The Daily Post.

PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, APRIL 26, 1864.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For standing matter per square, (10 lines) each insertion:

One insertion	$1,00	One month	$6,00
Two insertions	1,50	Two months	9,00
Three insertions	1,75	Three months	12,00
Four insertions	1,50	Four months	14,00
Five insertions	1,75	Five months	14,00
One week	2,00	Six months	15,00
Two weeks	3,00	One year	25,00
Three weeks	5,00		

One square changeable once a week 1 year $30,00

DAILY POST,

Single subscriptions by mail, $8,00 per year.
Delivered in the city, at 18 cents per week.

WEEKLY POST.

Single subscriptions	$1,50
Five copies, each	1,40
Ten copies, each	1,30
Twenty copies, each, (and one to getter up,)	1,20
Thirty " "	1,10

JAS. P. BARR,
Editor and Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE.

Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
Hernia or Rupture cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.
Rupture or Hernia cured.

Marsh's Radical Cure Truss.
Ritter's Patent Truss.
Fitch's Supporter Truss.
Self-Adjusting Truss.

Dr. Banning's Lace or Body Brace, for the cure of Prolapsus Uteri, Piles, Abdominal and Spinal Weaknesses.

Dr. S. S. Fitch's Silver Plated Supporter.

Piles Drops, for the support and cure of Piles.

Elastic Stockings, for weak and varicose veins.

Elastic Knee Caps, for weak knee joints.

Ankle Supporters, for weak knee joints.

Suspensory Bandages.

Self-Injecting Syringes; also every kind of Syringes.

Dr. KEYSER has also a Truss which will adically cure Hernia or Rupture.

☞ Office at his DRUG STORE, No. 140 WOOD STREET; sign of the Golden Mortar. Persons writing for Trusses should send the number of inches around the body immediately over the rupture.

DR. KEYSER will give his personal attention to the aplication of Trusses in adults and children and he is satisfied that, with an experience o twenty years, he will be enabled to give satisfac tion.

Self-Injecting Syringes.
Self-Injecting Syringes.
Self-Injecting Syringes.
Self-Injecting Syringes.
Of every kind.

Sold at DR. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street.

Suspensory Bandages,
Suspensory Bandages,
Suspensory Bandages,
Suspensory Bandages,
A dozen different kinds,
A dozen different kinds,
A dozen different kinds,
A dozen different kinds,

At DR. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street.
no10-1yd&w

PILES OF

TWENTY YEARS STANDING

CURED.

Below will be found a certificate from one of the most respectable citizens of Wilkins township in regard to Dr. Keyser's Lindsay' Blood Searcher. The Doctor's certificates are within reach, and no one need be deceived in regard to his preparations.

DR. GEO. H. KEYSER:—I became afflicted with Piles about twenty years ago, and every year they were growing worse, so as to trouble me very much, so much so at times as to unfit me for work. Sometimes I was so bad that I could not do anything on account of them, they came out on me as large as a hickory nut. I had tried a great deal of medicine for them. I used to buy and take whatever I could hear of or read of in circulars and pamphlets that fell in my way, but I could not get cured, sometimes they would do me some good for a little while, but afterwards they would return again as bad as ever. I also applied to two Doctors who visited me at my house and gave me some medicine but it would not do, I could not get well. Over a year ago I got an advertisement of *your* Lindsay's Blood-Searcher, made by yourself—when you sold it to me you told me one bottle would not cure me, and that my whole system would have to be renewed by the medicine before I got well. I bought one bottle and took it home with me and used it according to your directions. I then called to see you again, when you said I could no expect much benefit from one bottle. I bought it on, one bottle at a time, until I had used five bottles. After this quantity had been used, I was entirely well of the Piles, which had tortured me for twenty years. In other respects my health is improved, and I am as well as could be expected for one of my age, being sixty years past. I have been well now for six months, and here is no appearance of a return of the disease. I can do any kind of farming work now without the Piles coming down and hurting me. I can pitch hay, chop wood, lift, or do any kind of work which before used to hurt me. When I found out your Blood-Searcher I kept on taking it until I got entirely well. I consider it my duty to make my case known to the country for the benefit of others who may be suffering as I was and do not know the value of your medicine. You may publish this if you like—I live in *Wilkins Township*, and will be pleased to satisfy any one of the truth of this certificate if they wish to call on me.

