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WILL OPEN TO-DAY:

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

200 BROCHE CASHMERE SHAWLS, bought at Auction, which will be sold at half price.

Also, 2000 yds BLACK SILKS, of superior make; extra bargains.

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CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

of our own Manufacturing—latest Paris styles. ☞ Cloak and Shawl Department in second story.

Also, a general assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS

AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

J. EDWARD BIRD & BRO.,

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EXTENSIVE SALE OF

Cloaks, Cloaking Materials, and SHAWLS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING at retail a large and attractive stock of

CLOTH, BEAVER, and VELVET

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AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

The stock comprises all the latest novelties in Parisian and English designs, manufactured expressly for our retail trade.

Our past reputation shall be a future guarantee that we shall always endeavor to make this establishment the most attractive in this city in our line.

JOSEPH BICKERTON & CO.,

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Cloak and Mantilla Emporium.

E. W. JOY,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' CLOAKS AND MANTLES,

No. 107 Baltimore Street.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the public to my present stock of GOODS, of my own Importation and Manufacture, which will be found more extensive and varied than usual, and offer to my customers the

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at the smallest remunerative profit—my facilities being inferior to none. I defy competition. n 9-tf

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CHOICE IMPORTED HAVANA CIGARS—Such as: Cabanas Y Carbajal, H. Uppman & Co., Villar Y Villar, La Caoba, &c.

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A CLEAR VOICE IS THE BEAUTY OF SPEECH.

WHY SUFFER FROM HOARSENESS.
WHY SUFFER FROM COUGH.
WHY SUFFER FROM SORE THROAT,
when a single box of
HANCE'S
COUGH CONFECTIONS

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They are specially recommended to Singers.

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SETH S. HANCE.

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HOTEL AND DINING ROOMS,

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CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

The EATING BAR contains a variety of dishes—the LARDER all the delicacies of the season. [See Bill of Fare.]

ROOMS, with or without meals. *Dining Rooms* on second floor.

☞ Single Rooms 50 cents per day.

d14 3m C. H. MANN, Proprietor.

WANTED—Employment by an active, enterprising [illegible] having had several years experience in mercantile life, [illegible] or in charge of a store, has a knowledge of the book and stationery business, and duties of an auction store. A small salary only expected. Satisfactory references given. Address "Salesman," office of "The South."

LATEST NEWS

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

THE EXPEDITION DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—A special despatch to the *Tribune*, of this city, from Cairo, says:

Owing to the dense fog prevailing here, the expedition southward has been detained. A portion of the force, however, has been despatched to Sterling Point, and, if the weather permits, the remaining portion will be got under way to-morrow.

Cairo presents an unusually warlike appearance to-day.

Five hundred dollars worth of quinine was captured on the steamer Courier a few days ago.

LATER.—A despatch from Cairo to-day says the fog has risen, and that the expedition will probably start to-day. The troops and stores are all on board, and the steamers and gunboats are ready to leave.

CAIRO, Jan. 9.—A greater portion of the troops for the Mississippi expeditin have already embarked, but it is not expected that they will leave before to-morrow.

It is understood that Generals Paine and McClernand will be in command of the forces from here and Bird's Point, and Generals Smith and Wallace those from Paducah.

ST. LOUIS, Jan 10.—The Cairo correspondent of the *Republican* telegraphs that the Great Expedition is ready to start. All the soldiers and most of the wagons have embarked on the steamers, which will leave as soon as the dense fog which overhangs the river is dispelled.

The troops are in the highest spirits, and impatient to get off.

The fleet will ascend the Tennessee River for some distance, but the final destination of the expedition is not known. A considerable body of cavalry will start at the same time from Bird's Point, and proceed through Kentucky, joining our army at the point of debarkation on the Tennessee River.

The Latest.

DEPARTURE OF THE EXPEDITION.

CAIRO, Jan. 10.—[*Special to the Evening Journal.*]—The Expedition has commenced.

A large portion of the force has gone down the river.

It is under convoy of the gun-boats Essex and Lexington.

The Expedition will probably land at Jefferson, five miles below Bird's Point. The remainder of the Expedition is being rapidly embarked, and will sail tomorrow.

Special to the Chicago Tribune.

The forces from St. Louis, which have been detained in the river in consequence of a steamer blockading up the channel, will arrive to-morrow morning.

