

The War for the Union.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The Great Battle at Springfield!

The Latest Intelligence!

GALLANT BEARING OF OUR VOLUNTEERS.

GEN LYON SHOT IN THE HEART

Latest News From the Army in Missouri

Account of Sigel's Attack

WHEREABOUTS OF GEN. SIGEL!

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 11, 1861.

Night before last a little army of fifty-two hundred men moved in two columns on a march of twelve or fifteen miles to attack a body of rebels twenty-two thousand strong. In a military point of view, the move was one of rather doubtful propriety, not to say rashness. The larger force were, with the exception of three thousand men, well armed and equipped, and they had a large body of cavalry. The question of evacuating Springfield, the key of the entire Southwest, had already been discussed and settled in the negative. It was decided that the loyal citizens of Greene, and the surrounding counties should not have cause to say that we had left them without a struggle, abandoned to themselves, their families, their all most dear, to a heartless foe, until the enemy had felt our steel and tried the mettle of our troops. That mettle proved itself worthy of the great cause in which it is enlisted. The Union troops who fought and won the battle of yesterday, need no brighter mark, no higher name, than the laurels earned, justly entitled to them. They like men fought long and well.

Gen. Sigel, with six pieces of cannon, his own regiment and that of Col. Solomon's moved in a Southerly direction, marching about fifteen miles, passing around the extreme Southeastern camp of the enemy, and halted until daylight, or the sound of artillery from the Northward to announce the opening of the battle.

Gen. Lyon with the volunteers composing the Missouri First, Lieut. Colonel Andrews; Iowa First, Lieut. Col. Merritt; Kansas First, Col. Deitzler; and the Second, Col. Mitchell; part of the Missouri Second, under Major Osterhaus; and a detachment of twenty-five men from Col. Wyman's Illinois Regiment; three or four companies of mounted Home Guards; a force of regulars eight hundred strong, and two batteries of four and six pieces respectively, left Springfield at 8 o'clock, P. M., marching along slowly until 2 A. M., when we halted for two hours, at which time Capt. Gilbert's company of regulars, and Major Osterhaus' battalion were thrown out as skirmishers on either side of the column, and we moved forward.

Shortly after five o'clock, a party of rebels, acting as a picket, were seen scattering over the hills to give the alarm, but a portion of our column had already penetrated far enough to cut off their route, in which case, we should have reached camp ahead of them. We soon came in sight of the Valley in which they had encamped. A thousand tents stretched out into the distance, and partially screened from view by a hill jutting into an angle of Wilson's creek, were before us, presenting as animated a scene as a little city. The enemy's camp extended from the head of the valley, overlooked on the north, east, and west sides by hills and ridges two or three hundred feet in height, southward about a mile, thence eastward a mile and a half, and then southward a half a mile, following the windings of the creek, along whose banks the gently sloping hills on either side afforded the most excellent camping ground.

The battle-field, where the most severe fighting was done, was along the ridges and hills on either side, [mostly on the west] of the stream for the first mile mentioned above, where the creek runs in a Southwesterly direction. As we crossed the hill on the North, moving in a Southwest direction, Capt. Wright, with the mounted Home Guards was sent to the east side so as to cut off a party of rebels seen in that direction. Adjutant Hascock, with a glass, rode to the brow of the hill, where, looking down he could see every movement of the enemy beneath him. His appearance in full view, caused a great hubbub in the rebel camp, which had already been aroused by our appearance, and camps and baggage were hastily loaded and moved toward the south. We had completely surprised them. The evidence of that fact was everywhere visible, but they very quickly got into line of battle—their clouds of cavalry were visible, and their twenty-one pieces of cannon were not long silent, after ours had opened the engagement.

On the sides of the first ridge on the western side of the valley, Col. Blair's regiment, at ten minutes past six o'clock, encountered a heavy force of infantry, not less than a full regiment, and after a severe contest, they gained the summit, and the defeated rebels dispersed rapidly, going in a direction which rendered it impossible for any considerable number of them to again participate in the battle. Totten's battery then threw a few balls as feelers, to draw out the enemy's cannon.

