The Redford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street, OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE, BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

TERMS: \$1.75 a year if paid strictly in advance, \$2.00 if paid within six months, \$2.50 if not paid with

Rates of Advertising.

One Square, three weeks or less...... One Square, each additional insertion less than ...\$1 25

3 Months, 6 Months, 1 Year. \$3 50 \$4 75 \$8 00 5 00 7 00 10 00 6 00 9 90 15 00 12 00 20 00 35 00 20 00 35 00 \$8 00 10 00 15 00 35 00 65 00 One Column 20 00 35 00 65 00 Administrators' and Executors' notices \$2.50, Auditors notices \$1.50, if under 10 lines, Estrays \$1.25, if but one head is advertised, 25 cents on every additional head. One square is the SPACE occupied by ten lines of minion. Fractions of a square under five lines count as a half square, and all over five lines a full square. Advertisements charged to persons handing them in.

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April 1, 1864—tf.

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April 1, 1864.-tf.

apr. 15, 1864-tf.

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Permanently located in Woodberry, will carefully and punctually attend to all operations entrusted to his care.— Teeth inserted from one to an entire sett, in the latest and most approved style, and at rates more reasonable than ever before offered in this section of country. Call and se *pecimeus of work. All operations warranted.
Woodbury, April 1, 1864.—tf.

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Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Bofus.

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April 1, 1864,-tf.

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DANIEL BORDER. PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL Bedford, Pa.

aker & Dealer in Jewelry, S HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD
AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF
Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble
Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings,

He will supply to order any thing in his line not on apr. 8, 1864-zz.

HOTELS.

THE MENGEL HOUSE. THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, JULIANA ST

Bedford, Pa. THIS HOUSE so well known to the traveling public, continues under the charge of Isaac Mengel. He spares no pains to supply the wants and comfort of all who favor him with their patronage. His table is spread with the best the market affords. His chambers are handsomely furnished. A convenient stable is attached to the House, attended by careful hostlers.

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VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR.

West Pitt Street, formerly known as the Globe Hotel.— The public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage. A splendid Livery Stable attached.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. April 29th. 1864.-ft.

Select Portry.

A REBEL POET.

An agreeable army correspondent of the Syracuse Journal, writing from near Brandy Station, Va., under date of April 21st, says:

date of April 21st, says:

Strange as it may seem, we made some very pleasant acquaintances among the prisoners we were sent to guard, some of whom we had helped to capture, and care for when wounded on the field. One rebel, Maj. McKnight, of the rebel Gen. Loring's staff, was an especial favorite. He was a poet, musician and joker, and used to run "from grave to gay, from lively to severe," on almost all matters. I append a little morecau of his, under the nom de plume of Asa Hartz, entitled

MY LOVE AND I.

My Love reposes on a rosewood frame,
A bunk have I;
A couch of feathery down fills up the same;
Mine's straw, but dry;
She sinks to rest at night with scarce a sigh;
With waking eyes I watch the hours creep by.

My Love her daily dinner takes in state,
And so do I;
The richest viands flank her silver plate;
Coarse grub have I;
Pure wines she sips at ease, her thirst to slake;
I pump my drink from Erie's limpid lake.

My Love has all the world at will to roam; My Love has all the world at will to roam;
Three acres I;
She goes abroad or quiet sits at home;
So cannot I;
Bright angels watch around her couch at night;
A Yank, with loaded gun keeps me in sight.

A thousand weary miles now stretch between
My Love and I;
To her this wintry night, cold, calm, serene,
I waft a sigh,
And hope with all my entirestress of soul,
To-morrow's mail may bring me my parole.

There's hope ahead! we'll one day meet again,
My love and I;
We 'll wipe away all tears of sorrow then;
Her love lit eye
Will all my many troubles then beguile,
And keep this wayward reb from Johnson's Isle.

SONG OF THE ARMY HORSE.

The army horse was wofully thin; The ends of his bones stuck through his skin... He was weak in his knees, and almost dead, Because he had been so shabbily fed.

Yet, sick and distressed, he thought that he Might sing a song in a minor key; So he opened his mouth, and unloosed his tongue, And this is the style of the song he sung:

"Spare and lean! Spare and lean! An army horse, not fit to be seen! Lean and sick! Lean and sick! Because of the hay-contractor's trick!

