THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

THE GREAT BATTLE OF SPRINGFIELD.

Motives which Induced Gen. Lyon to Attack.

HIS GALLANT CONDUCT TO THE LAST.

Glorious Fighting of the Federal Troops.

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COL. BRAND AND 68 OTHER REBELS TAKEN PRISONERS

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Green Co., Mo., Sunday, Aug. 11, 1861.

We have passed through one of the most terrible battles ever fought upon the continent, and, though we drove the enemy from his stronghold, and successfully repulsed his repeated attempts to retake it, forced him to burn his baggage train and tents to keep them from falling into our hands, and captured large numbers of prisoners and horses, we have lost our commander, and our army is compelled to fall back by the numerical force of the Rebels, who are seeking to outflank us, and cut off our communication with St. Louis. A review of the events immediately preceding the battle, will show the causes which induced Gen. Lyon to attack an army formidably armed and equipped, and outnumbering his own more than three to one. It will be seen that to the last he was the gallant soldier and true patriot, with an eye single to the cause of the Union, and counting his own life as nothing compared with the honor and glory of his country.

WHAT INDUCED GEN. LYON TO GIVE BATTLE.

As I wrote you on the 7th, the enemy were encamped twelve miles from Springfield on Tuesday, while our force was scattered upon the different roads leading to the city, at a distance of three to five miles. 2,000 were five miles from town, on the Fayetteville road, under command of Maj. Sturgis, of the regular army. This force was ordered by Gen. Lyon to be ready to move at a moment's notice, and at 6 p. m. on that day they were in ranks, artillery horses harnessed, and everything in readiness. Shortly after 9 o'clock an incessant stream of visitors, messengers, and communications poured in upon the General, some reporting the engagement of Capt. Stockton, of the Kansas 1st and two companies of Home Guards with a party of Rebel cavalry, on the prairie west of the town, in which two of the latter were wounded and carried off by their comrades; others receiving orders, and still others waiting for the same. Two companies were ordered to the relief of Capt. Stockton. Eight companies of the Kansas 1st, part of the Kansas 2d, and Maj. Osterhaus's battalion Missouri 2d were ordered to a certain point in town to await the arrival of Gen. Lyon, who, strange to say, was so entirely occupied that instead of starting at 10 o'clock it was two hours later when he left his headquarters, and without looking at his watch he proceeded to Camp Hunter, having already ordered Major Sturgis to drive in the enemy's picket if within two miles of his own. Captain Steel's Company of Cavalry were dispatched on this errand at half past 12, and General Lyon, with the troops above mentioned, arrived at 3 a. m. Here he consulted his watch, and finding it more than two hours later than he supposed, at once called together the principal officers, communicated his embarrassing position, and took their advice, which resulted in the withdrawal of the entire force to Springfield. The General had intended moving his force seven miles further, and attacking the enemy at daylight. On the return to town, the General said to a friend that he had a premonition that a night attack would prove disastrous, and yet he had felt impelled to try it once, and did not know but he must do so again. Before we reached Springfield it was daylight. An ambush was prepared a mile from the city, which would open upon the enemy if they pursued.

During Wednesday, continual alarms were circulating, and a real panic prevailed among the citizens, who rapidly packed up and left for supposed places of safety. The troops were under arms in every quarter, and several times it was reported that fighting had actually commenced. Toward night the panic in a degree subsided, but many of those who remained did not retire or attempt to sleep. A consultation was held, and the question of evacuating Springfield seriously discussed. Looking at it in a military view, there was no doubt of the propriety, and even necessity, of the step, and many of Gen. Lyon's officers counseled such a movement. Some favored a retreat in the direction of Kansas, while others regarded Rolla as the more desirable. Gen. Sweeney, however, pointed out the disastrous results which must ensue upon retreating without a battle—how the enemy would be flushed and boastful over such an easy conquest, the Union element crushed or estranged from us, and declared himself in favor of holding on to the last moment, and of giving the enemy battle as soon as he should approach within striking distance. This kind of counsel decided Gen. Lyon to remain, save his own reputation and that of the officers under him, and not evacuate Springfield until compelled.

THE EVENTS OF THURSDAY AND FRIDAY.

