

The Jeffersonian-Democrat

JULIUS O. CONVERSE, Editor.

CHARDON, OHIO, FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1864.

Union Convention.

The Union voters of Geauga County are invited to meet in Mass Convention at Burton, on Saturday, May 14th, 1864, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to elect eight delegates to represent said County in the Union State Convention. A full attendance is urgently solicited.

By order of the Union Central Committee of Geauga County. J. O. CONVERSE, Chairman. Chardon, Ohio, April 14th, 1864.

The National Guard Called into Active Service.

As will be seen by the following order, the National Guard of Ohio are called into active service for one hundred days. The call is supposed to be made in pursuance of an agreement of the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, at a recent council in Washington, to raise 85,000 men for the immediate service of the Government. These State troops will probably be immediately assigned to guard and garrison duty, in place of an equal number of veterans, who are to be sent into the field. This looks like business, Gen. Grant means that his plans shall not fail for want of men, or by reason of needless delays; but that every available man shall at once be placed in the ranks, to take his part in the brief and vigorous campaign about to open, which is to decide the fate of the Rebellion.

COLUMBUS, April 24.

GENERAL ORDER No 10.—The Regiments, Battalions and Independent Companies of Infantry of the National Guard of Ohio, are hereby called into active service for the term of one hundred days, unless sooner discharged. They will be clothed, armed, equipped, transported and paid by the U. S. Government. These organizations will rendezvous at the nearest eligible places in their respective counties—places to be fixed by the commanding officer, and to be on a line of railroad when practicable, on Monday, May 24, 1864, and report by telegraph to their headquarters, at four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day the number of men present for duty. The alertness with which all calls for the military forces of the State have been heretofore met, furnishes the surest guarantee that the National Guard will be prompt to assemble at the appointed time. Our armies in the field are marshaling for a decisive blow, and the citizen soldiery will share the glory of the crowning victories of the campaign, by relieving our veteran regiments from post and garrison duty, to allow them to engage in the more arduous labors of the field. By order of the Governor.

B. R. COWEN, Adjutant General of Ohio.

We have news of disasters in Louisiana and North Carolina, some details of which may be found in this paper. Sad as these things are, we trust none will be distressed by them. Let us bear them as philosophically as we may, while we wait in hope that the results of the grand, decisive campaign at hand will atone for them all.

Attention National Guard.

Who are to be Exempted—Those Failing to Report to their Companies to be Treated as Deserters—Who may Obtain Substitutes.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF OHIO, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

COLUMBUS, April 25, 1864.

I. When the National Guard shall be called into active service, all telegraph operators, railroad engineers, officers, foremen and mechanics actually employed on Government or State work for military uses and all steamboat engineers and licensed pilots, will be exempt from duty thereon, and will not be allowed to join any company of the National Guard in active service.

II. When any regiment, battalion or independent company of the National Guard is called into active service, every member thereof must report himself promptly at the stated rendezvous, or be deemed and treated as a deserter; provided that any private or non-commissioned officer may be exempt from duty under a pending call on furnishing an acceptable substitute, at the rendezvous at the time specified in the call. Such substitute shall only serve for the term of active service then pending. This shall not be construed into releasing any substitute from the payment of his commutation for pay, as provided in section 4 of the "act to organize and discipline the Militia of Ohio," passed March 31st, 1861; nor shall it be so construed as to release the member furnishing the substitute from duty with the company after the expiration of the term of service then pending.

By order of the Governor. B. R. COWEN, Adjutant General, Ohio.

Chaplain Sunderland's Prayer.

The following is the prayer recently offered in the United States Senate, by Rev. Dr. Sunderland, Chaplain of Congress, to which exceptions were taken by Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, and his brother Copperheads:

"Put far away from us, we beseech thee, Oh, God, the miserable sophistry that would gamble in the sacred trusts and interest of human nature, with the more miserable outrage and outrage of the 'murder and conspirator, and that turning to the same malign purposes of human arrogance and oppression would wrest and distort, and pollute the very solace of divine inspiration itself, for though man may prove from the sacred page the existence of slavery, yet may he also prove from the same sacred source the existence and divine sanction of hell itself. Yet we are admonished to prefer slavery to either, and see alike from wrath."

