ing constitutional conventions are unfortunately very measur. 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 remain. *The Louisi County Record* of January 26, 1882, said :

Judge Springer has been benered by Lon screening – i d be has bonored be control to use for fluid and for embed by – How me to this control ty when he is necessful part boyhood (n. years) and here before how was adouted as a severage State of the time. Here, so error the result in various state of no others, for the part boyhood (n. years) and also word spoken in the priors enders boyhood (n. the words) control years, and any word spoken in the priors endershow a the thread by the county whose entires between the rate sets. Here to before a first fluid words by the prior defined and the rate of the force of the words county whose entires between the rate sets. Here to before a first in the words count, and be the words and the rate of the force of the set of the the count and be all the varied by different to the set of the force by which are (f) state and be all the varied by different to a mass well as the force by which is the form that no respectible ports of the ender the angle there will be the force by when the form that no respectible ports of the ender the force of the distribution of the bords. We here the maximum set are to ready the tool in the off we have the force of the set of the there are the bords.

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

Twenty of the members and most of the millions of the convention of twenty hyperbody and a sideral blocking into of membras were another perior even to what had common values accorded. There are proof that the booking membrase been the basicage in lows from the tests. Here, and the the basicage in lows from the tests. Here, and the the basicage index are the tests of the tests of the tests of the test of the tests of the test of the

We will only add that Judge Springer has spent the past winter at his long-time home in Columbus Junction, in excellent health for one of his years, his perfect habits of living having enabled him to withstand an attack of the grip 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 The ANNALS, will join us 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 THE ANNALS a few months ago published a thrilling part. 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 unended mational peril, I can view this call to a second term, in nowise more flatteningly to myself, then as an expression of the public pieg: ment, that I may better finish a difficult work, In which I have beloved from the first, then could any one less severely schooled to the tark. In this piew, and with assured peliance on that Almight Rules who has so graceously sustained us thus far, and with increased gratitude to the generous people for their con. tinuer confidences, I accept the renewed trust, with it's yet onerous and perplexing duties and performentities Please communicate this to the two Houses of bongress. The above is the original monuscript of abraham Lincoln's acceptioner of his second presidential term, in his own hand writing delivered to the good committee of Congress appointed to inform him officially of his cliction. The committee counsted of Senator Lyman Srimbull of Del. Representation of F. Wilson of down and Prep. John & Darwoon of Penna,

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. Copyright of Annals of Iowa is the property of State of Iowa, by & through the State Historical Society of Iowa and its content may not be copied or emailed to multiple sites or posted to a listserv without the copyright holder's express written permission. However, users may print, download, or email articles for individual use.