Thursday morning the rebels were reported actually advancing upon the city. The troops were quickly in line of battle, baggage-wagons all sent to the center of the town, and in this position they remained during nearly the entire day. The enemy, having been reinforced, had encamped in position two miles nearer the city, on Wilson Creek, their tents being on either side of it, and extending a mile east and south of the road, crossing to two miles west and north of the same, the creek running nearly in the shape of a horizontal m. At the crossing of the Fayetteville road the hills on either side of the stream were two or three hundred feet high, the slopes being very gentle on the north and abrupt on the south side, and the valley about half a mile in width, though in many places up stream, or west and northward, the slopes were so gentle that they were occupied by tents for a much greater distance. Thursday evening the troops were ready for marching orders, but a portion of the Kansas troops had been so much engaged the night before as to be really unfit for service, and an order for all except those actually on guard to retire and rest was issued, and the night attack was again deferred.

Friday, the city was remarkably quiet. Those who made it a business to repeat exciting rumors had been frightened away with much of the material upon which they operated. Enlistments in the Springfield Regiment "for the war" were rapid, and a feeling of security prevailed. During the afternoon, Capt. Wood's Kansas Cavalry, with one or two companies of regulars, drove 500 Rebel Rangers from the prairie five miles west of the town, capturing eight of their number and killing two, without loss to our side.

At 8 o'clock in the evening, Gen. Sigel, with his own and Col. Salomon's command and six pieces of artillery, moved southward, marching until nearly 2 o'clock, and passing around the extreme camp of the enemy, where he halted 13 miles from town, and on the south side of the Rebels, ready to move forward and begin the attack as soon as he should hear the roar of Gen. Lyon's artillery.

The main body of troops under General Lyon moved from the city about the same hour, halted a short time five miles west of the city, thence in a southwesterly direction four miles, where we halted and slept till 4 a. m., Saturday, the day of the battle.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE GREAT BATTLE.

Moving forward, with Captain Plummer's Company and Major Osterhaus's Battalion thrown out as skirmishers, we soon saw a party of Rebel pickets near our extreme right, scampering off to alarm the camp, but as our center and left were already partially between them and camp, they were forced to the westward, and it is doubtful whether they reached the camp at all before the battle. It was now 5 o'clock. The enemy's pickets were driven in; the northern end of the valley in which they were encamped was visible, with its thousand of tents and its camp-fires; the sky was cloudy, but not threatening, and the most terribly destructive of battles, compared with the number engaged, was at hand. Our army moved now toward the southwest, to leave the creek and a spring which empties in it on our left. Passing over a spur of high land which lies at the north end of the valley, they entered a valley and began to ascend a hill, moderately covered with trees and underwood, which was not, however, dense enough to be any impediment to the artillery. Capt. Wright, with three or four companies of mounted Home Guards, the only ones in the engagement, was sent to the left, across the creek, to cut off a party of horsemen visible on that side, near a house recently vacated by a Union man named Hale. Upon their approach, the Rebels retired behind the south fence of a corn field, and in the adjoining bush were soon visible swarms of men, whose fire threatened to be disastrous to the Home Guard cavalry, should they approach. Through the thin stalks of the broom-corn, Capt. Wright had seen the ambuscade, and approached only near enough to draw their fire, when he withdrew, to induce them to follow him into the field, where he could charge upon them effectively. He repeated this movement three times, but the enemy were too wily, and would only remain behind the fence. Captains Plummer and Gilbert's companies of Regulars were then ordered to attack them in the corn field, which they did, and were driven back from the fence and followed by three thousand or thirty-five hundred Rebels, before whom the two companies retired firing.

COL. FRANK BLAIR'S REGIMENT STORMS THE HIGHTS.

Meanwhile the opposite hill had been stormed and taken by the gallant Missouri First and Osterhaus's battalion and Totten's battery of six pieces had taken position on its summit and north side, and was belching forth its loud-mouthed thunder much to the distraction of the opposing force, who had already been started upon a full retreat by the thick raining bullets of Col. Blair's boys. Lieut. DuBois's battery, four pieces, had also opened on the eastern slope, firing upon a force which was retreating toward the south-east on a road leading up the hill, which juts into the south-western angle of the creek, and upon a battery placed near by to cover their retreat. Observing the danger of Capt. Plummer and his gallant men, Lieut. DuBois skillfully threw a few shells among their pursuers, which, bursting just as it reached the dense mass of humanity, scattered them wounded and lifeless upon the ground by scores, while the balance ran for dear life in every direction.

