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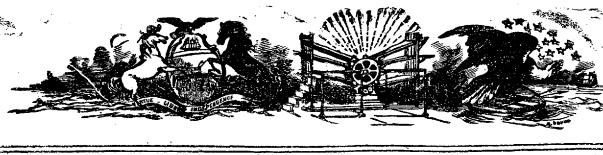
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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1864.

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1864.

The Academy of Fine Arts. This institution opens to-day its forty-first annua exhibition to the public. Its affairs are in a pros-perous and progressive state; its schools have been illed all the winter with eager students, and now, in its grateful office of collecting the successes of its old pupils and of other artists for the education of

the people at large, it is as successful as usual, and criticism may move instructed through a various and ntation of the artistic achievement o America.
On Saturday night the customary indulgence of s private view was extended to a number of ladies and gentlemen especially interested in the fine arts. At the close of a day like Saturday—an anniversary so significant to literature, and so singularly typics in the quality of its own sweet air and sun the breath that had exhaled upon the world thro-hundred years ago—it was appropriate and auspi ious to celebrate the triumphs of another art so akin to Shahspeare's. It was to enjoy the fruits o a craft eternally wedded to letters, for which the preations of the imperial dramatist afford an abiding store of inspirations, that we stepped at twiligh from the soft gloom to the soft blaze-from the Apr air, so redolent of awakening life and thought and memory—and Shakspeare—to the halls brightener with creations of a genius also essentially dramatic and homes of many dreams and noble visions throws

There is a homogeneous character about the preent exhibition which is invaluable. A valid ob ection has been made to the system of annual col ections, wherein a docile public is fed a little as the court monkey would have nourished Gulliver, and miniature work and frescoes, and pictures religious pagan, grotesque, literal, poetical—all new and all inimical—are shoveled together into its candid and helpless eyes. A certain harmony and continuity is seldom violated in the succession of pictures now arranged in the galleries; they are principally efforts of grave and studious thought, discursive philosophy or elevated in religion. The pointed lessons of caricature or farcical art—never very uccessfully grafted upon the American genius—are iere absolutely wanting. And now, after those few words indicative of the impression created by the exhibition as a wholean impression reliable, we think, and at any rate so consoling that we should be sorry to change it—it

would be a vast privilege to lay down the pen, and withhold opinions of individual works, cursorily mbibed in a limited opportunity. We do not com prehend, and do not envy, that faculty of prompt and final criticism which opens its camera, and, in the tick of a watch, receives its clear and ineffaces-ble photograph of the object under observation. This faculty is, however, demanded of that convenient and heavily addled abstraction, the daily newspaper; and we feel obliged, in the case at least ninent Philadelphia artists, to commu nicate the judgments formed in minutes upon the

Mr. Rothermel, who has been partially at rest since the triumph of his "Christian Martyrs," has only sent two works. The largest of these, called (64) "The Last Sigh of the Moor," represents a little tragedy among a group of helpless women and aged people, who watch from afar some Spanish battle field, or succumb to the desperate news brought by orderlies from the fight. The group is arranged with all of Rother mel's consummate knowledge of effect, and the lovely color we all know is laid with the old purity (if the gas did not deceive us) upon the living deah and rich drapery. This ploture will be memo-rable in the history of its artist by the first introduction of a horse. Rothermel's muse en cheval is at least as memorable an apparition as Mr. Joseph Sedley on elephant-back. The animal, though evidently designed without the interference of Rosa Bonheur or John Leech, is after all not bad, and curvets in his proper corner with irreprosobable spirit and fire. The other picture is (157) "Saint spirit and fire. The other picture is (157) "Saint the inhabitants call a lake. The headquarters of Agnes," whose purity shines like the silver of Gen. Franklin were at Natchitoches. moonlight in the midst of one of Mr. Rothermel's dreams of voluptuous color. Hamilton contributes no less than fifteen landscapes, mostly of moderate size, and not usually, perhaps, charged with his very best thunder; two pletures of shipwreck (27), and (49), contribute his matchless knowledge of low the most ambitious he exhibits, seems to us to fail

from over exertion, and we rested with most satisfaction upon the delightful (26) "Gunner's Run," which is entranced with the very glamour of summer mooningnt.

Mr. E. D. Lewis is represented by half a dozen works, one of which (15) the Gates of the Susque care on exhibition. The sky in this is a rare toimph—the pencil seems to have been dipped in light taelf, that rolled along the blue of those toppling Alps of dazzling cloud, and dipped their gleaming reflections among the islands of the river. Thomas Moran exhibits, among other landscapes 31) Windsor Castle, a picture of considerable size, aid upon the canvas in a thin manner, and appaently a reminiscence from Turner.

The unique faculty of W. T. Richards is displayed n two distinct and entirely different efforts. No. 86 is a quiet bit of water resting under the rine, dark foliage of September, conceived in the spirit of a photograph, and with its carnest attention to truth only a little spoiled by pedantry. The Valley among the Adirondacks (59) is a landscape which it delights us to praise without reserve—s sicture at once broad and minute, pure, though re lighest sympathy with nature.

rved in color, and infused throughout with the The veteran Sully comes again among us with those pensive reminiscences of the power of his youth, which are like the visionary stories a gentle old man may tell by the fireside. The refinement which never forsook his brush lingers about them In the plastic arts the present exhibition is meagre. Mr. Bailly contributes some models, which we hope to be able some time to praise in their marble orystallization; at present we must pass them over.

Miss Stoddard has sent (276) a head called "Esperanza," and Mr. Roberts (269) a "Cupid"—both of them works of original force, and creditable to the With these rapid remarks upon the labors of our Philadelphia artists—not quite secure from future modification—we close. There are divers important works by New York and foreign graftsmen, which, though capital features in the exhibition, do not possess for Philadelphians the prominent civic importance which we have given to the labors of our w-townsmen. On an early occasion we shall extend to them the attentive criticism they deserve. Atlantic Monthly. The May number has reached us, through T. B.

Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut street, and T. B. Pugh, corner of Chestnut and Sixth. It is a collect tion of striking and valuable papers. Bayard Tay-lor leads off with an account of his Cruise on Lake Ladoga, and is followed by Ik Marvel, who contri-butes the sixth of "Wet-Weather Work" papers this time rambling among books written about the country or its cultivation. Mrs. Stowe gives the fifth of her sensible and practical "House and Home Papers." Arthur Gilman treats of "The Gold Fields of Nova Scotia," from which England has already reaped rich treasure. William Winter, well known as a most discerning critic, here limits himself to facts, and, under the title "Types," discoursing about type-retting machines, ending with the most recent, invented by Mr. Charles W. Felt, of Salem, Mass., which, as here described, seems to be wonderfully constructed. John G. Palfrey relates what happened in "The New England Revolution of the 7th Century."
A. M. Diaz, in "Some Account of the Early Life of an Old Bachelor," and Harriet E. Prescott, with the commencement of a story called "The Rim," give The poetical contributions are more numerous—by Charles J. Sprague, Robert Browning, T. B. Reed, and T. W. Parsons, besides a ballad, of the true ring, called "Re-enlisted," the authorship of which we knownot. There is a moderate but telling article or "The Presidential Election," and a very readable paper on "Life in the Sea Islands," which belong to South Carolina. We wonder how the paper enti-tled "California as a Vine Land" found its way into the Atlantic Monthly, because its evident pur-pose is to puf a particular wine-making firm in Los Angeles and San Francisco. The Reviews and Literary Notices which conclude each number of this magazine are written with critical judgment Ticknor & Fields, we may as well mention here. have followed the advice we gave them, in our review of Ticknor's admirable Life of Prescott, the historian. The original book, small quarto and P. S.—MERCHARTS AND MILLINEES are invited to examine before purchasing, as our STOCK IS FULL and PRICES LOW. WOOD & CARY,

