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Clarksville Chronicle.

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NEBLETT & GRANT,
Publishers and Proprietors.

TERMS: \$2 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.	
FOR ONE SQUARE OF TWELVE LINES OR LESS.	
One insertion	\$1 00
Two insertions	1 50
Three insertions	2 00
Per month	2 50
Two months	\$4 50
Three months	5 00
Six months	9 00
Twelve months	15 00

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J. P. WILLIAMS,



Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
CORNER OF FRONT & MAIN STS.
Clarksville, Tennessee.

Prompt attention paid to the Storage and Sale of Tobacco and all kinds of produce.
Nov. 27, '60-ly

G. A. Ligon & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Confectionaries, Cigars, &c., &c.
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

ALL orders from a distance (accompanied with the cash) will be met promptly and upon very reasonable terms.
Nov. 27, '60-ly

DR. J. M. PIRTLE.

CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.

OFFICE and residence, corner Main and Fourth Streets, opposite Chamberlain's Presbyterian Church.
February 1, 1861-ly.

B. A. ROGERS,

Attorney at Law,
Office on Franklin Street,
Clarksville, Tennessee.

Will attend promptly to the collection of all claims entrusted to his care.
Feb. 17, 1860-ly

CRUSMAN & MITCHELL,

(Successors to)
CRUSMAN & JOHNSON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,
And Commission Merchants,
Franklin Street, Clarksville, Tennessee.

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Tobacco Factor, and General
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The most particular and careful attention will be given to the sale of all descriptions of Western Produce, to filling orders and forwarding merchandise.

All property consigned to me will be covered by my open policy of insurance, unless specified otherwise in the bill of lading accompanying it.
Nov. 9, '60-ly

T. D. LEONARD,

REAL ESTATE AGENT
And
AUCTIONEER!

Office, head of the Square,
CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
June 1, 1861-ly

DR. W. M. FINLEY,

Office over Simpson & Price's,
FRANKLIN STREET,
Residence Corner of Madison and 3d Streets.
March 22, 1861-3mo.

JEWELRY!

DIAMONDS,
SILVER WARE,
PLATED WARE,
FANCY GOODS,
CLOCKS.

Fine Table Cutlery, &c.

HAVING recently returned from the Eastern cities with a full and well selected stock, purchased on first hands, thereby saving the Jobbers' profit, we are enabled to offer our Goods at

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
At New-York Prices!

Our PLATED WARE we sell at Manufacturers' Low Prices.

Jobbing promptly attended to.
Call at the sign of the Big Watch, Public Square
G. R. COOKE.
Clarksville, Tenn., Oct. 19, 1860-ly

TO FARMERS.

BUSHELS IRISH POTATOES
AND
BUSHELS ONIONS

WANTED,
For which I will pay the highest market price in cash.
G. A. ROTH.
Sept. 27, 1861-3 mos.

DENTAL NOTICE.

To my friends and the public generally I would most respectfully say that my connection with the Railroad Investigating Committee will no longer interfere with my professional engagements, and that I can be found, at all hours, either night or day, at my office, south side of Franklin street, opposite the Masonic Hall. A continuation of your patronage respectfully solicited.
H. M. ACREY, Dentist.

The two Louisville Conferences.

Mr. Editor:—Contrary to custom, there have been held, recently, two Louisville Conferences, instead of one. The one in Louisville was the most remarkable and extraordinary, in my judgment, ever held since John Wesley launched the Methodist ship.

Early in the fall, when Lincoln's lines began to extend South of Louisville, it became apparent that a large majority of the preachers could not reach the Conference without danger of arrest, or being forced to take an oath to support Lincoln's Administration.

Under these circumstances, quite a number of them who happened to meet in Russellville, very respectfully memorialized Bishop Cavanaugh and the brethren who might meet him in Louisville to grant us an adjourned session near Russellville. The brethren who did this had no doubt of success if they could reach the ears of those in the city, and to be sure, several communications were sent, some of which, at least, went safely. We, in our memorial, claimed the right or privilege of attending to the business in the South end of the State, electing our proportion of the delegates to the General Conference, and, in a word, of doing all they could not understandingly do without representation. We claimed that our demands were reasonable, and right, and they were urgently presented. The Conference at Louisville took our memorial under serious consideration; appointed a committee of seven, who, after deliberation satisfactory to themselves reported adversely, upon the ground that our demand was unsustained by either precedent or law. What a pity that those sage brethren did not live when Bishop Soule and others adjourned a Conference from New London to the country because the British fleet stood near in a threatening attitude. Was it ignorance in this committee, that they reported "without precedent or law" and ignorance in those who sustained the report, or was it a deliberate violation of the Golden Rule?—"do unto others as you would have them do unto you." Suffice it to say, our reasonable demand was denied us in every particular, and the little brotherhood proceeded to do, or do at, all the business of the whole Conference. The number there was about forty, twelve or fifteen of these, with brother Redford at their head, strongly urged our claims, but the overwhelming majority of about twenty-five, many of whom are rank Lincolnites, had determined to use their brief authority to rule or ruin for one.