"I'm sick atheart and I faint away, Whenever I think of these bales of hay; The outside's fair,—but a scandalous sin Is the villianous stuff they put within.

"Alas, Alas! how came it to pass?
Where did they grow this kind of grass?
I look at the stuff and groan out, neigh!
I never can eat this sort of hay.

"Where is the man that inspects the hay? Under the haystack asleep all day." Or rather, this suffering horse would say, Perhaps he is paid for staying away.

Resolved, That a compliment of such a nature as the one above alluded to, paid, to a loyal man by the enemy of the Government, should be looked upon by the former with suspicion and disgust.

A compliment from such a source to soldiers in the army of the Union we considered the ne plus ultra of insults.

Resolved, That even were we an organization of

"American citizens of African descent," in the mili-tary service of the United States, we would not allow such men as those whose names appear, with their knowledge and consent, upon the circular put forth by this self styled Union Convention, to associate with us in any capacity whatever; neither would we conus in any capacity whatever; neither would we consider the moral standard of regiment elevated, or its patriotism increased, by the addition of recruits from these would be Unionists.

Resolved, That an open foe is more desirable than a treacherous friend—an armed rebel infinitely more honorable than a fire-side traitor.

Resolved, That were we in civil life we would take measures that none such, by our suffrage should hold office as a gift of the people.

fice as a gift of the people.

Resolved, That we are decidedly in favor of calling Resolved, That we are decidedly in favor of calling a State Convention, and we will vote for no man or set of men who are not pledged to do all in their power for Immediate or Unconditional Emancipation in the State of Maryland; and if allowed an opportunity of attending the coming election, we will vote for and do all in our power to elect the ticket nominated by the Unconditional men of Allegheny county to attend said State Convention.

Resolved, That if we held the faith of the party whose representatives and chosen agents these gen-

whose representatives and chosen agents these gen-tlemen of the Convention are, we should desert in a body and go down to Dixie, Davis and the Devil. This is the general feeling of the men in the army for the Copperhead vilifiers at home.

PROFANITY IN THE CARS.

A writer in one of our exchanges has the following to say about what has been observed by many persons, viz.: the rapid increase of profanity and vulgarity on the cars: "Ears polite have often been shocked by profanity in the cars running on different railroads. To so great an extent has this come that ladies having respect for themselves have been compelled to change cars because of the shocking and lamentable want of common decency, as exhibited by some of the passengers. If a gentleman out of polite deference to the ladies, should happen to even gently reprimand the uncouth and vulgar fellows, instead of having a desirable effect it seems to make them worse. In such cases the conductors should turn the self-condemned immoralists out of the cars. The boards of railroads have long since passed stringent resolutions to prevent smoking in the ladies' car and a special car is attached, for the smoker's benefit. The smoke of a cigar is not offensive to people as a general thing, but the smoke of is emissive suggestive of feigre and brimstone.' smoker's benefit. The smoke of a cigar is not offensive to people as a general thing, but the smoke of immorality suggestive of 'fire and brimstone,' is entirely too stifling to everybody except the low, the vulgar, and the vile; and it should not be permited to impregnate the atmosphere of a public passenger car, or any other place where promiscuous crowds of people are apt to collect. It is an intelerable nuisance, and with a view to its abatement we would suggest the propriety of attaching a profane car in frent of that occupied by smokers, for the accommodation of those who have no regard for the laws of Ged or for the feelings of those who may be within the sound of their voices."

captured Plymouth, is now in full possession of Albemarle Sound. On Friday last she was seen from Roanoke Island. It is reported that an iron-clad from Fortress Monroe had arrived at Hatteras; and was under way to meet this Rebel ram.

CROSSING THE RAPIDAN.

CROSSING THE RAPIDAN.