historian. The original book, small quarto and toneo paper, was richly illustrated, and, as perhaps the handsomest volume ever printed in New England, was not dear at the price (\$750) charged for it. But this sumptuous volume was not calculated for ordinary use, and it certainly was proper that the moral of patience and perseverance and success, which it taught, should be in the hands of all classes. T. & E. therefore, have issued in Horary edition (at \$3). F., therefore, have issued in library edition (at \$3), o match the octavo edition of Prescott's Works, to match the octave entities of respects works, published by J. B. Lippincott, and a popular edition of 468 pages, in 12mo size, containing a fine portrait, and every word in the other editions, including the excellent index. Well printed and neatly bound, this volume (at \$2), is now within the reach of all readers, and the sale will be very great, we have no doubt.

Other new publications of Ticknor & Fields shall be noticed in due season. We may state that one Frederick Goddard Tuckerman, who, at all events, knows how to write a sonnet. A third is "The Veil Partly Lifted," by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Furness, of this city, a book evidently suggested by Renan's Life of Jesus, which it fully corrects.

The Art Jordan.—The April number, received from W. Zeiber, is richly illustrated. There are line-sugravings of "The Figuring Temerane," by Turner, and of "The Lesson of the Covenant," by E. H. Carbould, and a third steel engraving of "The Fisher," which is Mrs. Thorneycroft's statue of Prince Leopold, the youngest of Queen Victoria's sons. There also are seven articles here with beautiful illustrations on wood. As usual, the letterpress is devoted to the great purpose of advancing English Piotorials.—From J. J. Kromer, 408 Chestnut atreet, we have received various English

publications of the 9th ir.st., among which is 4ll the

THE CAMPAIGN IN LOUISIANA. The Battle of Pleasant Hill.

(Special Correspondence of The Press.)

Grand Ecore, LA., April 10, 1864.

The object of General Banks' spring campaign is political as well as military. The importance of the Southwest may be properly estimated when we consider our relations with Mexico, and the embarrassents occasioned by the French interference with ments occasioned by the French interference with that republic. The occupation of Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, by General Banks, last year, did much towards checking the designs of the French Emperor. An American army was placed on the frontier of the new made dependency, and any diplemacy between Davis and Napoleon was thus shattered and silenced. That occupation was merely a check. To make it a checkmate, the capture of breveport was necessary. This town occupies a point in the extreme northwestern part of Louisisna, near the boundary line of Arkansas and Texas. At the head of steamboat navigation on the Red river, in the midst of the largest and richest coton district in the trans-Mississippi Department, the rebel capital of Louisians, the headquarters of Kirby Smith, and the depot of supplies for the rebel army, Shreveport is as important to this department as Chattanooga or Richmend. If purely military considerations had controlled, it is probable that the armies of this department would have been devoted to an expedition against Mobile, or a co-operating movement with the army of General Sherman. But the Government desired Shreveport and the undisturbed possession of the Mississippi, and General Banks was charged with the duty of taking it. His army consisted of a part of the 19th Army Corps. which he formerly commanded in person; a portion of the 13th Army Corps, under General Ransom; and a portion of the fifth army Corps, under the command of General Smith. The 19th Corps is composed mainly of Eastern troops, and came with General Banks when he assumed command of this department. It is now under the command of Gen-Wm. B. Faulkner, formerly of the Army of the Po-tomac, who is next in authority to Gen. Banks. The divisions commanded by Gen. Smith were recently in Grant's army and in the corps comma neral Hurlbut. They were sent to aid in the movement upon Shreveport, and begain their operations by capturing Fort De Russey, and thus opening the Red river. General Smith occupied Alexdria, the parish-town of Rapides, situated on the Red river, and one of the most beautiful towns in the State. Alexandria was thus made the base of operations against Shreveport, and General Banks. the army. After concentrating at Alexandria, the army marched to Natchitoches, an old Indian and French settlement on the banks of what is called by a

and quaint, that I would be tempted to write you a letter about it, if the events of this busy time were not so urgent. About four miles from Natchitoches, on the river, there is another settlement of dingy houses called Grand Ecore. The river here, in one of its angry, whimsical moments, seems to have abandoned one bank and left it a low, wide, shelving plain, and so violently intruded upon the other bank that it is now a high, ragged blust, with the sides in a condition of decay, as every rain-storm slices off layer after layer of earth. This is what is called Grand Ecore, and when our army occupied Natchi-toches General Banks came hither and made it his readquarters. Admiral Porter, with his gunb companied him, and it is now the headquarters of the army and navy. The rebels seem to have con-templated holding Grand Ecore, for on the bluffs around the settlement the remains of works intended for large guns and as rifle-pits may be seen. These were built last summer when General Banks made a feint upon Shreveport by way of diverting the attention of the enemy from his attack upon Port Hudson. No attempt was made to fortify it when the presen movement began on Sunday, April 3d. General Banks arrived here, and went into camp in a beautiful meadow ground, skirted by pine woods, abou two hundred vards from shore, and near a small shallow stream, with pine trees growing in it, which That army consisted of about twenty thousand men, and was thus commanded: The cavalry by favorite of the Lieutenant General, and with the The artillery was under Brigadier General Richard Arnold, a captain of the 2d Artillery, in the regular General Franklin was second in command of

strange perversion of words the "old Red river."

shes is as old as Philadelphia, and so queer

the forces. He had one division of his army corps with him, that commanded by Gen. Emory. The division of General Green was left at Alexandria to hold the post. General Smith's force consisted of two divisions. General Ransom's force also consisted of two divisions. On this calculation make the estimate that the army around Grand Ecore, under General Banks, on the morning of the Ecote, under General Banks, on the merining of the Sunday he assumed command, numbered altogether twenty thousand men. With this army he began his march. The country through which he was to move was most disadvantageous for an invading army. The topography of Virginia has been asarmy, the topography of Viginia has been as-signed as reason for every defeat of the Army of the Potomac; but Virginia is a garden and a meadow, when compared with the low, flat pine countries that extend from Opelouses, far in the South, to Fort Smith in the North, and cover hundreds of thousands of square miles, There are few plantations and fewer settle ments. These are merely built in clearings, of pine logs, thatched and plastered with mud. I have ridden for fifty miles into the heart of this pine country, and from the beginning to the end of the jour-ney there was nothing but a dense, impenetrable, in-terminable forest, traversed by a few narrow roads with no signs of life or civilization beyond occa-sional log-houses and half-cleared plantations—the bank being stripped from the trees, that they might rot and die in a few months, and thus save their lazy Owners the trouble of cutting them down. Into this country General Banks was compelled to march. He found, in the beginning, that two arms of his service would be almost worthless. So long as he marched, his cavalry might picket the woods and skirmish along the advance; but in an action they