In association with their Black Republican brother, Blakey, they made a terrible onslaught upon the writer. Blakey did not intend to prosecute complaints against me, but hoped by giving me notice to that effect, he would induce me to pass the lines of the Federal army, and then he would have had me placed where I might be willing to liquidate his fraudulent demands. In proof of this, he went there without his charges, and when he found that his prey was absent, and a majority of the little Conference the national enemies of the rebel Taylor, he wrote his charges under the eye of the Bishop, and added one on, of which I never heard, and the most offensive of the series, (bro. Crenshaw is my informant) and had them investigated. As to what was said or done, I neither know nor care. But during the investigation, I am told, there was exhibited a fine illustration of the Devil reproving sin. Bro. G. Gardner, who bought a fine horse of me some eight or nine years ago, and has never paid for him, made a strong speech against me for not complying with my Blakey contract. I hope his sense of justice will prompt him to pay me for that horse. Come, brother Gardner, don't let the righteous institutions of your Black Republican brother Blakey be lost on you. But you never intend to pay me, you know, in view of your wife and children, I will never force you to do it. I once thought you honorable, but no honorable man will act the part you have done in this affair.

What they did in my case, I have not yet learned; but if such a clique were to endorse me, I should have very little confidence in myself. I will state here, Mr. Editor, that I joined the church in my fourteenth year, am now near forty-six, and Geo. D. Blakey has the honor of uttering the first complaint against me. You remember the Card I addressed him, some time since, through the Chronicle. That explains it all.

Necessity is said to know no law, but necessity is itself law, and under that law we met near Russellville, with the venerable Bishop Soule as our counsellor and guide, and did such business as we felt it to be our duty to do, under the circumstances. Among the items was a solemn protest, which we will present to the General Conference, against much of their proceedings at Louisville. They appointed three of their number Chaplains in Lincoln's army, whose avowed object is to subjugate the South, and by consequence destroy the

Methodist Church, South, for our existence as a Church is inseparably connected with the Southern Confederacy. They superannuated several of our most esteemed brethren without any authority whatever; removed from the Louisville District N. H. Lee, one of our most prominent brethren, and placed him on the Supernumerary list, gave him a relation he never thought of, and as the Queen said of Solomon, "the half has not been told."

We took the liberty of changing some of their appointments, and exercised the right of electing one delegate to the General Conference—the number to which we were entitled—a majority of the whole delegation, and I will say in this connection, that my brethren, after I read Blakey's charges, and made my defense, fully endorsed me by electing me a delegate to the General Conference, and the whole Conference would have done the same, if all had been together, as they have done before.

Thus, Mr. Editor, I have given a brief outline of the two Conferences. I do not think a season, to any extent, at all likely. Kentucky will soon be all right, and perhaps some of the preachers who endorse Lincoln's Administration will cross the river, for which we earnestly hope and pray; but the great body of them will be true to the Southern Church.

Yours respectfully,
J. M. TAYLOR.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN., Oct. 30, 1861.

Army Correspondence.

CAMP GREENSBRIER BRIDGE,
NEAR HUNTSVILLE, VA.,
Oct. 26, 1861.

DEAR CHRONICLE:—The dullness of our camp has been dispelled by the arrival of Gen. Anderson's Brigade, and depressed spirits are considerably revived, to meet friends direct from the Kanawha, and to hear them recount their "deeds of valor" and Napoleonic marches. Our camp is rife with rumors, and our spirits have been first raised to rejoicing, by the report that we will shortly leave for Kentucky, and then as completely chilled as the Northern digits of a frozen frog, by the rumor of ten days rations and another visit to Cheat Mountain. But I give the latter no credit whatever, and indeed think it would be suicidal policy to make another advance upon "Cheat" at this late day in the campaign, and with troops who have once been left ingloriously from it, and who do not feel inclined to undergo again the hardships of an advance which augers no better success or glory. But the former rumor, to my mind, embodies more good sense, and I know is more charming to the burning ardor of a Tennessee Volunteer. Yes, we wish to return to Kentucky, and contest the "dark and bloody ground" with foemen worthy of our steel, who render service to Satan by obedience to a despot who scruples not to debase the holy rites of freedom, at whose shrine we worship, and in whose name we will conquer!