Summary of News.

A special from Columbus to the Cleveland Leader, says: The Assistant Provost Marshal General for this State received orders from Washington today, to bring up credits and then to proceed with the draft at once.

Adjutant General Cowen has issued an order which authorizes the commanding officers in the National Guard to furnish substance to their men when they assemble at the appointed place of rendezvous on next Monday, the cost not to exceed forty cents per day.

Ex-Surgeon-General G. E. Weber, of Cleveland, Dr. John W. Russell, of Mount Vernon, and Dr. John A. Murphy, of Cincinnati, have been constituted a Board to examine candidates for surgical positions in the National Guards. The Board will meet on the 31st of May.

Mr. Garfield, for Ohio, has introduced a bill providing for the more speedy punishment of guerrillas. It authorizes Commanding Generals in the field, to carry into execution sentences against guerrillas and persons guilty of robbery, arson, burglary, rape, and violating the laws and customs of war, and spies, mutineers, and murderers. The bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Governor Vance, of N. C., who is a candidate for re-election, has been to Lee's army on an electioneering tour. A statement comes from Lee's army that it has been resolved to suspend any North Carolinians who vote for Holden by the thumbs, over which the Raleigh press is very indignant, and predicts the defeat of Vance by the people if he encourages it. James M. Leach, a peace man, has been elected to the Confederate Congress from the 7th District of this State, by a large majority.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial from Catelettsburg, Ky., dated the 19th instant, says: Capt. Patrick has arrived here with over 100 prisoners captured at the battle of Paintsville and Half Mountain, on the Licking River. Hodges' Rebel brigade attacked Col. Gillespie's force at Paintsville on Tuesday, but was repulsed. Gillespie pursued the retreating Rebels with 800 men of the 14th and 15th Kentucky, and surprised them on the 14th inst., in camp at Half Mountain, capturing 70 prisoners, 200 horses, 100 saddles, 300 stand of small-arms, and all their camp equipment. Eighty-five Rebels were killed and wounded. Our loss was one killed and four wounded. Col. Clay is one of the Rebel prisoners.

Gov. Morton has issued a proclamation to the people of Indiana, saying that the Governors of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Indiana have offered to raise for the service of the General Government 85,000 men, for the period of one hundred days, to perform such military service as may be required of them in any State. The Governor calls for 20,000 volunteers, and says the importance of making the coming campaign successful and decisive cannot be over-estimated. He feels confident that this call will be promptly and fully responded to.

While a funeral procession was passing over the Allegheny river at Port Allegheny, Pa., the structure gave way, and the whole procession was precipitated into the river. Several persons were drowned; among them were four children.

The World's Baltimore correspondent says the rebels now have thirty ironclads ready for service. Ten at Richmond, five at Mobile, seven at Charleston and Savannah, three on the New River, two on the Tar River and two on the Roanoke River. Also says twenty ironclads would arrive from Europe before the end of June.

Little Rock dates of the 13th say the Legislature met on the 11th, and the Senate organized; 43 Representatives arrived. The number of votes cast for Free State Constitution were 6777 greater than required by the President's Proclamation.

The President has approved the act authorizing the people of Nebraska to form a Constitution and State Government. It is therefore a law.

The Richmond Enquirer states that a cartel has been effected for the exchange of all the rebel prisoners in the hands of the Federal Government.

The Monitor states that, according to advices from Miramar, the Archduke was to receive the Mexican deputation on Saturday, April 9th, and that he was to leave for Mexico on Sunday.

Advices from Hilton Head report the evacuation of Palatka, Florida, by our forces, who brought away everything in the shape of military stores, and were not molested by the enemy. A number of families came away with them. The transport steamer Gen. Hunter was destroyed by torpedoes in St. John's river on the 15th inst., 12 miles above Jacksonville. The Quartermaster of the steamer was killed, and the others on board saved. She had neither cargo nor passengers.

Edward B. Benton, a native of Waltham, Vt., and for nearly two years past a resident in Fort Pillow, who was in the fort during Forrest's attack, was examined at Gen. Roca's headquarters on Tuesday last week, and fully corroborated all previous reports of the rebel barbarities there, making an additional statement that bloodhounds were used to discover the hiding places of those who escaped massacre. He says reliable reports state that M. J. Bradford was shot and hung near Covington.

