DAILY SENTINEL.

THE UNION—IT MUST BE PRESERVED.—[JACKSON

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 28.

The Louisiana Battles.

We republish this morning the St. Louis Republican's account of the late battles in Louisiana. It is the most interesting and complete, especially so far as Indiana troops were concerned, of any that has appeared. The criticisms of the Republican's correspondent upon the generalship of Mr. BANKS are somewhat severe, but they appear to be just. The folly of placing important military trusts in the hands of political Generals was never more apparent, but as Honest Old Abe is exceedingly anxious to behead his opponents in his own party, we presume the experiment will be repeated until his rivals are disposed of.

Mr. LINCOLN has but one idea, and that is a re-election to the Presidency. To secure that prize, as he regards it, he seems ready to sacrifice friends, party and country. And what is more unfortunate, to advance these schemes of personal aggrandizement, he is surrounded by men who will administer to and flatter a mind intoxicated with the possession of power. A fictitious prosperity has made the nation insane, and we have no idea that anything short of a general financial revulsion will arouse the people from the fatal delusion which they seem too willing to encourage. The good book says that God chasteneth those whom He loves, and in that way He may demonstrate His regard for us as a nation.

☞ The Republican State Central Committee has selected Col. CONRAD BAKER as a candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket in the place of Gen. KIMBALL, who declined the honor. Col. R. N. HUDSON, General CARRINGTON and various other distinguished military aspirants were anxious for the doubtful honor, but the Assistant Provost Marshal General was regarded as the most available candidate, probably on account of his position and the influences associated with it.

The Red River Expedition—Two Great Battles.

Special Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

GRAND ECORE, April 13.

The grand expedition up Red river, which promised such beneficial results, has met with an unexpected and disastrous check.

On the 6th of April, the Union army, under command of Major General Franklin, moved from Nachitoches (pronounced Nackitosh,) toward Shreveport. Nachitoches is four miles from Red river, the nearest point on the river being Grand Ecore, the place from which this letter is dated. The road from Nachitoches is through a dense forest of pine woods, the surface of the country being broken and hilly. There are but few plantations opened, and nothing upon which to subsist an army. On Thursday night, the 7th, the army camped near Pleasant Hill, a small town in the pine woods, about thirty miles northeast of Nachitoches, on the road to Shreveport. The wagon road leaves the river to the right some 15 or 20 miles, rendering the co operation of the gunboats impossible. Before encamping at Pleasant Hill, there was a sharp cavalry skirmish, about two miles beyond that place, resulting in no important advantage to either side.

The cavalry encamped about seven miles in advance of the main army. Next morning (Friday, the 8th,) the army started toward Mansfield, a distance of 17 miles from Pleasant Hill About noon, while the enemy was in the line of march, arrived at the front, at a small bayou, where a bridge was being built. Gen. Banks at once assumed command of the army in the field. There was almost constant skirmishing all the way from Pleasant Hill to the place where the battle afterward occurred. When General Banks arrived at the Bayou, the 19th army corps was several miles in the rear, the 13th army corps was crossing the newly constructed bridge, and Gen. Lee's cavalry, about 5,000 men, some three miles in advance, together with Nim's celebrated battery, the Chicago Mercantile Battery, 1st Indiana, and Battery G of regular army.

The 4th Division of the 13th Army Corps, under command of General Ransom, were hurried forward as a support to the cavalry. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when within two miles of Mansfield, the advance army consisting of the cavalry, artillery and fourth division, 13th army corps, above mentioned, while marching through a dense forest, there being thick undergrowth of pines on either side of the road, were attacked by the rebels in great force, on both flanks and in the front. The engagement soon became general, the rebels opening with artillery and musketry, charging our surprised and panic-stricken columns with terrific yells, evincing a daring and determination worthy of a better cause. General Banks and General Franklin hurried to the front, and for a while did excellent service. Finding the front rather too dangerous for major generals, Banks and Franklin returned to the rear of the wagon train, just in time to save themselves from capture, as the rebels pressed upon both sides of our army with crushing effect. A ball passed through General Banks' hat. Everything was soon in the wildest confusion; the wagon train, being in the rear, and in a narrow road, attempted to turn round to fall back, and completely blocked the way, cutting off the advance both from a way of retreat and from reinforcements.

