

The War for the Union.

WASHINGTON, July 23. The Zouaves, after taking one battery...

A disheartened member of Congress said to Gen. Scott yesterday, "We're beaten..."

Gen. Scott is reported to have said to the President that he had for the first time in his life acted the coward, by yielding to the agency of the public, the press, and members of Congress...

About half-past 7 o'clock, while Blenker's Brigade was still at Centerville, Gov. Sprague rode up, as cool as if in a parlor and said: "I am withdrawing the Rhode Island troops in good order..."

The rebels also fired upon the wounded, standing them up for targets, and then firing at them. One of the Connecticut men saw this done.

A number of the Second New York saw the rebel sharpshooters fire upon and kill two vivandiers, who were giving wine and water to the wounded.

The rebels also shot at ambulances, bringing off the dead and wounded. They also fired point blank at the buildings used as hospitals, and it is said by some that they fired the buildings.

Capt. Haggerty, of the Sixty-ninth, was killed in a charge. When his body was found, his throat was cut from ear to ear, and his ears and nose were cut off.

Seventy-ninth has not lost over forty in killed. The Zouaves suffered more severely, as did also the Sixty-ninth.

Gen. McDowell behaved admirably. He was active, cool, and attended to everything in person, so far as possible; but he had not a sufficient staff, and was not properly supported by his subordinates.

Col. Burnside displayed great activity and courage at every stage of the fight, and is eager to renew it in spite of his wounds. When the Fourteenth New York entered the field, they passed a wounded major of the rebel army, who begged for water.

The testimony is universal to the barbarity and ferocity with which our wounded were treated by the rebels. Gen. Scott is in good spirits, and hard at work.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald says he was leading his horse over numerous dead bodies, when his attention was attracted by deep moans. Turning about he saw a Virginia cavalry officer with both his legs shot off.

The scenes on the battlefield beggar description. The ground was strewn with the dead, the dying, and the wounded. Here lay one man with his leg shot off, there another with a wound in his head, another with an arm shot off, and hundreds wounded in nearly all the various portions of the body.

The civil and military heads of the government have had a meeting at the White House to-day, and reviewed the past, looked the present strongly in the face, and endeavored to account for the picture presented. Congress and the newspapers were charged with the awful responsibility of the failure on Sunday at Bull's Run.

Our loss of field pieces is not so great as was at first supposed. Every gun of Sherman's battery was saved, only some caissons being lost. The loss of baggage wagons will not exceed fifty. In small arms, our loss is more than four thousand.

Captain Downey, of the Zouaves, was wounded on the field, and his body was found literally cut to pieces. It was cut into four quarters.

During the battle a great many interesting scenes occurred. Col. Cowdin, of the First Massachusetts Regiment, was leaning his back against a tree in a very exposed position, when a friend expostulated with him for his recklessness.

There was a Whisky Insurrection in Pennsylvania; it was subdued by force and no disaffection was heard afterward. If we turn to the history of other countries, what do we learn from the example of the various civil wars which have occurred in England?

The Thermometer during the past week, has ranged from 96° to 103° in the shade.

The election which took place at Nebraska city to-day, for Brig. General, 2d Brigade, Nebraska Volunteers, resulted in the election of ISAAC COE, of that place.

The report that Lyon had been taken prisoner by Ben McCulloch turns out to be a hoax.

Fourth Views. Head-Quarters, 1st Reg't Nebraska Volunteers, Omaha, July 25th, 1861.

The Nebraska Regiment is now full so far as the number of companies is concerned, and is almost ready to take up the line of march for the field of battle, no matter where it may be.

The late defeat of the Federal forces in Virginia has created a spirit of revenge among our volunteers, and they are anxious to be sent South where they would have an opportunity to rush to the rescue, join in the fierce and bloody conflict, and come off the field as conquerors covered with the halo of glory, or die under the free and starry flag of our country.

We may not give mankind to understand that we are the most perfectly disciplined soldiers in the world, but if we have an opportunity to show our courage, the nations may learn that the children of the North-west are not the least brave among the warriors known.

The volunteer's life is not the most pleasant imaginable. It sears the conscience, and tends to make the man a savage. It obliterates the finer feelings, implanting in their stead the stern and relentless, and forms the man a hardened stoic.

What will you do with them?

The question is often asked by secessionists and sympathizers therewith, "Suppose you do conquer the rebels by superior force, what will you do with them after they are whipped? Keep a standing army on them?"

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Lashed and driven as they have been by an indignant and outraged constituency from their position of unconditional Union, they are now seeking shelter under the miserable absurdity of "armed neutrality."

About the only truth in Paschall's article is that in policy, this is true. I am for peace, and so is everybody else except Lincoln and Frank Blair.

You will do me an especial favor to inform Mr. Paschall that whenever Gov. Jackson wishes his position upon matters of public interest properly stated before the public, he will take some direct way of doing it, and not rely upon the colored and garbled statements of a set of men, who, under the garb of friendship, seek to obtain his confidence only to betray it.

The people of Missouri, I must think understand my position. Paschall knows the people are twenty to one against him, and hence he thinks to drag me into his aid and support.

Let the measures of Messrs. Sturgeon, Paschall, Taylor & Co. in regard to the railroads, all go by the board. I have not the patience or the time to talk of such matters now.

It is, therefore, but empty declamation to talk of the deep and enduring discontent which the defeat of the conspiracy will plant in the breasts of our Southern countrymen.

The President's Message is assailed by the New Orleans Bulletin of July 8th in the most furious and abusive language seemingly, which it could command.

"THE USURPER'S MESSAGE.—Assuming that the spirit of the Usurper's message to the old Congress of the North has been correctly interpreted by the telegraph, we confess that we feel little disposition to devote to it any lengthened remarks.