Col. Blair's regiment moved forward, and were soon met by a well equipped regiment of Louisiana troops, whom, after a bitter contest of forty-five minutes, they succeeded in routing, though suffering severely themselves. Captain Lathrop's company of rifle recruits now ascended them and together they, with Maj. Osterhaus' men, moved up the second hill, which was considered larger than the first, and meeting a third regiment, finally succeeded in driving them back with the assistance of Totten's battery, and gaining the summit. In this part of the fight the gallant Missouri volunteers acted bravely, indeed, no words of praise could more than do them justice.

During this engagement two companies of regulars were sent to the east side of the creek to engage a force which was operating against Capt. Wright's cavalry, sheltering themselves behind a fence. Capt. Plummer and Capt. Gil-

bert with their companies marched close up to the fence and delivered an effective fire, but were compelled by great odds to retire, which they did, but again renewed the attack. The enemy being largely reinforced, and having now at least three thousand men, jumped over into the corn field, and Captain Plummer's gallant band was immediately threatened with annihilation. They retreated rapidly, firing as they did so, when Lieut. Dubois, having gotten his battery under way on the hill near the Missouri volunteers, seeing the position of affairs on the opposite side of the valley, he threw in the most precise manner several shells, which exploded just as they reached the dense mass of secessionists, scattering them less on the ground in scores, while all who could, were glad to run for dear life.

The gallant men in Col. Blair's regiment were now ordered back, and their position taken by the Iowa First. Gen. Lyon had previously had a poor opinion of the fighting qualities of these men, formed more from a suspicion than upon any real failure in duty, but now the time had come for him to reverse his judgment, which he did after their first repulse of the enemy. They fought like tigers, drove the enemy back, and followed up the advantage gained for a considerable distance. Capt. Mason, Company C, was killed soon after his regiment was engaged. Lieutenant Purcell was mortally wounded. Major Porter and Col. Merritt gallantly cheering on their boys, escaped unhurt. The Kansas First and Second regiments were now ordered forward to support the right flank of the Iowa's.

Col. Green's regiment of Tennessee cavalry, bearing a secession flag, now charged upon our wounded, who were partially guarded by two companies of infantry. Seeing the movement, Capt. Totton poured a few rounds of canister into their ranks just in time to save our sick men from being trampled to death, dispersing the rebels so completely that nothing more was seen of them during the day.

Gen. Lyon now desired the Iowa boys whom he had found so brave, to prepare to meet the next onset of the enemy by the bayonet, immediately after firing. "They said, 'Give us a leader and we'll follow to death.'" On came the enemy, in overwhelming numbers, confident of victory over such a meager force. No time could be lost to select a leader. "I will lead you," exclaimed Lyon. Come on, brave men," and placing himself in the van, received a bullet just at the pit of the stomach, which killed him instantly. The Iowa delivered their fire and the enemy retired, so there was no need of charging bayonets. Gen. Lyon's body was carefully picked up and conveyed lifeless toward the ambulances by two of his body guard.

On the Tuesday night previous he had arranged for a night attack upon the enemy, but singularly found himself delayed two hours behind the proper time for starting, by rumors of a skirmish on the prairie west of town, and the attack was postponed. On Wednesday he said to me: "Well, I believe our soldiering is about completed. I have tried earnestly to discharge my whole duty to the Government, and appealed to them for reinforcements and supplies; but, alas, they did not come, and the enemy is getting the advantage of us." He then called a council of war, at which there was a nearly unanimous voice for evacuating Springfield. Gen. Sweeney pleaded eloquently against such a course, declared it would be the ruin of the Union cause in that quarter of the State, and urged a battle as soon as the enemy were within striking distance. He also pointed out the loss of reputation both to the Generals and his officers which would follow such a step.