would be as helpless as so many wagon-trains. His artillery would be of no use unless clearing, which was as improbable as it would be to get troops with works to fight in front of them. The country was little more than a great masked battery. It was an unproductive, barren country, and it became necessary for permanent military operations to carry along everything that an army could use. Such a thing as subsisting an army in a country like this could only be achieved when men and horses can be induced to live on pine trees and resin. General Banks had very muc the same difficulties to meet that Lord Ragian found in the Crimea. In one respect they were greater. For, while our commander was compelled to march his army as a movable column, he was also comcommunications. I make these explanations now

in order that you may more particularly understand the nature of our recent operations, and give Gen. Banks the credit that I feel to be due to him and to he army under his command. About thirty-four miles from Grand Ecore there there are built more than the ordinary number of houses, and showing more than the common degree of enterprise and taste. This clearing forms a plateau, and as it rises as high perhaps as fifty feet, the people have taken advantage of the fact, and called it "Pleasant Hill." Against this point it was determined to march. We knew that the rebel army was in that direction, and it was not at all unlikely that they would make a stand and show us battle. The army marched accordingly—Lee leading the advance, moving slowly with his cavalry, and followed as rapidly as possible by the in-fantry divisions of General Ransom. By Thursday, April 7th, the whole army was in motion, and the advance was nearing Pleasant Hill. General Banks broke camp, and with his staff and a small escort rode to the front. Before him were two thirds of his army; behind him the re-mainder under General Smith, and composed of mander under General Smith, and somposed on many of the bravest veterans in Grant's army, was marching rapidly. We had not ridden more than ten miles before the rain began to fall. It continued to fall, and for the remainder of the day we had a storm of unusual fury. This delayed the march so much that it was dark before the General reached the encampment of General Franklin, on Pleasant the shelter of a tent and a cup of coffee became luxuries that even a Sybarite would have craved. Early in the day on Thursday our cavalry had passed beyond Pleasant Hill, and about two miles above, near a ravine, they had met the rearguard of the enemy. A sharp skirmish ensued. The fighting became so earnest at last, that General Lee began to doubt the ability of his cavalry to force a passage, and sent to General Franklin for a brigade of infantry, as a reinforcement. The enemy were driven, however, before the infantry arrived, with severe loss, the cavalry being compelled to dismount, and fight through the woods. In this skirmish we lost about fifty men, killed, wounded, and missingont were in more than usual force. We learned from prisoners that Lieutenant General E. Kirby

Smith, of the rebel army, was in command, that his trains had fallen back on the road to Mansfield, and that his army was retreating with more than usual disorder. It, of course, suggested itself that our pursuit should be rapid, and, if we showed proper enterprise, we might capture Mansfield and the whole train of the rebelarmy. An order was given that the army should march early in the morning, and shortly after dawn the whole force was on be noticed in due season. We may state the sum of the noticed in due season. We may state the sum of the season of Sermons by the late the advance, General Banks and staff following. The advance was pushed with energy. Our army shr is delegyman, and shother contains Poems, by my made a demonstration of force. Our troops quietly drove them, and we moved on. The roads began to be in a horrible condition, and frequently we were compelled to halt and repair them, building bridges, removing stumps, and widening the paths. At about eleven in the morning Gen. Banks reached Gen. Franklin, at a point about ten miles from Pleasant Hill The gavalry had passed on, the train following. Carbon of his infantry had crossed, the 4th division of the 13th Army Corps, under the immediate command of Brigadier General Ransom. His men were engaged in building a bridge over a bayou that embarrassed the march, and his trains bayou take embarrassed the march, and his trains were about to cross. He reported to Gen. Banks that everything was going on finely; that his force was pressing the enemy, who was slowly falling back, and that as he could not hope to march much

further he had thought it best to make his head-quaters at a neighboring log hut, and had accord-ingly halted his trains. Gen. Banks directed his own

and holding a conference with Gen. Franklin, renounted and rode to the front.

This was shortly after noon. A brief ride brought the General to the advance. He found the cavalry slowly pushing on, and the enemy disputing their march. It was a tedious process. The quietly-retiring foe—the quietly-advancing cavalry—the solution of the control of the cavalry and cavalry—the solution of the cavalry and cavalry—the solution of the cavalry—the caval diers dismounted, and, oreeping from tree to tree. occasionally interchanging shots—and sometimes so many at a time that it sounded like one of the badlyfired volleys by which some of our militia escorts at ing general prevented it from becoming a disaster.
On the second day we retrieved and redeemed all we pushed on, making progress, but very slow progress indeed, until we reached a point that seemed that had been lost. Pleasant Hill, as I have said before, is a dearing in the midst of these vest pine o be about five miles from the bayou, and the clear ing beyond, where General Franklin had established woods, about thirty-five miles from the Red river equarters. At this point another clearing had been made for a plantation. It was roughly divided into fields for sotion and cane, and an old saw-mill near by seemed to indicate that the owner

had a larger share of enterprise than is generally given to the chivalrous lords of these majestic pines. The irregular firing was at an end, for here the me my ceased to creep, and seemed disposed to make s stand. Evidently we were marching too rapidly. and if they desired to save their trains they mustight for them. General Backs saw this, and ordered the mantry to the front to support the cavalry and make a spirited assault. In the meantime, in the event of the enemy being stronger than was expected, or too atrongly posted, aids were sent to the rear to hurry forward the advance of Ransom's other division. Cameron, as well as to General Franklin, directin him to advance with Emory's division of the 19th Army Corps. We placed our artillery in position, and brgan to shell the woods where the enemy were ported. They made a feeble reply, but were evidently in strength. Our dismounted cavalry formed the first line of battle. The 4th Division formed in their rear the line crossing the road, and extending their rear, the line crossing the road, and extending o'clock, and it became evident, from the manner in which our cavalry attack was received, that the enemy was stronger than was anticipated. The events that I have been describing transpired very slowly, and the afternoon seemed to be wearing lazily away. But after four o'clock events began to grow and thicken with a bewilder. ing fury that makes it difficult for a more spectator like your correspondent to remember precisely what was done, and how it was done. The attack of our cavalry was weak and spiritless. The firing lasted for a few minutes, the discharges of musketry became incessant, the long, thin line of clay-colored rebels began to emerge slowly from the woods, firing constantly, but always advancing at a pace that seemed like an uncertain, shuffling run. Their fire was too atrong for our cavalry, and it fell back with precipitation—too much precipitation it proved—for before Ransom had his line properly formed he was compelled to meet the onset of the whole rebei ized his men, for in the heat of action, and being where they could not see the field, they could not uncerstand why this multitude of flushed and frightened men should thus be running from the scene of battle. Many who wanted nothing but a