BLAIR'S REGIMENT DEFEATS A SECOND FORCE AND DRIVES BACK A THIRD.

Having driven a regiment of the enemy from one hill, the Missouri Volunteers encountered in the valley beyond another fresh and finely-equipped regiment of Louisianians, whom, after a bitter fight of forty-five minutes, they drove back and scattered, assisted by Capt. Lothrop and his regular rifle recruits. Totton and DuBois were, meanwhile, firing upon the enemies forming in the southwest angle of the valley, and upon their batteries on the opposite hill.

The brave and undaunted 1st, with ranks already thinned by death, again moved forward up the second hill, just on the brow of which they met still another fresh regiment, which poured a terrible volley of musketry into their diminished numbers. Never yielding an inch, they gradually crowded their opposers backward, still backward, losing many of thor own men, killed and wounded, but covering the ground thick with delegates from the ranks of the retreating foe. Lieut.-Col. Andrews, already wounded, still kept his position, urging the men onward by every argument in his power. Lieut. Murphy, when they once halted, wavering, stepped several paces forward, waving his sword in the air, and called successfully upon his men to follow him. Every Captain and Lieutenant did his duty nobly, and when they were recalled and replaced by the fresh Iowa and Kansas troops, many were the faces covered with powder, and dripping with blood. Capt. Gratz, gallantly urging his men forward against tremendous odds, fell mortally wounded and died soon after. Lieut. Brown, calling upon his men to "come forward," fell with a severe scalp wound on the side of his head. Being carried to the rear, faint and bloody, he cheered on these brave defenders of the country whom he met, declaring that the enemy would yet be routed. Gen. Lyon meeting him, pointed to him as a proper example for his comrades.

THE REBEL CAVALRY CHARGE UPON OUR WOUNDED.

Just then Gen. Green's Tennessee regiment of cavalry, bearing a Secession flag, charged down the western slope near the rear upon a few companies of the Kansas 2d who were guarding the ambulance wagons and wounded, and had nearly overpowered them, when one of Totten's howitzers was turned in that direction, and a few rounds of canister effectually dispersed them. The roar of the distant and near artillery now grew terrific. On all sides it was one continuous boom, while the music of the musket and rifle balls flying like an aggravated swarm of bees around one's ears was actually pleasant compared with the tremendous whiz of a cannon ball or the bursting of a shell in close proximity to one's dignity.

Capt. Cole of the Missouri 1st had his lower jaw shattered by a bullet, but kept his place until the regiment was ordered to retire to give place to the 1st Iowas and some Kansas troops.

GEN. LYON FIGHTS GALLANTLY AFTER RECEIVING TWO WOUNDS.

Up to this time Gen. Lyon had received two wounds, and had his fine dappled gray shot dead under him, which is sufficient evidence that he had sought no place of safety for himself while he placed his men in danger. Indeed he had already unwisely exposed himself. Seeing blood upon his hat, I inquired, "General, are you badly hurt?" to which he replied, "I think not seriously." He had mounted another horse and was as busily engaged as ever.

THE IOWA AND KANSAS BOYS FIGHT LIKE TIGERS.