Inactivity is morally destructive to the volunteer spirit which desires and prefers to meet the foe upon the unengaged field and die "neath the flag of Liberty, to pining away and dying with fever in a crowded hospital or lonely tent. And where it is practical, let volunteers fight nearest their own homes, where the presence of all they hold dear will imbue them with a spirit rendering them "thrice armed" and invincible.

Our boys from the Kanawha tell us of hardships and privations they endured, equalling in severity those of the Cheat Mountain expedition. A goodly number entirely without tents, and with half rations of hard bread, and beef without salt. They lay for a week in sight and hearing of the enemy, each fortified, and kept up a constant fight between pickets as a sort of amusement; when, without notice, the enemy decamped one night and got up next morning about twenty miles from our forces. Gen. Lee concluded not to follow, as they had so much the start, and sent our Brigade back here, which we take as an indication of our removal out of these mountains.

Preparations have been making for the last few days to pay us off, or rather to pay us a month's dues, which is about as much trouble to get as it is worth.

We had a slight sprinkle of snow here on the night of the 23d, and a colder night on the 24th—reminding us forcibly of what old winter has in store for the soldier in this vicinity.

The 14th is about as usual, and I have nothing special to say of it.

Yours in health,
CRUM.

The Charleston Courier says that, one day last week, many beautiful damsels of that city appeared in "war homespun," and trusts that the example will be followed.

A Good Move.—The New Orleans Picayune, of the 27th ult., says the ladies of that city have organized an association, the purpose of which is to provide winter clothing for the children of the volunteer soldiers engaged in the defense of our homes and our rights.

WAR NEWS.

Interesting from Northern Sources.

THE FEDERALS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA—THE FEDERALS ADMIT ROSENCRANS TO HAVE BEEN COMPLETELY OUTGENERALLED BY FLOYD.

The Cincinnati Times, a strong Republican paper, publishes the following letter from the Federal camp in Western Virginia, with the following expressive head: FROM THE KANAWHA VALLEY.

Bad Condition of the Army—The Late Retrograde Movement—Awful Condition of the Sick—A Sickening Picture Indited.

CAMP BENDLER, Oct. 8, 1861.

In my last you were informed of an expected battle between our forces, under command of Gen. Rosencrans, and those of the rebels, under Gen. Lee. Rosencrans marched with his forces, some 7,000 strong, toward Camp Lookout, where his advance guard drove in the enemy's pickets. He afterwards followed up as far as Sewell's Mountain, a few miles from where Gen. Lee and his entire force—18,000 men—strongly entrenched and fortified. But the armies could see each other plainly from their camping grounds. They both stood menacing each other for several days, when, finally, Gen. Rosencrans came to the serious conclusion that he must fall back on Camp Lookout or Gauley. Therefore, the first Brigade, Gen. Bouham's, which consisted only of the tenth regiment, Major Burke commanding, were ordered back; the twelfth being at Camp Lookout and the thirteenth at Gauley. The boys of the tenth were terribly mortified when ordered back; I never in my life saw men more eager or anxious for a fight than they were.

This fight will not be easily forgotten by them; indeed, it was one of the most foolish movements Gen. Rosencrans ever made since his advent into Western Virginia, and, if I mistake not, it was all caused by the inactivity and blundering of Gen. Cox and a few others of the same ilk. They represented things in a manner which led Gen. Rosencrans to believe that a victory would be easily achieved. When our army came within ten miles of Camp Sewell, the road was almost impassable, so much so that some of the wagons and ambulances were broken to atoms. To a cosmopolitan journalist, the menacing attitude of both armies would, indeed, be a glorious sight. There stood the Southern troops on Little Sewell, giant-like in form, while our troops stood looking on with amazement, full of chagrin and disappointment.