cheerful look or nod to make them brave men, turked around without having seen a rebel, and ran likewise, so that before the battle had really opened the road presented the strange sight of hundreds of aimed and unaimed men hastening to the rear, some the pictures of fright, others of abject fear, and carrying exaggerated stories to all who troubled them for information. Four o'clock had passed, and the long shadows of the evening were darkening the pine woods. Ran-sona's division fought with intrepid bravery, all things considered—the sudden attack, the pani stricken cavalry, and the number of the enemy—with a bravery that cannot be too highly commended The rebels, however, saw their advantage, and pressed it. In the beginning of the fight General Bansom was struck in the knee, and carried from the field. This dispirited the men, for they all loved the young commander, and rejoiced to speak his praise. The fight became furious, and for a few minutes there was doubt, and gloom, and anxiety among the Federal commanders. Aid after aid galloped down the road to bring up the 3d division of the 18th Corps, commanded by Gen. Cameron. It was evident Ransom's men could not stand the would be more successful; but other troops were be hind-Emory and his splendid division-and we knew that the day was ours if time only permitted us to make a proper disposition of our forces. Ran-som's column finally broke, but not until Cameron's polary advantage, and they pressed it with an energy that seemed to be appalling. They must have auflered terribly, for our guns poured into their lines one constant fire. Our men fought them with

unavailing valor, for all the disadvantages were on their side. If I have succeeded in making plain my account of this fight, the reader will understand that our forces were in an open space-a pine-wood clearing —that our line of advance was one single, narro road, and that, having made the attack ourselve we found the enemy superior, and were compelled to make a defensive fight. There were other troubles. The country was so formed that artillery was alexposing it in a manner that suggested madness and yet we had the guns and were compelled to fight them. A further disadvantage was to be found in the long trains that followed the different divi-The cavalry had the advance; immed ately behind came the baggage-wagons, moving on in a slow, cumbersome manner, and retarding the possible for us to have our divisions in supporting distance, and when the time came for that supp the could not be rendered. General Banks perceived this at once, but it was too late to remedy it, and he was compelled to fight the battle in the best manner possible. Ransom's division had been engaged and routed. Cameron's division was in the thickest of the fight. General Franklin had arrived on the field, and a division of his magnificent corps, under General Emory, was pushing along rapidly. Gen. Banks personally directed the fight. Everything that man could do he did. Occupying a position so exposed that nearly every horse ridden by his staff was wounded, and many killed, he constantly disthat he would retire to some less exposed position. face, that seemed to wear an unusual expression, was constantly at the front, and by his reckless bravery did much to encourage the men. And so the fight raged. The enemy were pushing a temporary advantage. Our army was merely forming into position to make a sure battle. Then came one of those unaccountable events that no genius or courage can control. I find it impossible to describe a scene so sudden and bewilder ing, although I was present, partly an actor, partly a spectator, and saw plainly everything that took place. The battle was progressing vigorously. The musketry firing was loud and continuous, and having ecovered from the danger experienced by Rausom's division, we felt secure of the position. I was slowly riding along the edge of a wood, conversing with a friend who had just ridden up about the events and prospects of the day. We had drawn into the side of the wood to allow an ammunition wagon to pass, and although many were observed going to the rear, some on foot and some on horse

back, we regarded it as an occurrence familiar to every battle, and it occasioned nothing but a passing emark.

I notiged that most of those thus wildly riding to the rear were negroes, hangers-on and serving-men, for now that we have gone so deeply into this slaveholding country every non-commissioned officer has a servant, and every servant a mule. These people were the first to show any pants, but their scamper slong the road only gave amusement to the soldiers, who pelted them with stones, and whipped their flying animals with sticks to increase their speed. Suddenly there was a rush, a shout, the crashing of trees, the breaking down of rails, the rush and scamper of men. It was as sudden as though a thur derboit had fallen among us, and set the pines on fire. What caused it, or when it commenced, no one knew. I turned to my companion to inquire the reason of this extraordinary proceeding, but before he had the chance to reply, we found ourselves swallowed up, as it were, in a hissing, seething, bubbling whirlpool of agitated men. We could not avoid the current; we could not stem it, and if we hoped to live in that mad company, we must ride with the rest of them. Our line of battle had given away. Gen. Banks cok off his hat and implored his men to remain; ais staff officers did the same, but it was of no avail. Then the General drew his sabre and endeavoyed to then the celestal dry his salve and endesyred to sally his men, but they would not listen. Behind him the rebels were shouting and advancing. Their im the rebels were shouting and advancing. Their nusket balls filled the air with that strange fileasping sound that war has made familiar to our fighting men. The teams were abandoned by the drivers, the traces out, and the animals ridden off by the frightened men. Bareheaded riders rode with agony in their faces, and for at least ten minutes it seemed as if we were going to destruction together. It was my fortune to see the first battle of together. It was my fortune to see the first battle of Bull Run, and to be among those who made that relebrated midnight retreat towards Washington.

The lines of Smith's division stood like the stone The retreat of the 4th Division was as much a rout as that of the first Federal army, with the exception that fewer men were engaged, and our men fought here with a valor that was not shown on that serious, sad, mock heroic day in July. We rode nearly two miles in this madcap way, until on the edge of a ravine, which might formerly have been a bayou, we found Emery's division drawn up in line. Our entered of the engagement, tried to finalk our left by retreating men fell beyond this line and Emery actions are appeared by the line and Emery is given over the ridge upon which the unsand Emery is given over the ridge upon which the unsand the engagement, tried to finalk our left by representations. The retreat of the 4th Division was as much a rout we found Emery's division drawn up in line. Our retreating men fell beyond this line, and Emery prepared to meet the rebels. They came with a rush, and, as the shades of night crept over the treetops, they encountered our men. Emory fired three rounds, and the rebels retreated. This ended the fight, leaving the Federals masters. Night, and the representations of the sending effect of the creament of the sending account over the ridge upon which the unfinished seminary stood. The effort was more distinct that the attempt upon the battery. They were driven back with fearful slaughter—routed from the field, leaving many hundreds of prisoners in our hands. This ended the engagement, and our forces were vistorious. paralzying effect of the stampede upon paralzying effect of the stampede upon our army, made pursuit impossible. The enemy fell back, taking with them some of the wagons that were Although its results might seem to be more unfor tunate than the real events of the day would justify in helieving, this battle convinced us of the us in believing, this battle convin atrength of the rebels in our front, and their determination to resist our advance. It became neces-sary to fight a battle, and, as we could not do so on ground so disadvantageous, General Banks ordered the army to occupy Pleasant Hill, the position in our rear that had been held by General Franklin or the morning of the fight. The division of General

Emory remained on the field, picketing the front.

