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TERMS:

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Jos-Printing—Such as Hand-bills, Posting-bills ampliets, Blanks, Labels, &c. &c., executed with curacy and at the shortest notice.

Poetical.

A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Father! in the battle fray, Shelter his doar head, I pray! Nere his young arm with the might quarter, Liberty and Right. Where the red hail deadliest falls, Where storn duty loudly calls, Where the strife is fierce and wild, Father! guard, Oh! guard my child!

Where the foe rush swift and strong, Madly striving for the wrong, Where the clashing arms mon wield, King above the battle-field; where the stifling air is hot
With bursting shell and whistling shot—
Father! to my boy's brave breast.
Let no treacherous blade be pressed!

Tather! if my woman's heart-Frid and weak in every part— Wenders from Thy mercy seat After those dear roving feet, After those dear roving feet, Let Thy tender pitying grace Every selfish thought crase; If this mother's love be wrong-Pardon, bless and mak me strong

For when silent shades of night For when such smales of night Shat the bright world from my sight— When around the cheerful fire Gather brothers, sisters, sire— There I miss my boy's bright face From his old familiar place, And my sad heart wanders back To tented field and bivouac.

Often in my troubled sleep-Waking-wearily to weep-Often dreaming he is near Calming every anxious fear-often startled by the flash off hostile swords that meet and clash, Till the cannon's smoke and roar Hile him from my eyes once more!

Thus I dream -- and hope and pray All the weary hours away; But I know his cause is just, And I centre all my trust In Thy pramise:—"As thy day So shall thy strength bo"—alway! Yet I need Thy guldance still!

Father let me do Thy will. If new sorrow should befall-If my noble boy should fall— If the bright head I have blessed in the cold carth find its rest-Still, with all the mother-heart,
Tora and quivering with the smart,
I yield him, 'neath Thy chastening rod,
To his country and his God.

Migcellaneous.

MEMORY.—How many mingled memories are hidden away in every soul, memories of god and ill, of joy and sorrow, that wait the woing of the will to spring into vivid and glowing life before us, or start unbidden into or presence in the quiet hours of loneliness and meditation. How the soul can sweep backward over the history of its being, and bask itself in the golden sunshine of the long ago, and listen to the sweet melodies that make cternal concord in the soul's inner temple! the sweet intonations of some song that thrilled us with a mystic joy years ago, comes floating into our consciousness with a dreary rapture and a peace like that of "The Eden Above;" so, too, we bend over the dear faces that have been hallowed by the tenderest associations of our lives, with a quiet iov. mingled, perchance, with a tinge of sadne that all they represent and suggest to us is irrevocable gone save in its results and influence upon our plastic hearts. The world knoweth not the hidden life within us, and the stranger intermeddleth not with our joy; yet who may tell the potent sway these men ories have held in moulding and developing our spiritual natures to a higher and better

CALVES .- There are various modes of feeding calves when taken from the cow at two and three days old, or when not allowed to suck at all. Our practice is to let the calf suck three days, as we think it greatly benehits both cow and ealf. At the end of this time the calf is taken away, the cow milked, the calf's head introduced into the pail where the thumb of the left hand rises above the milk. The mouth of the calf is guided to the thumb, when it seizes it and sucks it readily. In a day or two skim milk may be introduced We use tea made of sweet herdgrass or red-top hay, mixed with a little new milk. In a few days a calf will drink from one to two gallons at a meal of this tea? 'At the end of a week a little corn meal may be week a little corn meal may be introduced in the milk or placed in a trough before the calf, and at the end of three weeks he will take a quart per day without injury. Calves need ample and careful feeding while quite young, in order to secure a healthy and vigorous growth. They seem never to forget this care, and will bear neglect afterwards all the better for it, though neglect at any

lime is very unprofitable. Two Roques Instead of One .- An amusing incident is related of a woman in Eng-land whose husband, a wealthy man, died suddenly without leaving any will. The widow, desirous of securing the whole property, concealed her husband's death, and per-suaded a poor shoemaker to take his place while a will could be made. Accordingly he was closely muffled up in bed as if very sick and a lawyer was called to write the will.— The shoemaker in a feeble voice bequeathed half of all the property to the widow. "What as shoemaker in a teeple voice "What salf of all the property to the widow. "What shall be done with the remainder?" asked the lawyer. "The remainder." replied he, I give and bequeath to the poor little shoenaker across the street, who has always been a good neighbor and a deserving man;" thus securing a rich bequest for himself! The widow was thunder struck with the man's cunning, but did not dare expose the fraud; and so the two rogues shared the

body likes to lose? A lawsuis

Exciting Discussion in the House the re-admission of any of these States to the Union. of Representatives.