Gen. Follen, Chief Engineer of the United States Army, died last Friday evening, in about an hour after the Senate confirmed his nomination as Major General by brevet; a title conferred in compliment for his long service. The Philadelphia Inquirer says that Rebel deserters who have arrived in Washington, state that Lee's force on the Rapidan is 70,000 strong. Dispatches from New Orleans state that the destruction of cotton on the Red River by the rebels, did not exceed 7,500 bales. A fight between 50 Union soldiers and 75 rebels took place on the plantation of ex-Governor Johnson. The rebels were repulsed, and 20 prisoners taken and 100,000 dollars worth of smuggled goods captured. Our prisoners in Georgia now number about 7,000. They are reported to be in a wretched condition.

Forty-five thousand votes were cast at the Metropolitan Fair for the army sword. Grant's majority was 16,000.

The Register of the Rebel Treasury reports the whole amount of issues of non-interest-bearing notes, since the formation of the Government, at \$978,277,863, and the whole amount now outstanding at \$796,254,403.

A rebel spy in Baltimore has been sentenced to be hung.

It is reported that Governor Morton will take command in person of the militia of Indiana.

There seem to be generally conceded battles in Louisiana against Banks, as the enemy remained on the ground after Saturday's fight. Banks retreated 40 miles.

We see it stated that "Gen. Stone, of Ball's bluff notoriety, who has recently won just such another disaster to our troops at Red River, was dropped from the roll of Brigadier-Generals some three weeks ago. But the order mustering him out had not yet reached Gen. Banks when the Red River affair occurred."

In noticing the recent departure of Gen. Grant for the front, attended by a large party of officers, the National Intelligencer remarks that it is said the campaign is soon to be commenced, and that indications are that the rebels are massing a large force in Virginia. The diversions in Kentucky and elsewhere are only intended to cover the concentration of forces against Grant.

The postal money order bill will only lack the signature of the President to become a law.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 10th contains a dispatch from Fort Pillow, dated the 12th, stating that Forrest and Chalmers attacked the fort on the 11th. The garrison consisted of 300 white and 400 negro troops. The fort refused to surrender, and was carried by storm, both columns marching simultaneously. An indiscriminate slaughter followed. One hundred prisoners were captured, and the balance of the garrison slain. The fort ran with blood. Many jumped into the river and were drowned, or were killed while attempting to escape. One hundred thousand dollars' worth of property was taken, and six guns captured. The Confederate loss was 75.

Memphis dates of the 22d say Forrest's entire force is moving toward Alabama, followed by Grierson. Polk is said to be marching north. Forrest will probably join him. Grierson's cavalry came upon some of Forrest's troops near Hudsonville, Mississippi. A sharp fight ensued, and the rebels retreated in the direction of Jackson, passing through Lagrange. A number of prisoners, horses, mules, wagons, etc., were captured and taken to Memphis. General Price evacuated Camden, and General Sibley occupied the place.

Gen. Hobson reports that Eastern Kentucky is now free from rebels. Col. Weatherford, 13th Kentucky Cavalry, sent one company from Parkville, in pursuit of a guerrilla band of about 130 men—driving them into Mason County, Tenn., killing 8, capturing 10 prisoners and 50 horses.

Our Military Correspondence.

FROM THE 105TH REGIMENT.

[Deferred Letter]

FRIEND CONVERSE:—

To-day our Division, (the 31.) Brig. Gen. Bard commanding, were reviewed by Gen. Thomas, the hero of Chickamauga. The day was fine, and everything passed off to perfection. The 3d Division is one of the finest in the Army of the Cumberland.—The 1st Brigade is commanded by Brig. Gen. Tucker, the 2d, by Col. Hayes, of the 10th Kv., and the 3d, by Col. Vandever, of the 35th Ohio; all true and tried. The troops looked splendidly, as they passed in review, and were an imposing spectacle.—Such a sight would be a big thing in the programme of some 4th of July celebration up North.