The headquarter trains were removed back to Plea-

sant Hill, and the divisions of General Smith were formed in line of battle, in which position they remained the whole night. The divisions of Ransom

and Cameron, which had suffered so much in the en-gagement, were withdrawn from the field. When

rains to be halted there, and, after resting awhile | this had been done, Emply slowly withdrew his line |

to a point giour two miles beyond Pleasant Hill. General Basks made his teadquarters on the left of the elevation and shortly before daybreak he ar-rived in camp, accompanied by his staff. The tents were pitched, and a hasty our of coffee served for Having described as faithfully as possible the events of this bloody day, it now becomes my duty to describe one of the most brilliant and stropessful battles of the war. The first day's engagement was an accident. Nothing but the discipline of the troops and the presence of mind displayed by the command-

on the road that leads from Natchitoches. It forms a plateau that leads from Natchitoches. It forms a plateau that leads to a noticeable clevation above the country around. It was probably intended as a settlement of more than usual importance, for I noticed an unfinished seminary, a church, a saw mill, many fine houses, and one or two that would have done credit to our Northern towns. The land was in a high state of cultivation, and every sore seemed to be traversed by ridges of loughed soil. On the elevation where the unfinishd seminary stands, a complete view of the whole field could be obtained, and, with a glass, the fea-tures and the rank of men at the other could be rea-dily seen. Here we determined to make a stand. The day was as bright, and clear, and fresh as a May day in the North, and the air was so bracing that the officers found their great coats grateful.

The morning passed on. The plateau had the appearance of a parade-ground on a holiday. For any one man to see all that was to be seen, or to understand the different movements of the armed and uni-formed men before him, would be impossible. 'Re-giments mayohing to the right, and regiments marching to the left, batteries being moved and shifted, cavalry squads moving in sin-gle file through the brush, now and then an aid galloping madly, or an orderly at full speed, driving his spurs, and holding an order or a despatch between his teeth, bugles sounding the different cavalry calls, and drums repeating the orders of the captains, all passed and repassed, and controlled the vision, meking very much the impression that a speciator in the theatre receives as he looks upon a melo-drama. In an enclosure near the roadside was asmall cluster of gentlemen to whom all this phantasmagoria had the meaning of life, and death, and power, and fame. General Banks, with his light-blue overcoat buttoned closely around his chin, was strolling up and down, occasionally conversing with a member of his staff, or returning the salute of a passing subaltem. Near him was General Wm. B. Franklin-his face as rough and rugged as when he rode through the storms of the Peninsula, the ideal of a bold, daring, imperturbable soldier. as when he rode through the storms of the Per There are few braver men than this Chas. O'Malley of major generals. He had two horses shot under him the day before. His face was very calm that morn-ing, and occasionally he pulls his whiskers nervous-ly, as though he scented the battle afar off, and was impatient to be in the midst of the fray. General Charles P. Stone, the chief of staff, a quiet, retiring man, who is regarded, by the few that know him as one of the finest soldiers of the time, was sitting on a rail smoking digarettes, and apparently more interested in the puffs of smoke that curied around him than in the noise and bustle that filled the air. There was General Smith, with his bushy, grayish beard, and his eager eye, as it looks through spectacles, giving him the appearance of a schoolmaster. Gen. Arnold, the chief of artillery, with his high boots and slouched hat thrown over his head, seemed the busiest man of all. The other members of the staff, colonels, and majors, and saptains, completed the group; with order ies in the distance, and servants chiding or soothing their masters' retive horses, and the body guard dismounted and dozing under the trees. It was rather a tedious party, and group after group formed and melted away, and reformed and discussed the battle of the evening before, and the latest news and gossip of New Orleans, and wondered when another mail would come. It might have been a parade: it might have been a fair day. and these men around us so many plain farmers who came to receive medals for their cattle and swine, and hear the county lawyer deliver the agricultural address. It certainly could not be war, and attack. It was doubted if even Cameron's men yet the slow rumbling of gun and caisson, the ocin the air, and exploding in the woods beyond; the sudden musket shot, and the distant cheer—all gave the nicture the deen and deathly tints that made it a battle piece. It is curious to study the feelings was formed in the rear to renew the battle. Through a long hour—an hour that seemed to be an age to all who stood under those pine trees on that Friday afternoon—the fight raged. The enemy had a temporary and the stood that the sto as the imagination could suggest, and, flushly, turn-ing over on a pine board, which was resting against a fence, and made an inviting bed for a weary man, endeavored to regain a portion of the sleep that the last night had taken away. I had soarcely time for wooing a nap when the General called for his horse and proposed to go to the front. The different generals around him returned to their commands, and, slowly picking our way out of the yard, we rode along the ridge to an elevation near at hand, and from thence surveyed the field.

It was one of those scenes that battles rarely present, but which enable us to see what is really the pomp and glory of war. Below, or rather before us, was the whole army of Gen. Banks. There were three distinct lines of battle, two of which could be seen by the eye, the other being hidden by the woods.

The batteries were in position, and each regiment displayed its flag. On our flanks were small detachments of cavalry, who busily scoured the woods to prevent anything like a surprise, or a movement in our rear. It was now eleven o'clock, and our whole army was prepared for action. The generals had determined to await the attack of the enemy, and finding it impossible to subsist the army in a country without water or torage, concluded to move

> signal that would bring on the action. The day remained bright, and warm, and clear, and it began to be thought that it would close without an action, and that the enemy had withdrawn with their booty. Those in the front knew better. The rebels were there, making their dispositions and preparing for the onset. In the meantime the General and staff returned to the ridge near the brick that the day was ours, and determined to await On our left centre, far in the advance, was a battery of four guns, belonging to a New York regi-ment. It occupied an exposed position, and it had been suggested by some of the staff officers that there was danger of its capture. This battery had been making itself an object of interest to the rebels, for making itself an object of interest to the rebeis, for every ten minutes it sent a shot into their midst. About half past four in the afternoon a sharp volley of musketry was heard, and all eyes turned towards this battery, for over it circles of smoke were ascending, and around it men were engaged in battle. The rebel line rushed from the woods and charged the battery. The contest was sharp. The smoke obsoured the sight, and for a few minutes we could only guess how the struggle was going. Finally our line was seen toand for a few minutes we could only guess how the struggle was going. Finally our line was seen toretreat, but we had no fear. We knew that the men
> composing that line were men of the 19th Corps—we
> had seen their valor on the day before, and, although
> there before our eyes they were falling back, we
> felt assured it was with a purpose. So it proved.
> The temporary retreat was a feint intended to draw
> the rebulg four the woods. They came rushed upon the rebels from the woods. They came, rushed upon the battery, and surrounded it. This success brought another line of elay-colored revels, and they cheered as though they had gained a victory. The time had come. The enemy was before us. Emory's divi-sion rallied—and one of Smith's divisions, which had been lying on the ground, arose and sent volley after volley into the enemy's midst. This was something different from fighting an exposed division in pine woods, in the midst of baggage trains, and so the poor rebels found. Again and again they rallied, but only to fall back again and again, and finally to retreat and samper through the woods. The bat-tery which tempted them from their covert was retaken, and its shot and shell went plunging through their retreating column. It seemed as tho was reaping a mysterious harvest, and to the right and left the sheaves were falling. The battle was extended along the whole line. It

the trains back to Grand Egore, there concentrate our

army, and await news from the co-operating column

of General Steele, which is known to be moving

fore our lines were formed, the trains were ordered

to move, and before noon we had a clear field, and

were ready for the attack. In order to look his

army face to face, and satisfy himself that the dis-positions were proper, General Banks rode to the

front with his staff, and thence along the whole line, saying kind words to officers and men, and wearing

that bright, winning smile so peculiar to him, and which seemed to give new confidence to the men

whose lives were on their country's alter. Noon

came and passed; but beyond the slow shelling of the woods, and a stray shot from some impetuous

picket, there was no sign of an engagement. Our men remained in line all day, and passed the hours

by their guns; some lying down, some sleeping and dozing, others reading and eating the rem-

nants of vesterday's ration; but all ready for the

through Arkansas on Shreveport. Accordingly, be

walls that Virginian patois have contributed to our Night was over all, and the stars began to shine. Our wounded were removed, and, unmolested, Gen. Banks accomplished his movement towards Gran