The rebels had formed in the shape of an isosceles triangle, leaving the base open, and at the apex planting their artillery. Our advance marched directly into the triangle, having the two wings of the rebel forces on either side of them. These wings were speedily connected, compelling our forces to retreat or surrender. The batteries above mentioned, consisting of twenty pieces in all, were now captured, together with nearly all the officers and men. The Chicago Mercantile Battery was captured entire, and I am informed that all its officers and men fell into the hands of the enemy. The 4th division of the 13th army corps, 2,800 men, under Gen. Ransom, and Gen. Lee's cavalry, about 3,000 strong, and the batteries above mentioned, were the forces in advance of the wagon train. These forces fought desperately for a while, but gave way under superior numbers of the rebels, and retreated in great precipitation. The scene of this retreat beggars all description. General Franklin said of it, that "Bull Run was not a circumstance in comparison." Gen. Ransom was wounded in the knee, but rode off the field before he was compelled by loss of blood to dismount. Capt. Dickey, of Gen. Ransom's staff, was shot through the head and killed instantly. The body was left on the field. The position of the wagon train in the narrow road was the greatest blunder of the affair. The rear was completely blocked up, rendering the retreat very difficult, and in fact almost impossible. Cavalry horses were dashing at full speed through the roads, endangering infantry and other pedestrians—more than rebel musketry did—the retreat having become so precipitate that all attempts to make a stand, for a while seemed impossible.

The immense baggage and supply train of Gen. Lee's cavalry, 269 wagons, nearly all fell into the hands of the enemy, together with the mules attached thereto.

The 3d division, 13th army corps, numbering about 1800 men, under command of Gen Cameron, were sent forward and endeavored to make a stand. But the effort was futile. The rebels pressed so hard upon Gen. Cameron that he could not resist them. After suffering terribly he fell in with the retreating column.

The 13th army corps, numbering in all 4,600 men when the fight began, sustained a loss in proportion to the number engaged which is perhaps without a parallel in the history of this terrible war. The 130th Illinois, commanded by Major Reed, attached to the 4th division, could only find 58 men after the battle. So precipitate was the retreat of the 4th division of this corps that the men only brought off 640 stand of small arms, hundreds of them throwing away their guns to facilitate their movements. At least one half of the 13th corps were killed, wounded or captured. Gen. Lee's cavalry lost heavily, but some time must elapse before correct estimates can be obtained.

The retreating column fell back some four or five miles, when the 19th army corps, under Gen. Ewing, came up and succeeded in making a stand. The rebels charged upon Gen. Ewing's forces, but were repulsed with considerable loss. Night came on, and thus ended the battle of Mansfield.

The stand was made by the 19th army corps, which remained on the field until midnight, when it fell back to Pleasant Hill, a distance of about twelve miles, arriving there about daylight on Saturday morning. General Lee's cavalry and the 13th army corps continued their precipitate retreat from the battlefield to Pleasant Hill.

BATTLE OF PLEASANT HILL.

Saturday morning Gen. Banks ordered a retreat of the whole army to Grand Ecore. The wagon trains and the heavy artillery, guarded by the negro regiments, took the advance, leaving Pleasant Hill early in the morning. It required nearly all day to get the immense train in motion, the advance being at least fifteen miles distant before the rear got fairly started.

About five o'clock P. M., just as the wagon train of Gen. Banks' army had all got in motion, the rebels attacked our army in great force. Our forces were posted so as to effectually cover our retreat, the right resting about half a mile northwest of the town of Pleasant Hill; the centre about half a mile to the west, and the left still further west, about half a mile in the woods.

The 16th army corps, commanded by General A. J. Smith, occupied the right up to the centre, and the 19th army corps, General Franklin, the left up to the centre. The reserves were posted about a half mile in the rear. The forces supporting the 16th corps were the 49th Illinois, commanded by Major Thomas W. Morgan; the 178 New York, commanded by Col. Waler; 89th Indiana, commanded by Col. Murray, and the 55th Illinois. I have no list of the regiments supporting the 19th corps. The rebels under Kirby Smith attacked our whole front in great force, and after a half hour of hard fighting, with musketry and field artillery, our force fell back on the reserve line, a distance of about half a mile. The enemy pursued with great rapidity, fighting all the way, and doing considerable damage. For a time all seemed lost, but the presence of the Western troops inspired confidence in the whole army.

When the advancing rebels approached the line of the reserve forces, our army was brought into excellent position, and the fighting again became terrific. The Western boys threw their hats in the air, and raised a yell which was heard above the roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry. That tremendous yell was more terrible to the rebels than the thundering peals of cannon. One of the prisoners afterwards remarked that when they heard that shout the word was passed round: "There are the Western boys, we will catch h—l now." In a short time their columns began to waver. Gen. A. J. Smith ordered a charge along the whole line. The order was quickly obeyed. Another shout was raised by our boys. Gen. Mower advanced to the front and led the charge in person, riding throughout the thickest of the fight, cheering his men on. The rebels could stand no longer. They broke and run in great confusion, throwing away their guns, and giving up the day. They were hotly pursued by our forces, who pressed them closely, and inflicted terrible blows upon them. The repulse of the rebels was crushing, and attended with immense loss. Whole columns were mowed down before the galling fire of the Western army. They were driven about two miles into the woods, losing about 1,000 men who were captured, besides a large number of killed and wounded.