The Iowa 1st, under Lieut.-Col. Merritt, and part of the Kansas troops were now ordered forward to take the place of the Missouris. The former had all along the march been "gay and happy," passing the time with songs which were frequently joined in by the entire regiment, making together a chorus which could be heard for miles, and Gen. Lyon had often remarked that they had too much levity to do good fighting. Mutual friends suggested that they ought at least to have an opportunity to show themselves in case of an engagement, and many argued that they would fight the better from keeping in good spirits. Gen. Lyon at one time replied, "Yes, I will give them an opportunity, but very much fear they will disgrace themselves." When they now came up to the front it was in splendid order and with a firm tread. The Missouri 1st had been almost overpowered, were almost exhausted from the severe fighting in which they had been engaged for over two hours, and had they not been relieved must soon have fallen before the fourth body of fresh troops brought against them. The Iowas and Kansans now came upon the stage of action, and right well did they fight. The former fought like tigers, stood firm as trees, and saved us from utter and overwhelming defeat. Gen. Lyon saw their indomitable perseverance and bravery, and with almost his last breath praised their behavior in glowing terms. Major Porter was all along the line, cheering his men forward, even when bullets fell like hail, and scores were dropping all around him. Companies B, under Lieut. Graham, C, Capt. Mason, who was killed soon after entering into action, F, Capt. Wise, H, Capt. Gottschalk, I, Capt. Herron, and K, Capt. Cook, were in the very thickest of the fight. The three latter were afterward placed in ambush by Capt. Granger of the regulars. Lying down close to the brow of the hill, they waited for another attempt of the enemy to retake their position. On they came, in overwhelming numbers. Not a breath was heard among the Iowas till their enemies came within thirty-five or forty feet, when they poured the contents of their Minié muskets into the enemy, and routed them, though suffering terribly themselves at the same time. Two Kansas companies afterward did the same thing on the eastern slope, and repulsed a vigorous attack of the enemy.

GEN. LYON'S DEATH—HIS BRAVERY TO THE LAST.

Lyon now desired the men to prepare to make a bayonet charge immediately after delivering their next fire, and the Iowas at once offered to go, and asked for a leader. On came the enemy. No time could be lost to select a leader. "I will lead you," exclaimed Lyon. "Come on, brave men," and with an unnatural glare in his eyes he had about placed himself in the van of the Iowas while Gen. Sweeney took a similar position to lead on a portion of the Kansas troops, when the enemy came only near enough to discharge their pieces, and retired before the destructive fire of our men. Before the galling fire from the enemy fell the brave Gen. Lyon. An hour earlier, when the enemy had nearly regained the hights from which the Missouri, Iowa, and Kansas volunteers had partially expelled them, when Lieut.-Col. Andrews had been wounded and his horse killed under him, when Col. Deitzler and Col. Mitchell of the two Kansas regiments had both been disabled from wounds, when the General had lost his own horse and received two wounds himself, he exclaimed wildly to his Adjutant, Major Schofield, that the day was lost, but the Major said "No, let us try once again." So the General gave orders to rally the men into line without reference to regiments, for the latter were so thoroughly cut to pieces as to make it an impossibility to get half of any one regiment together.

SCENES AMONG THE DEAD AND WOUNDED.

Many were carrying their wounded comrades back to places of comparative safety, others were getting water, and many, very many, slept the sleep that knows no waking. The firing almost entirely ceased for half an hour. The enemy prepared for another onset, and our troops prepared to receive them. I passed where several horses, including the General's, lay dead and wounded, Dr. Comyn attending upon the mortally wounded Captain Gratz, and saw the dead of the enemy lying in scores over the ground, where the rebels had been repulsed. One of their wounded asked me for water, but I had none, and told him a man who would fight against his country poorly deserved water, when our own men were suffering for want of it. He replied that he had been forced into their army, much against his will, and that he had been unable to get away, which might have been true, but was probably false.

When Gen. Lyon fell he was picked up by his body-servant and one of his guard, and carried lifeless toward the abulances, in one of which his body was placed to be conveyed to Springfield. Gen. Sweeney received a shot in his right leg, at the same fire, and limped back to the surgeon.

MAJ. STURGIS ASUMES COMMAND, AND AGAIN REPULSES THE REBELS.

The command now devolved upon Maj. Sturgis. There was no certainty that Sigel had been engaged in the fight at all, as our artillery had kept up such a constant roar that guns three miles distant were but little noticed. Under these circumstances, Maj. Sturgis had about determined to cross his command through the valley (the recent northern camp of the enemy) eastward, and, if possible, make a junction with Sigel on or near the Fayetteville road. Before he had time to give the necessary orders, another attack from the enemy was announced by the volleys of musketry which were heard on our right. Maj. Sturgis directed his attention that way, and the enemy were again repulsed.

TERRIBLE FIGHTING—LAST ATTACK OF THE REBELS—THEY ARE ONCE MORE REPULSED.