CHARGES AGAINST SECRETARY CHASE.

Gross Immorality and Debauchery in the Treasury Department.

The following is an extract from a speech ately delivered in the United States House

sponsible for this outrage and not the curs who have been set upon me. The evidence, sir, shows that this forgery was made public by a Treasury agent who knew at the time he made it public that I had no interest whatever in the goods covered by the order; who knew it so well that the goods having been seized he turned them over to their proper owner, because there was no ground for their seizure and confiscation. He turned them over to the man who appeared on the paper to own them, and yet he retained in his hand this paper, to which he had no right, and gave it out for publication after I had been assailed in the newspapers of my city for speculating in this whiskey. He gave it out for publication after he knew the facts of the case and had had his attention called to them, because I had attacked Mr. Chase in a speech in St. Louis and assailed his trade regulations. So, sir, if any officer of the army, or any member of Congress, or any gentleman feels sufficient interest in public affairs, and in the honest conduct of public business to assail in a public speech its management in the Treasury and the operations of treasury regulations, he lays him self open to assaults from the Secretary of the Treasury and all the hounds and dogs that he can set upon him, and he is to be hunted and dragged down by false charges and by forgery.

It is for the House to decide whether one of its members, in the face of the facts which into this flouse.

were brought to his knowledge when he first A judicial investigation has recently been made these charges on this floor, shall be held in which it was conclusively proved that permitted to reiterate in a manner so gross and offensive that which he utterly failed to without censure. It is for the members of the House to decide whether such a person the House to decide whether such a person to member of the House to decide whether such a person the members of the House to decide whether such a person the members of the House to decide whether such a person the members of the House to decide whether such a person the members of the House to decide whether such a person the members of the House to decide whether such a person the members of the House to decide whether such a person the members of the House to decide whether such a person the members of the House to decide whether such a person the members of the House to decide whether such a person the members of the House to decide whether such a person the members of the House to decide whether such a person the members of the House to decide whether such a person the members of the House to decide whether such a person the members of the House to decide whether such a person the members of the House to decide whether such a person the members of the House to decide whether such a person the members of the House to decide whether such a person the members of the House to decide whether such a person the members of substantiate when put to the test, and escape s worthy of association with them or not.

When I resumed my seat in this House, I felt myself constrained by a sense of duty to my constituents to ask for a committee to investigate the manner in which the "regula-tions of trade" with the States in insurrection have been carried out by the Secretary of the Treasury. But it seems that the Secretary's friends had not the same confidence in a committee of Congress as I have shown, for when I asked for a committee to investigate the charges which had been made against the Secretary, of sacrificing a vast public in terest to advance his ambition, his friends upon this floor refused it, and I was assailed in all the newspapers in the country with having made that allegation against the Secretary because he had stopped my "liquor

Now, Mr. Speaker, permit me to say that good wishes were nothing to him at the time, yet he had them. I was in favor of his appointment. As a matter of course that lized by a banking firm in less than nine was of very little consequence so far as his months is a comfortable competency for two appointment was concerned, yet it is a fact time to the Secretary. The reason of my change of sentiment toward him was that I understood that he had authorized the Mayor of Baltimore to proclaim on the streets of that city on the 19th of April that he was in force of latting the Steak is rehallent and very few people.

Never not latting the Steak is rehallent and very few people. favor of letting the States in rebellion "go in peace," and because I also took this impression from the tenor of his conversation that it was with his opinion and wish that they should be allowed to go in peace. I understood the same thing from the publications made by newspapers in his own State which were regarded as expressing his sentiments. The allegation was made that such was his osition, and it was never denied by him .-

t was accepted as a fact by all. I know, and he will not deny his written and recorded opinion, that he was opposed to the reinforcement of Fort Sumptor. I knew that after Fort Sumpter had fallen he had pposed the calling out of a large and suffiient force to put down the rebellion, and although he and others of the men of his party and my party then (but I hold no party elations then or now with peace men) were compelled by the war cry that went up after the fall of Sumpter to abandon apparently their peace position. Yet Mr. Chase, I soon found, never really abandoned his determination to cut off the Southern States. On the contrary, he has endeavored to work out, by another programme, the very thing he was then in favor of doing—of letting the South go. He is now for making them go, so far as their condition as States is concerned. the contrary, he has endeavored to work out,