Our Regiment is now in good trim, although small. We are receiving a recruit once in a while, but they are few. At the rate which they are at present arriving, I think we will have to have another war to fill up our Regiment to the required number. I think, if they knew what kind of officers we had, the Regiment would fill up faster; and here let me say a few words about them. Lieut. Col. George T. Perkins, who commands the Regiment, is every inch a gentleman and a soldier, looking out for his men, and knowing that they are well cared for; as brave as any man that ever drew a sabre in defence of country, or in the cause of justice and humanity. He is well liked by the rank and file, so much so that the loss of him could not be supplied by another, and we be as well satisfied.—Major Charles Edwards is also well liked. Adjutant D. Kerman, whom I presume most of your readers are acquainted with, is the right man in the right place. Of the line officers, suffice it to say, we are well supplied with the right sort, and take it all around, I don't think we could be bettered. And I think, when we are next called upon to meet the enemy, you will have a good report of the 105th O. V. I.

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Nashville, Tenn., and was on his way to New York City. A trade was soon made; the committee-man was to pay him \$260; and, as a further consideration, was to purchase his stock of clothing, an invoice of which consisted of coat, vest, pants, boots, hat and satchel, all, in fact, that he had, but a brass watch. They were soon on their way to a recruiting office, the necessary papers made out, the young recruit mustered and informed, and will soon be transferred into the ranks of the 10th U. S. Inf. The committee-man wended his way homeward with his stock of clothing, which he can keep as a reminder to him, that the person that once wore them was the means of saving one of the largest towns in your County from the coming draft. Should his memory fail him, just say, "How are you, boots?" and he'll take. Now, Mr. Editor, and readers of the Democrat, was not this a most complete sale of this young man, "both body, &c.?" Yours for the Union, WOULDUL.

Disaster in North Carolina.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—The following was received from Fort Monroe this morning: On Sunday last the rebels assaulted our works at Plymouth, North Carolina, and were twice repulsed.

On Monday the gunboat Bombshell ran up the Roanoke river to look for the rebel ram. Soon after, she was fired into by a rebel battery.

In the afternoon the rebel ram came down our batteries and ran into and sunk the gunboat Southfield.

The Miami, a strong vessel was close to the ram. Captain Flosser fired a nine-inch shell at the ram, which rebounded and exploded, killing Captain Flosser.

The Miami ran down the river out of danger.

The ram now has possession of the river below Plymouth.

Our garrison at Plymouth is cut off from all communication. The post has plenty of provisions, &c.

General Butler is confident that they will withstand further assault.

Little Washington is also threatened by the rebels.

Butler has sent a fleet of gunboats to open communication with Plymouth, and destroy the rebel ram.

NEWBERN, N. C., April 22.—The battle which has been going on at Plymouth from Sunday the 16th to the 20th, resulted in the capture of the city by the enemy on Wednesday noon, including Gen. Wessell and his forces, 1,500 men. The enemy obtained possession of the town at 8 o'clock.

Major General Wessell and his troops retired into Fort William, and held out until noon, repulsing the enemy in seven desperate assaults. The rebel loss is said to be 1,700, while our loss is slight.

General Wessell, who gained such distinction in the seven day's fight before Richmond, has made, in this siege, a most heroic resistance with his little band of veterans.

Several weeks since he called for 5,000 men, stating in the most solemn manner that it would be impossible to hold the city with less.

General Peck says he had given General Wessell all the assistance in his power, and in the same solemn manner time and again called for reinforcements.

It is reported that the enemy has left Plymouth, and is now marching on Washington and also on this city.

The rebel ram at Kinston, on the Neuse, has, it is ascertained, moved toward Newbern, and is expected to make an attack in a day or two. More gunboats and reinforcements are immediately required here and at Washington.

Two companies belonging to the North Carolina American volunteers were among the captured at Plymouth, most of whom were taken out and shot by the enemy.