During the battle the 49th Illinois (Col. W. R. Morrison's old regiment,) under command of Major Morgan, charged on a rebel battery with determined bravery and captured two pieces of artillery and a large number of prisoners. Adjutant Deneen of the 117th Illinois reported this fact to Gen Banks. The General replied; "Present my compliments to Major Morgan and his regiment, and tell him I will ever remember them for their gallantry."

The rebel prisoners claim to have had 25,000 men engaged on Saturday, but I doubt whether half that number were present. The rebel Generals Parsons and Mouton are reported killed.

Our army remained on the field until daylight, Sunday morning, when the retreat to Grand Ecore was commenced.

The rebel killed and wounded were left on the field. Our wounded were taken to houses in Pleasant Hill, and there placed in ambulances and wagons and brought on to Grand Ecore; except about twenty five, who were badly wounded and left at Pleasant Hill, in care of two surgeons. Our dead were left on the field, but it is reported that they were afterward buried by the cavalry.

Our killed and wounded during the second day's battle, will perhaps amount to 1,500; that of the rebels is at least double that amount. The 16th and 19th army corps were the only forces engaged in this fight, on our side.

In our retreat to Grand Ecore, a distance of 35 miles from Pleasant Hill, we were not molested in the least. By Monday evening the 11th, the whole army was at Grand Ecore on Red River.

There is great dissatisfaction expressed on all sides, at the generalship displayed by General Banks. He has lost the confidence of the entire army. The privates are ridiculing him. Officers are not loudly, but deeply cursing him, and civilians are unanimous in condemnation of the commanding General. The Friday's battle was brought on contrary to General Franklin's plans; both Gen. Franklin and Gen Ransom protesting against having the cavalry so far in advance of the main army. Gen. Banks hurried on, supposing that there was no danger, but the sad defeat at Mansfield is the result. After General Banks left Grand Ecore, he wrote back to Gen. Grover, at Alexandria, saying:

"We hope to meet the enemy this side of Shreveport."

His hope has been more than realized. The troops are calling for General Sherman. They say if Sherman had been in command, he would now be in Shreveport instead of at Grand Ecore. General Banks has been engineering his department more to further his Presidential aspirations than anything else. But if the Baltimore Convention were composed of the Army of the Gulf, his chance would be hopeless. He would not get enough votes to save him from that unimportant list put down as "scattering." Personally, General Banks is a perfect gentleman. I have no prejudice against him, for he has invariably treated me with kindness and consideration. But the truth must be told. As a military man he is, as the vernacular has it, "played out."

General A. J. Smith protested against the retreat from Pleasant Hill. He wanted to pursue the rebels on Sunday, on his own hook, instead of falling back; but General Banks was firm, and ordered all the forces to return. General Smith is very popular with the army; every time he makes his appearance, he is cheered with great enthusiasm, and he is considered one of the ablest generals of the army.

It is difficult to determine at this time what will be the result of this expedition. It will take some time to reorganize, before an advance can be resumed. If the river continues to fall, navigation above Alexandria will be difficult, if not impossible. In that event, Alexandria will necessarily become the base of operations instead of Grand Ecore, or some point above. The transports and gunboats are all above Grand Ecore, but are expected down here to-morrow. The rebels are very troublesome on the river above Grand Ecore. They succeeded in planting a battery between our fleet and this place. The gunboats shelled the woods, all day yesterday, and perhaps dislodged the rebels. The transports are almost constantly fired on from both sides of the river. Seventeen miles below here, the rebels have appeared on the east side of the river. Yesterday, the Ohio Belle loaded with soldiers and quartermaster's stores in charge of the chief clerk, Mr. O'Neal of St. Louis, was fired into at that point, and two soldiers were badly wounded. To-day, the fine passenger steamer Mittie Stephens, loaded with troops, was fired into at the same place, sixty shots taking effect; six persons were wounded and one killed.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

It is impossible, as yet, to get full lists of the killed and wounded in the battles of Mansfield and Pleasant Hill. The Laurel Hill took down between 400 and 500 on Monday, and the Ohio Belle leaves to-day, taking a large number.

Among those of Indiana regiments on the Ohio Belle are the following:

Col. Emerson, 67th, was wounded and captured.

Capt. Moore, 46th, killed.

Lieut Col. Flory, 46th, killed.

Capt. Frank Swigart, 46th, thigh.

Capt. C. P. Doxy, 16th, mounted infantry, in face, severely.

Sergeat Z. S. Scott, co. G, 89th, twice in right shoulder, seriously.

Miles Lemaster, co. G, 89th, in left shoulder.

Robert Drummond, co. I, 89th, right leg amputated above the ankle.

Joshua R. Parish, co. H, 89th, in right leg.

W. Hughes, co. F, 89th, in right shoulder.

Capt. Columbus Moore, 16th, mounted infantry, thigh.

Capt. Lewis M. Chess, 16th, mounted infantry, knee.

Lieut. Jones, 16th, mounted infantry, killed.

