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## THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION. SEVERE FEDERAL REPULSE.

CHICAGO, April 19.—The Evening Journal publishes letters from the Red river expedition, dated Grand Ecore, April 10th and 11th, giving the details of a severe Federal disaster at Pleasant Hill, De Soto county, Louisiana.

The Federal cavalry of the 3d and 4th divisions of the 13th army corps, after a hard-fought battle were completely routed.

Gen. Stoneman was in command.

The 18th army corps finally came up and checked the pursuit. The Federal loss was 2,000. The Confederates also lost heavily.—General Ransom, who commanded the 3d and 4th divisions, was wounded in the earlier part of the fight. The Chicago Mercantile Battery lost all its guns, 4 officers, and 22 men.

### THE PARTICULARS.

CHICAGO, April 19.—The Journal's letter from Grand Ecore of the 10th inst., says the Federal cavalry had been driving the Confederates for two days, but on the forenoon of the 8th sent back word for infantry supports.—Gen. Ransom, in command, of the 3d and 4th divisions of the 13th corps, was ordered to send forward a brigade, and he did so. At noon he followed with the 4th division, and after advancing about 3 miles from where the 3d division of his command, and the 19th corps were encamped, the Confederates made a stand, and the Federal line, consisting 2,400 infantry, was formed in the belt of the woods with an open field in front, and the Confederates in the woods on the other side. General Stone, chief of General Banks' staff, was on the field and took the direction of the movements.

After the skirmish across this open field for about an hour the Confederates advanced with 10,000 strong. General Ransom got all the available troops to the front, and opened fire. He lost heavily, but advanced steadily. Soon all the cavalry gave way and the infantry fell back. In a few moments the Confederates pressed closely up. The panic of the cavalry so demoralized the army that the retreat became a rout. The General did all in his power to rally them, but finding it impossible without reinforcements, made every effort to save the artillery. While endeavoring to get the Chicago Mercantile Battery off safely General Ransom was severely wounded in the leg.—Captain Cyrus E. Dickey, his adjutant, was instantly killed. The Federal loss was large, probably two thousand. The Mercantile Battery lost all its guns. Captain White was taken prisoner. Lieutenants Throop and McBride were killed. Loss of the battery in killed and captured, 310. But one of those returned to camp after the disaster. While the

4th division was falling back in disorder, the 3d division, numbering one thousand men, came up and was immediately routed. Finally the 19th corps, 7,000 men came up and formed in line. They checked the Confederates and held them until all the trains except that of the cavalry was gotten off.

The whole army is falling back here, where it must wait to reorganize before proceeding further toward Shreveport.

Grand Ecore is about midway between Alexandria and Shreveport. The date of the fight is not given, but, says the Baltimore American, there seems little doubt that intelligence of the affair must have reached New Orleans and been suppressed by the military authorities.]

### SOUTHERN ACCOUNT.

MOBILE, April 15.—Mississippi river advices from different points report great battles between Kirby Smith and Banks, near Shreveport, in which Banks was defeated with the loss of fourteen thousand men, killed, wounded and captured, Baton Rouge and other hospitals are full of the Yankee wounded.

MERIDIEN, April 14.—Advices from beyond our lines confirm the report of the Confederate victory in the trans-Mississippi department.—The wounded are arriving at Baton Rouge in large numbers.

The Washington Chronicle complains of the management of city affairs in Washington; and intimates that it would be desirable "if Congress would recall the city charter, and the government resume entire control in municipal affairs." Per contra, the Washington Star rebukes the Chronicle for its attack upon the city authorities, and says:—"There is an idea prevalent in Washington that the speculating and trickstering done here is mainly by 'new-comers,'—the 'live men' of the Chronicle, who have so 'improved' the city with 7 by 9 board shanties, in place of the palatial marble blocks promised by the Chronicle one year ago; and some of whom have inaugurated the moral reform promised by the same paper at their hands, by introducing here and setting up in business from five to ten thousand 'live women,' of a class Washington could well spare, and who are just now giving our criminal court so much trouble."

The New York Herald's Havana letter contains a report that the Florida was at Remedios, and several United States vessels were said to have gone in pursuit of her. The schooner Belle, from Mobile, was summoned to surrender and fired into by the United States steamer Marigold, within four or five hundred yards of Moro Castle. A claim for damages will be sent on to Washington by the Cuban Government.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes that the "action of the U. S. House of Representatives and the declarations of the official organ, indicate that an almost prohibitory tariff system is to be urged as an administration and war measure. This will still more swell the profits of manufacturers, to the damage of the commercial interest and the agriculturist."

U. S. CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, the bill providing for the rendition of fugitives from service or labor, was taken up and amended so as to except the act of 1793, was discussed. In the House of Representatives, the new tax bill was under consideration. Mr. Merrill, of Vermont, explained the provisions of the bill, and claimed that if it passed, the receipts from the bill and from foreign importations would pay the ordinary expenses of the Government to the amount of one hundred millions of dollars, and the interest on the public debt to the extent of three thousand millions.

### From the Southwest.

MOBILE, April 15.—Western advices announce that Chalmers had captured Fort Pillow and two regiments of from eight to twelve hundred negroes and eight guns, and destroyed two transports.

DALTON, April 14.—Artillery firing was heard in the direction of Cleveland, this evening, supposed to be the enemy practising. It is reported that McPherson's corps, has arrived at Huntsville.

The weather is cloudy, and threatening rain. Powers' cavalry had a fight recently at Plains Store, near Woodville, whipping the enemy, taking a number of prisoners, and one piece of artillery.

Col. John Scott takes command of the cavalry of East Tennessee.

The U. S. House of Representative has adopted two resolutions, of importance. The first declares it to be "the imperative duty of Congress to raise the taxes so as largely to increase the revenue, and that the subjects of additional taxation should be luxuries, whether imported or of domestic production." The second resolution declares in favor of "taxing bank circulation so as to prevent their excessive issue," which is declared to be the cause of the present general depreciation of paper currency. These resolutions were adopted by a vote of sixty-two yeas to forty-six nays.

The telegraph announces considerable excitement along the Ohio river respecting an apprehended Confederate invasion. The militia of Ohio, it is added, have been called out, to report on the 25th. The Governors of the States bordering on the river are said to be in consultation, devising the best measures for defense.

There is a report that the Confederate authorities have sent to Gen. Meade, under flag of truce, to know if the orders found on the body of Col. Dahlgren were authorized, and if so, by whom. The nature of Gen. Meade's reply is not made public.

The New York Express says that it is understood in official circle that no draft will be ordered to take place there before June, and it is generally believed that not only the past calls for men, but those (if any) which may hereafter be made, can be filled without recourse to the wheel.

Gardening is "backward" this Spring, the wet and cold weather having interfered to prevent seeding and planting.