CAIRO, Jan. 10.—[*Special to the Chicago Times.*]—The advance of the expedition, composed of McClernand's Brigade, landed eight miles down the Mississippi, at the mouth of Mayfield Creek, on the Kentucky side, where they pitched their tents for the night.

General Grant and staff went down during the afternoon and returned in the evening. The remainder of the force will move in the morning.

FORMIDABLE CHARACTER OF THE EXPEDITION.

From the New York *Commercial Advertiser* we glean the following particulars of this long-talked of expedition down the Mississippi river, and judging from its formidable character, is destined to strike a terrible blow to rebeldom:—The most extensive preparations have been made for this expedition, which has been planned by the most skillful military and naval authorities in the Western Department.

Next to the overpowering numbers of the expedition is the formidable character of the floating batteries, which will form a component part of it. These have been prepared with great care, and consist of boats of the most substantial construction. The total number of boats is seventy-eight, of which twelve are gun-boats, thirty-eight mortar-boats and twenty-eight are tugs and steamboats. The gunboats are as follows:

	Guns		Guns.
Benton	18	Pittsburg	15
Essex	15	Cincinnati	15
St. Louis	15	Louisville	15
Carodelet	15	Conestoga	15
Mound City	15	Lexington	15
Cairo	15	Tyler	15

Seven of these boats cost eighty-nine thousand dollars each to build. They are one hundred and seventy-five feet in length, fifty-one feet six inches in breadth, and draw five feet when loaded.

The bows and bow bulwarks consist of about three feet of oak timber, bolted together and sheathed with the best quality of wrought iron plates two and a half inches thick. The sides have the same sheathing, with less bulk of timber. Each boat is pierced for fifteen guns, four on each side, four on the stern, and three at the bows. The bow-guns are eighty-four pounder rifled cannon; the others are eight inch Columbiads. The sides of the boats, both above and below the knee, incline at an angle of forty-five degrees, and nothing but a plunging shot from a high bluff could strike the surface at right angles. The boilers and machinery are situated so as to be perfectly protected, and may be considered quite out of danger. The iron-plating has been severely tested by shots from rifled cannon at different distances, and has shown itself to be utterly impervious to any shots that have been sent against it, even at a range of three hundred yards.

The Benton is the flag-ship of the expedition. She is one hundred and eighty-six feet long on deck, and seventy-five feet wide at the beam. Her hold is eight and a half feet in depth, and with a heavy armament and crew on board, will draw about five feet. She has a double hull, with wheels working in the recess, near the stern.—Her hull is of four-inch plank, and timbers eight by ten inches. The hull is divided by five fore and aft bulkhead; and thirteen cross bulkheads, making forty-five water tight compartments. The deck frame-beams are ten inches square.

The main deck is planked with four and a-half inch plank. The forward defence runs down to the two feet water line, and is of twenty-four inch timber, all sheathed with two and a-half inch iron plating. The entire boat is sealed with three and four inch oak plank, caulked and made perfectly tight. Casemates extend around the whole boat, and are made of twelve-inch timber. At the knuckle on the main deck the timber is from three to four feet in thickness, solid. The Benton is pierced for, and will carry eighteen heavy guns, which are from 32-pounders to 42-pounders calibre, some rifled and some smooth bore, and there are two 9-inch Dahlgren guns. The principal part of the armament is disposed in the forward part of the boat, there being two guns only at the stern.

The machinery, boilers, etc., are all under the deck. The cylinders are 20 inches in diameter with 7 feet stroke. There are four boilers, 24 feet long and 40 inches in diameter, double flued. The wheels are 20 feet in diameter with 9½ bucket. The wheel-house is protected by timbers from six to eight inches thickness, and sheathed with heavy iron. The pilot-house is protected by 12-inch oak timber placed at an angle of about thirty degrees with the upper deck, is conical in shape, and of very ingenious construction.

There are two magazines, one on each side, just forward of the wheels. They are each capable of carrying one hundred rounds of ammunition for every gun, and afford ample room for the necessary evolutions within them. The magazine can be flooded with water in a moment from the main deck, and are furnished and arranged in true naval style.

The mortar boats are built of heavy timbers, the sides of boiler iron, loop-holed for musketry, and are so arranged that they can be used for bridges. They will each carry one 15-inch mortar. The mortar boats will be towed into position by tugs.

