.
EGGS—We quote at 10c ⅌ dozen.
TALLOW—4c ⅌ lb.
BEESWAX—30c ⅌ lb.
BROOM-CORN—2@3c for common to good.
GINSENG—Choice large, $2 50.
APPLES—$2.50@2.60 per barrel.
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but persons, who may wish to put their sons, or wards under the entire care of the faculty may place them with Prof. H. G. Fleming who will exercise a fatherly oversight over them.

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