"We do not care to follow" the message through its tortuous windings, and expose its deceitful assumptions, its Jesuitical dodges and pretenses, its boastful vapors, its b. u. t. i. o. n. e. and its heathen indifference to the agonies of the people of the North, and general stupidity, bloodthirstiness and insanity which it exhibits.

Neither was at liberty to repeat what the other said, much less was either licensed to mistake and misrepresent the position of the other. Gov. Price asked me what I thought as to the time of calling the convention; I told him not to be in a hurry, but to wait till the legislature met, and to be here at that time, so that we could consult with the members from all parts of the State, and fix upon a proper time; that in my opinion we should not go out of the Union until the Legislature had time to arm the State to some extent, and place it in a proper position of defense.

Army Rations.

There has been a good deal of bitter talk in the newspapers about the badness of the army supplies, and the wretched condition of our volunteers. It is noticeable that many of these complaints are vague and general, and point to the fact which are specific, and point to particular regiments, the most have been proved unfounded, either by the men themselves who were reported to be suffering, or by reasonable persons sent to make proper examination.

Of course everybody rejoices that Congress has improved the food of our soldiers by substituting fresh for salt beef, wherever it can be had, and by adding four ounces to the daily ration of bread. But we must not forget that the troops which have now been in camp several months have retained, and do now enjoy, remarkably good health, and this through our immense volunteer army is taken from comfortable and often luxurious homes, and has been exposed, with no preliminary preparation, to all the chances, discomforts and privations of camp life, and to extremes of heat to which but a small number of the men were accustomed.

That an army of three hundred thousand men, gotten together in less than three months, going through its necessary drills and exercising under a hot sun, in districts reputed unhealthy, and, over and above this, fretting under the usual restraints of inactive camp life, should show no increased rates of mortality, sufficiently proves that affairs are not in so wretched a state as is often asserted by men whose love of exciting stories is greater than their caution.

The fact is that there has been hitherto no epidemic in our great army; the hospitals have not been overrun; and it is related that when the advance was sounded from Alexandria on Tuesday last many men who were sick enough to seek shelter in the sick wards from a tiresome drill, proved at once well enough to shoulder their muskets and join the march.

That there have been complaints among the volunteers is undoubted; but many of these proved on examination to be unreasonable and childish; and the men who uttered them, will themselves be ashamed of them before the campaign is half over. That soldiers should be compelled to eat pilot bread when baker's bread is not attainable is surely not a great hardship. That a great army is not to be supplied with butter for its bread or milk for its coffee must be as evident as that three hundred thousand men cannot be served off china and silver.

We do not seek to hide mismanagement or shelter incompetency. Where there is real cause for complaint, it should be made promptly and vigorously to the proper authority. But if a regimental quartermaster does not know how to draw proper supplies for his men the general is not to blame. If the recruit's stomach does not relish beans, let not the army ration be abused, which has been established and found wholesome for a great many years. Let the blame be laid where it belongs; and above all, let every charge of mismanagement be specific, and to the point. Then there will be hope of improvement where improvement is needed.

Meantime a commission composed of gentlemen well known for their scientific abilities, as well as for their energy and independence, is now making thorough examination into the condition of our armies. This commission has unlimited access to all means of information. It will make authoritative statement, as quickly as the proper data can be gathered. When these reports are published, the newspapers will have facts to comment on; and facts are always safer and more satisfactory than vague generalities and random assertions.—New York Post.

The Loyal Regions of the South Upon a general view of the slave States east of the Mississippi, they exhibit a disaffected rim skirting the Mississippi River, the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic, including an elevated plateau which is occupied by a loyal population. The lowlands which constitute this disaffected rim, are characterized by the presence of a large proportion of slaves. The highlands which constitute the central region, are comparatively free from that social and political evil.

Western Virginia, Eastern Kentucky, Western North Carolina, Eastern Tennessee, North Alabama, and Northwestern Georgia, and probably a portion of Western South Carolina, are loyal.—East Tennessee, which is the center of this central plateau, is not only loyal, but belligerently loyal. Its people are not only ready to fight, but they are determined to fight in defence of their liberties and nationality.

out what the plan of the Summer campaign ought to be. It is simply to take advantage of the loyalty of East Tennessee, which is easy of access through East Kentucky, and thereby reduce the South to what Gen. Jackson said it was before the Cherokee acquisition, "a mere ruin."

The military occupation of Central and junction of the Mississippi and Ohio, Lincoln's mercenaries, and the shipping and seizing vessels, will stir up the best men on this continent to arms. None of the States that lie on these streams will ever submit to this high-handed proceeding.—Richmond Whig.

One would think that the States which have submitted quietly to the planning of secession batteries, and the seizure of boats and the confiscation of cargoes, and the shooting of passengers at points on the Mississippi below Cairo, might afford to look with a little complacency upon the seizure of articles contraband of war at that place. Why strain at a gnat after swallowing half a dozen camels, lambs and all.—Louisville Journal.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. THE CAPITOL AND SURPLUS. \$932,302.98. May 1st, 1861.

JOHN L. CARSON, Act. NOTICE. All those indebted to me by Note or Bank Account will please come forward...

Wheat! Wheat! Wheat! Farmers Look to Your Interest! Wm. T. Deas. We are paying and will continue to pay the highest price for WHEAT and PRODUCE.

Legal Notice. The undersigned, District Court of Kansas, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the will of the late John L. Carson, deceased.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE For Sale! The undersigned offers for sale a tract of land, situated in the County of Lincoln, State of Nebraska, containing 40 acres.

THOMAS DAVIS, ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN and SURGEON. LABEL ROCK, NEBRASKA. Reference, Dr. D. W. Johnson, Brownsville, April 11, '61.