With this formidable armament, and a force of seventy-five thousand men, the onward march must be comparatively resistless. The progress of the flotilla will probably be by the Mississippi to Columbus and Memphis; by the Tennessee to the mouth of the Sandy river, and by the Cumberland river to Nashville. Within a few days we shall make history very fast.

FROM THE SOUTH.

From the Norfolk *Day Book* of the 9th we extract the following items:

Arrival of the Burnside Expedition in Pamlico Sound.

Information reached this city last evening to the effect that a Federal fleet had made its appearance in Pamlico Sound. The fleet consists of twenty gunboats, drawing from five to six feet of water, and carrying some of them, five guns. They were first discovered by Captain Hunter, who, while reconnoitering, was shot at by them. On his return to the island he reported the fact, and our force proceeded at once to place themselves in a state of readiness for an attack.

This is supposed to be a portion of the Burnside expedition, and it is thought by some that its object is to prepare for an attack upon Norfolk from the rear. However this may be, one thing is certain, and that is, that should this be their programme, they will find it a hard road to travel before they get to the end of it. We trust that our friends at Roanoke Island will make every preparation to successfully resist the foe, and that when he shows battle they will keep themselves cool and their powder dry, and by their valor cause another "masterly retreat" upon the part of the Hessians.

By Telegraph for the Day Book.

RICHMOND, Dec. 8.—Passengers from the mountains say that Huntersville has been burnt by the Yankees. Also, that heavy skirmishing continues above Winchester. There is nothing official corroborating these reports.

William H. Hurlburt, confined since June last, suspicioned as a spy, has been released by Governor Letcher.

YORKTOWN, Jan. 4.—We are now in the midst of excitement. Regiments are marching, drums beating, and our brave soldiers are ready to endure any hardships or privations so they can only get a chance at the despised Hessians.

While I write a large number of soldiers the Second Mississippi Battalion, are passing, and the shouts of the soldiers on the roadside, as they pass, rend the air.

Intelligence has just reached here that the enemy have advanced to Bethel, and succeeded in burning it. I cannot say whether they are in force or no, but Gen. Magruder has been expecting an attack for some time, as you know, and his wide awake customs make some think him too suspicious; but our brave General, believes in saying that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

During the absence of the Surgeon, W. H. Coffin, in charge of the Nelson Hospital, who was sick in your city, a fire occurred, which destroyed much of the bedding and valuables of the Hospital. The fire occurred in the clothes room, from some defect in the chimney, and was fortunately discovered in time to save the building and lives of many who could not have left their beds. The benevolent ladies, it is hoped, will soon remedy the loss. Among the goods destroyed were six hundred sheets, many beds, pillow cases, shirts and clothing.

The hospital accommodations are insufficient here, and it is feared that many of the sick, too sick to travel, will have to be sent off. The hospitals here, however, are in admirable condition, and a sick soldier is cared for as well as in any part of the army.

If we have a brush with the enemy, you may be sure the result will be creditable. The General of Bethel memory—the first memorable Yankee defeat—is ready to show them that the brave troops in his command can whip any force they can send by land or water.

By Telegraph to the Day Book.

Huntersville Reported Burnt by the Federals.

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FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The steamer Adelaide, Captain Cannon, arrived here this morning, at half-past 7 o'clock, and reports as follows:

There was no flag of truce yesterday, and therefore no passengers or papers from the South. The captain of the French frigate Catinet went up to Norfolk under a special flag for the purpose of delivering despatches from the French Government to their Consul at Norfolk, the purport of which were thought to be very important.

A large portion of the Burnside expedition had already arrived at Fortress Monroe, and several more vessels belonging to the said expedition were passed by the Adelaide during the night bound down.

It was surmised at Old Point that this expedition intended to sail for Hatteras Inlet, and running up through Pamlico, Albemarle and Curri-tuck Sounds, would land a large force and attack Norfolk in the rear, the gun and mortar boats making a simultaneous attack in front.

Great activity was observable in the batteries on Sewell's Point, Craney Island and Pig's Point; also at Norfolk, indicating that the Confederates were impressed with the belief that Norfolk was to be the point of assault.

The Confederates were again seen yesterday as far down the Peninsula as Great Bethel, and Magruder was said to have a very large force at Yorktown, patiently awaiting coming events.