After our forces had surrendered, all the negroes found in uniform were also shot. The funeral of commander Flosser takes place here to-morrow. The rebel ram at Plymouth which came down the Roanoke, is expected to set in concert with the other rams in the attack on Washington and elsewhere. She carries three small guns and one 64 pounder. With the aid of a few gunboats these rams could readily be run down, as their sea-going qualities are bad. Under the cover of night the ram at Plymouth sunk one of our gunboats, but it is not expected she will attack any respectable number of gunboats in the day time.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The Herald's special dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, April 24th, says: The Richmond Sentinel of April 22d, says that the following dispatch has been received by General Bragg:

PLYMOUTH, N. C., April 20 To General Braxton Bagg: I have stormed and carried this place capturing one Brigadier General, 1,600 men, 25 pieces of artillery.

[Signed,] B. F. HOKE, Brigadier General.

A telegram has also been received by the President, from Colonel Taylor Wood, dated Rocky Mount, April 21st, giving further particulars of the capture of Plymouth by the forces under General Hoke, with naval co-operation. He says that about 2,000 prisoners were taken, 300 or 400 of them negroes; also 30 pieces of artillery, 100,000 pounds of meat, 1,000 barrels of flour, and a full garrison outfit. Our loss is about 300 in all. Colonel Rice is among the killed. Two gunboats were sunk and another captured.

NEWSMAN, April 23.—Reports from Plymouth have it that our flag still floats over our fortifications at that place, though the enemy has possession of the town and river.

It is said that General Wessell with his force had retired into the fort with 15 days provisions. This report appears to be believed. On the arrival of more gunboats we shall be able to reach Plymouth and ascertain the facts. Washington and Newbern are much stronger fortified than Plymouth, and with a few more troops and gunboats which are said to be on the way, they can be held against all the rebels that see fit to assault them.

The Battles in Western Louisiana.

New York, April 23.—The following from the New Orleans Era, is an account of the final victory of the Union forces: After some terrific fighting, at 7 o'clock Saturday morning, our forces were at Pleasant Hill and the rebels were advancing, the cavalry in front endeavoring to discover our position. Col. O. P. Gooding, with his brigade of Lee's cavalry corps was sent out on the Shreveport road to meet the enemy and draw him on. He had gone about a mile when he came upon the rebel advance, and skirmishing immediately ensued, and according to the plan he slowly fell back.

The fight was very short between these cavalry bodies, and Col. Gooding lost nearly 40 men killed and wounded, inflicting however, as much damage as he received. The 13th corps was a reserve in the rear under General Cameron, Gen. Ransom having been wounded the day before. Gen. Smith was commander-in-chief of the second line back of the crest, while Gen. Mower was the commander of the 1st line. The commander of the right brigade in Gen. Smith's west line was Col. Lynch. The commander of the left brigade was Col. Shaw. The 2d line also consisted of two brigades. Crawford's 3d Indiana battery was posted on the right of the 8th Indiana Infantry, and the 9th Indiana battery on the right of the line of battle.

The Missouri Iron Gun battery, and others whose names and numbers we could not ascertain, were also in this section of the battle.

The skirmishing was kept up with considerable vigor until about five o'clock in the afternoon, when the rebels had completed their arrangements for the attack. At about this hour, Gen. Emory's skirmish line was driven in on the right by the rebels, who in large force came through the timber above mentioned. They soon reached the open ground and moved on to the attack in three lines of battle.

Our batteries and infantry opened with terrific effect, doing great slaughter with grape and canister, while the enemy's artillery, being in the woods and in bad position, did scarcely any damage.

Col. Benedict's brigade, on the left, was first engaged, and was soon followed by Deight's and McMillan's. The fighting was terrific. Old soldiers say it never was surpassed for desperation. Notwithstanding the terrible havoc in their ranks, the enemy pressed forward, slowly pushing the men of the 9th corps back up the hill, but not breaking their line of battle.

A sudden and bold dash of the rebels on the right gave them possession of Taylor's battery, and they forced our lines still further back.

Now came the grand coup de main. The 19th, on arriving at the top of the hill suddenly fell over the hill and passed through the lines of Gen. Smith.

We must here mention that the rebels were in but two lines of battle, the first having been almost annihilated by Gen. Emory. What remained were forced to back into the second line, but these two lines came on exultant, and sure of success. The first passed over the knoll, and all heedless of the long line of cannon and cheering guns, pressed on.

