

motion, but he had not proceeded above 20 miles before he found that the information was false, he therefore halted his troops on the 4th January and despatched an Express to Lord Cornwallis in which he informs him that General Morgan's force was upwards of 1200 men—that it was necessary the baggage of his corps should be sent up, and he wished the junction of the 7th Regt., 200 strong, (all recruits) which were guarding the baggage—he then states he must either destroy Morgan's corps or push it before him over Broad River towards King's Mountain, and that the advance of the whole army should commence whenever his corps was ordered to move for the purpose described. In answer Lord Cornwallis approves of the plan and states the army should march on the following Sunday, 7th January. This movement was effected, and on the 14th the army had advanced as far as Bull Run on the Broad River.

Tarleton's force had been moved to the westward of Earl Cornwallis's line of advance so as to interpose between General Morgan and his supposed objective point at Ninety Six. On the junction of the baggage escorted by the 7th Regt. and 50 dragoons of the 17th light cavalry, he crossed Indian and Dunkin Creek, and on the 4th January crossed the Ennore and Tyger marching in a northerly direction; at the same time he was informed by Lord Cornwallis that the army had reached Bull Run on the Broad River and that the junction of Gen. Leslie's reinforcements was momentarily expected. In reply Colonel Tarleton advised Lord Cornwallis that he was about to cross the Pacolet by which he would force Morgan back on Broad River, and requested that the advance of the army might be hastened as it would cut off his retreat. Morgan being on the west while the British army was advancing on the east bank of Broad River. The distance between this important detachment and the main army was fully 40 miles with several impassible rivers interposing, the necessity for the advance in support was therefore obvious.

On the 15th, Tarleton learned that Morgan's corps was on the north of the Pacolet, all the fords of which he had carefully guarded. A movement was made as if with the intention of proceeding up the river, marching all night, but early in the morning he crossed the river at an unguarded ford within six miles of the enemy's camp. This was at some log houses erected by Major Ferguson, but as Tarleton pushed forwards the American troops evacuated the camp in such a hurry that they left their provisions cooking for breakfast. The retreat of the Americans was pressed with energy at 3 o'clock, a. m., on the 17th, and during the darkness the advance was necessarily slow, but Thickettle Creek was passed before dawn and shortly after daylight it was reported that the enemy had halted and were forming at a place called the Cow Pens in a bad position—it was an open wood, both flanks were exposed to cav-

alry, about six miles above the junction of King's Creek with Broad River, which latter ran parallel to and at no great distance from their rear.

General Morgan had resolved to hazard an action rather than be overtaken at the fords of Broad River—his force consisted of about 2500 men and was drawn up in two lines, the first composed of militia, the second of his regular troops while his cavalry were drawn up in the rear as a reserve.

Tarleton advanced his weary and over-marched troops within two hundred and fifty yards of the position when he hastily formed them into one line with 50 dragoons on each flank holding the 71st Regt. and his cavalry in reserve and ordered an immediate onset. The first line of the enemy composed of militia at once gave way but forced again on the flanks keeping up a destructive fire—the regular troops stood firm till Tarleton ordered the 71st to advance, to be supported by the cavalry, the infantry at once charged and broke the American line but were themselves thrown into confusion by the fire of the militia, while the cavalry would not advance with the exception of the 50 dragoons on the right flank who boldly charged through the American line but were driven back by the fire of the militia and the charge of Washington's cavalry. Tarleton endeavored in vain to rally the cavalry, they rode off the field without making an exertion to retrieve the day although one vigorous charge would have secured a victory to the British troops.—Fourteen officers and forty men of the 17th Dragoons were rallied by Tarleton and in a desperate charge he forced back Washington's cavalry on the regular American troops, but no partial advantage could retrieve the fortunes of the day, all was lost, and seeing that nothing further could be done he retreated to Broad River recapturing his baggage and bringing off the infantry which guarded it. The loss of the British in this action was 300 killed and wounded, 100 prisoners, the colors of the 7th Regt. and two pieces of artillery.

On his arrival at Hamilton's ford Tarleton found that Lord Cornwallis had advanced no nearer than Turkey Creek, 25 miles from the scene of action, having unwarrantably wasted nearly ten days in his advance from McAllister's.

This was the second detachment sacrificed by being detached without support in a difficult country—no blame can be attached to Lieut. Col. Tarleton except the over marching of his troops and placing the 7th Regt. composed of recruits in his front line—the defeat of his cavalry was due to the misconduct of the officers.—but the whole failure and its consequences belong to the dilatory proceedings of the British General, who, though the best of his class, was not free from its peculiar professional vices. By ordinary exertion he could have marched the distance between Wynnesborough and the Cow pen's, not over 50 miles, which might

easily have been overcome in three marches. If he had co-operated with Tarleton, Morgan's corps would have been dispersed or taken, and a similar fate awaited Greene—but he sacrificed in his first campaign Ferguson's corps, and in the second Tarleton's through want of energy alone. As a soldier he understood his business, but was incapable of managing its details.

LONDON, Feb. 22nd.—In view of the many accidents caused by petroleum, laws have been proposed subjecting it to severer tests.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 22nd.—A vessel, painted black and coppered, was seen ashore near Cape Boison, on the north coast of Africa. A tent was erected on shore, over which the American flag was flying. No details have been received.

LONDON, 23rd.—A commercial treaty, between Austria and Great Britain, has been ratified by both governments.

The contract for a new line of steamers from Sidney, New South Wales, to San Francisco, is now being signed. The steamers will touch at Honolulu both ways.

The new cable to connect the West India Islands, will be laid in about two months.

In the Mordant divorce case to day, the Prince of Wales, some of whose letters to Lady Mordant, have been published, was called to the witness stand. Lord Penance, pointed out that no witness, was bound to make any question an answer, which would admit he had been guilty of adultery. The Prince testified that he was acquainted with Lady Mordant previous to her marriage, and made her a wedding present. Before her marriage, she visited the Princess at Marlborough House, had had visited the theatre in company with the Prince and Princess. He saw her after, in 1866 and 1867. He frequently met Sir Charles with Lady Mordant in June 1867. He met Sir Charles at a pigeon match, on which occasion Lady Mordant, scored for both sides, and he spoke to her in the course of the match. The Prince admitted that he occasionally used a handsome cab, he solemnly asserted that there had never been any improper or criminal relation between himself and Lady Mordant. This declaration was received by the great crowd with cheers, which the court endeavored to repress, but without success.

HAVANA, 23rd.—The Captain General authorizes the following statement to be made in the official journal:

"Information has come into the hands of the government confirming the suspicions long entertained. It is now known that the agents of the Cubans, who are not fighting in the field, but who are otherwise working against Spain, have ordered their men to join the Volunteer Battalion here, and under cover of that uniform to perpetrate a series of assassinations on foreigners, with the object of embroiling the government with foreign powers. The assassination of Greenwaldt was a part of this programme. The government expects loyal volunteers to aid in exposing traitors of this class.

NEW YORK, 24th.—The French Republicans had a banquet last night in commemoration of the anniversary of the French revolution in 1848.

Intimation has been given from the headquarters of the Erie Railway Company, showing that the resignation of Superintendent Baxter is being considered, and is leading to the belief that other sweeping changes are to be made.