With the exception of a good deal of bustle among the vessels anchored in Hampton Roads, everything was quiet in the neighborhood of the fortress.

The Adelaide brought up four more 32-pounder iron rifled cannon, marked for the U. S. Arsenal, Washington, D. C.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

The transport steamer Oriental arrived at New York yesterday morning, from Port Royal, bringing news to the 6th instant.

The U. S. steam transport Ocean Queen was to leave Port Royal soon for New York.

Great inconvenience is experienced at Port Royal from the want of wharves and storehouses, and a considerable force of men has been set at work to construct them. Twelve vessels remained at Port Royal waiting for a place to store their cargoes.

The Government forces on Tybee Island had been reinforced by some three thousand troops from Port Royal. Fort Pulaski continued to try her guns at intervals, and one U. S. private had been struck by a ball and instantly killed.

A skirmish took place between a part of Gen. Sherman's force on the main land on the 5th inst., resulting in severe loss to the Confederates, besides seven prisoners, who are now held at Beaufort. The prisoners made a desperate fight against twenty-five of our troops in the final encounter, and when forced to succumb, were loudly cheered by our troops for their bravery.

Commodore Dupont had sent a reinforcement of 3,500 men to General Sherman, and active operations towards some point on the railroad between Charleston and Savannah, were to take place immediately. It is reported that Com. Dupont severely censured General Sherman for his want of activity, and that more active operations may be expected in consequences of these remonstrances. Reinforcements were daily arriving from the North, and the troops were in good health and spirits, and eager for a fight.

Contrabands are continually arriving, but little dependence could be placed upon their reports.—Several of them came in soon after the bombardment of a fortification which the Confederates had been allowed to construct, and reported that "the rebels ran too fast when the Yankees threw the rotten balls over there."

Some progress was making in the collection of the cotton crop, and it was generally understood that arrangements would be made to gin it before it was sent North.

The number of infirm negroes on the estates on Port Royal was quite large, and they were occupying houses and disposing of everything which would give them a few cents in money. The slaves say that their masters made a practice of destroying everything that they could not carry away.

A correspondent of the *Express* says:

As many as twenty or thirty houses have been burned by the Confederates. During the march of our troops in the morning, they had come upon several plantations, where the houses, which were uncommonly fine, had evidently just been abandoned; the furniture was yet undisturbed, and the negroes told us that their owners had hardly got away, a fact which proves that the surprise of the enemy was complete. There could have been no anticipation of the attack, or disaffected individuals would hardly have remained in their dwellings. The blacks on the plantations did not exhibit the slightest dread of the Union troops; they remained calmly in their houses; some kept on calmly washing clothes, or cooking food, or doing whatever else they had been engaged in previous to the appearance of the "horrid Yankees."

On the morning of the 2d, as the fort had been completely levelled and the public property destroyed, the work of re-embarkation began. It was at one time supposed that a movement of the enemy was contemplated in order to embarrass the volunteers at this juncture, and accordingly the gunboats began shelling the woods in all directions, in order to cover the landing. If, however, any movement had really been intended, it amounted to nothing more than a demonstration by skirmishers, and this is considered dubious.

In no other instance than the decoying one already described, did the enemy make any show of fight outside of cover, or anything that approached to an offensive demonstration. The landing on Port Royal Island was accomplished without the slightest interruption or contretemps, and the troops all recrossed the Coosaw, except the 47th and 48th New York, which re-embarked on the steamers and sailed back to Hilton Head; two were left at the Ferry, and then marched across the island to Beaufort. The five gunboats returned by the Brick Yard creek; they were delayed by the state of the tide and the shallowness of the channel, but all reached Port Royal Harbor by Friday afternoon, 3d of January.

THE WOUNDED.

Report of the wounded of the 2d Brigade E. C., at the battle of Coosaw River, S. C., Jan. 1st, 1862:—

Amasa Watson, Major 8th Michigan, gunshot wound of upper third of left thigh.

Ira Armstrong, private, 8th Michigan, Co. A, gunshot wound of lower third of right thigh.

A. B. Miller, private, 8th Michigan, Co. A, gunshot wound of upper third of right thigh.

John Q. Adams, corporal, 8th Michigan, Co. A, killed.