Some twenty minutes now elapsed before the firing was resumed to any considerable extent on either side. I now determined to cross the creek, and see if I could find Col. Sigel, as a report had reached us that he was entirely cut to pieces. I had crossed the creek, and was passing through a portion of the corn-field adjacent to the spot where DuBois's shells had burst with such terrible effect upon the enemy, when the artillery and musketry again resounded on the hill behind me. I turned for a few moments to behold the terrible scene. The enemy, in overpowering numbers, were just on the south-western brow of the hill, with five or six pieces of cannon, and it seemed as though surely the handfull of their opposers would never be able to successfully resist them, much less drive them back. But all who had gone back with wounded, and for water, were rallied, and, after a sharp, severe, and unequaled contest, the enemy were again repulsed.

WHY THE FEDERAL TROOPS RETREATED.

Capt. Totten then reported his cannon ammunition nearly gone. This decided the course to be pursued, and Major Sturgis at once sent the ambulances toward the city, and Lieut. DuBois's battery back to the hill at the north end of the valley to protect the retreat. Then in good order, the remnant of the bravest body of soldiers in the United States commenced a retreat, even while they were victorious in battle.

A CIVILIAN TAKES TEN PRISONERS.

I had not proceeded far on the eastern side of the creek when I met the son of the Hon. John S. Phelps, who had left town upon hearing the cannonading, with a few mounted Kansas troops, and not discerning the exact position of the two armies, had busied himself taking prisoners on the Fayetteville road and west of it. When I met him he had captured half a dozen, including a negro belonging to an officer in a Louisiana regiment. Placing them upon the trail for our guards, and in charge of the Kansans, Phelps and myself proceeded, but found it unsafe to attempt to cross the Fayetteville road, and seeing the army retreating, we joined them and returned to the city.

HOW SIGEL'S DIVISION WAS EMPLOYED DURING THE BATTLE.

Gen. Sigel upon hearing the battle opened by Gen. Lyon, at once began the work on his side. He had already taken sixty prisoners, who, with several wagons were engaged on farms in the vicinity of the camp digging potatoes, picking and roasting ears of corn, gathering tomatoes and other vegetables for the rebel commissary department. Sigel advanced upon the enemy without being seen taking their pickets prisoners except one, who was driven away from the camp, and drove their force from their south-eastern camp, chasing them up as far as the Fayetteville road. Here he was met by a regiment uniformed very much like the Iowa First, coming over the summit from the northwest, and supposing it was the latter men allowed them to come up within a few paces of him when they poured a murderous fire into his ranks and scattered his men like sheep. The enemy's cannon, also, now began against him killing the horses attached to his own six pieces, and he was forced to retire leaving them behind. Capt. Flagg seeing the position of affairs, took ropes, fastened them to one cannon and placed them in the hands of his priers compelling them to draw the cannon off the field. One caisson was also saved and another tipped into the creek. The others fell into the hands of the enemy. The cause of Sigel's repulse was owing very much to the behavior of Col. Salomon's men, who were three months men whose time had expired, and who at request had agreed to serve ten days longer. At the first severe fire those who in Carthage had fought like veterans, began to lament that they had lengthened their time of service and wished they were with their families at home. Such men as these could not be brought up to fight well against overwhelming numbers, and their dissatisfaction communicated itself to many of Sigel's regiment. Notwithstanding these very adverse circumstances Sigel brought in about one hundred prisoners and many horses.

LENGTH OF THE BATTLE.

During the latter part of the battle the smoke from cannons and muskets, which hung like a dense cloud over the valley, was increased by the enemy setting fire to a train of thirty or forty wagons, for fear they would be captured by our advancing troops. *The battle commenced about six o'clock and continued, with but slight cessation, until eleven*, at which time our ambulances, being filled with the wounded officers and others, commenced moving toward Springfield, under protection of DuBois's Battery. *The enemy, however, made no attempt to follow, which is sufficient proof that they were badly whipped.*

GEN. LYON'S APPLICATIONS FOR RE-ENFORCEMENTS DISREGARDED.