This council decided the course to be pursued, and Tuesday, when the brigade quartermaster inquired when we were to leave Springfield, Gen. Lyon replied: "Not before we are whipped." After being wounded, he exclaimed to Major Schofield, "The day is lost," but the Major said, "No, General, let us try once more." They tried and the General fell. It was now a little after nine o'clock, and the battle had raged with a fierceness seldom equaled, for over three hours. The smoke hung like a storm cloud over the valley, a fit emblem of mourning for the departed hero.

As he sleeps his last sleep, he has fought his last battle No sound shall awake him to glory again.

The battle raged for two hours more, the command devolving on Maj. Sturgis, the enemy made repeated efforts to retake the heights from which they had been repulsed, but were gallantly driven back each time.

The last repulse of the enemy was the most glorious of all, and was participated in by members of every regiment in the field. The enemy came fresh—reserve regiments—and deceived our men by carrying the American flag, causing them to believe that Sigel was making a junction with our forces. Discovering the ruse just in time, our gallant boys rushed upon the enemy, who with four cannon belching forth loud mouthed thunder, were on the point of having their efforts crowned with success, and again drove them with great loss, down the slope on the south side of the hill.

When Gen. Sigel, who commanded the eastern division, heard the roar of Totten's artillery, he at once attacked the enemy in his quarter, driving him half a mile, and taking possession of his camp, extending westward to the Fayetteville road. Here a terrible fire was poured into his ranks by a regiment that had been permitted to advance within a few paces of him, supposing it to be the Iowa First. His men scattered considerably, and Col. Solomon's could not be rallied. Consequently Sigel lost five of his guns, the other being brought away by Capt. Flagg, who compelled his prisoners, some sixty in number, to draw the artillery off the field.

ty, and are now preparing to move toward Rolla, but with little hope of ever reaching there. With a baggage train five miles long to protect, it will be singular indeed, if the enemy does not prove enterprising enough to cut off a portion of it, they having had a heavy force of cavalry. With two more regiments, we should have driven the enemy entirely from the valley, and with proper cavalry force, could have followed up such a victory with decisive results.

Our loss is about 200 killed, and 600 or 700 wounded, while the loss of the enemy must have been more than double our own. Dr. Schenk, who was in the rebel camp at a late hour last night, to attend to our wounded, reports our men comparatively few, with those of the enemy, whose dead were lying thick under the trees.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 12. Wagons containing families of Union men are constantly coming in. The greatest consternation prevailed at Springfield previous to the departure of the army. No conveyance could be had for love or money, and many of the Union men were forced to leave their families. It is supposed that about half the former population have deserted the place.

Mr. Ingraham and his party left Gen. Sigel Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, near Lebanon. He understood, after he left Sigel's army, that the latter would take the Union road, a route that would bring him into Rolla by the Jefferson road.

Captain Indest, of Company A, Rifles, which acted as skirmishers under Sigel, arrived in town last evening, en route for St. Louis. The Captain was wounded in the upper part of his leg by an apparently small sized bullet, which has not yet been extracted. He is on the way to town for surgical aid, and is burning to return and be in the next fight. He suffers much annoyance from the wound.

The Captain relates that Sigel's force reached the rear of the secession camp about daybreak, in time to hear Lyon's first cannon, and they plunged forward, taking the enemy completely by surprise. They mowed down the rebels, driving them from their camp, and what is almost incredible, had not suffered the loss of a man, after a sharp fight, lasting half an hour. Subsequently, Sigel's cannon mowed down two columns of the enemy, piling them in heaps. The carnage was dreadful. Onward the Third and Fifth Regiments, with two or three pieces, continued to advance, driving the enemy on Lyon. Unfortunately they were subjected to a murderous cross fire on the road to Springfield, near a prairie, the enemy played about fifteen pieces with telling effect on us. A perfect hail of grape and shell was poured in upon us.

The manner in which Lieut. Colonel Bragg was captured I have from a person who had it from the mouth of Lieut. Beverly of company D, Thirtieth Illinois volunteers, who was one of Lyon's body guard. Bragg rode up to twenty of the body guard, and mistaking them for Louisianians from their grey clothes, exclaimed, "What the d— are you doing here? what regiment do you belong to?" He was answered, "Illinois volunteers." Discovering his mistake, he was in the act of wheeling his horse, when Mr. Bragg was bagged by the Illinois boys, as a penalty for his blunder.