ed. He is unwilling that they should ever return to interfere with his presidential as-Why, sir, it was perfectly understood in the second session—the long session—of the last Congress, that he favored the annihilation of State Governments of the South. His friends in both Houses made that proposition those who had the most intimate relations with him in both Houses made that proposition. And it is pressed in this again this winter in a disguised and insiduous form, and under the pretentious title of "reconstruction," but which is in fact inanded for the destruction of those States but this being the very crime of which the rebels in arms are guilty, and which the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Ashley] charges upon them, it is thought convenient to give the operation another name. The bill reported by the distinguished gentleman from Maryland, [Mr. Davis,] representing the committee on the rebellious States, which, by the way, is composed to a considerable extent of the Pomeroy private circular committee, for I understand that the gentleman from Maryland, [Mr. Davis,] from Ohio [Mr. Ashley,] and from Missouri, [Mr. Blow,] are members of both these committees, is a bill which could very properly have come from the Pomeroy committee. It is a bill which should have been entitled "a bill for

coming back in time to vote for Mr. Lincoln

for President, and to promote the ambition of

Mr. Blair then charged personal corrup tion upon Secretary Chase and continued as follows:

The committee on the conduct of the war, that impartial committee to which this matter was referred, has not yet, although nearly two months have clapsed since this subject was committed to them, notified me that it wanted any testimony on these subjects. I do not think the committee does want it, of Representatives by Gen. Frank Blair; it has on its hands all frauds in contracts connected with the war; and that is the reason I have volunteered some of it here, and given the committee the means of inquiring in-Now, sir, it is not my purpose to follow these men who have been guilty of this baseness toward me any further. These dogs have been set on mo by their master, and since I have whipped them back into their kennel I mean to hold their master register for the committee the means of inquiring into the matter when they have leisure; but whether it does or not, the inquiry will be made. Whether it is done by this Congress and since I have whipped them back into their kennel I mean to hold their master register for the committee the means of inquiring in to the matter when they have leisure; but whether it is done by this Congress that will do their kennel I mean to hold their master register for the committee the means of inquiring init. And Mr. Chase cannot-escape. He is ing. Beyond some desultory musket-firing sure to answer, and however deeply the committee may lay the whitewash on, it cannot happened to disturb the monotony of the conceal the dark background. However he mouning until about ten o'clock, when a may undertake to persecute and drag down men who speak of these nefarious transactions, I say that the time will come when he will be held to just accountability, when he

> their purpose.
>
> Mr. Speaker, I have deemed it due to myself, since I was not allowed a committee by which to prove the allegations that I have made here, to say this much in justification during which the Rebels were driven in about of my action in the city of St. Louis, in a half a mile. speech which I made there, and also in a speech which I made on this floor in regard

will be called before the bar to answer for

all he has done; and all the efforts made by

his friends thus indirectly to shield him from

the charges made against him will not serve

It will be recollected that when I first offered this resolution, it was couched in plain, Secretary of the Treasury; and it was not until one of his friends on the other side rose and assailed me for attacking Mr. Chase, by offering the resolution, that I rose and gave my reasons for so doing. Then, sir, this af-fair was sought to be turned into a personal matter; and an attempt made to drag me down by engaging me in a controversy with Chase's understrappers commenced by the agents of Mr. Chase in St. Louis, is brought

Jay Cooke & Co., who figure so largely and disgracefully in these lette s in connectionwi la the eleven millions excess of five twenty much from the fact of the abuse heaped upon me by this Treasury organ about this "liquor speculation." Mr. Chase's banking agents, as well as his Treasury agents and special and supervising special agents, have all been brought into requisition to forge and counterfeit and tell lies to break me down for exposing and holding up to public con-tempt that scott their employer and martar. In addition to the profits realized by Jay

Cooke & Co. on the fraudulent subscription for the eleven millions excess of five-twenty bonds, which, as the bonds were twelve per ceut, above parat the time of their issue, the profits on them must have exceeded a million and a quarter of dollars, this firm has also made profits on the negotiation of the fivetwenty loan, and other brokerage business for the Treasury Department, according to the statement of Scoretary Chase, by himself the statement of Scoretary when the Secretary of the Treasury was advanced to his present position, although my of \$400,000, as near as I recollect, not having the Secretary's communication before me. A million and three quarters of dollars reamonths is a comfortable competency for two or three private gentlemen, and would aid in the establishment of a good many newspapers well known. It is of consequence simply so the establishment of a good many newspapers far as it shows that I was not inimical at that who are shown to be banking on political ca-