"The whole Army of the Potomac effected the passage of the Rapidan on the 4th instant. General Wilson's cavalry division forded the river at Germannia Ford, and General Gregg's division at Ely's Ford, eight miles below, at daybreak. The few mounted pickets of the enemy that were watching the two points, scampered off before them. Double pontoon bridges were at once thrown across the river, and the infantry that had marched to the Ford during the night commenced crossing over about 8 A. M. Gen. Hancock's corps and the reserve artillery crossed at Fly's Ford and Gen. Warren's at Germanna. Sedgwick's corps followed the latter. The passage of the river continued all day at both points. Gen. Hancock is encamped on the Chancellorsville battle ground. Gen. Warren is at the old Wilderness Tavern, and Gen. Sedgwick at the tavern and Germanna Ford. Both Gen. Grant and Gen. Meade's headquarters are at this point for the night.

"Not a shot was fired during the crossing. Immediately after reaching the south bank Gen. Wilson's and Gen. Gregg's cavalry pushed forward, the former to Parker's Store the latter some distance beyond Chancellorsville. They discovered nothing of the the enemy but weak parties of cavalry, developing the fact that there was no strong rebel force south of us. About a dozen prisoners were taken by our cavalry, among whom were several couriers. One of the latter carried a despatch from Gen. Rhodes to Gen. Ewell, informing him that the Yankees had crossed in force at Germanna and Ely's Fords.

that the Yankees had crossed in force at Germanns and Ely's Fords.

THE BATTLE OF THURSDAY OPENED.

"Reveille was sounded at 3 A. M. on Thursday, and our whole army was again in motion at daylight. According to the order of the day, Gen. Hancock's corps was to march upon Chancellorsville, southwestwardly on the Pamunkey road to Grove Church, Gen. Warren's from Old Wilderness Tayern to Parker's Store. on the Orange Court House plank-road. Sedgwick's corps was to follow behind Warren's. Gen. Sheridan was to concentrate the whole cavalry corps at Piney Branch church, a few miles south of Chancellorsville, and start upon a general hunt after Stewart's cavalry, the main body of which was reported to be concentrating for a fight.

"The different bodies had been in motion but a short time, when, at about 6 o'clock, reports came in from both turnpike and plank-road running almost parallel from this vicinity to Orange Courthouse, that the enemy were advancing with infanand our whole army was again in motion at day-light. According to the order of the day, Gen.

house, that the enemy were advancing with infantry and artillery toward us from near Old and New Verdiersville. The evidence accumulating in the course of the next two hours that strong robel columns were moving upon us from the directions mentioned, Generals Grant and Meade came up from Germanna Ford, and orders were issued to halt the various columns of infantry, concentrate and form them for battle at this point.

their ground against evidently greater numbers for nearly an hour, but the enemy succeeded in overlapping Ayers's regular brigade and forcing it back precipitately. The flank of Bartlett's brigade being exposed, it was also soon forced back for some distance. Two pieces of the Third Master and the state of the transfer of the purpose of establishing a new base of operations, but after taking a brief survey he returned to his original quarters. for some distance. Two pieces of the Third Massachusetts Battery had to be left behind in consequence of the killing of nearly all of the horses, and fell into the hands of the enemy. Sweitzer's brigade, and Wadsworth's, of Robinson's division, gade, and wadsworth s, of Robinson's division, were ordered forward, and relieved the two brigades. The enemy soon attacked these, but were held at bay. Brisk musketry and artillery firing were kept up for an hour or so longer, when the enemy drew off from that part of the line. Our loss in this affair was quite severe—Ayres's and Bartlett's brigades principally suffering. No defiprobably not exceed six hundred in killed, wound-

ed and missing."

"Among the wounded are General Bartlett, slightly; Col. Hays, Eighteenth Massachusetts, slightly; Col. Gwin, One Hundred and Tenth Pa.; Col. Lombard, Fourth Michigan. We took about three hundred prisoners.

FRESH TROOPS ORDERED UP.

"Hancock's corps had been ordered to turn off the road he had started out on, and march over a cross road as rapidly as possible for this point, to complete the formation of the line of battle.—About three o'clock in the afternoon, after the fight on the centre had closed, a movement by the enemy was discovered, evidently meant to throw a force between Hancock and the remainder of the Getty's division of Sedgwick's corps was ordered at once to stay this dangerous denonstra-tion. Hancock's advance, Mott's division arrived just in time to form with Getty's, to the left and right of the plank road leading directly from Chancellorsville to Orange Court-house. General Grant ordered them to attack the advanting enemy, in order to give the remaining divisions of Hancock's time to come up and form. They did so, and became at once hotly engaged in voods so thick that it was almost impossible to advance in line. Birney's division of the Second corps soon came up, and quickly formed on the right of Getty. Burlow's and Gibbons's division formed a second line as they came up." line as they came up.'