Capt. DeHart, 46th, killed.

Lieut. Jacob Hudlow, 46th, killed.

Lieut. McClunn, 46th, killed.

CROSSING THE RIVER.

To-day Gen Banks' army began crossing over to the east side of Red river, opposite Grand Ecore. Whether the whole army will cross over or not, I am unable to say. It is rumored that only Smith's army (16th corps,) is crossing, and that he is going overland to Natchez or Vicksburg. But this wants confirmation, although it is generally understood that Gen. Grant has sent an order for Gen. Smith's return to Vicksburg. I do not see how Gen. Banks can spare the 16th corps at this time. All the forces have been ordered here from Alexandria, except one regiment, and a few companies of home guards. Gen. Grover, commanding the post at Alexandria, has been ordered here, and is now expected. Fears are entertained that the rebels may attack Alexandria for the purpose of destroying the large amount of army supplies now at that place.

Admiral Porter has arrived here from above, with two or three of his iron-clads. The fleet of transports above here are in great danger at this time, and the most serious apprehensions are entertained for its safety. The transports had gone up s ahigh as Springfield Landing, expecting to meet the land forces at that place. The rebels are swarming along the river, and will sink every boat if they can.

ADDITIONAL CASUALTIES.

The Republican also published a full list of the casualties on the 8th and 9th, with the exception of the names of those left on the field. We reproduce the names of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of Indiana regiments, killed and wounded.

Fourth cavalry—Hiram H. Hughes, Co. C; leg amputated.

Sixteenth Mounted Infantry—Corporal John W. Bushfield, arm and leg; Sergeant Henry E. Allen, also of Co. C, arm; Corporal Purdy Platt, Co. E, knee; William H. Parker, Co. G, arm; James Johnson, Co. H, arm and bowels; James Buckingham, bowels; Rufus Pollitt, killed.

Forty sixth—Berry Dunn, Co. D, shoulder; Thomas DeMoss, Co. H, leg.

Sixty seventh—George W. Daggy, Co. B, hand; Corporal Presly Cassey, Co. K, hip; W. H. Quigley, Co. C, thigh; Corporal James Simmons, Co. B, chin; John W. Thompson, Co. G, side; George Kessnes, Co. A, both thighs; Corporal Wm. B. Givens, Co. B, arm amputated.

FROM WASHINGTON

Necessity of the Abandonment of the Red River Expedition—Serious Disagreement between Gen. Grant and the President—Lincoln insists on a Defensive Policy—Impossibility of a Present Advance on Richmond—Old Abe's Jugglery for the next Presidency.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.]

WASHINGTON, April 22.

It is understood here, in the best informed military circles, that the disasters which our forces have suffered on the Red River, in Louisiana, is of the most serious nature—amounting, indeed, to the total route of the Union troops; and that the result must be the entire abandonment of the expedition. An attempt will be made to lay the blame of the defeat upon Gen Stone; and it is said that orders for his arrest have already been telegraphed. The latter assertion may be true enough. The Administration has never been slow to find a scapegoat for its own delinquencies, and Gen. Stone has been compelled once before to suffer in that capacity. In this case, when the facts come to be known, it will be seen that the blame for this shameful defeat of our forces, and for the entire expedition indeed, rests upon Abraham Lincoln. The expedition was planned and the orders for it were given without consultation with Gen. Grant, and in opposition to his well known wishes. No military object could be accomplished, even if the expedition succeeded—and Gen. Grant knew that the expedition could not succeed—while, at the same time, the withdrawal of so many troops for service in Louisiana (about 50,000 in all) weakens the other armies to such an extent that Gen. Grant finds himself paralyzed in consequence.

But this is only one point on which there is a diversity of views between Gen. Grant and the President. There are no less than a dozen important subjects, relating to the campaigns of this spring and summer, in regard to which Mr. Lincoln and the General in Chief are at variance; and to such an extent, too, that harmonious action between them is impossible. Among these subjects are—first, a movement on the part of the Army of the Potomac; second, the route or routes to be taken by that army in its march to Richmond; third, what General shall lead that army when it does march to Richmond; fourth, whether the campaign on our part, during this year, is to be offensive or defensive; fifth, the concentration of our forces for great efforts; sixth, the retention in office of Stanton and Halleck; seventh, the *status* of Gen. Butler; and eighth, the continual appointment of unworthy men to be Brigadier Generals—appointments made from political considerations alone—while many worthy and deserving Colonels, who have been acting as Brigadier Generals for months, and who are in every way worthy of the position, are passed over with silence and contempt.

On every one of these points the diversity of views on the part of Old Abe and Gen. Grant is so wide as to amount to an open rupture. In regard to every one of these subjects Gen. Grant insists upon the adoption of a certain line of conduct, which the President positively refuses to accede to; announcing, on the other hand, his firm determination to pursue another and an entirely different course. Thus all harmony and concert of action is at an end, and nothing but defeat and continued disaster can be looked for.