> Nobody is simple enough to believe that the distinguished Secretary has really retired from the canvass for the nomination to the Presidency, although he has written a letter declining to be a candidate. That letter was written because the "strictly private" circular of the Pomeroy committee unearthed his underground and underhand intrigue against the President. It was such a disgraceful and and power given him by the President against his chief, that even Chase got ashamed to occupy such a position publicly. For that reason his letter was written; he wanted to get down under the ground and work there in the dark as he is now doing and rupning the disgusting sight to make use of the patronage dark as he is now doing, and running the

> Pomeroy machine on the public money as vigorously as ever.
>
> The work is now being done in Fremont's name, and that poor creature is unconscious of being made a catspaw to accomplish the of being made a catspaw to accomplish the objects of his intriguing rival. His plan is to hold a convention of Jaccobins and red republican revolutionary Germans at Cleveland, Ohio, precisely as Calhoun used poor John Tyler to hold a side convention in 1844 insist on the nomination of Lincoln we wil nominate Fremont agains him as an indepen-In this way, if the deledent candidate." gates who have been instructed to vote for incoln can be bought with greenbacks or frightened by the Jacobin hobgoblin, it is expected that Chase, who has so magnanimous declined to be a candidate, will then be tapen up as a compromise candidate. This is the programme of the Secretary and the Pomeroy committee. It embraces the tactics, the intrigue, the corruption, and fraud of Calhou

and Riddle combined. The following verses, written by brave boy, who lost a leg at Antietam, we clip from the Mercury. He is as expert with the pen as he is with the sword:

TO ANNIE DICK-AND-SON. Who taught thee how to praise the black, And set with many a vile attack, Thy clattering tongue on "Little Mac?"

Whom were thy speeches written by? What! sis! original? O, fie! Who doubly taught thee how to lie?

MISCEGENATION.-The New York Day bill which could very properly have come from the Pomeroy committee. It is a bill for which should have been entitled "a bill for the permanent dissolution of the Union, to disfranchise the whites and enfranchise the negroes, to prevent any of the States from coming back in time to vote for Mr. Lincoln coming back in time to vote for Mr. Lincoln in the habit of visiting her on terms of friendly in time. The girl is rather good looking, and her husband is as black as a Tartation of the committee rian night. With that pair the "equality" which Mr. Lincoln seeks to establish is fulthe Secretary of the Treasury." It is a bill which Mr. I which requires the consent of Congress for ly realized.

THE WAR NEWS

The Great Contest!!

BATTLES SUCCEEDING THE "WILDERNESS." Operations of Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

THE THIRD DAY. · WILDERNESS, Va., May 7, 1861. A deep and almost impenetrable mist per-raded the whole battle field at sunrise this norning, and we were not as usual greeted with the salute-of-the-cannonale in the morn-

sharp musketry engagement took place on the left of Sedgwick's Corps. Generals Grant, Meade and Burnside spent nearly the whole morning in consultation The enemy planted a battery about clever o'clock in some woods on the Orange Pike road, about half a mile from our intrench ments, and sent shells with visible effect into some camps a quarter of a mile from headquarters. This fire was replied to by our batteries on either side of the road. This was followed by sharp musketry skirmishing

Some light skirmishing took place about 10 o'clock on the left of Hancock's Corps, during which a few artillery shots were exhanged, bet without any material result .-At noon General Meade and retinue left headquarters and proceeded to an eminen the purpose of establishing a new base of operations, but after taking a brief survey he returned to his original quarters.

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 canuonade was heard in that direction. A few companies 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 driven 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 cheeking any demonstration on our right flank. During the entire afternoon, with the exception of an occasional shot, nothing of

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 Chancellorville, previous to which General Grant, accompanied by his Staff, paid a visit around the different Corps lines, and was recived with tu-multous cheering.