ELLIOTT DAVIS.

December 24th, 1863.

☞ *Look out for the name of DR. GEORGE H. KEYSER on the cover of the bottle and pasted over the cork; also for his stamp on the United States stamp on the top of the bottle to prevent being imposed upon by a spurious article which is in the market.*
e25-1y d&w

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.

WE WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, APRIL 25th,
A HANDSOME STOCK OF
Shawls, Cloaks, Sacks and Dress Goods,
Shawls, Cloaks, Sacks and Dress Goods,
Shawls, Cloaks, Sacks and Dress Goods,
Shawls, Cloaks, Sacks and Dress Goods,
Shawls, Cloaks, Sacks and Dress Goods,
Shawls, Cloaks, Sacks and Dress Goods.
Call and examine our stock before purchasing, as they are all of the very latest designs and will be sold cheap.
C. HANSON LOVE & CO.,
74 AND 76 MARKET STREET.
a25

OPENING AT

HUGUS & HACKE'S,

Spring Cloaks,
Spring Shawls,
Spring Balmorals,
Spring Delaines,
Spring Dress Goods,
Of the latest styles.
Light Chintzes,
Light and Dark Prints,
Cor. 5th and Market Sts.
ap13

PLAIN BLACK SILKS,
AT
$1,00, 1,12 1-2, 1,25, 1,37, 1,50, 1,75, 2,00.
Cheapest goods in the city.

BROKER PLAID FOULARDS,
At $1,12 1-2 per Yard.

Solid Colors & Double Face,
From $1,50 to 2,00 per Yard.

SPRING DRESS GOODS,
At 18 3-4c, 25, 31, 37, 50, 62, 75, $1,00,
Comprising some decided bargains,

GOOD SHIRTING MUSLINS,
At 18 3-4 and 25c per Yard.

FAST COLORED PRINTS,
At 16c per Yard,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92
MARKET STREET.
mh31

New Goods — AT BARKER & CO.'S, 59 MARKET ST. — New Goods
feb10

NOTWITHSTANDING THE HIGH RATE OF GOLD, and the advance in all kinds of goods, we are still selling our very

LARGE STOCK
OF
Shawls,
Cloaks,
Dress Goods
AND
Balmorals,
Together with
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins
At lower prices than we could replace them today. To wholesale and retail buyers we can offer inducements in our line.

C. Hanson Love & Co.,
ap16 74 and 76 Market street.

JUST WHAT
EVERYBODY WANTS,
A POCKET ALBUM!
Holding from 12 to 24 Pictures,
FOR SOLDIERS!
FOR SOLDIERS!
Can be sent to all parts of the
United States for Twenty Cts
ALSO,
Albums for Centre Tables,
Albums for Centre Tables,
AT PRICES
BELOW ALL,
AT PRICES
BELOW ALL,
AT PITTOCK'S,
OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.
feb8

NATIONAL BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington City, Aug. 5th, 1863.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "an Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25th, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking.

Now THEREFORE, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the said FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of August, 1863.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.
Capital $400,000, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will we believe be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers, throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors.

DIRECTORS
JAMES LAUGHLIN, WM. K. NIMICK,
ROBERT S. HAYS, ALEXANDER SPEER,
THOMAS BELL, FRANCIS G. BAILEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN, ALEX. BRADLEY,
SAMUEL REA.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
aug6-d&wtf

SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
Washington City, Feb. 13th, 1864.

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25th, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the said SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 12th day of February, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Formerly IRON CITY TRUST COMPANY.)
Capital, $300,000, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The IRON CITY TRUST COMPANY having organized under the National Currency Act, offers its services for the transaction of a General Banking Business. Drafts bought and sold. Money received on Deposit, and Collections made on all parts of the country.

DIRECTORS:
JACOB PAINTER, ROBT. ROBINSON,
JAKE HILL, R. HORNBMAN,
C. F. KLOPFER, W. M. GORMLY.
WM. COOPER, G. E. WARNER, President.
JNO. E. PATTERSON, Cashier.
feb23-4md

NEW CASTLE AND FRANKLIN RAILROAD.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE Capital Stock of the NEW CASTLE and FRANKLIN RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of April, proximo,

In the City of Pittsburgh, at the Rooms of the Board of Trade

In New Castle, Lawrence county, at the Office of the New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad Company.