TERRIBLE MUSKETRY FIRE.

"The enemy in vast force pressed energetically and repeatedly upon the front, and a most furious musketry fight continued for nearly two hours.—The heavy timber and dense undergrowth render-The heavy timber and dense undergrowth rendered the use of artillery impossible, and only a few rounds from heavy pieces were fired on either side, but as to voilence, the musketry surpassed everything in the history of the Army of the Potomac. Our line steadily held its ground until the whole corps was forward, when nightfall prevented an advance on our part, and put an end to the fight. Wadesworth's division and a Brigade of Robinson's division, under command of General Robinson, were ordered to take the enemy in frost of Hancock by the right flank, but darkness prevented the full execution of this plan. The loss on our left will probably reach one thousand, including General Alexander Hays, killed; Colonels S. S. Hicks, Carrall and Tyler among the wounded.

FAILURE OF LEE'S TACTICS

"Hanoock's men behaved most admirably. The Fifth New York cavalry, in advance on the road to Parker's Store, was attacked by superior force in the morning and driven back with considerable loss. General Sheridan sent a message to General

THE GREAT BATTLES.

Terrible battles between the armies of Grant and Lee took place on Thursday and Friday.

The special correspondent of the Rochester Democrat has arrived in Washington, with the following account of operations up to Friday morning:

Meade in the evening, to the effect that he had met part of Stuart's cavalry and was driving them in 'every direction. Genearl Lee made two attempts to cut our army in two, both on the right and left, by getting between the river and Warren's and Sedgwick's corps, with only part of Burnside's across on the one side and between Hancock's corps and the remainder of the army on the other. That he was foiled in both purposes, and that the army has been concentrated, notwith-standing his two well-conceived attacks, constitutes a most substantial success for General Grant—Not quite one-half of the army was engaged.''

THE BATTLE RESUMED ON FRIDAY.

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The special correspondence of the Times, writing from headquarters at Wilderness Tavern, Friday evening, May 6, gives the following intelligence of the great battle on Friday:

"The day has closed upon a terribly hard-fought field, and the Army of the Potomac has added another to its list of murderous conflicts. Lee's tactics, so energetically employed at Chancellors-ville and Gettysburg, of throwing his whole army first upon one wing and then upon another, have again been brought to bear, but I rejoice to say that the army of the Potomac has repulsed the tremendous onslaught of the enemy, and stands to-night solidly in the position it assumed this morning. The first attempt was made upon Hancock upon the right, somewhat weakened in numbers by the battles yesterday; but the iron old Second corps nobly stood its ground; then the enemy hurled his battallion upon Sedgwick, and once or twice gained a temporary advantage, but our veterans were nobly rallied, and the rebels repulsed with awful loss.

"About half past four P. M. Lee made a feigned attacked upon the whole line and then guident

pulsed with awful loss.

"About half past four P. M. Lee made a feigned attacked upon the whole line, and then suddenly fell with his whole force upon Sedgwick, driving him back temporarly, but the advantage was soon regained, and the rebels hurled back with great loss. Night had now come on, and it is believed at headquarters, at this hour, that Lee has withdrawn from our front. Although the nature of the ground has been of a terrible character, most of it being so thickly wooded as to render movements all but impossible, and to conceal entirely the opeall but impossible, and to conceal entirely the ope an out impossible, and to conceal entirely the operations of the enemy, yet he has been signally repulsed in all his attacks, and nothing but the nature of the battle-field has prevented it from being a crushing defeat. The loss on both sides has been very heavy, but at this hour of hastily writing Leannot even give and estimate. ting I cannot even give and estimate.