Shortly after live o'clock the tone, 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, indulating piece of country, directly in front of General Meado's headquarters. Column after column broke on the night, apparently springing from the ground, and foreably reminding one of Roder Scott's " Ludy of the Lake."
Gradually the army massed in solid pha-inx at the point indicated, and as gradually

lid the columns emerge from that phalanx and file over the different roads in the direcion of Chancellorville. From the woods opposite General headparters, on the east, could be seen the troops

Gederal Burnside, slowly winding down the bill and swinging around on the Chau-cellorville 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

About dark the Rebels who had just been made aware of the murch of the Union army centured from the position to which they have been driven back by our forces, and from a listant hill opened a battery on some of our rear colums, but without inflicting any injury. As these batteries opened fire the bands performed "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doo-

dle," &s., in defiance and contempt.

Birney's Division of Han cock's Corns were detailed, by General Meade, as a real guard to cover the march, or as it was, strictly speaking, the advance of the Union army This division took possession of the intrenel ments of our troops during the movement, and most effectually checked any demonstra tions 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 rehiele 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 unleasant one.

THE FOURTH DAY.

SUNDAY, May S. As Sunday is a day that has figured so As Sunday is a day that has ngured so conspicuously in the great events of the war, it was confidently expected that its advent day morning.

The battle-field is placed by ridges mostly and thickets, in which present great movement of the army, but up to the time I write but little has transpired

warded 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 Chancellorville, 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 Rabel Captains and two Colonels.

The weather to-day is intensely hot, and the soldiers in their onward career, suffered greatly from the intense heat. As division for the large the various reads on after division filed over the various roads on their way to Spottsylvania Court House, every stream, small creek and pool of water was engerly sought after by the timid soldiers, when, after filling their cauteens with mudy water and applying them to their parched lips, they would proceed on the way to

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 Piney Branch and proceeded over the fills side. Ewell had the centre against Sedgin in an easterly direction, and taking a turn wick, and Longstreet stood against Hauthrough the woods to the right, selected a cock.

Spot about two miles distant as a base of op-

crations 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

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

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

The twenty-five hundred Rebel prisoners

fighting stock.

A Union deserter, who had gone over to the Rebels on two occasions, was taken this morning, and will be tried at once by courtmartial, and if found guilty will be hung without delay.

THE FIFTH DAY. Washington, May 11, 1864. The following has just been received from

your Specials:—
BATTLE FIELD, NEAR SPOTTSYLVANIA COURT
HOUSE, May 10, 1864, 1 P. M.—The army arrived in this vicinity on Sunday morning, since which time there has been a state of comparative quiescence. On our right, which rested near Todd's Tavern, extending along the Spottsvivania road and across the Catharnen road, there was some little artillery firing on Sunday evening, between the Sec-ond Corps and the enemy, but nothing that amounts to an engagement. During the af-ternoon a column of the enemy was obsered moving to the right of us, and appeared to be aiming to get in the advance, and come down

n our left wing. General Sedgwick's Corps was in that part of our line, and with Warren's Corps advannos erv. ariorza, oth ni. Bob. gugdo kun kan

the enemy.

Fighting was quite sharp for an hour or two, but ended by our driving the enemy back and forcing them out of their hastily con-structed breakworks.

Yesterday our right was pushed gradually forward and swung round across the Spottsyl vania road to adapt it to the changed position of the enemy.

Yesterday afternoon the Rebel wagon trains were plainly seen moving along a road, four miles to the southwest of the Spottsylvania road from Todd's Tavorn, an effort was made to create a stampede among them by shelling but they were rather too far distant to admit

of doing this effectually. Reports were brought to General Hancock's eadquarters, about five o'clock P. M. yesterneadquarters, about ave o clock F. M. yester-day, that the enemy was in but light force in his front. A battery of horse artillery, which they commenced using against us, had been speedily silenced, and their line had been pushed back far enough to give us possession of the house from which their sharp-shooters of the house from which their sarp-sames had been anoying us all farenam. Everything indicated that the enemy was not inforce on their left sufficient to successfully resist an attack at that point, and the division of Generals Barlow, Gibbon and Birny were ordered to advance across a branch of Porivaced the position on the further side.

er, and take position on the further side. Within less than half an hour we had com-menced the attack, our men cheering lusti-ly and delivering a series of heavy volleys in quick succession. Artillery was also used by established beyond the stream, and within two miles of Spottsylvania Court House. along our centre, but nothing amounting to an engagement. It is now supposed that General Lee, with one corps of his army, has an engagement.

gone on to Richmond, leaving the others to oppose us and impede our progress as much as possible. We expect shortly to make a

wick's death, and the wounding of Gen. Rob-About six hunderd prisoners have been taken up to this time, in addition to those taken at the Wilderness. .