In Mercer, Mercer county, at the Office of William Stewart, esq.

In Franklin, Venango county, at the Office of First National Bank.

BY ORDER OF COMMISSIONERS:

A. L. Crawford,	Samuel M. Kier,
S. Q. Brown,	J. Zeigler,
Wm. Dilworth, jr.,	G. W. Cass,
Wm. Stewart,	J. C. Murray,
J. C. Shaw,	George C. Reis,
Robert Ashworth,	Josiah King,
James Bleakley,	Springer Harbaugh,
J. H. Robinson,	J. W. Blanchard.
James K. Kerr,	J. H. Smith,
David Courtney,	F. D. Kennear.

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1864. mh31-dtd

Wall Paper! Wall Paper!

WINDOW SHADES,
AND
OIL CLOTHS.

LATEST STYLES DIRECT FROM the manufacturers, for sale at the lowest prices, at

Foerster & Schwarz's,
NO. 164 SMITHFIELD ST.
mh17-2m

CEILING PAPERS.

POLYCHRONE, FRESCO AND Floral Decorations. For sale by
W. P. MARSHALL,
ap9 57 Wood street.

TEMPORARY REMOVAL.

WILKINS HALL.

Our friends and the public at large will not, we trust, forget that we are at present and for a few weeks to be found at Wilkins Hall, over the Mayor's Office, Fourth street, where we have on exhibition and for sale as fine a stock of

PIANOS,
HARMONIUMS, MELODEONS, ETC.,
As were ever brought to this city, and at strictly EASTERN FACTORY PRICES.

H. KLEBER & BRO.,
ap4 Wilkins Hall, Fourth street.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—A NEW and valuable machine, capable of netting $25 per day above expenses, has just been completed and patented. The patent-right f. the State of Pennsylvania with one or more machines is now offered for sale on favorable terms. This is a rare chance for investment. From $2,000 to $3,000 capital required.
Address BOX 756,
feb24-tf Pittsburgh, Pa.

50 BASKETS, "PINTS AND quarts," Heidrick's Champagne,
50 Cases Sparkling Moselle.
In store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKERTSON

CAULKING MALLETS, OF SUPERIOR quality—For sale by
JAMES BOWN,
mh19 138 Wood st.

FOR SALE AT

BELLWOOD COAL FARM

FOR SALE.

THE BELLWOOD FARM IS SITUATE on the south side of the Monongahela River, nine miles above Pittsburgh. It contains about 440 Acres Surface Land, about 100 Acres of which is good Timbered, principally of Oak.

There are about 160 Acres of Coal upon the premises, with the advantage of much Coal in the rear.

There is upon it one elegant mansion, with fine Fruit, Greenhouse, &c., the former residence of Isaac Jones, esq. There are six Dwelling Houses, and three good Barns on the premises. It has a frontage on the River of 2,600 feet, with a good landing, and sufficient depth of water at all seasons for loading coal. These, with right of way to the coal fields, comprises the property now offered for sale. A map of the entire premises can be seen at the office of J. S. COSGRAVE, 163 Second street, and price and terms can be learned from

J. S. COSGRAVE,
163 Second street, or
JOHN McCLOSKEY,
ap19-1w Port Perry.

FOR SALE

THE COAL UNDER 350 ODD ACRES near Monongahela City, with some 10 acres SURFACE bordering on the Monongahela River, having some 450 feet front, where there is a superior landing, even in low water times. Present price $150 per acre.

J. R. CASIDAY,
Real Estate Broker,
ap11 No. 67 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—

12 ACRES OF LAND,

Within the Borough of Lawrenceville, and within

3 MILES OF THE COURT HOUSE.

It is excellent land, well improved, with good house, barn and out-buildings.

It is the highest land in the borough, yet generally level, and could be all divided into good building lots.

For shape, location and other qualities, it is the finest place for residences in the country.

Offered at private sale till MAY 1st.

Title perfect. No incumberance.

Inquire of GEO. F. GILLMORE, 154, Fourth street, or on the premises of
ap18-2wd SAMUEL H. KELLER.

FOR SALE OR

Exchange for City Property.

That LARGE DWELLING with grounds attached, on CARSON STREET, formerly occupied by Christian Dimsen, late of East Birmingham.