The 21st line appeared on the crest and the death signal was sounded. Words cannot describe the awful effects of this discharge. Ninety thousand rifles and several batteries of artillery loaded to the muzzle with grape and canister were fired simultaneously, and the whole center of the rebel line was crushed down, frightfully mangled by this one discharge. No time was given them to recover their good order, but Gen. Smith ordered a charge and his men dashed rapidly forward, the boys of the 19th joining in.

The rebels fought boldly and desperately back to the timber, on reaching which a large portion broke and fled, fully 3,000 throwing aside their guns. In this charge Taylor's battery was retaken, as were also two of the guns of Kim's battery. The Rebels taken from us at Carrion Crow last night, and one or two others belonging to the rebels, one of which was considerably shattered, besides 700 prisoners.

A pursuit and desultory fight was kept up for three miles, when our men returned to the field of battle, and thus ended this fearful and bloody struggle for the control of western Louisiana.

St. Louis, April 24th.—The Republican's Red River correspondence of the 13th says: Gen. Smith's command began crossing the river opposite Grand Ecore that day, for the overland trip to Vicksburg, but it is understood that Gen. Grant had sent orders for Smith to return to that place.

Rebel prisoners say that they 25,000 men in the late battles—that they lost 3,000 in last Saturday's fight. They left their killed and wounded on the field.—Our loss on Saturday was about 1,500.—Our wounded were taken to Grand Ecore. The killed were left on the field, but reported afterwards say they were buried by cavalry.

Gen. Smith's command consisted of portions of the 16th and 17th army corps, Gens. Harbit and McPherson.

Correspondents say great dissatisfaction is expressed of Banks' generalship. Friday's battle was fought on the contrary to Franklin's plans, and both Franklin and Ransom protested against having cavalry so far in advance. Smith protested against the retreat from Pleasant Hill after the victory on Saturday, but Banks ordered the retreat of the entire army to Grand Ecore. It is difficult to determine what the result of the expedition will be. It will take time to reorganize, and, if the river continues falling, Alexandria will necessarily become the base of operations instead of some point above.—All the forces at Alexandria have been ordered to Grand Ecore, and fears are entertained that the rebels may attack the former place, and destroy the large amount of army stores there.

A St. Louis dispatch of the 25th says: The rebels are still in the vicinity of Pleasant Ridge. Our army at Grand Ecore is fortifying both sides of the River. Banks and Admiral Porter are both there! There is only 5 feet of water at Grand Ecore. The gunboat Eastport is aground there. All the large boats are below the place, but light draught boats are above. Prisoners say that Kirby Smith and General Sibley were killed in the recent battle.

Dyspepsia,

AND DISEASES RESULTING FROM

Disorders of the Liver

AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS, ascertained by

HOOPLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS!

The Great Strengthening Tonic!

These Bitters have performed MORE CURES!

Have and give Better Satisfaction!

HAVE MORE TESTIMONY!

Have more respectable people to vouch for them than any other article in the market. We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and will

Pay 1,000 Dollars

on any one that will produce a Certificate published by us that is not untrue.

HOOPLAND'S German Bitters

will cure every case of Chronic or Nervous Disease, Diseases of the Kidneys, and Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach, to

serve the FOLLOWING Symptoms, resulting from Disorder of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea, Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Headache, Dizziness, Vertigo, Flatulency of the Heart, Chills, and other Disorders of the Head, Chest, Limbs, &c., Burning in the Feet, Sudden Flashes of Heat, Constant Irritability of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

Remember that THIS BITTERS,

IS NOT ALCOHOLIC,

Contains No RUM or WHISKEY

AND CAN'T MAKE DRUNKARDS, BUT

IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE

WORLD.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

From the Rev. Levi G. Peck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia:

I have known Hoopland's German Bitters for a number of years. I have used them for my own family, and have seen them with their effects. I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publishing, for the benefit of the afflicted, the fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are so commended, to these Bitters.—Knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained, I do this more cheerfully as Hoopland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Very truly, LEVI G. PECK.

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religion, Knowledge, and Christian Chronology, Philadelphia, and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia:

Although I am never disposed to favor or recommend Patent Medicines in general, though I know of no sufficient reasons why a man may not testify to the benefits he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in hope that the use thus contributes to the benefit of others.