A National Fast.
A PROCLAMATION
By the President of the United States.
Whereas, a joint Committee of both Houses of Congress has waited on the President of the United States, and requested him to recommend a day of Public humiliation, prayer and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnities, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of the United States, His blessings on their arms, and a speedy restoration of peace.

And whereas, it is fit and becoming to all people at all times to acknowledge and revere the Supreme Government of God, to bow in humble submission to His chastisements, to confess and deplore their sins and transgressions in the full conviction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and to pray with all fervor and contrition for the pardon of their past offences, and for a blessing upon their present and prospective action.

And whereas, when our beloved country, once by the blessing of God, united, prosperous and happy, is now afflicted with faction and civil war, it is peculiarly fit for us to recognize the hand of God in this visitation, and in sorrowful remembrance of our own faults and crimes as a nation and as individuals, to humble ourselves before Him, and to pray for His mercy—to pray that we may be spared further punishment, though justly deserved; that our arms may be blessed and made effectual for the re-establishment of law, order and peace throughout our country, and that the inestimable boon of civil and religious liberty, earned under his guidance and blessing by the labor and sufferings of our fathers, may be restored in all its original excellence. Therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do appoint the

LAST THURSDAY OF SEPTEMBER next, as a day of humiliation, prayer and fasting for all the people of the nation, and I do earnestly recommend to all the people, and especially to all the ministers and teachers of religion of all denominations, and to all heads of families—to observe and keep that day according to their several creeds and modes of worship in all humility, and with all religious solemnity, and to the end that the united prayer of the nation may ascend to the Throne of Grace, and bring down plentiful blessings upon our own country.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of the United States to be affixed, this 12th day of August, A. D. 1861, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighty-sixth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
Wm. H. SEWARD, Sec'y State.

THE ADVERTISER.

RAW FURNAS, EDITOR.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 22, 1861.



OUR FLAG.

Up, up with that banner! where'er it may call,
Our millions shall rally around;
A nation of freedom that moment shall fall
When its stars shall be trampled on the ground.

Then up with our flag! let it stream on the air!
Though our fathers are cold in their graves,
They had hands that could strike, they had souls
That could dare,
And their sons were not born to be slaves!

Governor's Proclamation.

The Secretary of War having accepted two companies of Cavalry to be raised in this Territory, to be attached to the First Regiment of Nebraska Volunteers I hereby appertain one company to the Counties south, and one to the Counties north of the Platte river. It is desired that each County may furnish its proportion of men, and have as near as practicable, its proper representation in the officers of the two companies. The companies must rendezvous at Omaha, ready to be mustered into the service of the United States on or before the 10th day of September next. The officers must be competent for the positions assigned them, or their commissions will be revoked by the Secretary of War. As soon as the companies are mustered into the service, they will be furnished with horses by the United States mustering officer.

Alfred Mathias is hereby authorized to superintend the recruiting of the company appointed to the South Platte, and Wm. F. Sweeney the company allotted to the North Platte counties, each with the appointment of 2d Lieutenant.

Done at Omaha this 12th day of August, A. D. 1861.

ALGERNON S. PADDOCK.
Secretary and Acting Governor of the Territory of Nebraska.

Cavalry Wanted.

Notice has been received by the Governor from the War Department, that two companies of cavalry will be accepted from this Territory, to be attached to the Nebraska Regiment now in service; to be mustered in on or before the 10th of September. Acting-Governor Paddock by proclamation, of the 12th instant, has apportioned one of said companies to the counties South of the Platte, and authorized the undersigned to superintend the recruiting of the same. It is desired that each county should have its proper representation in the company. Persons wishing to enter this service should report immediately. Horses will be furnished by Government after the companies are mustered in. The pay is \$16, per month, besides \$3.50 per month for clothing.