STABLING AND OUT-BUILDINGS
In the rear of the Dwelling House.

FRED. L. IHMSEN,
ap7-1md 109 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED have been appointed a committee by the Stockholders to make sale of the OAKLAND AND PITTSBURGH AND MINERSVILLE RAILWAYS, or either of them—with equipments, stock, &c., and will receive bids therefore until MAY 1ST proximo. If not sold by that time, proposals will be received for the iron and other of the respective railways.

will be given after May, 1st, aforesaid.

For particulars refer to either of the undersigned.

WM. A. HERRON,
JOSHUA RHODES,
SAMUEL MORROW,
CHARLES MEYRAN,
A. S. BELL,
p9-tds Committee.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—Four lots, each 25 feet front on Bluff street, corner of Grist street, and 112 to 134 feet deep. Four lots, each 20 feet front on Bluff street, adjoining the property of Alex. Miller, deceased. Four lots, each 20 feet front on St. Patrick's alley, by 100 deep to an alley 24 feet wide. Also three lots, each 24 feet front on Crawford street, by 133 feet deep on Tannehill street. Will be sold at low prices and on easy terms. Apply to S. CUTHBERT & SONS,
ap20 51 Market street.

MEDICAL CARD.

W. BODENHAMER, M. D.,
854 Broadway, NEW YORK.
W. H. BODENHAMER, M. D.,
Office, No. 148 Third street. Office hours from 9 to 4 p. m.

DEVOTE THEIR ATTENTION TO the Medical and Surgical treatment of

Chronic Diseases,

Especially those of the LOWER BOWEL, such as Piles, Constipation, Fistula, Fissure, Falling of the Bowel, Ulceration of the Bowel, Stricture of the Bowel, &c. Also, the various Chronic Diseases of the Womb, the Kidneys, the Bladder, etc. mh1-dtf

REMOVAL.

KANE & DUFFY.

KANE & DUFFY WOULD INFORM their friends and the public that they have removed their Tailoring Establishment from the old stand to No. 14 ST. CLAIR STREET, Bissell's new block, near the St. Clair at Allegheny bridge. Those desiring the latest patterns of

Spring and Summer Clothing

Of the rarest and most fashionable styles, are invited to call and examine their extensive stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.
KANE & DUFFY,
ap9-1md No. 14 St. Clair st.

To Railroad Contractors.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED FOR the GRADATION, MASONRY, BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURE, BALLAST, CROSS TIES, and TRACK LYING of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville R.R. between Connellsville and Cumberland, embracing a distance of eighty-seven (87) miles, in sections of about one mile each.

Specifications and profiles are now ready at the Company's Office, in Pittsburgh, and proposals will be received to the 30th of April.

BENJ. H. LATROBE,
President.
Office P. & C. R. R. Co., Pittsburgh. ap11

OFFICE OF THE
PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RY. CO.,
Pittsburgh, April 8th, 1864.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the net earning for the quarter ending March 31st ult., payable (free of government tax,) on and after the 16TH OF MAY prox., at the general office of the Company in Pittsburgh to the stockholders whose stock is registered there, and at the agency of the Company, (Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co.,) No. 52 Wall street, New York, to the stockholders whose stock is registered there.

The transfer books of the Company will close at 3 o'clock p. m., on the 23 day of May prox., and will remain closed till 10 o'clock a. m. on the 17th of May thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ap13-td W. H. BARNES, Sec'y.

BECKHAM & LONG, NO. 127 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH, Agents for the Quaker Mower and Reaper, Buckeye Mower and Reaper, Russel's Mower and Reaper, Farmer's Mower, Cayuga Chief, Mower and Reaper, and Wood's Mower. Also, dealers in Agricultural and Farming Implements of all kinds. feb2-d&w

A LARGE LOT OF
Congress 5's Tobacco,
Baltimore Spun Tobacco,
Navy Pounds "
Bright "
Cut and Dry Smoking Tobacco,
Solace Fine Cut "
Sunny Side Fine Cut "
Sweet Olive " "
At
mh26 MCCOLLISTER & BAER'S,

CAULKING IRONS—SHUGART & CARVER'S MAKE—For sale by
JAMES BOWN,
mh19 138 Wood st.

The Daily Post.

Schedule of Advertising Rates.

STANDING MATTER.