It was, indeed, one of the most foolish, as well as one of the most flattened-out, expeditions that could possibly happen an army, and it is no wonder that the men felt miserable. And I am surprised that Gen. Rosencrans did not see into it before he started. Had he looked matters straight in the face, as a General should, he would have saved the Government an enormous expense, the hospital from hundreds of soldiers, and soldiers from ill-humor. The fact of the matter is, Carnifax Ferry, about which so much has been said and written, turns out, more to our cost, a great blunder and a sad mistake; and, instead of heaping opprobrious epithets on Floyd, calling him coward, he is in the end turned out to be Rosencrans' superior as an officer and General. He out-maneuvered him in every way and in his own mind of the word. We now find him one of the most formidable opponents our pantientary at Columbus, together with his whole brigade. Thousands of men and millions of dollars have yet to be expended before the Government gains the advantage Gen. Rosencrans gained, but lost at Carnifax Ferry.

Captain Hudson, of Company C, 10th Regiment, and forty men, were detailed by Major Burke to reconnoitre the position and strength of the enemy at Sewell Mountain on the 4th. They took a detour of twelve miles, and came in the rear of Gen. Wise's position, where he found a series of formidable earthworks, and a line of camps extending a distance of about five miles. He crept through the underbrush to within the distance of about fifty yards of their camp ground. He stayed there until dusk, when, according to orders, he made the best of his way back to headquarters, where he reported what transpired afterwards to be of the greatest consequence to our army. Too much credit cannot be given to Captain Hudson for his discretion and valor in this instance, as well as on many former occasions.

The condition of the soldiers of this division is appalling. There must be at least 1,500 men in the different hospitals, and in some of the hospitals they are shamefully neglected. At Cross Lanes there were 211 men in the hospital, and for two days prior to my arrival there, the men had not one particle of sugar, and had to lay, during that terrible food, in a miserable camp of straw, with nothing but a miserable canvas tent to screen them from the rains, and, in many instances, I found as many as ten and fifteen sick men in one of these miserable excursions. This news will surprise many, yet it is true. Where does the blame lie? At whose door will it be laid, or how will it be remedied?

The surgeons say it is not their fault; then who is to blame? While at Gauley Bridge, Surgeon Menzies took me to visit the hospital at that place, and I must here confess that I never felt so much shocked in all my life, for there were men in the last agonies, suffering from cold and exposure. They had no blankets when I arrived there, but Dr. Menzies rode back immediately to the Quartermaster, and it was with great difficulty he could obtain one hundred single blankets, to protect from the inclemency of the weather, two hundred men. Then the floors, beds and clothing of the men in these hospitals and tents present a most terrible and disgusting sight, from the vermin, which can be seen crawling and creeping along the whole place. Not a nook or corner can escape the vermin.

It is indeed lamentable that our Government would so far forget the obligation it owes the brave men who flew voluntarily to arms when their rights were invaded, its dignity and peace threatened by a conspiracy which the civilized world now looks upon as almost triumphant. In connection with this, I must state that the stragglers are not at all to blame in this matter, as they have no facilities whatever by which they can alleviate the condition of the sick and wounded. Dr. Menzies is, indeed, indefatigable in his labors to help and ameliorate the condition of the army, so is Dr. Muscroft, of the 10th. Nothing is left undone by these men. Dr. Shumard, Brigade Surgeon of the First Brigade, has been unceasing in his efforts to do everything in his power toward helping and rendering assistance to the sick and wounded.

The only Brigade in the whole division whose wants are properly attended to is the 1st, Gen. Benham's. Himself and staff, Capt. Strange, Atkinson and Hawkins, are entering in their efforts. Major Burke, of the 10th, to his credit be it said, has the most healthy regiment, except the 5th Ohio, that I have seen during my sojourn in Western Virginia.

The day previous to our fall back on Mountain Cave towards Gauley, the 10th struck tents at 9 P. M., and 7 1/2 the whole baggage and tents of the "Bloody Tenth" were on the move. At 3 P. M., the same night, Gen. Benham received order to halt. Consequently, the men of the 10th had to remain all that night with nothing but the canopy of heaven to screen them, and had to march twenty-two miles without food, as to all their rations were sent long before them on the wagons. With such treatment, it is impossible for men to feel healthy or comfortable.

GOOD GUNS AND GOOD MARKSMEN.—A gentleman yesterday picked up at random one of the new guns just finished at the C. S. Armory, and loading it, fired twice at an object some five hundred yards distant. The shot struck, one of them an inch or so below, and the other a few inches above the line of the mark, which was nearly even with the surface of the water. A second gentleman fired one shot which struck immediately by the side of the object. Both fired without rest. Either of the three shots would have played havoc with a file of soldiers. This was certainly capital shooting, and indicates not only a good gun, but excellent marksmen. A regiment of such men, armed with such guns, would be a formidable foe for a large army to encounter. One of the gentlemen remarked that these guns would do considerable execution at the distance of a mile. So, look out, Bull Runners.—Rich. Dispatch.