REPORTED LOSSES. "The number of our wounded is reported at about ten thousand. the killed at two thousand. The losses of the enemy exceeds this. He left his dead and disabled on the field in our hands. The Ambulence Corps, with its admirable organization, is working to its full capacity, carrying the wounded to Rappahannock Station. Sixteen trains of cars, dispatched from Alexandria to-day, will receive them. It is expected that they will return with their bruised and mangled freight about daylight.

hight.

"Several car-loads of ice were also sent down for comfort of the wounded. The Sanitary Commissions are on the field, with plentiful supplies of everything necessary for the wounded. The government has hospital accommodations here for thirty thousand, which will probably meet all demands

SATURDAY THE THIRD DAY.

The rebels had been all day massing troops on the right of our line, with the intention of flanking us, and early in the afternoon a moderate canno ade was heard in that direction. A few compani of cavalry, on their way from Germania Ford, were met by the extreme left of the line of the enemy soon after passing the ford, and they were driver in on the Chancellorville road to within our lines. Artillery and infantry were placed in the rear of Sedgwick's corps, for the purpose of checking any demonstration on our right flank. During the entire afternoon, with the exception of an occasional

cannon shot, nothing of any moment occurred.

At five o'clock in the afternoon the order was given for a general movement of the whole line in the direction of Chancellorsville, previous to which Gen. Grant, accompanied by his staff, paid a visit und the different corps lines, and was received

the point indicated, and as gradually did the col-umns emerge from that phalanx and file over the different roads in the direction of Chancellors-

From the woods opposite General Head-quarters, on the east, could be seen the troops of General Burnside, slowly winding down the hill and swinging around on the Chancellorsville road. The four different army corps, Hancock's, Warren's, Sedgwick's and Burnside's poured in living masses over the different avenues to the new positions to be taken

taken

back by our forces, and from a distant hill opened a battery on some of our rear columns but without inflicting any injury. As the batteries opened fire the bands performed "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," &c., in defiance and contempt.

Birney's Division of Hancock's corps were detailed, by Gen. Meade, as a rear guard to cover the march, or as it was, strictly speaking, the advance of the Union army. This division took possion of the intrenhments of our troops during the movement. and most effectually checked any

session of the intrenchments of our troops during
the movement, and most effectually checked any
demonstrations of prowling rebels on our left.

The troops were engaged the whole night in
moving; infantry, artillery, baggage, ammunition
and supply wagons, ambulances and every variety
of vehicle attendant on a great army, blocked up
all the roads for miles. The weather was extreme
ly warm, and impenetrable clouds of dust filled the
air rendering the march an extremely unpleasant

momentous event in the present great moven of the army, but up to the time I write but little has transpired of moment beyond a desperate fight between the old First Army corps, now attached to Warren's corps, and a portion of the rebel army

to Warren's corps, and a portion of the rebel army who attempted to check our advance near Todd's Tavern.

A full account of the fighting has been forwarded to you, and it is only necessary for me to allude to it in this connection. In the morning Generals Grant and Meade established their head-quarters at Piney Branch, about two and a half miles from Chancellorsville, on the Todd's Tavern road. A party of twenty-five hundred rebel prisoners, captured within the past few days, passed head-quarters this morning among them several schol care

party of twenty-nve nundred rebei prisoners, cap-tured within the past few days, passed head-quar-ters this morning, among them several rebel Cap-tains and two Colonels.

The weather to-day is intensely hot, and the sol-diers, in their onward career, suffered greatly from the intense heat. As division after division filed over the various roads on their way to Spottsylva-nic Court House every stream small creak and over the various roads on their way to Spottsylvania Court House, every stream, small creek and
pool of water was eagerly sought after by the tired
soldiers, when, after filling their canteens with
muddy water and applying them to their parched
lips, they would proceed on the way to Richmond.
At three o'clock in the afternoon an order was
given to prepare to move and at about four o'clock
Generals GRANT and MEADE left Piney Branch
and proceeded over the hills in an easterly direc-

up in manocuvring for positions.
We are entirely cut aff from all communication with the North by any regular means of conveyance, and one of the greatest trials of the newspaper, or and one of the greatest trials of the newspaper, orrespondents is to devise means of getting matter
through to their respective papers. It is a matter
involving great personal risk, as the country between us and the nearest point North that communicates direct to Washington is infested with
Rebel guerrillas. Several messengers have gone
through, or started to go through, with despatches to The INQUIRER, but we are as yet in doubt
wheather any of them reached their point of destination.