	Daily.	3 times a week,	Once a week,
	1 Sqr.	1 Sqr.	1 Sqr.
One time	$ 75	$	$
Two times	1 25		
Three times	1 50		
Four times	1 90		
Five times	2 20		
One week	2 60	1 70	85
Two weeks	4 35	2 90	1 45
Three weeks	6 00	4 00	2 00
One month	7 50	6 00	2 50
Two months	11 25	7 50	3 75
Three months	13 75	9 15	4 55
Six months	20 70	13 85	6 90
Nine months	27 00	18 00	9 00
One year	32 00	21 35	10 70

CHANGEABLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

For one square, changeable one time each week, confined to the immediate business of the advertiser. All larger advertisements in exact proportion.

	Daily.	3 times a week	2 times a week	1 time a week
1 month	$ 9 35	$ 6 00	$ 4 70	$ 3 00
3 months	17 20	11 45	8 60	6 00
6 months	24 00	19 00	15 75	10 50
1 year	40 00	28 00	24 00	14 00

☞ Financial notices double the above rates.

Death notices, each insertion	50 cents
Marriage notices, each insertion	75 "
Steamboat advertisements, per trip	$2 00
Executors' and Administrator's notices	2 75

The above are the revised rates of advertising as established at a late meeting of the newspaper proprietors of this city. These are but a slight advance over the old rates, and in reality are still under the figure that the stringency of the times demand. Both eastern and western publishers are much in advance of this schedule, and it is yet possible that Pittsburgh publishers may be compelled to advance the schedule still farther. The continually advancing cost of labor, paper, ink, and every essential to printing and publishing makes this action of publishers necessary and obligatory. As nothing is now made upon the subscription of newspapers, for the reasons above stated, it is required that the deficiency be made up from advertising or not at all. We hope this plain statement of the case will be reason and apology enough for our liberal and enterprising business men. They have heretofore accorded a generous patronage, and when a vital question like the present arises they will not, we know, be found holding back.

RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

Interesting Details of the Late Battle—Affairs in the Department—The Expedition Tied Up with Red Tape—Crops in West Louisiana.

From the World.

The following is a letter from one of the officers who participated in the battle of the first day, in which Gen. Banks' advance was engaged, in Louisiana:

GRAND ECORE, La., April 11.

Before this reaches you you have probably heard, through the newspaper reports, concerning the disaster that has just befallen our army. Briefly the facts are these: We had been successfully driving the enemy until Friday the 8th. Upon that day they made a stand near Mansfield, forty-five miles from Shreveport. Our corps, with cavalry, were in advance. Until about 4 o'clock we were pushing them. Suddenly they rallied and began to drive us. Our battery was then ordered forward. We were put in battery in the middle of a large field, and ordered to shell the works a few hundred yards from us, from which our men had just been driven, and which was swarming with rebels. Of course, being without the least support, we could not hold our position. After firing a few rounds we were ordered to retreat to the edge of the opposite woods. Here we unlimbered and fired with great rapidity into the approaching rebels. We were still without support. The handful of men composing our little corps, not more than three thousand in all, were captured or disabled. The Nineteenth corps were back in the rear. The cavalry acted shamefully, with some exceptions—the Second Illinois among the latter. Although implored by all they held dear, they ran like sheep. We held our second position until we saw the rebels massing to outflank our left. At this time they were pouring upon us a perfect storm of shells and bullets. I helped limber up squad five's gun (our own, squad six's, having been disabled and sent off the field a few minutes before,) caught Troop's horse and galloped to the rear for an ambulance and stretcher. I found both, returned, and by this time the rebels had come into the woods where we were, and were coming upon us pell-mell. Gen. Banks and staff were along trying to stop our cavalry. But all in vain. The train of the cavalry division were brought up, and now entirely blocked up the narrow road through the pine forest. We got our battery about a mile from the field, through the woods, over trees and stumps, when, the blockade in front being perfectly impassable, the order was given by Capt. White to unhitch and make our escape as best we could. The rebels were less than fifty yards from us. Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost, was the motto. Bull Run was outdone. A few miles further back we came upon the Nineteenth corps, drawn up in line of battle. They stayed the rebel advance with a tremendous fire of musketry. We of the Thirteenth corps were ordered to continue our retreat to Pleasant hill, twelve miles back, where we arrived about 3 o'clock on Saturday morning. Here we found A. J. Smith, with his ten thousand of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth corps, to reinforce us. On Saturday we continued our retreat, travelling nearly all the time, day and night, and arrived here yesterday afternoon. We find that we have twenty men missing (and two wounded, in the hospitals,) and every one of our commissioned officers, except Lieutenant Roe. Besides our battery, the enemy captured Niam's the First Indiana, the Sixth Missouri, and two guns of Battery G, regulars—twenty-two pieces in all. Every piece of artilleay could have been saved had not the provision train been brought so near the front. The defeat is attributed to the conduct of the battle entirely. A single regiment was sent in at a time; when that was cut off, then another; and so on, until we were defeated. Then the Nineteenth corps was not in supporting distance. It is said that our General Ransom and Gen. Lee sent three times for the Nineteenth corps, imploring them to come and save the day, and that Franklin would not budge until ordered by Banks. Our loss in officers is very heavy. Among the wounded is Gen. Ransom. On Saturday the battle was continued at Pleasant hill, chiefly under the direction of A. J. Smith, who did prodigies of valor. We get all sorts of reports from the front. The latest is that Smith has whipped the rebels, taking two thousand prisoners and eighteen pieces of artillery. Our loss must have been immense in the first day's fight. A mere handful is left of our corps. The expedition is no doubt broken up, and our troops are falling back.