More than one million of dollars will be secured to the South in Arkansas by the enforcement of the Sequestration Act.

The contributions received from Mississippi, in aid of the volunteers from that State, are estimated as amounting to \$230,000 up to the 12th inst.

Land of King Cotton.

By JO. ACQUITTINE BRUNSON.

Oh! Britain! the land of King Cotton,
The home of the brave and the free;
A nation by Freedom begotten,
The terror of despots to be:
Wherever thy banner is streaming,
Rise tyranny quails at thy feet,
And Liberty's sunlight is beaming
In terror and majesty sweet.

CHORUS—Three cheers for our army so true:
Three cheers for the Johnsons, Hardee,
Benton and our Davis forever,
Jeff Thompson, McCulloch and Lee.

When Liberty sounds her war rattle,
Demanding her right and her due,
The first land that rallies to battle
Is Dixie the shrine of the true:
Thick as leaves of the forest in summer,
Her brave sons will rise on each side,
And then strike! until each vanguard
Lies dead on the soil he would stain.

CHORUS—Three cheers for our army, &c.

May the names of the dead that we cherish
Fill memory's cup to the brim;
May the laurels they've won never perish,
Nor "the star of their glory grow dim";
May the States of the South never sever,
But champions of freedom ever be,
May they flourish Confederate forever,
The boast of the brave and the free.

CHORUS—Three cheers for our army, &c.

WON'T STAND A CHARGE!—Dr. Parker, of Chattanooga, Tenn., who was in the Leesburg fight, writes to that place an interesting description of it, from which we extract the following:

Some of our men are of the impression that we will have another engagement in a few days. I cannot think that they will again attack us, or give us a chance to make a charge on them; it is impossible for them to stand a charge, and whenever such command is given they take to their heels. Not one of our men that I have seen was shot in the back; more than one-half of the enemy's men were thus shot. The enemy say that they will never encounter a force that will fight more desperately, as they were hemmed in by the river and could not retreat—that they would have run sooner, but had no place to run to. I forgot to say that we took all their artillery and most of their guns, which consisted of Enfield and Belgium rifles, muskets, &c.

THE TENNESSEE SENATORS.—The Enquirer pays an appropriate tribute to the C. S. Senators elect from Tennessee, Langdon C. Haynes and Gustavus A. Henry. They are gentlemen of unimpeachable patriotism. Their election, like that of North Carolina, evinces the popular disposition to disregard former party identifications, and to bring new men into the field. Mr. Henry is of the blood of our great orator of the first revolution, and was formerly Whig. Mr. Haynes has been conspicuous as a Democratic leader.—(Richmond Whig.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Since the encounter at Bull's Bluff, the rebels have been emboldened and are again reported to be at Fairfax C. H., in full force. The object of the Government is of course to be in a position to protect their army towards Leesburg. It has been difficultly experienced in consequence of the closing of the Potomac, in getting freight from Baltimore.

A wagon express has been organized, and even hay is now brought forward on wheels. A large number of transports, heavily laden, have arrived at Baltimore, and their cargoes are being transferred to the railroad as rapidly as possible. Several prominent Congressmen are here consulting with the Cabinet with reference to the war. Among the rest is Senator Harris. They urge the most active and energetic prosecution of military operations.

We have not been able to learn as yet the names of our brave men who fell in this engagement with the Lincolnites at Camp Wildcat, in Kentucky. But we learn that our total loss killed in the battle, and who have since died of their wounds, is thirteen.

A reliable officer just from Gen. Zollicoffer's command, states that a Kentucky lady (who came into camp to visit her husband, who is a prisoner) reports the number of the Lincolnites killed and wounded at one hundred and thirty. She is said to be an intelligent and well informed woman, and her statement is believed to be correct.

Thus, with the prisoners in Gen. Zollicoffer's hands, (about forty) the arms and munitions captured, and the killed and wounded of the enemy, the engagement near Rockcastle seems to have been a brilliant victory as many that have crowned the Confederate arms, and has been more talked of.

THE BULL RUN RETREAT EXPLAINED.—A northern paper has discovered the cause of the retreat of the Yankee army at Bull Run. It says: "When the battle was at its hottest point, and nearly won to our side, there came word that there was two vacancies in the New York Custom House. Hence the stampede of the leading officers. The men followed."