Our losses in the two-days battle, in killed wounded, and missing, are estimated at two thousand. Colonel Benediet, commanding a brigade, was the only general officer killed. We learn that Gen. Moruon, commanding a part of the rebellarmy, was

Official Sentiment.—Adjutant General Schouler, of Massachusetts, catching the poetic afflatus from his chief, winds off his annual report with a graceful bit of rhetoric and poetry, in allusion to our volunteers, thus:

"While absent from the Commonwealth, they have written to me many friendly and often confidential lotters, about their condition in the field and of their personal affairs at home, and I have felt, and do now feel that; "I loved them for the dangers they have passed.

And hey loved me that I did plty them."

THREE CENTS.

XXXVIIII CONGRESS-1st SESSION WASHINGTON. April 23, 1864. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Committee on Commerce, reported whill to create an additional superviving in pector for absamboats—dules to be confined to New Orleans; sileo for the appointment of boards of New Orleans; sileo for the appointment of boards of Inspectors at Portional Oregon, and at Memphis, Tenn. The board of inspections are two other boards of inspectors for the Ohio river.

On motion of Mr. OCX, of Ohio, it was resolved that the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expections of so amending the fourth section of the act of March 1793, as to empower the United States Commercianers to take ball in criminal cases and to Provide them with a seal, etc.

The Come of Mr. F. F. Blair, Jr.

Mr. HIGBY, of California, made the following report:

"The undersigned, a special summittee appointed funder the resolution of the House, of the 2nd of March-last, to investigate the tense of Mr. F. F. Blair, Jr.

Mr. HIGBY, of California, made the following report:

"The Undersigned, a special summittee appointed funder investigation of the House, of the 2nd of March-last, to investigate the tense from the State of Missouri, a member of the House from the State of Missouri, a senting the House for the production of the same State, of violating the Laws in the matter of a law of the same state, of a data June 31, 1933, respectively report the minder investigation from an early day after their appointment, and have slived senting of the will be the provided the matter of the provided senting of the provided senting of the will be senting the same of the commence of the committee the same bear investigation from an early day after their appointment, and have allowed the matter of the same of the same their appointment, and have been proved the same same state, of the provided the same same state, of the provided the same same state of the same same state of the same same state of the same same same state of the same same state of the same same same state of the sa

given a full opportunity to both parties to produce witheses before them, and have taken all the textimony offered on the subject. The depositions of the witheses they examined are herewish enhanted to the Holses. It opposed astisfactorily in the evidence before the committee, that on the 3d day of Inne, 1853. Hon F. P. Beit. Jr., being a major seneral in the Army of the United States. In actual service near Vicksburg, in the state of Mieriscippi, together with eight members of his staff signed a written order, or authority, to one Michael Presenty Department.) and who had offered his acrivices for the purpose, to procure for their own in a case of the Treasury Department.) and who had offered his acrivices for the purpose, to procure for their own in a case of the treasury Department. In the language of one of the war and the contract of the purpose, to procure for their own of the contract of the purpose, to procure for their own of the contract of the purpose, to procure for their own of the contract of the purpose, to procure for the contract of the purpose, to procure for the contract of the purpose, to procure for their own of the contract of

indement, called on to express any opinion in regard to it.

The committee having thus completed the duties assigned to them, respectfully ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

WM HIGBY. Ghairman, RRUTUS J CLAY, JOHN L PRUYN

Mr HIGBY moved that the report be laid upon the table and be printed.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missourt, asked the unanimous content of the House to make some remarks. He did not think this privilege should be denied, in view of the fact that he did not expect to remain in this House until the report and evidence shall be printed.

Mr. J AVIS, of Maryland, said it was due that the gentleman should have an opportunity to be heard, and genileman hould have an opportunity to be heard, and be expressed the hope that the privilege would be tranted Mr. Blair's Speech.

Mr. Blair said her regretted the use of the language.

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personalities.
Mr. BlAIR said he regretted the use of the language.
The SPRAKER replied that the rules required the gen-tleman to take his seat, and the Chair would enforce Mr. BLAIR said he regretted the use of the language.

The SPKaK ER replied that the rules required the gentleman to take his seat, and the Chair would enforce them.

Mr. BLAIR, after again apologizing, said the member was not content to reassert the charge of his (Mr. Bigit) having violated the laws of the Government and thus prostituting the position he held, but he did it deliberated in an interest of the content of the seasons. He (Blair) was so indignant that he content of restrain his language, and for the use of which he now anolog sed to the House, but not to the member. These forged or altered creers had been photographed; he did not know whether at the Treasury Department or not. This was not the first time in the latery of the world that the fine stris had began that a content of the world that the fine stris had began that a content of the world that the fine stris had began that a pounterfelse, but was applied for detecting prominent of minimis and conterfelsed. The later is sparsent on visiting any resulting any made and conterfelsed. The later is sparsent on visiting any resulting any sparsent on the content of the content of the season when the deas, and republish the forged orders, adorned with pictures of the forgers, as specimens of their art. These dogs Mr. Blair said, have been set on me by their masters. I have driven them back into their kenvels, and I intend to hold their masters responsible. The evidence shows that the forgery was made public by a Treasury agent who knew it to be of that character. He (Blair) said he had no interest whatever in the invoice of goods. It was given out for publication because he had assailed the trade regulations, so that, if any officer of the army or member of Gongress shall think proper to denounce what he knows to be wrong, he lays himself open to examine into the abuses under the treasury rade regulations. He would be easied and dogs

Union
The SPRAKER reminded the gentleman that the subject of trade requestions was not before the flouse.
Mr BLAR replied that he thought he was in order, as an attack had been made upon him because of his opposition to trade regulations, and for this a public attack had been made on his personal character, just as it was in Fremon's case, when it was neserted that he had quarreled with Fremont because he would not give him a contract.

quarreled with Fremont because he would not give him a contract

The SPEAKER sgain reminded the gentleman that he was not speaking in order.

Mr. BLAIR, resuming, said this attack was made for the same reason and same motive—viz., because he had assailed trade regulations. He repeated that the House had refund to give him a special committee to investigate the frauds connected with the Treasury trade regulations.