It is impossible to say whether or not Mr. Lincoln really believes that the Confederates intend to invade the North on a large scale, this summer. If he does believe it, common sense would dictate that he should prevent that invasion by attacking and defeating the rebel armies. He pretends to believe it, however. But instead of adopting the measures which would prevent an invasion, he is actually pursuing measures which will invite and render easy such an invasion. In other words, while Gen. Grant is striving with might and main to concentrate the armies, and to get them in motion, in order to strike a blow at the rebel power which shall render invasion on their part impossible, Old Abe is insisting upon it that the true policy is for us to lie still, to act on the defensive, and to annoy the enemy and distract their attention by a number of detached expeditions to different parts of the South. Gen. Grant wishes to concentrate 200,000 troops, and with them, and an adequate naval force, to advance on Richmond at once. The President has so arranged matters that Gen. Grant finds that he cannot get even 100,000 men; that these are separated in three widely different localities, and that he is not allowed to combine them in one column; and that he cannot get the positive assurance of any adequate aid from the navy. All this is done in order to prevent Gen. Grant from moving on Richmond at all. Mr. Lincoln knows that Gen. Grant will not begin to move toward Richmond until he has an adequate force for that purpose, and the crafty ex Rail Splitter has been careful that he should not have such a force.

If Gen. Grant had been willing to make an overland campaign against Richmond, there would have been no objection on the part of the Executive, and, indeed, in that case, all the Administration organs, having their cue sent them from the White House, would have been bawling "On to Richmond" long ago. Why? Simply because among the few things that Mr. Lincoln knows is this: He knows that an overland campaign against Richmond would result in a defeat of our army. He desires such a defeat, for he hates that army, and has done his best to destroy it. Therefore he would have consented to an overland campaign.

But Gen. Grant will not consent to make such a campaign. *He* knows, too, that it would result in defeat. He understands that there is only one route to Richmond, and he is determined to take that route, with all the forces under his control, or none.

Events have now proved that I was right in my conjecture that the proposed expedition to Richmond in three columns, moving by three different routes, was no plan of Gen. Grant's, and that he would never sanction the adoption of such a plan. That amazing piece of strategy is now known to have originated with Stanton and Gen. Butler. Old Abe insists upon it that, when the army does move on Richmond, it shall be so divided, and shall so move. And Baldy Smith (Gen. W. F. Smith) has been sent down to Fortress Monroe, with the remnants of two army corps, probably 15,000 men in all, and Butler's forces in North Carolina have been considerably strengthened, with this end in view. Gen. Grant has not objected to this disposition of troops, because the troops sent to those points will be just where he wants them when he begins to move. But he wants the whole army to go to the Peninsula, and to use the James river as a base. And he will not move against Richmond from any other base than the waters of the Peninsula.

Why does the President throw these obstacles in the way of Gen. Grant's movements? Because he is jealous of him, as he was of McClellan. Because he is determined to prevent the accomplishment of the plans of Gen. Grant, as he prevented the accomplishment of the plans of Gen. McClellan. Because he fears the rivalry of Gen. Grant as a candidate for the next Presidency. Because his eye is fixed on the Baltimore convention to be held in June, at which he expects to be nominated for President. And because the result of any movement of the Army of the Potomac would be fatal to his chances of nomination. If the movement should result in defeat, that defeat would be upon his shoulders, and would kill him politically. If it result in success, the glory will so evidently be General Grant's, that it will be in vain for Lincoln to seek to deprive him of it, and he will loom up in the political sky at once, so formidable a candidate that Lincoln's chances will dwindle down to nothing. Therefore it is that General Grant is thwarted and opposed in all his plans. And thus it is that the interests and honor of the country are made the sport of the unworthy ambition of Abraham Lincoln. X.

Mr. Long Censured.

From the New York Commercial (Republican.)

The war which was begun with so considerable a manifesto on the 16th inst., tapered down on the 20th to an exceedingly fine point, and left the opponents of "freedom of debate," in Congress, in a position of conspicuous failure, although they did succeed in passing a mild-mannered resolution of censure. On Saturday, the vote to expel Mr. Harris was 81 to 58, and to censure him, 92 to 18. Yesterday the votes condemnatory of Mr. Long, were on the first resolution, that he was "an unworthy member of the House," 80 to 70, and on the second, that his "conduct is incompatible with his duty as a member of this body," 78 to 63. The debate was long, but uninteresting, its chief enlivenment being a discourteous objection by Mr Chandler, of this city, to allow Mr. Colfax to proceed after his hour was up, and after the Democrats generally had consented to give him and Mr. Long all the additional time they needed. Mr. Chandler took very little by his motion, except such a disagreeable notoriety as arises from doing a bad thing in a very bad way.