Government had been repeatedly urged to send Gen. Lyon reinforcements, at least sufficient to make up for the loss of three months men who were about leaving or had already left; but alas, none were furnished; while thousands in the North would gladly have gone and succored their friends, and saved the key of the South-West from falling into the hands of the Rebels. It was better for the Union cause that the battle should be fought, even against such great odds, than that Springfield should fall without a struggle.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

After retreating in good order nearly two miles, Totten's battery and three companies of infantry were posted as protection, and DuBois then ordered back with his battery. Still the enemy made no demonstration, and not until DuBois was leaving the hill commanding the valley from the North did the enemy reoccupy the hights on the west, from which we had driven them. Then meeting no resistance from us they assembled in large numbers, and, raising their traitorous banner, made an effort at cheering.

The enemy's force was not far from twenty-two thousand, all but about three thousand of whom were armed, and generally pretty well armed. According to Lieut.-Col. Horace H. Brand of Booneville, who was taken prisoner in the early part of the day, they had twenty-one pieces of cannon and plenty of ammunition, though toward the last of the battle it is said the five guns lost by Sigel were also turned against us. The guns of the enemy were not worked with great rapidity or precision, not a ball coming within twenty feet of the ground for the first half hour, at about the end of which time, however, one plowed up a terrible dust within fifteen feet of where I was standing.

Adjutant Waldron of the Iowa Regiment behaved gallantly, and received a slight wound.

Capt. Burke of the Missouri First, said to me in the morning: "My boys are going to fight to kill to-day, and if we don't whip the Rebels, not one of my men shall leave the field alive." His men did fight well, and the enemy were defeated. Burke himself was struck with a spent ball, then one tore through his blouse without injuring him, and another twice through his pants, barely scraping his knee.

Major Schofield had a few of his whiskers trimmed off by a passing bullet, but was otherwise uninjured.

Major Halderman of the Kansas First, was slightly wounded.

Two Rebel surgeons were among those taken prisoners. One was released by Dr. Melcher, who afterward accompanied him to the Rebel camp, and saw and conversed with McCulloch, Price and Rains, and arranged for our wagons returning to gather the wounded and dead. The other surgeon was marched to Springfield before his position was known, when he was set at liberty and passed through our lines. He expressed himself satisfied with the treatment he had received, except being marched twelve miles out of his way. He invited Dr. Franklin and Dr. Davis of the regular hospital to accompany him to the Rebel camp, assuring them of good treatment.

Among the prisoners taken were ten or fifteen negroes, none of whom, I think, were armed, but simply acting as servants.

THE RETURN TO SPRINGFIELD.

On the return to Springfield we fell in with Col. Salomon, who said his men had acted badly and that he could form no idea of the extent of their loss, but knew that it was serious. Had the enemy been at all enterprising they could have caught hundreds who were wandering around in small squads, attempting to return to town from Sigel's division, as well as harrassed us to death on our retreat from the west side of the bloody field.

We reached Springfield in safety. Our pickets were stationed and wagons sent for the balance of our wounded and dead. Since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the wounded have been pouring in. The regular hospital building, a very large, new Court-House and dwelling attached, has been filled up, receiving about 120. The Bailey House has been turned into a hospital and filled with at least as many more. The Methodist Church has been similarly used, and still they come.

FEARFUL SLAUGHTER AMONG THE REBELS.

But terrible as has been the slaughter on our side, it has been much more so on the side of the Rebels. In the first place none of their shells exploded in the midst of our ranks, as several of ours did among them in the corn-field among their cavalry and in the valley. Our men we believe to be quite as good marksmen as theirs, and they had the advantage of firing into solid columns of the enemy. Dr. Schenck who visited McCulloch and Rains after the battle, while gathering our wounded, says their loss is much heavier than ours; that while our *dead* were comparatively few, theirs were gathered in great heaps under the trees. He says that so many of their tents were destroyed by themselves, that not less than two-thirds of them would have to bivouac under trees and by camp-fires for the night.

HONORABLE NOTICE—HOW THE UNION TROOPS WENT OUT TO BATTLE.

Where so many daring acts and valarous deeds were performed it were almost impossible to single any one as worthy of especial notice. Among the latter however were Capts. Cavender and Miller, members of the *ex*-legislature, Capt. Granger of the regulars, Major Porter of Iowa, Major Cloud of Kansas, Capt. Wood of the Kansas cavalry, and Capt. Wright of the Home Guards.