This letter makes no allusion to the fight of the day following, when the enemy were defeated.

From the World Special Correspondent.

NATCHITOCHES, Louisville, March 6.

From Alexandria to Natchitoches (pronounced here Nak-e-tosh) is, by land, eighty miles; by the tortuous course of the river, one hundred and twenty. The main body of this army marched here on Sunday, the 3d, the cavalry being some two days in advance. There was no fighting of consequence on the way. The cavalry, under General Lee, had a few brushes with the enemy. Lieutenant General Kirby Smith, commander-in-chief of the rebel forces west of the Mississippi, was in company with General Dick Taylor, falling back gradually before our column, having slept in Natchitoches the night previous to our entry. He is reported to have with him about eight thousand men, comprising the commands of Taylor, Brigadier Generals Walker, Green, Liddell and Polignac. Colonel Harrison, commanding two regiments of Louisiana cavalry, is falling slowly back on the north bank of Red river, side by side with the main column on the south. Their retreat is regular and in good order. Two things they are careful to accomplish, besides the guard of their rear. Every able-bodied man is at once conscribed, and taken forcibly back with the army, and every bale of cotton within five miles of the river is burned. A few of the conscripts, however, manage to escape from them.

The question as to how far they will continue to retreat is the one which the whole expedition is now bent on finding out, and is most difficult to answer. From conversations with officers who have been captured it would appear that General Prices's force, estimated at seven thousand men of all sorts, is now marching from Shreveport toward the main army, and it is openly asserted that a concentration is likely to take place between here and Shreveport. The point which it is thought may be selected, whereat to risk a pitched battle, is twenty-five miles on this side of Shreveport and defended on two sides, on one side, by the river and on another by a long lake. The number of men which the rebels can concentrate is estimated at twenty-five thousand, with seventy two field pieces, the latter being the actual number west of the Mississippi. Notwithstanding this formidable array of figures gained from comparatively reliable rebel sources, I am of the opinion that there will be no pitched battle. On the supposition that General Banks maneuvers his force with ordinary skill, it is clear that no position the rebels can take will avail them against his army. If the enemy occupies any position strong in natural defenses, they can be surrounded and the rebel supplies cut off. Kirby Smith will not hazard any such engagement. It is not improbable, however, that he may by some stratagem endeavor to punish any portion of the grand army which may be detached from the main body. The rebel army will fall back into Texas further than we shall be willing to follow.

I should mention, of course, that General Steele, with a strong column, is expected to make a junction with this army at or below Shreveport.

In the fear that the skirmishing which has happened within the few past days should assume undue proportions as it gets into provincial prints, I should be particular to state that General Lee pushed on his cavalry thirty miles west of Natchitoches, and on the 2d had a brush with a camp of rebels at Fort Jessup, and another at Pleasant Hill, near there. We took fifty prisoners in the two scrimmages, and had but little fighting. We observe with some astonishment that the smallest encounters are, by the time they reach the New Orleans papers, magnified into important battles, with a suspicious smack of puffing of certain portions of the Army of the Gulf.