Now that this matter is done with, it may be asked what has been gained by it? Mr. Colfax moved the resolutions against Mr. Long, as he said, on his own responsibility. It was an unwise movement of mistaken zeal, but undoubtedly dictated by a sincere and patriotic purpose. He dragged after him most of the Republicans of the House, making them parties to his opinions, and transforming into a party question that which had been better left as it started, a personal issue. He forced his friends to array themselves against "freedom of debate," and to look for a precedent, to the action of a pro-slavery majority in censuring Mr. Giddings. *Fas est ab hoste doceri;* but it is significant of evil when the wrong acts of the enemy are taken up in justification of our own intended ill doing. On the other hand, Mr. Long expressly declared he spoke for himself, and his Democratic friends took good care to "leave him out in the cold," and to repudiate his sentiments—Wood and Harris being the exceptions to this—while they clustered around the sacred principle which was being stricken down in his person. This effort on the part of the majority to make a party and a political matter out of Mr. Long's abominable sentiments, has not met the expectations of those who devised it, nor will it be likely to do so, when it becomes known that the only circulators and purchasers of Mr Long's speech thus far are, Congressmen who were especially eloquent in denouncing his speech as treasonable. Far better had it been if this matter had never been brought up, and better still for the fame of the House if party ties had yielded before the summons of principle, and men had voted in accordance with sober conviction, and not because they felt bound to follow a favorite leader. There have been many times, these last ten years, when the noblest advocates of freedom would have been censured in, or expelled from either house of Congress, had the plantation lords dared to crack the whip as loudly and as insolently as some of our Northern Congressmen have learned to do, in the pride of their position and the consciousness of pliant majorities at their heels.

The first rebuke administered to Mr Long was, that he is an "unworthy member of the House." Congress has been in session four months and a half. It has done absolutely nothing. The absenteeism is conspicuous. Its fondness for irrelevant debate is notorious. Its waste of time; its contempt of the public good; its cowardly fear of taking the responsibility of measures essential to the well being of the country, are all shamefully discreditable. It would be interesting to bring the public to a decision on a resolution of censure upon them, and to see how quickly and by what an overwhelming vote the popular verdict would be recorded, that the majority of Congress "are unworthy members of the House," and that they show by their conduct that they have no regard for their official duties.

Six days are wasted to reach Wednesday's "lame and impotent conclusion," and to prove that the House had sense enough left to tolerate some degree of respect for one of the guarantees of the Constitution. Six days of increasing debt, and not a word raised or a lip moved to reassure the country, or to put its business in a better condition. The people demand taxation, knowing that taxation alone can save the national finances, and they get instead, the fruits of such profound statesmanship as that which submits a tag to drive the notes of State banks out of circulation, and attempts to check the sale of gold by making time sales void and heavily punishable. As sure as the fall elections come, a popular verdict of "unworthiness" will be pronounced upon some of these "pottering legislators."

The Approaching Campaign.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, April 19.]

The Spring campaign on the Potomac is about to open. The hopes of our army are buoyant, its spirit high, its courage undaunted, its condition admirable. Every man depends upon himself, has confidence in his officers, and knows that he will be sustained by his comrades. They have a General who has never sustained a defeat, and an enemy whom they have never met but to conquer. They are, one and all, officers and men, impressed with the belief that the Yankees are about to make their final effort, and that if they fail they will no longer have anything to fear from them. They are eager for the commencement of active operations, and impatient of the unavoidable delay.

On the other hand the Yankees will open the campaign with a much smaller comparative force than they have been accustomed to. With all their boasting, and all their lying, we are confident that they will not greatly outnumber Gen Lee when the hour for action shall have arrived. They cannot add greatly to Grant's force without detracting greatly from the force of some other General, a plain proof that their resources are on the wane, if not already approaching the point of exhaustion. At what point soever of Gen. Lee's line—in front, in flank, or in rear—they may make a demonstration, they will most assuredly be met with forces very nearly equal to their own, and we do not believe it possible for a Yankee force, however well commanded and appointed, to beat an equal force of Confederates, let them be appointed and commanded as illy as they may. The chances are therefore vastly in our favor, and there is but one circumstance which renders their chances as good as they were when the campaign of 1863 opened.

That circumstance is the possession of a General superior to any they have ever yet had. That Grant is a man of far more energy and ability than any that has yet commanded the Army of the Potomac cannot be denied. But, then, what sort of men have commanded it? The imbecile McDowell, the lying charlatan McClellan, the low, brutal, boasting poltroon Pope, the murdering coward Burnside, the drunken braggart Hooker, the timid but gentlemanly Meade. That Grant is a much superior leader to any of these cannot be denied. And yet it may be denied that he is a great general, since he has never done anything to prove that he is so. Let us see what he has done. We first hear of him at Belmont, where he was signally defeated and driven to his boats by Gen. Polk, and whence he dated a lying bulletin claiming the victory. He next appears before Fort Donelson, where, with eighty full regiments, an enormous fleet, and every advantage that a vast superiority in arms and equipments could give them, he contrived, after a desperate conflict of three days, in which the Confederates were uniformly victorious, to capture the place with 7,000 out of a garrison originally but 11,000 strong, having himself lost fully as many men as were in the fort.