SKIRMISHES ON MONDAY, FIFTH DAY. SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT-HOUSE, VA.,] TUESDAY, May 10, 1864.

From the N. Y. Times. From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WILDERNESS, Va., May 7, 1864.

A deep and almost impenetrable mist pervaded the whole battle-field at sunrise this morning, and we well not as usual greeted with the salute of the cannonade in the morning. Beyond some desultary nursket firing on the left of Selgwick's northern the N. I. Indicate It is the military situation at this hour (Tuesday, 12 M.) finds the line of the army drawn around Spottsylvania Court-house, in the arc of a circle, the concave towards us. The enemy is in force at the passage. I mentioned in my letter of yesterday that the two armies ran a race from the Wilder-Perhaps he is paid for saying away.

"But the swindling hay contractor! he list the person this horse would be to see; Is the person this horse would be to see; Is the person this horse would be to see; Is the person this horse would be to see; Is the person this horse would be to see; Is the person this horse would be to see; Is the person this horse would be to see; Is the person this horse would be to see; Is the person this horse would be to see; Is the person this horse would be to see; Is the person this horse would be to see; Is the person this horse would be to see; Is the person this horse would be to see; Is the person this horse would be to see; Is the person this horse would be to see; Is the person this horse would be to see; Is the person this horse would be to see; Is the person this horse would be to see; Is the person this horse would be to see; Is the person this person the person the person the person the person that the person that the person the person the person the person that the work of this point.

The military situation at this hour (Tueselax, Is the more than the norther, which the norther) than the person that the near that point, and was solected to the whole the tensor that the point, and seems determined to dispute the the throught of the print was nor the person because that point, and seems determined to dispute the the way. The nearly that the two armies ran a race from the Wilder-nearly than the two was not a person because the point, and seems determined to dispute the the point, and seems determined to dispute the the way. The person because the point, and seems determined to dispute the the way. The person because the point, and seems determined to dispute the the point, and seems of the print the person because the person command of it enables him to cover the withdraw-al of his trains and at the same time bars our further advance, unless on the condition of an as-sault—which in the country in which we are now fighting, is very destructive of life-or of a turn-

ing movement. About 6 o'clock last evening, Gen. HANCOCK, holding the right of our line, crossed Po Creek and seized the Block House Road, the direct line from Parker's Store to Spottsylvania Court-House. Immediately afterward, WARREN, who now has center, advanced his line of battle, drove the rebels for half a mile, and took up a strong position. Ip to the present hour, the situation re

The rebels have as yet shown no disposition to assume the offensive at this point. It was confidently expected on Sunday night that an attack yould take place on HANCOCK's front, toward the Catharpen Road, and on a line with the Rock Road. The troops showed great diligence in

Continued on second page.)

behind him. On the 30th he crossed the Saline River; but before crossing he was attacked by River; but before crossing he was attacked by the Rebels under Gen. Fagen, and during the eveture her. ning a portion of the Rebei cavalry cross and proceeded within eight miles of Little Rock causing considerable alarm there. Latest reports from Little Rock assure us that both that place and Pine Bluff are safe. Gen. Andrews, with three hundred men, had arrived to strengthen the force at Pine Blufi.

About dark the rebels, who had just been made aware of the march of the Union army, ventured from the position to which they had been driven back by our forces, and from a distant hill opened a battery on some of our rear columns but without inflicting any injury. As the batteries opened fire the bands performed "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," &c., in defiance and contempt.

Birney's Division of Hancock's corps were delighted the substrated of the substrat driven across the Hatchie River, destroying the bridge behind them. Advices from Bull's Gap announce the destruction of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad for a distance of 15 miles between Lick Creek and Greenville, Tenn., by a brigade of troops belonging to Gen. Cox's command. Every bridge and railroad tie in the whole extent of 15 miles was burned, and the road left in such a conmiles was burned, and the road left in such a conform my own experience that it will pay. miles was burned, and the road left in such a condition that it cannot be repaired for months. Another expedition burned all the bridges on the road over the Watauga River, and tope up the entire

Vol. 87. No. 21:

FROM GENERAL BANKS ARMY. THE RETURN TO ALEXANDRIA.

