The Battle of Pleasant Hill
ing constitutional conventions are unfortunately very meager.
As a part of so much of this record as refers personally
to Judge Springer, we copy the following expressions of
the press at the time of this memorable reunion. The 
Iowa County Record of January 20, 1882, said:

Judge Springer has become and by long occupancy and the fortunate life-situation
is worthy of the noblest of the name. He never flinched in anything, was
sacred to the county council, the state council, the legislature,
product forty years, and truly none spoken of the presentworth and honor on the whole
county whose influence in daily life is so well-felt. To return to the time
that he has never fainted, and returning to the Creighton period of beginning
and all the varied and try a portion of which he has so much to say. 
State and Nation if that is important. We are not in the
that not only our personal acquaintance with, if indispensable. We hope
to carry to many were in the most part of the who represent.

We take the following from an editorial in the Des Moines
Daily Register of January 20, 1882:

The age of the members, and not of the number of the conventions of twenties to
were also in the state, and a splendid looking lot of men the men, much oppor-
tunities to what had over years been expected. They expected that the leading
men have been the leaders in Iowa from the first. Judge Springer, as President
two decades, and thirty years at the time, and his state, if 1874, was twenty years ago. He
surprised and delighted all present by the preserved power and unshaken force of
mental power and was still presiding over every meeting of the different local
convention. The people of Iowa would be content to present him as their type of a
man, and I am a desideratum. He has lived in Iowa beside that, all through
with the best of condition with good works and good deeds, he was the expect
and have the most important of his fellow men, and served the State with equal fidelity
and dignity. A man estimable, as deserving to be warmly congratulated, but not 
grace to this occasion of yesterday, and hope his honor with such quiet yet perfect
dignity as we have received from none other who crossed these avenues.

We will only add that Judge Springer has spent the past
winter at his long-time home in Columbus station, in
excellent health for one of his years, his perfect habits of
living having enabled him to withstand an attack of the
which came upon him in the winter. All who enjoy the
acquaintance of the venerable statesman, as well as those who
read his personal recollections in the last number of Tha
Annals, will join in the hope that he may long be spared
to his kindred and the State he has served with such fidelity
and distinction.

THE BATTLE OF PLEASANT HILL.

It has been well stated by some writer that no correct
realization of the war of the rebellion would be possible until
the private soldiers should write their recollections of the
"moving accidents by flood and field" in which they bore a part. The Annals a few months ago published a thrilling account of the battle of Champion's Hill, as it was seen by Hon. S. H. M. Byers, who was in the thickest of the fight; and now we have a like account of the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, by Mr. A. J. Barkley, of Boone. He was a private in Co. D, 32d Iowa Infantry, and was desperately wounded and made a prisoner. What he saw he describes with graphic pen. While there are official reports of regimental, brigade and division commanders, we doubt whether in all that has been heretofore published any account gives such vivid pictures of that stubborn fight. The memorable cavalry charge which was so completely wiped out, is mentioned in the reports of both the Union and Confederate officers, though they differ in some of the details. Col. William T. Shaw said in his official report of the Confederates in that charge—"not a single man escaped." Col. James I. Gilbert of the 27th Infantry wrote: "Our men remained quiet until they had approached to within short range, when a full volley was fired into the rebel ranks. The effect was telling. Riders reeled and fell senseless. Horses were struck dead as if a bolt from heaven had riven the very air. The scene was an appalling one. Scarcely a man who made that charge but met death on the spot." Brig. Gen. H. P. Bee, who commanded the 1st division of Green's (confederate) cavalry corps, said in his report: "The command was literally swept away by a cross-fire at close range from an enemy concealed behind a string of fence. * * * The fire was as unexpected as disastrous." This was one of the events of that bloody day described by Mr. Barkley. Col. Shaw posted himself in front of his command in order to restrain his men from firing until the cavalry was almost upon them. In fact, so close were the confederates that the rebel leader, Col. A. Buchel, fell mortally wounded at Col. Shaw's feet. But how Mr. Barkley fought, was wounded, captured, and finally released, is admirably set forth in his article.
Having served four years in the depths of a great and yet unexampled national peril, I can view this call to a second term, in nowise more flattering to myself, than as an expression of the public judgment that I may better finish a difficult work in which I have labored from the first, than could any one less severely schooled to the task.

In this view, and with assured reliance on that Almighty Ruler who has so graciously sustained us thus far, and with increased gratitude to the generous people for their continued confidence, I accept the renewed trust, with its yet onerous and perplexing duties and responsibilities.

Please communicate this to the two Houses of Congress.

The above is the original manuscript of Abraham Lincoln's acceptance of his second presidential term, in his own hand writing delivered to the joint committee of Congress appointed to inform him officially of his election.

The committee consisted of:

Senator Lyman Trumbull of Ill.

Facsimile reproduction of Abraham Lincoln's acceptance of his second election as President of the United States.
The seven lines at the bottom of the page had been written by U. S. Senator James F. Wilson.