Edward Brooks, private, 8th Michigan, Co. A, wounded and missing.

Amos Wetherby, private, 8th Michigan, Co. B, gunshot wound of left thigh.

Nathaniel K. Thayer, private, 8th Michigan, Co. C, gunshot wound of upper third right thigh.

William Wood, private, 8th Michigan, Co. 1, gunshot wound lower third right thigh.

John W. Rich, Sergeant, 8th Michigan, Co. 1, gunshot wound right thigh.

Jno. Weldenheimer, private, 50th Penn., Co. A, gunshot wound right foot.

A. Herbert, ensign, 50th Penn., wounded in leg by shell.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

SEDALIA, Mo., Jan. 9—Intelligence, known to be of a reliable character, has just been received here from Johnson county, to the effect that a part of Colonel Jennison's regiment (the Jayhawkers) was at Halden, and that they had made a descent on the neighborhood where the Government wagons were burned, and had fired the houses of the most prominent Confederates engaged in that affair, as well as in the attack on Major Hough's command.

The house of the notorious Cockerall, a Methodist preacher, and Tompkins Bradley, a Methodist class-leader in the same church, have been fired, together with the houses of Confederates of lesser note.

The Confederates in Warrensburg are said to be in a high state of excitement concerning the near approach of Jennison.

It is said that Cockerell has gone to Price's camp with 300 men.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—General Palmer telegraphs to General Halleck, from Otterville, that on the 8th instant Majors Perrence and Hubbard, with 450 troops, attacked the notorious Rebel Poindexter, with from 1,000 to 1,300 men, on Silver Creek, in Howard county, totally routing them, with a loss of seven killed left on the field, while many more were carried off; from fifty to seventy-five wounded, and thirty prisoners. Our loss was four killed and wounded.

The Confederate camp was destroyed and a large number of horses and teams taken. A heavy fog, which prevailed at the time, alone saved them from complete destruction.

The Union Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis was organized to-day, and one hundred and fifty firms enrolled their names as members.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7.—The hardest rain storm of the season occurred on the 4th and 5th, again interrupting the telegraph wires.

Four inches of water fell during thirty-six hours. This is the severest rain season that has been experienced here since the American settlement.

The United States steamer St. Louis arrived here on the 5th from Panama.

The State Legislature completed its organization at Sacramento yesterday.

George Barstow was elected Speaker of the Assembly.

Messages from the outgoing and incoming Governors will be sent to the Legislature to-day.

FROM NEW YORK.

From the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* we take the following:

The crusade against the Broadway concert saloons and their pretty waiter girls, has been extended to Albany. In the State Senate, a bill has been introduced with a view of closing the doors of all of them; but if anybody dreams that extraordinary efforts are not making to defeat it, he is laboring under a delusion. A gentleman from Albany to-day (one who "knows the ropes") assures me that a powerful lobby influence has already been subsidized by the proprietors of these dens, and that money will be, in a thousand other ways, freely spent to kill off the proposed enactment.

Aware of this, the clergy and other friends of moral reform here will have a meeting to-morrow evening at Rev. Mr. Corey's (Baptist) Church, to take into consideration such steps as will be most likely to secure the passage of the bill. As to the character of the establishments in question, there are not two opinions as to their baneful influence upon the young, and old too for that matter, and hence, it is felt to be a duty to bring public opinion to bear upon them through legislation at Albany, which cannot longer be shirked. The newspaper denunciation of them does not reach the evil. Indeed, there are many who think that it but aggravates it by advertising it gratis.

The Mr. James F. Otis, whose arrest at New Orleans, for uttering seditious language, is announced, was formally an assistant editor of the New York *Express*, and one of the most capable musical and dramatic critics connected with the Northern press. He has been the musical critic and general editor of the *Picayune* for the past five or six years. In politics, he was always known as an old line Whig of the straitest sect.

The first sale of "Government cotton," from Port Royal, at auction, took place to-day at 67 Wall street. Notwithstanding the heavy rain, the sales rooms was filled with merchants and cotton jobbers, and the bidding was quite spirited. The cotton was arranged in lots comprising in all eighty bales, and was sold on an average at 60 cents a pound. Two lots (of an inferior character) brought only 18 and 25 cents respectively. The total proceeds of the sale amounted to $13,958 14.