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The following is a telegraphic despath from Carleton to the Boston Journal :—
One of the greatest battles of the war was ought yesterday near Spottsylvania Court

I left the field at 9.30 this morning, and am able to give a statement of what took place. One week ago to-day the army moved from Culpeper. It has had six days of continual fighting, in which there have been three great battles.

On Saturday morning Lee retired from the

On Saturday morning Lee retired from the Wilderness, leaving but a small force to keep up appearances. Grant immediately ordered an advance to Sobttsylvania. The Fifth Corps taking the lead, confronted Longstreet three miles northwest of the town,

Early Sunday morning skirmishing began and lasted all day, ending in a hard fought engagement. Sunday night the Rebels were pushed back a short distance. The Sixth Corps arrived near the close of the battle, and participated. The Second Corps arrived in the evening. The Ninth Corps, marched in the evening. The Ninth Corps, march-

covered with woods and thickets, in which the Rebels lay concealed with betteries mask of moment beyond a desperate light between the old First Army Corps, now attached 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 see it gentle slope with pieces of undulations marked with rifle-pits and battories, which entilade all the approaches. of moment beyond a desperate fight between ed. Standing in the centre of our line, be-

which cutilade all the approaches.

To gain them there must be fighting at every step. The thickets are not quite so dense as in the Wilderness, but most of the ground is covered by a forest. General Rob inson, commanding Second Division, Fifth Curps was wounded in this engagement. Skirmishing commenced again on Monday morning, and from our prisoners it was as-certained that Ewell was also in front. Lee

tion of half a dozen houses. These roads rediate, one northward to Todd's tavern, one due north to Pincy Grove Church, and one northeast to Federickshurg.
The Second and Fffth Corps covered the road to Todd's; the Sixth the road to Piney Beach, and the Ninth the road to Fredricks

had pushed his troops rapidly into a strong position on the south bank of the Pc River. The Court House is an elevated land collec-

burg.

The Cathargen road leading westward was used by Lee to reach the position. A. P. Hill reached the field Monday night and took position on the Rebel right, confronting Burnside. Ewell had the centre against Sedgish and Lengstreet stood against Han-

it was Gettysburg reversed, Lee having the inner half circle. Skirmishing commenced Monday morning and continued through the forenoon. Sedgwick, while planting a bat-tery, was picked off by a Rebel sharpshoot-er half a mile distant.

His death east a gloom over the whole ar my, but did not diminish the arder of the men. They were burned for revenge. Gen craal Wright was placed in command of Sedg

THE RED RIVER.

Particulars of General Banks's Retreat-[From the Missouri Republican.

ALEXANDRIA, La., April 27 .- All day yes-erday and to-day the army has been re-enterng this place, returning from the disastrous expedition toward Shreveport. Gens. Banks, Franklin, and A. J. Smith are now here to-gether with their respective commands. Alexandria begins to assume the appearance t wore four weeks ago, when the army, with high hopes and full of life, took up its march for Shreveport. Crowds of officers, soldiers and citizens are everywhere to be seen. The levee is lined with steamers, and the tents of

a large army surrounded the place.

General Franklin and Gen Smith held a consultation at Grand Leore list week, and agreed upon a programme by which they could bring the army successfully back to Alexandria. Franklin laid this plan before Gen. Banks, and told him that he (Franklin) had held a consultation with Gen. 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. General Banks must have felt humiliated at this proposition, but he submitted: He took a cavalry escort, and came on to Alexandria, arriving here a day or so in advance of the General Franklin took up his march from

Grand Ecore last Thursday, destroying all the stores for which he had no transportation.—
When his army arrived at Cane river, Saturday morning, where General Frankhu expected to cross, he found the rebels under Dick Taylor, posted on a high eminence on the opposite side in force, to dispute the crossing. Franklin opened on them with artillery, and heavy cannonading was kept up all day Sated in finding a ford, at which they er seed over and came down near the bank, and charged the heights. A severe engagement ensued, in which both sides lost heavily.