For further information apply to
ALFRED MATAIAS,
Second Lieutenant,
Nebraska City, Aug. 20, 1861.

Col. MATIAS desires we should assist him in the formation of his company. Any in this region, therefore, who wish to join will be accommodated by calling on
R. W. FURNAS,
Burnville.

Movements in Holt County, Mo.

We learn from the White Cloud (Kansas) Chief, of the 15th, that on that day A. R. Conklin, Editor of the Forest City Courier, the Union paper in Holt county, was shot by a concealed assassin while passing through the bottom near that place. His recovery is considered doubtful. The Chief says:

"This is but another fulfillment of the threat made by the Holt County News, that Union men would be assassinated from every secret hiding place. Only several days ago, a Union man named Thorp was shot dead near Sharp's Grove, in Holt county."

We have learned since that the Holt county News has been suppressed and that the assassins who shot Conklin have both been killed. Also that the rebel forces of Atchison, Holt, Nodaway and Andrew had congregated in Rush Bottom to the number of several hundred for the purpose of driving out two companies of Government troops sent up by Maj. Peabody from St. Joseph, and cleaning out Union men generally. They came across, surrounded and captured the most of a Union company in Rush Bottom under command of Capt. Davis on Monday night. The Captain and about twenty of his men escaped and were at Rock Port, Mo., and this place on Tuesday, to procure assistance in the way of men and arms. The excitement ran high in this region on both sides of the river Tuesday afternoon and night. Both Union men and rebels of Atchison county were busy collecting their forces preparatory for an engagement which was expected would take place yesterday.

After our paper was in press one of our citizens who went with the Atchison County force has returned, and informs us that on reaching Rush Bottom, the rebels had dispersed, or were no where to be found, and consequently no engagement took place.

The latest intelligence we have of the Nebraska Reg't was at Pilot Knob, Mo., with a fair prospect of an active engagement with the forces of the rebel Hardee. Lieut. Berger, of company "C" was detailed in St. Louis and given charge of the steamer A. L. Scott, on which are all the regimental supplies. He has about 100 men under him. Qr. Master Sarg't

Gillespie, Corp. McPherson and Musician Belden, of same company, were also detailed and are in charge of Government stores in St. Louis.

Since the above was in type, we learn from a private letter that thirty men of company "C" acting as picket guards had a brush with the enemy, killing six and taking four of them prisoners, without being harmed themselves.

We publish in to-day's paper an excellent article from the Scientific American "Remarks on the Direct Tax Bill." We had intended to write upon that subject again this week; but meeting with this article, and coming as it does from no political source, we give it place instead.

We learn that the amount to be raised by Nebraska will not probably be over \$19,000 and none of that will be to raise this year.

We are glad to know that Gov. Paddock has revoked the commission of Dr. McClelland, of Omaha, as Assistant Surgeon of the Nebraska Regiment. We felt, at the time we heard of his appointment, that it was an outrage, and were astonished at it. The cause of his removal was principally "Big Head" and cowardice, refusing to go with a portion of the regiment into a probable engagement at Independence, because he was not furnished with a horse by the Government.

We feel gratified at the increased circulation of the Advertiser of late in the counties of Nemaha, Richardson, Pawnee, Johnson, Clay and Gage, Nebraska, and Atchison county, Mo. To our friends who have generously and gratuitously aided in the good work to return thanks and promise our patrons to spare no pains to furnish all the latest and most reliable intelligence both at home and abroad.

Many complain of the hard times and scarcity of money; they would like the paper, but money is too scarce and difficult to get hold of. That's true; but then most of you have plenty of produce—the crops this season are good. There is nothing farmers raise but what is just as good as cash. We take on subscription, Job work and advertising, at the highest market price, Wheat, Flour, Corn, Potatoes, Bacon, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, Lumber, Shingles, Brick, Wood, Coal, Saw logs, Hay, Young Hogs, Yearling calves, Sheep, &c., &c. Bring along your "trade and traffic."

Remarks on the Direct Tax Bill.