The facts are, that the expedition from Vicksburg, under A. J. Smith, moved rapidly and promptly, and in a few days accomplished all the substantial victories which have been won. Since the arrival of General Banks, the army has been sluggish, unwieldy, and terribly clogged by red tape and a quartermaster's department, the like of which, we verily believe, was never before seen. Besides the affair at Fort Jessup and Pleasant Hill, I should mention that a small cavalry force was sent out on the north bank of the river, and were, through some neglect, entrapped, so as to attempt a charge over a bridge which had been previously torn up, the result of which was, we had twenty-seven wounded and five killed.

An expedition sent out the next day, 5th, failed to discover the party, a part of Harrison's men, and returned.

In a military sense, the purposes of the expedition are accomplished, or nearly so. The destruction of Shreveport remains to be accomplished, perhaps, indeed, Steele may burn it before we get there. The distance hence to Shreveport by land is one hundred and twenty miles, and by river it is one hundred and eighty. There is some difficulty experienced in getting the heavier iron-clads up the river, which is marvelously tortuous, with a rapid current, besides being unusually low at this season. We look for a loss of some boats in descending the river, as the majority of the steamboats are not provided with regular Red River pilots. Hardly a boat which passes over the rapids at Alexandria which does not get thumped on the rocks.

There are reports that steamers have been fired into in passing up the river. After diligent investigation I have failed to find a single undisputed case, and am inclined to disbelieve the whole of the stories. The Luminary, Laurel Hill, and Warren, are reported to have been troubled; it is certain, however, that "no body was hurt." The stories spring in some part from the unwillingness of the officers of boats to proceed on their voyages by constraint. It appears that boats and their crews, including pilots, are impressed into the service and forced to do duty at half the rates of ordinary labor on this and other streams, and held responsible for the safety of the property.

In speaking of the country and its inhabitants, it should be remembered that this was at one time among the most favored portions of the South. For instance, the Red River trade was second to the most wealthy flowing into the port of New Orleans. Many the plantations are to be found in West Louisiana South of Alexandria there were extensive plantations, which at that time were more profitable than cotton though requiring more capital. Above Alexandria, immense quantities of cotton were raised. The descendants of the Pilgrims were among the original settlers, but northern and eastern capitalists flocked hither. The estimated amount of cotton on hand before the rebellion commenced placed at fifty millions, half in the territory drained by the Ouachita and Red rivers. There is still a very large amount back from the rivers, and the crops of 1861 and 1862, though a very large amount of it in seed, are still to be found. Believe me, the power inaugurated by Admiral Porter of letting all the cotton in the country has proven ruinous to himself and his now in the position of the old lady who killed the goose which laid the golden eggs. For fifty miles on the river, all the way up to Shreveport, a hundred thousand bales have been burned. The consequence is, the country at large, has lost sight of twenty two hundred thousand dollars of revenue out, for which the Louisianians are willing to receive two or three millions in greenbacks, and for which the country would receive eight or ten millions from Europe. We shall not get more than the two thousand now en route in government steamers to Cairo.

The most interesting feature of the campaign is the wonderful record of Union sentiment among the people of Louisiana. They are nearly all ready to forswear their secession heresy, and hundreds are already taking the oath. A general depression and gloom exists among their secession leaders. They feel that the cause is hopeless, and more than half of them would be glad to lay down their arms. In fact, the prospects are not cheering for them. Many of them, with the best of their negroes, were induced to go to Texas, where they are now starving. From opulence and splendor they are plunged into abject poverty. One and all agree that the chasm west of the Mississippi is close. Many of them show the greatest anxiety to learn something of the state of opinion at the North. They are dissatisfied with the idea of Banks' labor system, which they aver will suit them if they cannot have their slaves.

Natchitoches is a little town of two thousand inhabitants, with catholic churches. The buildings are, for the most part, old and poor. The surrounding country is very fertile. In high water boats come up the Cane river to Natchitoches. Now, however, the landing is at Grand Ecore, four miles distant, where the fleet of transports and gunboats lie. There were two batteries at the bluff at Grand Ecore, but no guns were ever mounted. I caught and swung around the army marched this morning toward Shreveport, and that the gunboats are some sixty miles above Grand Ecore.

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