There is now but three feet five inches of water on the falls, one mile above this place .-The following iron clads are above the falls and cannot get over: Osage, Nosho, Mound City, Louisville, Carondelet, Pittsburg, Chillicothe, Ozark and Eastport. The Lexington, Fort Hindman and Crikett, tinelads, are also above the tallet, also the thampions, trans-

The great question now agitating the minds of the military and naval authorities here, is how to get those gunboats over the falls. It is a difficult problem, and may not be solved at until the water rises in the river. Dams, locks, &c., are suggested, but nothing looking to practical results has been done. Admiral Porter is determined not to lose a boat if he can help it by any possible means. He says. I understand, that if the land forces leave upplies, are now tied up, with their cargoes

still unloaded. AN INFAMOUS ORDER.

In a former communication, I wrote you the particulars of the firing into the steamer the particulars of the iring into the steamer Superior below this place, last week, and also spoke of the order issued by the commander of the troops on board. I have obtained the proof of the issuing of the order by Lieut. Col. Parker, of the 3d Rhode Island Cavalry. am permitted to publish the following letter ALEXANDRIA, La., April, 1864:- J. M. Tom

ENY, Asst. Special Agt. Treasury Department, Memphis, Tenn: When on board the steamer Superior, on the 22d instant, about twenty ive miles below here, the boat was fired into by guerrilas, and three persons were killed and thirteen wounded. There were three companies of the 3d Rhode Island Cavalry. inder command of Lieutenant Col. Parker As the boat came on up, I hear! Colonel Parker give peremptory orders to his men to fire on every white man, woman and child seen on shore. The order was executed and two unarmed citizens, while standing on the leves about fifteen miles below here, wa ving their hats to the boat, were fired upon and both fell to the ground, supposed to be killed. I have since learned that the men were loyal, and had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. John C. A. Braun, Agency Aid.

The truth of this letter can be established by every one on board the boat. The Eupe rior and the gunboat convoy fired four or five shells into Mrs. Wilson's plantation houses, six miles above the place where the boat was fired into. This was done by way of was area and. Ints was uone by way of a retaliation? Mrs. Wilson is a highly respected, well known Union lady. When the firing began the negroes—some forty in number—ran out on the bank, almost frightened to the think I have talk by Explained officer on the death. I was told by a Federal officer on the Superior that the boat ceased firing for fear of hurting some of the "colored people."— They did not, he said, want to hurt them, and seeing no white people about, the firing was stopped. It was no difference how many innocent white men, woman and children were slaughtered in cold blood, but the "col-" Dear creatures! Not a hair ored people." Dear creatures! Not a nair of their heads must, for the world, be touched! This is a specimen of Abolition philanthrophy without a parallel.

A LETTER FROM DICK TAYLOR. After the two days' battles, our forces, it said, captured a robel courier, bearing dis-patches from Dick Taylor to Magruder, and

mong the letters, it is said, was one from Taylor to the Texas General, in which Tay-"I thank you for your kind offer to furn-

ish me and my army with supplies. But I have plenty on hand. Your offer tame a little too late. My efficient commissary, N. . Banks, has supplied me abundantly."&c. Banks used to be called "Stonewall Jackn's commissary." He is now out here called Dick Tayler's.

BANKS'S COMPETENCY.

General A. J. Smith can be heard at all times denouncing Banks for incompetency as a general. There is another source of com-plaint. There were criminal neglect on the part of some one to properly supply the men with rations. The officers of the 116th New York Infantry declare publicly that after the battle of Pleasant Hill, their men had to search the haversacks of the dead to get something to eat, while, at the same time, the negroes were well supplied with rations.

Gen. Banks may be useful to the country in many capacities and places. But to continue him longer in command of the Depart-ment of the Gulf, is setting at defiance the wishes of ninc-tent he of the loyal citizens of Louisana, and is to treat with contempt the deep indignation and well-founded dissatis-faction of the soldiers in the field. We cannot hope for success so long as he is in command. He may be asgreat a General as Napoleon, and as brave as Julius Casar, but while the soldiers think otherwise it is useconsultation at Grand Ecoro last week, and less to expect that they will fight successfully

under him.
Gen. Banks said to Gen. A. J. Smith, af-Gen. Banks said to Gen. A. J. Smith, alter the battle of Pleasant Hill: "You have saved my army." He may also say to Admiral Porter: "You have saved my transports."

Query.—Where would Banks have been had it not been for Smith and Porter?