A few weeks after, with forces not more than one-third as strong as his own, he was attacked by Sydney Johnston at Shiloh and routed so completely that, had not that great leader been killed, his whole army would have been destroyed. When re enforced by Buell, and while one-half the Confederate army was dispersed in search of plunder among the tents of the Yankees which they had captured, he attacked Beauregard, and was repulsed in every attempt. With one hundred thousand men and the most powerful fleet that had ever been seen upon any river in the world, he captured Vicksburg, after a trial of six months, solely through the incompetence of the commander, who had but twenty-seven thousand men, and divided them in such a way as to present on the battle field but a fourth or fifth of the enemy's force, and who persistently disobeyed every order given him by his superior, General Johnston. At Missionary Ridge he was enabled to fall on General Bragg with an army three or four times as numerous as his own. Repulsed in the pursuit by Gen. Cleburne, he never afterward dared to make a movement in front, feeling himself as much overawed in the presence of General Johnston as Antony was in that of Cæsar.

Such is the man with whom Gen. Lee has to contend, and such his career. His performances bear no comparison whatever to those of Gen. Lee. He has hitherto succeeded by dint of brute force. He has always had vastly superior numbers when he has been victorious. The man who, with small numbers and weak resources, contrives to perform mighty deeds, is the great General. Such is not Grant, and such is Gen. Lee. The latter has always fought against immense odds, and has always been victorious. True, the Yankees tried to claim a victory at Sharpsburg, but the very fact that they were unable to pursue, and that they made no demonstration for three months after, proves that the claim was false. They claimed a mighty victory, too, at Gettysburg, yet it paralyzed them for nearly a year. Gen. Lee now, for the first time, fights with numbers somewhat on an equality. Can there be any doubt about the result. For our part, all that we are afraid of is that our troops are too full of confidence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE BY

WALKER, McKERNAN & GOLDSBERRY,

On Friday, May 6th, 1864,

AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

Will be sold on the Premises

AT AUCTION,

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE PROPERTY:

THAT DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, NO. 47 NORTH Illinois street, only one and a half squares from Washington street, being an elegant

Two Story Frame House,

Containing twelve rooms, a well selected assortment of Fruit; Well, Cistern, Stable, Carriage House and all out buildings and conveniences complete. Lot 71 by 120 feet.

IMMEDIATELY AFTERWARD

Will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder

A VACANT LOT

Adjoining the above on the north side, being part of Lot 5, Block 46. Size 30 by 120 feet.

AT THE SAME TIME

And on the premises, will be sold

THE PLEASANT CITY RESIDENCE

On West Ohio Street,

Formerly occupied by C. A. Ferguson, being No. 13, west half of Lot No. 14, Block 46, a

Two Story Brick House

Containing seven rooms, with a full complement of out houses, and all desirable conveniences. Lot 30½ by 120 feet.

ON THE SAME DAY

Will be sold on the premises, one of the most

VALUABLE VACANT LOTS

In the City, 45 feet front by 120 feet deep, being 22½ feet off the south side of Lot 11, and 22½ feet off the north side of Lot 10, Block 26, on

North Illinois Street,

Three and a half squares from Washington street.

ALSO ON THE SAME DAY,

AND ON THE PREMISES,

A Cottage House,

On North Meridian Street,

BEING NO. 104,

CONTAINING SIX ROOMS,

Well, Cistern, and all the necessary out-buildings, and selected assortment of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Shrubbery, &c.

☞ The attention of purchasers is called to the above.

☞ Remember the time—

MAY 6, 1864.

For particulars concerning terms, &c., inquire of

WALKER, McKERNAN & GOLDSBERRY,

Real Estate Agents,

No. 8 West Washington Street.

apr28-dts Indianapolis, Ind.

FOR SALE.

BY DELZELL & JONES,

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE

AT AUCTION

ON THURSDAY, MAY 5TH, AT 3 O'CLOCK, WE will sell at Auction, on the premises, the suburban residence formerly owned and occupied by George K. West, on the corner of Michigan Road and Mill street, and near the residence of Royal Mayhew, Esq. The ground corners on two of the most prominent thoroughfares in the vicinity of the city, and embraces 1¾ acres. The lot is well set in shrubbery, and contains many beautiful and rare flowers, with flower beds and foot walks tastefully arranged.

The House is a cottage of six or seven rooms, with a stable, well and other conveniences adjoining. It is within a few minutes ride or walk from the city, with well improved streets and roads the whole distance.

CROWN HILL CEMETERY

Is beyond it—destined to be one of the greatest attractions of Indianapolis. Already the country bordering the Michigan Road in this direction is adjudged the most beautiful in the neighborhood of the Hoosier Capital.