The Retreat Conducted by General Franklin.
A Severe Engagement.

The special correspondent of the St. Louis Reablican with the Red River expedition, gives full particulars of General Bank's retreat to Alexandria. Our forces arrived at that place on the 26th and 27th of April. The Republican's correspondent

GENERAL FRANKLIN CONDUCTING THE RETREAT.

General Franklin and General A. J. Smith held a consultation at Grand Ecore last week, and a greed upon a programme by which they could bring the Army successfully back to Alexandria.—Franklin laid his plan before General Banks, and told him that he (Franklin) had held a consultation with General Smith, and that they had agreed upon the plan, and that he would undertake to conduct the retreat, if he (Banks) would not interfere.—General Banks assented, and thus virtually turned the command over to General Franklin. He took a cavalry escort and came on to Alexandria, arriving here a day or so in advance of the main army.

A SEVERE ENGACEMENT. GENERAL FRANKLIN CONDUCTING THE RETREAT.

A SEVERE ENGAGEMENT.

Generals Grant and Meade left Piney Branch and proceeded over the hills in an easterly direction, and taking a turn through the woods to the right, selected a spot about two miles distant as a base of operations for Monday's work.

About five o'clock the train attached to General Head-quarters left, and just at dusk the newly selected head-quarters were fully established.

A detachment of four companies of Massachusetts cavalry went out in the morning on a reconnoitring expedition towards the Rapidan. They returned in the afternoon with three empty saddles, having had a small skirmish with some Rebele cavalry a few miles out.

The twenty-five hundred Rebel prisoners alluded to are quartered directly in the rear of Grant's head-quarters, and surrounded by a small guard. They are, to say the least comfortably clad. Nearly every man has good shoes, and they really look like good fighting stock.

A Union deserter, who had gone over to the Rebels on eve occasions, was taken this march from Grand Ecore last Thursday, destaoying all the stores for which he had no transportation. When his army arrived at Cane river, Saturday morning, where General Franklin took up his march from Grand Ecore last Thursday, destaoying all the stores for which he had no transportation. When his army arrived at Cane river, Saturday morning, where General Franklin took up his march from Grand Ecore last Thursday, destaoying all the stores for which he had no transportation. When his army arrived at Cane river, Saturday morning, where General Franklin took up his march from Grand Ecore last Thursday, destaoying all the stores for which he had no transportation. When his army arrived at Cane river, Saturday morning, where General Franklin expected to cross, he found the rebels under Dick Taylor, posted on a high eminence on the opposite side, in force, to dispute the rossing. Franklin at once opened on them whith artillery, and heavy cannonading was kept up all day Saturday, Saturday in fat once opened on them whith a fine provide at Cane riv

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A Union dese rter, who had gone over to the Rebels on cwo occasions, was taken this morning and will be tried by court-martial, and if found guilty will be hung without delay,

We are anxiously awaiting the development of the morrow, and the general impression is that a great battle will take place, although it is not improbable the greater portion of the day will be taken up in manoeuvring for positions.

the way down. GUERILLAS.

This place has been in a constant state of excitement and alarm since it was known that the army was falling back upon Alexandria. This alarm has been increased by frequent guerilla raids on the opposite side of the river. On Sunday morning a

opposite side of the river. On Sunday morning a number of rebels, numbering forty or fifty, made a dash on Pineville, on the opposite side of the river, fired a volley at the boats, captured some of our scouts and pickets, and spread terror among the women and children of Pineville.

The gunboat opened on them, and shelled the opposite shore for about an hour. This caused almost a panie in Alexandria, as the shelling began about five o'clock Monday morning, at a time when the most of the inhabitants were asleep. The cannonading was loud, and shook the houses, making the window sashes rattle. This was too much for the nerves of delicate women, and many were the hands that were wrung in horror at the thought the nerves of delicate women, and many were the hands that were wrung in horror at the thought of a battle in our midst. The matter was soon explained and the excitement gradually subsided.—
The excitement was revived Monday evening. The rebels made another dash at l'ineville, causing a big scare.' The gunboats opened out, and shelled the woods back of the village. Nobody hurt.

about those paper collars?"