Interesting Incident .-- A correspondent with the army of the Potomac gives the fol-

lowing incident that actually occurred: Amidst all the horrors of war many incients occur amusing in themselves; and which stances, are provocative of mirth, and form subjects for camp stories months after. I have seen soldiers chase haves and pick blackberries When a shower of leaded messengers of death was falling thick and fast around them and many other cool and foolish things. But the following, which actually took place at Mine Run, surpasses anything I remem-ber to have seen or heard: On one of those biting cold mornings, while the armies of Meade and lice were staring at each other neary cannon and was kept of a trade in the meantime in g about nine o'clock. In the meantime Franklin sent a large infantry force up Cane river two or three miles, where they succeedly strife, a solitary sheep leisurely walked along the run on the rebel side. A rebel vidette fired and killed the sheep, and, dropping his gun advanced to remove the prize. In an instant he was covered by a gun in the hands of a Union vidette, who said: "Divide the word, or you are a dead Johnny."-This proposition was assented to, and there, between the two skirmish lines, Mr. Robel skinned the sheep, took one half and moved back with it to his post, when his challenger in two describes his gin eposted the run, got the other half of the sheep, and again resunded the duties of his post amid the cheers of his comrades, who expected to help him to eat it. Of the hundreds of hostile men ar-

rayed against each other on either bank of

that run, not one dared to violate the truce

agreed upon by these two soldiers.

TREATMENT OF CROUP .-- We copy the following suggestion from Hall's Journal of Health in relation to the treatment of this him he will take in six months' supplies, and disease. Prompt application of the remedies await a rise in the river. This would subject the officers and crews to a life of annoy-might otherwise die from neglect in the inance and peril. The rebels would swarm eipient stages. "Croup is an inflamation of around so thick that it would cost a man his the inner surface of the windpipe. Inflamalife to show his head above the deeks. Gen.
A. J. Smith was on board the gun boat Forest Rose last night, informed Captain John-life from the fifth and that heat must be subdued, or the patient will inevitably die. If prompt efforts are made to cool the parts oppose us and impede our progress as mand as possible. We expect shortly to make a general attack upon the enemy in front, and push them with utmost vigor.

Our losses since our arrival here, except the irreparable one we sustain in Gen. Sedgi wick's death, and the wounding of Gen. Robthem could be gotten out. It was generally supposed heretofore that General Smith and his forces would leave immediately for Vicksburg, under orders from Gen. Grant; but this declaration implies a change of programme. It is evident that General Banks and his army are going to leave this part of the State my are going to leave this part of the State as soon as possible. Steamboats that came up here a week ago, loaded with commissary and upper part of the chest, put these into a capable are now tied up with their any gone. pot of hot water as hot as the hand can bear, and keep it thus hot, by adding water from a boiling tea-kettle at hard; let two or three of the flannels be in hot water all the time, and one on the throat all the time, with a dry one covering the wet one, so as to keep the heat in to some extent, the flamel should not be so wet as to dribble the water, for it is important to keep the clothing as dry as pos-sible, and keep up the process until the phlegm is loose, the child casier, and begins to fall asleep, then gently wrap a dry flamed over the one which is on, so as to cover it up entirely, and the child is saved. When it wakes up both flannels will be dry.

A worthy Hibernian, who was laboring under the delusion that men and women meant what they said, was tempted by a cordial invitation from a lady of distinction to call at her house. The servant opened the door so quick that her voice was heard by Dr. M., saying: "Tell him I am not at home!" His Irish wit came to his rescue, for he immediately said in a loud tone to the daylor. "Tell your mistress I have not darkey. "Tell your mistress I have not called upon her this evening, as she wished The lady ran out, took the doctor by both hands, and laughed heartily at his ignorance of the greatest institution of respectable life-lying.

A Cincinnati editor says that ite has many a time seen a man on ska'es jump twenty four feet. Lucky he didn't say yards, for then we would not have believed him!

Coffee, of late, produces a soothing, as-able effect, and creates a ve-rye bean-evolent disposition.

Why is old Abe a had architect? Because he is all the time husy making drafts to supply the deficiency of his previous draw-

Probably the wittiest saying in the language is Douglass Jerrold's definition of logmatism—that it is puppyness come to maturity.

A person who has been traveling. Down East," says that he saw plenty of pine orchards but no pine apples.

Fulse fears bring true vexations; the imaginary grievances of our life are more than the real ones.

One day, at a farm house, a wag saw an old gobler trying to cat the strings of some nightcaps that lay on the ground to bleach. "That," said he, "is what I call introducing cotton into Turkey.