Joseph G. Cogswell, L. L. D., the Superintendent of the Astor Library, has been compelled, by the weight of physical infirmities and advancing years, to resign the position he has held for so long a period. He will, however, retain his seat in the Board of Trustees. Francis Schreder, Esq., of Rhode Island, formerly *Chargé d'Affairs* at the Court of Sweden, has been nominated his successor, and will at once enter upon the duties of his office.

The steam transports Cahawba and Marion are taking on board three hundred horses for the Massachusetts Cavalry, and will sail for Port Royal on Sunday. These "horses" foreshadow an advance into the interior—it is thought.

The city this evening is shrouded in a dense fog. The ferry-boats experience much difficulty in making their trips. With the fog and ice, it is a matter of no little hazard to undertake a trip to Jersey or Long Island.

The Bourcicault "Octoroon" suit resulted today in the finding of a verdict for plaintiff of $500. This is according to the statute, $100 for the first night, and $50 for each subsequent night of performance.

Money is quiet. The range for loans with first class collaterals, is 6a7 per cent.

Gold continues feverish, but the premium is a trifle lower. The rate among the principal dealers this afternoon, is 4a4½ per cent. premium.—Silver is quite active, at a premium of 1a1½ per cent.

Wide estimates are made as to the amount of specie to be carried out by the steamers to-morrow. Some think about $500,000 will be shipped though possibly as much as $750,000 may go.

Foreign exchange is inactive. On London, the rate is firm at 115. Continental as before.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

FREDERICK, January 11.—There is no further advices from Romney. A heavy but irregular cannonading has been heard in the direction of Sharpsburg this forenoon, but the cause is unknown.

Gen. Butler's Expedition.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—In consequence of orders from Washington, the troops of General Butler's Expedition will be disembarked from the steamer Constitution. Col. French's Regiment will be landed at Fort Independence and the Twelfth Maine Regiment will return to its camp at Lowell.

British Transport Steamer Coming into Portland.

PORTLAND, January 11.—The British steamship Hibernian, with British troops, will come here first to land her mails and passengers, and then go to St. Johns.

Secretary Seward has telegraphed permission to land the British troops here, to be conveyed across our territory to Canada, or elsewhere in British North America.

The Sumter Again.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The schooner J. P. Roles reports that the privateer Sumter was off Antigua Dec. 6th, but that the Governor would not permit her to enter the harbor.

The Battle of Mount Zion.

CAMP MCCLELLAN, NORTH MISSOURI, }
STURGEON, Dec. 28. }

One of the sharpest battles of the war was fought about eighteen miles from this place today. Colonel Birge, commanding his regiment of Sharp-shooters, had learned through his spies that a Confederate camp was located at a place called Mount Zion Meeting House, in Boone county. General Prentiss having come to this place yesterday with about three hundred cavalry, under command of Colonel Glover, he accordingly organized a command of five companies of Sharp-shooters, under Colonel Birge, and two hundred cavalry, under Colonel Glover, and moved towards the Confederate camp. Arriving within about a mile, General Prentiss ordered Colonel Glover to attack a detachment of about one hundred, which had taken position in a lane. He did so with great gallantry, killing a number, and taking several prisoners. The others fled to camp.

The order of battle was now assumed. Col. Birge, with three companies of his command, advanced through the field, taking the left, joined the force of Col. Glover, while Gen. Prentiss held position with a reserve of sharpshooters and a portion of cavalry. The attack was commenced in full force. The fire from the whole Confederate line was terrific upon the right wing. For a moment our column wavered and fell back. Colonel Birge observing this, rode into the most perfect storm of leaden hail that was ever met on battle field, calling upon the men to rally. Col. Glover coming up with Major Temple, and uniting with Col. Birge, soon rallied the whole line, and the fight became terrible. Capt. Boyd, advancing from the right wing, poured in from the rifles at every fire messengers of death.

Col. Birge, with a daring that could not be excelled, led on the left wing. He soon saw the enemy on the right giving way, and sounding the cry of victory, the whole line rushed forward, and the rebels fled in every direction. Colonel Birge pursued them, with Capt. Boyd, for two miles, killing four and taking five prisoners.

The rebels lost in killed, wounded and missing not less than one hundred and fifty. Ninety horses were taken, and a load of arms, saddles, and all their camp equipage. Our loss eight or nine killed, and about 25 wounded.