THE BLACK PLAG. Before the battle of Pleasant Hill, General Dick Taylor sent in by a flag of truce, a letter to General Banks, in which he told him that if negro troops were used against the Confederate army, he (Taylor) would raise the black flag, and show no quarter. It may be owing to this fact that no negro troops were engaged, they having been sent to the rear (or rather to the front) to guard the bag-

gage train, on its way back to Grand Ecore. THE GUN BOATS.

As many will doubtless attach some blame to As many will doubtless attach some blame to Admiral Porter for getting his gunboats ashore above the falls, and allowing them to be caught, it is but justice to him and his squadron of brave men to sty that the country owes him and them much for the part they performed. Had it not been for the gunboats above Grand Ecore, after the battle of Pleasant Hiil, the rebels would have captured Bank's entire fleet of some thirty or forty transports, all loaded with valuable stores. The navel despatch boat Benefit, Captain Leery, commanding, while carrying to the transports, a hunwith tumultuous cheering.

Shortly after five o'clock the long, solid lines of the devoted Union army could be seen emerging from the various positions in which they gave battle to the rebels for the three days previous, and gradually they massed on the open, undulating piece of country, directly in front of Gen. Meade's under the command of Col. Drake, comprising the head-quarters. Column after column broke on the sight, apparently springing from the ground, the sight, apparently springing from the ground, and the sight, apparently springing from the ground, and the sight, apparently springing from the ground, the sight, apparently springing from the ground, and the sight, apparently springing from the ground, the command of Col. Drake, comprising the forty shots, killing the captain of the boat J. T. Hatcher, and two others; two shells burst in the engine room. The benefit carried two pieces, which did good service, firing fifteen shots, killing and wounding some thirty rebels. I am indebted to A. J. Jones, master's mate on the flag ship, and who commanded one the guns on the Benefit, for these facts. The rebels must have known that the structure of two hundred and forty wagons, and the intervention of two hundred and forty wagons, and the structure of two hundred and forty wagons, and the value of the structure of the boat J. T. Header of the boat J. T. Jones, master's mate of the boat J. T. Header of the boat J. T. Jones, master's mate of the boat J. T. for these facts. The rebels must have known that the Benefit carried despatches announcing Bank's defeat, and hence their desperate effort to cap-

> LIQUOR IN THE ARMY. -General Howard made the following sensible remarks as to liquors in the

army, in a late speech:

I did not drink at college, I did not drink at WestPoint; but when I got into the army I found it was
all the fashion. If you went into an officer's quarters the first thing was to offer you something to
drink. It was thought you did not treat him with
proper respect if yon did not. I fell into the habit.
I drank whiskey and offered it to others. When I
was stationed at Florida, I once offered whisky to
an officer and he declined. I urged him to drink and
he drank. A short time after I attended him in

The troops were engaged the whole night in moving; infantry, artillery, baggage, ammunition and supply wagons, ambulances and every variety of vehicle attendant on a great army, blocked up all the roads for miles. The weather was extremely warm, and impenetrable clouds of dust filled the air, rendering the march an extremely unpleasant one.

SUNDAY, THE FOURTH DAY.

As Sunday is a day that has figured so conspicuously in the great events of the war, it was confidently expected that its advent would record some dently expected that its advent would record some different parts of the winds and of the bridges on the road over the Watauga River, and tope up the entire track at all points within their reach.

We have New-Orleans dates to the 30th. It is reported that a skirmish had taken place between Grand Ecore and Alexandria. Gen. Lucas, with our rear guard, engaged the Rebels, under Wharton, two or three brigades strong, and fought him day and night for three days. We cleaned them out. The Rebs had about 10,000 cavalry, and harton, assed our force until within seven miles of Alexandria. Our forces were under Gen. Emory.

The Richmond Examiner thus winds up an editorical fully justifying and glorifying in the massacre at Fort Pillow, repeat Plymouth a few times, and we shall bring the yankers to their reach.

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