This called up Mr. JULIAN, who said he had agreed to refer that subject to the Committee on the Conduct of the War. o refer the said to did not know what trade regula-Mr. BLAIR said he did not know what trade regulain: Bilaik said he did not show what which loading those had to do with contrasts growing out of the war. Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, said the gentleman did him great injustice by a remark that he was the re-presentative of Mr. 'hase on this floor. Mr. Blaik replied that he was very sorry if he had done him injustice, and he resumed his remarks about

done him injustice, and no resumed his remarks about "trade regulations." Mr. HIGBY called him to order for discussing a subject not in the report of the select committee Mr. MALLORY. of Kentucky, said the gentleman from Missonri had the right to inquire into the motives which impelled the attack.

Mr. BIGBY said there was no proof that a Government official had forged the order, but that the friends of that gentleman did it.

Mr. BIGBY said there was no proof that a Government official had forged the order, but that the friends of that gentleman did it.

Mr. BLAIR replied that the gentleman was mistaken. He then proceeded to read from letters from the West, to show that contraband goods pass beyond our lines, and that not long ago five barrels of percussion caps found their way from Memphis to the enemy and that the regulations are evil. and continually work evil. "The power of the Ecretary," one of the writers asys, "is used for Presidential purposes, and the proceeds from the cultivation of abandoned rebei plantations are for enataining Pomeroy's committee, and to carry on a war against the Administration which gave him his place. He read other letters, to show the frands connected with trade regulations, and one of them from New York of arged that, "the Secretary had given a permit to his son in-law (Senator Brizage), by which the latter will make two my first with the latter will make two my will be the property of the latter will make two my will be property of the latter will make two my will be property of the latter will make two my will be property of the latter will make two my will be property of the latter will make two my will be property of the latter will make two my will be property of the latter will make two my will be property of the latter will make two my will be property of the latter will be sometion with Treasury of the property of the latter will be connection with Treasury of the property of the property of the latter will be sometion with Treasury of the property of the aow!"]
Mr. MORRILL moved that the House resolve itself
into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the internal tax bill.

Mr. MqGLURG. I will yield to the wishes of the House. The Tax Bill.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the tax bill.

The House then weat into Committee of the Whole on the tax bill.

An amendment, making the tax on railroad iron four dollars instead of three per ton, was rejected.

On motion of Mr MORRILL, of Vermont, the tax on railroad iron rerolled was made two dollars per ton.

Mr GRIEWOLD, of New York, offered the following amendment, which was agreed to:

Provided, That the term, 'rerolled" shall apply only to rails which the manufactures receives pay for remanufacturing, and not for new iron.

On various manufactures of iron on which a duty of 60 cents per ton was reported an amendment was agreed to taxing them one dollar per ton.

Ar Colle of California, moved to amend the bill by articles of the tax on which the state of gallon. He said the tax was excessive, as the value of gallon. He said the tax was excessive, as the value of gallon. He said the tax was confix from twelve to after the container of the container who butchered the garrison of former times, and presented by substantial programment in the new following in reference to the repeated of the tax on which are also and in view of the container who butchered the garrison of former times, and presented by substantial programment in the new colors in the call the tax on the production of sait the tax in the careful of the tax of the tax of the tax of the careful of

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THE WAR PRESS.

A spirited debate ensued upon the use au abuse of whee and liquors, in which the Scriptures were quoted and misquoted on both sides, and finally, to end the enate. Mr. MORRILL moved the committee rise, which was Agreed to
On going into committee again, by order of the House, the debate on whose westerminated. The tax on wines was not changed.

An amendment was agreed to exempting wine made from currants, rubarb, or betries. Ohall other manufactured wines the tax was fixed at fifty instead of twenty-fracents a gallon.

The tax on fore was raised to tan persent. On custom, and the strains of wearing appared the tax was increased to five poveent.

On dana-side, emeralds, precious stones, and imitations thereof, and all other jews.ry, a tax of ten percent between the strains of the reservant of the percent between the strains of t jected. In the singty-fifth section, lumber, felloss, and match wood were included in the list of articion exempt from The committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, April 23, 1884. SENATE:
The remonstrances from the Baltimore Councils and as or, against the Connellayille and south Pennsylvana hailroad, were received. Bills Introduced.
An act authorising Bishop Wood, of Philadelphis, to lowey real satate.
Granting E is county lands out of the public domain.
To facilitate the collection of taxes in Philadelphia and Pittsburg.
Paying expenses of the inauguration of Governor Curtin
To anthorize State Banks to become Mational Banks
Mr. JOHDSON read in place an act incorporating the
Mound Cemetery Company of Lycoming county
The apportionment bill coming up on Second reading,
on motion, it was referred to a committee of conference
of both Bouses on motion, it was recessed of the State, as a set of both Houses.

Mr. BEAEDSLEE called up the supplement to an act.

And the state, as Passed relative to assignees moving out of the State, &c. Passed finally.
Mr. GRAHAM, supply ment to an act to confer including on the several courts of this Commonwealth in proceedings to supply lost deeds. Passed finally.
Mr. CLYMEE, supplement to acts for sale of unspated lands. Fassed finally.

lands. Fassed finally.

The Appropriation Bill

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. COD NELL offered an amendment increasing the sainty of the judges of the District Courts of Philadelphia to three thousand seven hundred doisars. Adopted.

Mr. CLYMER offered a new section to the bill, appropriating fifty thousand dollars for the extension of the wings of the Capitol, and providing for a sinking fund by impresing a tax of ten dollars upon all pivate bills rese in place. wings of the capitol, and providing for a sinking fund by impresing a tax of ten dollars upon all pivate bills rese in place.

Mr. CLYMER said, that although at the time the bill for the removal of the capital was introduced he was inclined to favor it, yet circumstances have since rendered it evident that such a measure could not be accomplished. The cost of removing the capital, erecting new buildings, &c., would cost threat times as large a cum see was proposed to be appropriated by the Councils of Philadelphia. The present buildings are suttrely too small for the accommodation of the various departments of the State Government. It is absolutely necessary to enlarge them to meet the increased wants of the Coun monwealth, and the imposition of a tax or ten dulates upon private bills would rid professed wants of the Coun monwealth, and the imposition of a tax or ten dulates upon private stry ogli.

The summent of the country of the provident which have not resilve to the private bills as anthorize coporate privileges, or an extension of the same. The smendment was accepted and the section by making the tax papy only to such private bills as anthorize coporate privileges, or an extension of the same. The smendment was accepted and the section and proposition to the lutheran Orphan. Home, of Gernantown was stricken out. Aims, the appropriation to the Wills Hospital. The bill passed first reading.

Adjourned until Monday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

HOUSE. consolidation; supplement relative to Mechanical, Min-ing, and Mannfacturing Companies, increasing their espital stock one million deliars; to incorporate the Ephrata and Lancater Rallroad; all passed flusily. Incorporating the Farmers Market Company of Bucks Incorporating the Farmers management of an and Mortson ery counties
Mr. WiMLEY called up an act supplementary to an act relative to certain election districts. Passed figally, Mr. KEARS read in place an act to incorporate the Henry Mining Company of Colorado
On motion, the rules were suspended and the bill Henry Mining Composition of the Mr. BARGER, an act to provide for old and faithful terchers of public schools in Philadelphia, who have seved for twenty years.