We publish upon another page a summary of the Direct Tax Bill which has been recently passed by Congress. This subject is one so novel and so peculiar that it strikes the American people with surprise, and already we hear whisperings of discontent at some of its provisions. The object of this direct tax is to raise \$20,000,000, an amount sufficient to pay the yearly interest on the public debt. Our people have to be taxed, but none more so than our Southern brethren in arms against us. Hitherto we have been able to maintain a powerful government at comparatively a small expense raised by indirect taxation; none felt the burden of the government, while all enjoyed its inestimable blessings. For once in its whole history, by a strange combination of events, a citizen taken from the common walks of life, was constitutionally elected President who was regarded with much disfavor by a portion of the States, and this was seized upon as a pretext on their part to declare themselves independent, and a rush was made to arms to vindicate this position. The government was assailed long before the present incumbent entered upon the duties of his office, and large amounts of property were wrested from its possession by violence, such as no other government on earth would have submitted to without a struggle. The government was tottering upon its base and was threatened with overthrow.

Only two alternatives presented themselves. Either to allow the government to be overthrown by armed violence, or for the people to rise in its defence. The loyal citizens determined on the latter course. They saw it was their only hope, and they were swift to obey the call of the country, not simply as partisans of the President in power, but as loyal supporters of a kind and forbearing government.

All governments have their severe trials, and ours ought at least to show vitality enough to withstand one election of Chief Magistrate for four years without suffering an overthrow, even though he may be distasteful to a certain section of the country. If defeated parties are to learn from this solemn lesson in our country's history, that their discomfiture at the polls can be removed at once by a resort to arms—bullets instead of ballots—then there remains to this people nothing but anarchy and confusion, the re-entertainment of those violent struggles such as have marked the history of Mexico during the past few years.

We confess that all our ideas of good government founded upon social order, and security for person and property, revolt instinctively against such theories. Of course no one could have conceived the ridiculous idea of a government undertaking to sustain itself from overthrow against a formidable rebellion, without a most serious drain upon the taxable resources of the people. The cost of our vast military and naval operations necessary to achieve the great ends which the government has in view are enormous, and rest with the people now to say whether these ends shall be urged forward whether we shall let the government go to a quiet and ignominious grave.

These are the two plain propositions now before the people, and it is for them to determine which horn of the dilemma they prefer. Some say it is the politicians who have done it all. True, indeed, and if about a hundred rabid ones on both sides had been hung during the last twenty years we should have had no such

troubles. This reflection, however, does not mend the matter. We must now meet the issue forced upon us, and there seems to be but one honorable course left open, viz.: to uphold the government by all proper means, and to cheerfully contribute to its support. Our fathers in the revolution suffered and bled and died to lay the foundation of a free government. Its last hour would expire upon the ruins of the Republic.—Scientific American.

Immense Cost of Territories Claimed by Secession.

On the Fourth of July last, the Hon. Edward Everett delivered an address in the Academy of Music, in New York, upon the questions of the day. The address is replete with information, and should be read throughout the land. We furnish the following extract, showing the immense cost to the General Government of the Territories claimed by Secessionists:

"Then look at the case for a moment. In reference to the cost of the acquisitions of Territory, made on this side of the Continent, within the present century—vast regions acquired from France, Spain, and Mexico, within sixty years. Louisiana cost \$15,000,000 when our population was 5,000,000 representing, of course, a burden of \$30,000,000 at the present day. Florida cost \$5,000,000, in 1820, when our population was less than 10,000,000, equal to \$45,000,000, at the present day, besides the expense of Gen. Jackson's war in 1812, and the Florida war of 1840, in which some \$80,000 were thrown away, for the purpose of driving a handful of starving Seminoles from the everglades. Texas cost \$200,000,000, expended in the Mexican war, in addition to the lives of thousands of brave men; besides \$10,000,000 paid to her in 1850, for ceding a tract of land which was not hers, to New Mexico. A great part of the military establishment of the United States has been incurred in defending the Southwestern frontier. The troops meanly surprised and betrayed in Texas, were sent there to protect her defenseless border settlements from the tomahawk and scalping-knife. If to all this expenditure we add that of the Forts, the navy-yards, the court houses, the custom-houses, and the other public buildings, in these regions, \$500,000,000 of the public funds, of which at least five-sixths have been levied by indirect taxation, from the North, and the Northwest, have been expended in and for the Gulf States within this century. Would England, would France would any Government on the face of the earth, surrender without a death-struggle, such a dear-bought territory?"