Hon. R. K. Meade, late U. S. Minister to Brazil, has arrived safely in a Southern port. Where's Lincoln's blockade?

A single firm in Philadelphia employs two thousand one hundred and fifty hands in the manufacture of shirts and drawers for the army.

Col. Selan Bolland has been promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship, and has left Little Rock for his command.

We learn that a banner, recently presented to an Arkansas company, has inscribed on it the now popular slogan: "Here's your male."

The following is from the Cincinnati Enquirer of Saturday last:

We understand that large contracts of provisions have been made by Liverpool to supply the Confederate Army. The upward tendency in prices at Liverpool has been the result of these transactions.

Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Ill., has been appointed Brigadier General in the Yankee army.

Coast Defences.

The whole outside of the East Florida of the 2d inst., is filled with a very interesting article on the subject of coast defence, from a historical point of view, showing what have been the results of maritime invasions at various times and in various countries; and the defences of land forts against the invading fleets. We can afford room only for a summary notice.

In 1799, the English and French made a descent upon Holland, with fourteen ships of the line and six frigates, carrying 1,100 guns and a land force of 36,000 men. The Dutch naval forces were soon overwhelmed. The defensive army never reached above 28,000 men. The allies failed to get possession of a single strong place, and the expedition was totally defeated.

In 1801, Nelson, with three ships of the line, two frigates, and thirty-five smaller vessels, made an attempt upon the French harbor of Bonaire, but was repulsed. The English Walcheren expedition of 1809 was one of the largest undertaken during the French war. It was intended to seize upon Flushing and Antwerp, and the defences of the river Scheldt. The attacking force consisted of 37 ships of the line, 28 frigates, 33 sloops of war, 28 gun, mortar, and bomb vessels, 36 smaller vessels, 82 gunboats, innumerable transports, and 40,000 men. Antwerp was badly fortified, and had but a few hundred men for garrison. The English landed on the Island of Walcheren, and had little to do with Flushing. The defence of Flushing lasted 18 days, and part of the fleet succeeded in getting past on their way to Antwerp; but the delay enabled the Dutch to fortify Antwerp and gather defenders there, and after a month's fruitless operations on the river, the English were finally forced to retire and quit the attack.

The following is given as an allusion of the trials of strength which have taken place within the last fifty years between ships and forts.

In 1792 a considerable French squadron attacked Cagliari, whose fortifications were so dilapidated and weak as scarcely to deserve the name of defence. After a bombardment of three days, the fleet abandoned the attempt and withdrew.

In 1794, two British ships, a seventy-four and a thirty-two, attacked a small town in Corsica, defended by one gun in barbette, and only thirty men, and were compelled to head off, much damaged, and with loss of life. The garrison did not lose a man.

In 1797, Nelson, with eight vessels and four hundred guns, attacked some weak batteries at Santa Cruz, Island of Tenerife, and was beaten off with a loss of two hundred and fifty men.

In 1789, a French flotilla of 62 brigs and gunboats, manned with seven thousand men, was beaten off from the Island of Maderon by an English flotilla with ten guns and two hundred and fifty men; sinking seven French gun-boats, with the English loss of only one man killed and three wounded.

In 1806 a French battery on Cape Licosa, with 25 men and two guns, one of which was useless after the first fire, drove off a British 90 gun ship and two frigates. The French lost but a man, the attacking squadron lost 37 men killed and wounded.

In 1808 a French battery, near Fort Trinidad, drove off an English 74 gun ship aided by a bomb vessel.

In 1813 Leghorn, with slight defences and a weak garrison, drove off an English squadron of six ships and 300 guns, with an aiding land force of 1000 men.

In 1814 the French attempted, with 40 80 gun ship, to dislodge the English from a small work, with only two guns, on the Scheldt. Only one gun, a howitzer, could be brought into action by the English. After a five hours uninterrupted bombardment by the French ship, she was drawn off with 41 killed and wounded. The English gun was not dismounted, and only 1 man was killed and two were wounded.

These are the leading examples during the last century, of results of floating attacks upon coast defences. They seem almost incredible to those who have not looked into the principles deduced by military science and experience from the nature of the opposing forces.—N. U. Poyne.

REID HOR BURR.—When tid shot are fired, the ordinance used is directed to the position desired before the gun is shot. The powder in the gun is kept from explosion by means of the wadding. Between the explosive substance and the heated mass are generally three layers of wad. The first next to the ball is dry; the second is wet, and upon the powder a dry paper rests. The ball is discharged soon after being placed in the cannon.

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