Col. Bates of the Iowa 1st, who had been confined for several days with a fever and diarrhea, mounted his horse and attempted to go to the field of batile on the evening preceding it, but was compelled to return to town much to his regret, after marching two or three miles with the column.

On the march out many of those who now lie in their graves were joyously singing and feeling as gay as larks. Among the songs I heard were the Iowas' favorite which relates the doings of Jackson and Price at Booneville, how Lyon hived Camp Jackson, the chorus concluding:

"Bound for the happy land of Canaan,"

the Kansas melody,

"So let the wide world wag as it will
We'll be gay and happy still,"

and many of a religious character.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED, AS FAR AS ASCERTAINED.

The following list of killed and wounded comprises all those brought to the Court-House Hospital, and some others coming under my personal observation:

KILLED.

Brigadier-General Nathaniel Lyon of Connecticut, commanding the expedition; Capt. Cary Gratz, 1st Regiment Missouri Volunteers; Capt. Mason, Company C, 1st Iowa Volunteers; Capt. Brown, Kansas 1st; J. J. H. McHenry, Company I, Iowa 1st; Frank Rhomberry, Company H, Iowa 1st; Lewis Guennel, Company H, Iowa 1st.

WOUNDED.

Gen. T. W. Sweeny, not seriously; Col. Deitzler, Kansas 1st; Col. Mitchell, Kansas 2d; Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews, Missouri 1st; Major Halderman, Kansas 2d; Capt. Cole, Missouri 1st; Capt. Thomas Holton, Company A, Kansas Volunteers; Capt. J. S. Cavender, Missouri 1st; Capt. Smith, Kansas 1st; Capt. Gottschalk, Iowa 1st; Capt. C. C. Gilbert, 1st Regular U. S. Infantry, in left shoulder; Capt. Plummer, U. S. Infantry, in the hip; Lieut. Purcell, Company C, Iowa 1st, mortally; Lieut. John Brown, Company K, Missouri 1st; Lieut. Wood, U. S. Infantry; Isaac Rinscoop, Gen. Lyon's body guard.

SERGEANTS, CORPORALS, AND PRIVATES.