Men roll up their eyes at five hundred millions of dollars, and four hundred thousand men; particularly the dollars. They figure up the amount Kentucky will have to pay, and show that it will impose a grievous burden upon her. Well, there is no doubt but that the present generation are laying up a load of debt for posterity to pay. Labor and toil will be taxed to atone for the crimes of the present hour. Avoid it if you can. If the Federal Government raises five hundred millions, the Confederate States must raise a like sum to meet it. They have no way to meet such preparations, but by similar ones. If twenty millions of people cannot pay the sum, how will eight or nine pay it?

If this Secession movement had not begun, we should have had a most prosperous year; none of this load of debt; none of this wholesale slaughter of men; none of this sorrow and dissolution; none of this tax for the present and future generations to pay. And not a single political, civil or social right would be lost. Lincoln would sit in the White House employed in peddling out little offices; not able to assure an appointee to any important one that he could hold it; for the Senate, opposed to Lincoln and his party, might not confirm the nomination. The whole country would have been rejoicing in prosperity and happiness. As those door, then, lies the guilt!

It is no justification to tell us about the wrongs committed by the North. They required no bloody remedy. Public opinion and necessity would have corrected them. Laws have been on the statute book of the Federal Government adverse to slavery; but when this revolution began, no such statute existed. The record was clear of any such statute.—Louisville, [Ky.] Democrat.

Friends in Battle.

A young man in the New York Seventy-first Regiment, states, that in making a charge on one of the Confederate batteries, he met at the point of the bayonet, a member of one of the Virginia Regiments, with whom he had formed intimate relations of friendship, while the latter was at college in New York. Each instantly recognized the other, and, instead of carrying out the work of death, they clasped hands, with a "God bless you!" and separated. After a retreat began, the Virginian, who was in pursuit of the fleeing thousands; again encountered his boyhood friend, and again they met as brothers. With the nobility of a brave man, the Virginian directed his friend by a side path leading to Centerville, and in which there was no probability that he would fall into the hands of his pursuers.

From Pilot Knob.

The mail agent upon the Iron Mountain Railroad, reached this city, at 5 P. M., yesterday, and reports that the rebels under the command of Gen. Hardee commenced, on yesterday, a retreat to the southward. Hecker's regiment, and another Illinois regiment—the Twenty-fourth—started in pursuit for the purpose of intercepting him. The troops were most anxious to get after him, and departed in high spirits.

The rebels had about 1,500 men at Fredericktown, and 6,000 at Greenville, as reported by the scouts who came in with the news of Hardee's retreat. Everything was quiet at the Knob. Cap. Gantt brought up on the train five prisoners, among them the Sheriffs of Iron and Madison counties. Judge Perryman, of Cadet, a notorious rebel, was arrested on Tuesday and taken to Pilot Knob.—St. Louis Democrat.

Acts of Patriotism.

Yesterday morning, T. A. Harrison, Esq., of Minnesota, formerly of this city, placed in the hands of General Fremont, for the use of Government, forty-seven thousand dollars. The loan was entirely spontaneous on Mr. Harrison's part, without suggestion from any one, and reflects great credit upon his patriotism.

The People's Saving Institution of this city, through Isador Bush, Esq., has also tendered a loan of twelve thousand dollars which has been accepted. The institution having been overlooked in the recent arrangements with the banks of the city, came forward with the tender, not wishing to be behind in its devotion to the government. It is gratifying to read these acts of patriotism.—St. Louis Democrat.

A Proposition from a Woman.