TERMS SALE

Will be made without reserve. The title is clear, except a mortgage of $800 running through four years, which the purchaser can assume, or have lifted immediately, as may be desired.

TERMS—Cash, excepting the amount of the mortgage, which may be paid or not on delivery of the deed, as the purchaser may choose. DELZELL & JONES,

Real Estate Brokers, 37 East Washington street.

apr28-d4t-ThST&Th

FOR SALE BY

DELZELL & JONES,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

37 East Washington St.

TWO LOTS ON CUMBERLAND STREET, WELL suited for manufacturing purposes, for sale.

Ten vacant lots on Washington street, well adapted for business purposes, at different prices.

A store room, with a dwelling attached, on Washington street, is offered at a low figure.

A bargain in some first class business property is open or a few days. If not sold soon the price will be advanced.

FOR RENT—A business room near the Post Office, at a low price, and possession given immediately.

apr27-d2t

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN HALL.

STAGE MANAGER.....Mr. W. H. RILEY.

Thursday Evening, April 28, 1864.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF

Mr. CHANFRAU.

THE HIDDEN HAND.

DANCE.....Miss FANNY MERRELL.

SCALE OF PRICES.

Private Boxes, for six people..... $4 00
Orchestra Seats..... 75 Cents
Dress Circle and Parquette..... 50 Cents
Gallery or Family Circle..... 25 Cents

☞ No extra charge for reserved seats.

☞ Box office open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 12 M.

☞ Doors open at 7½ o'clock, Curtain rises at 8 precisely.

☞ Reserved seats retained only till the end of the first act.

CONCERTS BY THE BLIND.

TWO GRAND

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL

CONCERTS,

Will be given by the State Institute for the Blind, at

MASONIC HALL,

In this City, on

Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, May 4th and 5th.

THE PRESENT FLOURISHING CONDITION OF the Musical Department of this institution, warrants the assertion that the above named Concerts will surpass, in variety of programme and style of execution, any which have been heretofore given by the pupils.

In addition to a pleasing variety of Vocal Music, made up of Choruses, Glees, Duetts, Songs, etc., there will be several pieces by the Institute Band, composed of some twenty wind and stringed instruments, besides sundry instrumental Quartettes, Trios, Solos, etc.

Among the gems presented to the lovers of good music will be "Gottschalk's" celebrated "Cradle Song," "Schubert's Serenade," accompanied with violin and piano; the beautiful violin solos, "Sounds from Home" and "Love's Ritornello;" Ford's trio, "Emperor's Hymn," for violin, flute and piano; Rode's favorite quartette in E flat; Rossini's "Phantom Chorus;" "The Marseilles Hymn," with cornet accompaniment, etc., etc.

In the absence of an appropriation by the last Legislature for the support of the Institute, the proceeds of these concerts are to be devoted to the purchase of musical instruments for the use of the school.

apr27-d4t

The Artistes of this Troupe are composed of the most eminent

EQUESTRIANS,
GYMNASTS,
ACROBATS,
CLOWNS,
EQUILIBRISTS,
JUGGLERS,
And
CONTORTIONISTS

In the World, who will introduce a series of magnificent performances of vivid interest and picturesque beauty.

The Brilliant Scenes of the Circle are of an order that cannot be rivaled. Each Act is unequaled in grandeur, and enforced with all the superb accessories and immense resources of this Colossal Establishment. The Pavilion, Wardrobe, Paraphernalia, Trappings, and general Outfit are entirely New, and were manufactured and imported expressly for this Circus.

Preeminent amid the many features that distinguish MELVILLE'S Circus, public attention is called to the unrivaled Array of First Class Talent;

James Melville,

The Australian Horseman, in his grand Bareback and Hurdle Sensation Acts.

M'LLE

Jeanette Ellsler,

The Graceful Tight Rope Danseuse

Mme. Louise,

The Accomplished Equestrienne

THE

Australian Family,

The elegant Equilibrists and Postures, in their Graceful Tableaux and Classic Groupings.

Nat Austin,

The popular Humorist, Clown and Versatile Performer.

THE

Conrad Brothers,

The Unrivalled Gymnasts.

Young Barry,

The Stylish Equestrian.

Albert Ayma

The Famed Scenic, Two and Four Horse Rider

Carlos Parker,

The Favorite Clown and Extraordinary Contortionist.

Messrs. Walters, Johannsen, Gilbert Zartler, Graff, Kanissa, Helmbold, And Fredericks.

Masters Eddie, Charles, Willie, And Frank.

The Collection of Performing Horses, Ponies, Mules and Dogs are unsurpassable.

Prof. Kopp's

N. Y. Brass Band

Will pass through the Principal Streets, mounted on richly caparisoned steeds, discoursing Beautiful Music.

The Profusion of Attractions will be presented with all the accompanying adjuncts essential to render them inimitable in super