On the final passage the years were 31, nava 38—negatived. Gith members voting in favor—Foster. Gochran, Barger, Josephs, Kearns, McManus, Schofield, and Smith Against—O'Harra, Hopkins, Pancoast, Guigley, Sutphin, and Watson.

Mr. GRABER, an act to incorporate the Hillside Improvement Company. Fassed finally.

Mr PATOS moved to reconsider the vote on the bill providing for old and faithful school teachers of Philadelphia. Agreed to, and the matter postponed for the present.

A New Market House Proposed.

Mr. McCLRLAN, an act incorporating farmers' Market Company of Bucks and Montgomery counties, anthorizing erection of a market house on Morth Second, between Marset and Coates streats. Capital, \$203,000.

Mr. GUIG LEY vigorously opposed the passage of the bill, which is intended to drive the farmers on Second stretisto the new market house. The bill was temporarily laid acide.

An act to incorporate the South Mountain Iron Company. Passed finally.

A further supplement to the act to incorporate the city of Harriburg. Passed inally.

An act to incorporate the West Buck Coal and Iron Company. (The act authorizes the company to hold five thousand acree of land, which they now posses, and authorizes their building lateral railroads to carry coal and mirrale. Passed finally.

Mr. GUERNERY called up the supplement to the act incorporating the Fail Bronk Coal Company. (Authorizing their lessing and holding the Tioga Railroad, and Blossburg and Corning Hailroad and lands destrable for its business, and to increase shares six thousand.) Passed finally.

Mr. MyBRS noved to suspend the orders to consider the Cunnellsville and South Pennsylvania Railroad Company, (now on its final passage). Agreed to, And the Missing and the Philadelphia. Called up the supplement of the manufacture of ten with coke. Passed finally.

Mr. BUBGWIN called up supplement to the manufacture of ten with coke. Passed finally.

Mr. SHARFE (on leave) read in place an act to incorporate the Scotland and Mounta alton Lairoad Company. Capital stock \$600,000, in \$20 ahares. Road to run from Scotland to Mountain and connect with Cumberland Valley Bailroad.]

Mr. BHARFE (on leave) read in place an act to incorporate the Scotland and Mountain and connect with Cumberland Valley Bailroad.]

Mr. BHARFE (on leave) read in place an act to incorporate the Scotland and Mountain and connect with Cumberland Valley Bailroad.]

Mr. BHARFE (on leave) read in place an act to incorporate the Scotland and Mountain and connect with Cumberland V A New Market House Proposed.

Mr. HOPKINS, (from Committee on Railroads.) on leave. reported a bill in regard to the Junction Railroad Company, authorizing crossing at grade and connection with any other railroad near behughtli river, Paliswith any other rantous ages, and the section authodelphis.

Mr. SMITH, of Chester, opposed the section authorizing the crossing at any angle.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Philadelphia, said the road was
situated in the Twenty-Fourth ward, and is to cross
the Resding and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and Baltimore, such Wilmigston Railroads.

Mr. SMITH, of Chester, moved to amend, inserting
at such angle as shall be sgreed upon by the parties
concerned. oncerned. FIRLD said that the Philadelphia and Mr SCHOFIRLD said that the Philadelphia and Westchester Road asked a bonus of \$80,000 of this company for the simple right of crossing.

Mr. SMITH, of Cheeter, said the assertion was utterly The amendment was negatived, and the bill passed finally.

Mr. HAKES called up an act to incorporate the Union Goal Company [with capital of \$1,000,000, with privilege of increasing to \$2,000,000, in \$50 shares, and privilege of horses in the meand acree of land. Passed finally and the mean of the state of the land of the state of the land private bankers. Passed finally if the too process and private bankers. Passed finally, if the land and improvement Company. Passed finally.

Mr. HECK called up the supplement to Columbia Oil Cop pany Passed finally.

Mr. JACKSON, supplement to Locust Mountain Coal and Ivon Company. Passed finally.

Bill to incorporate the Oil City Bank (capital \$2,000.00), no State secon tiry), was called up by Mr. BIRG Wiff, and vigorously opposed by Mesus. Brown, Uochran, of Rite, Koones, and Olmstead. Passed finally—seas six.

Mr. JACKSON, amplement and Company of Mr. BIRG Wiff, and vigorously opposed by Mesus. Brown, Uochran, of Rite, Koones, and Olmstead. Passed finally—seas six.

Mr. JACKSON of the mean of the land of th The amendment was negatived, and the bill passed

Hite, Koonce, and Cimerata. Laster Lines, p. 22.

Mr. KELLEY, an act providing for the payment of the expenses of publication of resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution. Passed finally.

Mr. BARGER (on leave), from the Committee on Judiciary Local, reported an act vacating Wharf street, in Second ward, Philagelphia. Passed finally. Registration of Bireths.

Mr. FOSTER, an act forthe registration of births in the city of Philadelphia. Passed finally Mr. ERIF, incorporating Independent Oil Company. Passed finally.

Adjourned until 3 P. M., Monday.

A Shakspearean Dinner. The Society of the Sons of St. George had their iversary dinuer at the Continental Hotel or Saturday. The twenty-third of April is held in great respect among Englishmen, for it i. the day particularly dedicated to St. George, the patron saint of England; Queen Victoria's birthday, which really occurred a month and a day later, (May 24, 1819,) is always celebrated in London on St. George's 1819.) is always selebrated in London on St. George's Ivay; and, finally, it is believed that the immortal William Shakspeare was born on that day, in the year 1564, and it is coriain that his death occurred, on that anniversary, in the year 1616. The leading toast of the dinner on Saturday had special reference to the tercentenary anniversary of the great poet's birth, and the sentiment was spoken to, very eloquently, by Mi. MacGregor J. Mitcheson. Deference to the same subject was made by the Reference to the same subject was made by the other gentlemen who spoke, viz.: Frederick Fair-thorne, Eq., General Patterson, Richard Smethurst, E.q., George Orump, Esq., Thomas Thompson, Esq., Mr. Walker, and Br. Shelton Mackenzie. We may here mention that James Allen, Esq., President of the Society of the Sons of St. George, officiated as chairman, and did a great deal to promote the social enjoyment of the evening. The sister societies (St. Andrew's, Welsh, Hibernian, and Albion) were respectively represented by David Milne, Esq., Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., General Patterson, and Frederick Fairthorne, Esq. There was some excellent singing, with and without nucle. The execution of "The Old English Gantleman," by Dr. Burnelli and of "The Star-Spangled Bannen," by Henry Rey, Erq., was particularly effective. The party, apparated about eleven o'clock, devoting a parting bumper to "The immortal memory of Wil-liam Shakapeare, the Poet of all nations."

A CURIOUS DORATION TO THE BALTIMORS FAIR.

The oradle in which Rufus Choate was rocked in
his infancy has been given to the Baltimore Fair.
It reminds the beholder of former times, and presents a decideally substantial appearance, as compared with articles now used in the nursery for simifar purposes. It is about three feet long, the body
being of pine, and the rockers of oak, No more appropriate organies to the New England Kitchen at
the exhibition could have been devised than this
cradle, in which the great rhetorician and distinguished advocate passed so many of his early days.

Boston Transcript.