Are there not Union ladies enough in this place to equip, without feeling it a company of cavalry, to be called the "Knights of St. Louis?" Let us all send down two of our heaviest sets of silver to begin with, and if that don't do, let another go, till we get enough. I propose as a woman—if we restore our glorious Union, as we must do, we can afford new and fashionable ones; and if we do not, and are doomed to clank the conqueror's chains, let our spoons and forks be of the same material.

One who was born on the
SACRED SOIL.

DIED—At Omaha on the 8th inst. DANIEL, John son of Acting Governor A. S. and E. S. TABOR, age 41 months.

"He's gone! forever gone! The King of hearts,
Lays his wide hand upon his lovely limbs,
And bids his beauties with hisic breath,
"Early, bright, transient, chase as the morning dew,
He spark'd," was exhaled, and went to heaven."

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Gen. Name of Candidate announced until day of election for \$2.50.

SHERIFF.

MR. ENTON: Please announce the name of James W. COLEMAN as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Nebraska County.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce the name of D. C. SANDERS as a Candidate for the office of County Treasurer of Nebraska County.

SUBVENER.

We are authorized to announce the name of E. C. GREEN as a Candidate for the office of County Surveyor of Nebraska County.

Religious.

Preaching at the first Presbyterian Church on Sabbath at 10 1/2 o'clock, A. M., and at 5 P. M., by Rev. H. H. Dobbin.

Camp Meeting.

A Union Camp-meeting for Brownville and Fort Crockett of the M. E. Church will be held in M. A. J. Richardson's hall, commencing on the 29th inst. and continuing on the 30th, the 29th day of August.

SARAPATILLA.

This tropical root has a reputation as the best medicine for all kinds of dyspepsia, indigestion, and all the ailments of the stomach. It is a well-known fact that while most of these scales have, after more or less trial, passed mainly out of use, Fairbanks' have gone steadily forward, increasing in public favor year after year, and are now more generally used than all others, not only in this country, but wherever American commerce has been established. It is a well-known fact that while most of these scales have, after more or less trial, passed mainly out of use, Fairbanks' have gone steadily forward, increasing in public favor year after year, and are now more generally used than all others, not only in this country, but wherever American commerce has been established. It is a well-known fact that while most of these scales have, after more or less trial, passed mainly out of use, Fairbanks' have gone steadily forward, increasing in public favor year after year, and are now more generally used than all others, not only in this country, but wherever American commerce has been established.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

—It is a significant fact, which the public will appreciate, that whenever new scales are introduced into the market, as large numbers have been from time to time, during the last thirty years, it seems to be the first and chief aim of the makers to show that they are either as Fairbanks' or that they, or have taken premiums over them, thus recognizing the latter as the standard for accuracy, and showing the above said they have upon the public attention. It is a well-known fact that while most of these scales have, after more or less trial, passed mainly out of use, Fairbanks' have gone steadily forward, increasing in public favor year after year, and are now more generally used than all others, not only in this country, but wherever American commerce has been established. It is a well-known fact that while most of these scales have, after more or less trial, passed mainly out of use, Fairbanks' have gone steadily forward, increasing in public favor year after year, and are now more generally used than all others, not only in this country, but wherever American commerce has been established.

MOVING.

—Such is the course pursued by Curtis' valuable medicines. They never cease doing good to press forward, relieving the sick and crippled from pain and disease. The wonderful cures that are performed by Curtis' Syrup of Sassafras are really marvellous. Coughs, colds, hoarseness, mania, even Consumption begins, and the patient who comes in contact with it, and soon the deadly grasp is loosened. Curtis' Sassafras Liniment is familiar to every family in the country for the many benefits they have received from its use. It is well for every family to be provided; they cannot know how they may require its use. These medicines stand well, and are made by many respectable physicians of extensive practice. See advertisement in another column.

Agents for the Advertiser.

The following gentlemen are authorized agents for both the Advertiser and Farmer:

A. D. JONES, Omaha, N. T.

S. H. WATLES, Bellefontaine, Mo.

H. H. WHEELER, Plattsmouth, Mo.