Corporal Bernhard Rogers, Co. K, Missouri 1st; John W. Watson, Co. I, Missouri 1st; R. W. Roe, Co. H, Missouri 1st; Jno. McManus, Co. A, Rifles, Missouri 1st; Robert Wilson, Co. D, Missouri 1st; H. Rallfeldt, Co. C, Missouri 2d; Joseph Stoschele, Co. E, Missouri 1st; Nicholas Mathias, Co. I, Missouri 1st; Berry Dakin, Co. I, Missouri 1st; —— Shubert, Missouri 1st; John McNally, Co. A, Rifles, Missouri 1st; —— Richstellan, Co. G, Missouri 1st; John Nelson, Co. A, Missouri 2d; Edward Beeman, Co. F, Missouri 1st; Henry Brown, Co. A, Missouri 2d; Chas. F. Swisler, Co. A, Missouri 1st; Jacob Resta, Co. A, Missouri 1st; James Windle, Co. E, Missouri 1st; John Herman, Co. G, Missouri 1st; George Oakes, Co. H, Missouri 1st; Bernhard Kemler, Co. H, Missouri 1st; Con. Rogers, Co. H, Missouri 1st; John Fenk, Co. C, Missouri 2d; John S. Brown, Co. F, Missouri 1st; Rudolf Belling, Co. H, Missouri 1st; Gottlieb Johns, Co. I, Missouri 1st; Alonzo Bates, Co. F, Missouri 1st; Felix Myer, Co. A, Missouri 2d; Benjamin Pulsey, Co. D, Missouri 1st; Joseph Wesner, Co. A, Missouri 1st; Andrew Gardner, Co. B, Missouri 1st; Frederick Lowveder, Co. B, Missouri 1st; Lewis Wesner, Co. A, Missouri 2d; Thomas Allen, Co. H, Missouri 1st; Cassius Clres, Co. B, Missouri 1st; Jefferson Hampton, Co. A, Missouri 1st, Rifles; Corporal Conant, Co. H, Missouri 1st; Fred Frisk, Co. G, Iowa 1st; Andraw G. McDonald, Co. I, Iowa 1st; Adam Dee, Co. H, Iowa 1st; Peter Jake, Co. H, Iowa 1st; George Behler, Co. H, Iowa 1st; Frank Degreedorf, Co. H, Iowa 1st; Sergeant Dettmer, Co. H, Iowa 1st; Wm. Meyer, Co. H, Iowa 1st; E. Magnus, Co. G, Iowa 1st; Peter Elnferds, Co. G, Iowa 1st; G. A. Walter, Co. B, Iowa 1st; R. W. Hamilton, Co. F, Iowa 1st; Moses Errington, Co. C, Iowa 1st; C. O. Hanson, Co. F, Iowa 1st; W. D. Robbins, Co. K, Iowa 1st; Ira Schafer, Co. K, Iowa 1st; C. Gregory, Co. I, Iowa 1st; O. W. Bennett, Co. I, Iowa 1st; G. H. Ballou, Co. I, Iowa 1st; Chris. Morry, Co. I, Iowa 1st; L. Webb, Co. I, Iowa 1st; John Bell, Co. I, Iowa 1st; James O'Grady, Co. I, Iowa 1st; Henry Barrow, Co. I, Iowa 1st; Charles Weigel, Co. I, Iowa 1st; A. T. Mc Donald, Co. I, Iowa 1st; J. Well, Co. I, Iowa 1st; Charles Clark, Co. I, Iowa 1st; George S. Pierce, Co. I, Iowa 1st; Corporal Williams, Co. I, Iowa 1st; Jno. Leary, Co. I, Iowa 1st; S. W. Matthis, Co. I, Iowa 1st; Hugh Elsa, Co. H, Iowa 1st; J. D. Aldrich, Co. C, Iowa 1st; E. R. McKee, Iowa 1st; Joseph Lane, Co. C, Iowa 1st; H. J. Campbell, Co. A, Iowa 1st; Wm. Pickering, Co. C, Iowa 1st; R. R. Madden, Co. C, Iowa 1st; John W. Kinney, Co. B, Iowa 1st; Lawrence Webb, Co. I, Iowa 1st; Frank Palne, Co. H, Kansas 1st; James Corbit, Co. C, Kansas 1st; Daniel Mulholland, Co. C, Kansas 1st; Peter Cassidy, Co. C, Kansas 1st; J. Bonnell, Co E, Kansas 1st; Uriah Ferguson, Co. F, Kansas 1st; James Riley, Co. E, Kansas 1st; James Kelly, Co. H, Kansas 1st; F. Snowden, Co. F, Kansas 1st; H. Davis, Co. A, Kansas 1st; Alex. Conron, Co. H, Kansas 1st; Thomas Marghan, Co. C, Kansas 1st; Charles Fitzwan, Co. I, Kansas 1st; Henry Lawrence, Co. I, Kansas 1st; J. Rehson, Co. K, Kansas 1st; R. Hewin, Co K, Kansas 1st; D. H. Dow, Co. F, Kansas 1st; J. R. Ausdur, Co A, Kansas 1st; Allen Johnson, Co. E, Kansas 1st; Simon Fruber, Co. E, Kansas 1st; John Rafferty, Co. C, Kansas 1st; J. M. Lindley, Co. H, Kansas 1st; A. Cameron, Co. F, Kansas 1st; Lewis B. Reinhart, Co. F, Kansas 1st; — Sullivan, Co. E, Kansas 1st; Thomas Johnson of the Franklin Co. Mounted Home Guards; Sergeant Welsh Co B, 1st Infantry U. S. A.; Patrick Tobin, Co. C 1st Infantry U. S. A.; — Michael, Co. C, 1st Infantry U. S. A.; Sergeant Crowley, Co. D., 1st Infantry U. S. A.; Walter N. Godley, Co. F, Kansas 2d; James Hummel, Co. D, 1st Infantry U. S. A.; Zach Norris, Co. E, Kansas 2d; Jesse Callahan, Co. E, 2d Infantry U. S. A.; Henry Stiller, Co. F, 2d Artillery; James Cosslan, Co. D, 1st Cavalry; Sergeant John Morine, Co. B, Capt. Steel's Rifle Recruits; Jeremiah Enright, Co. A, 1st Infantry Recruits; — Hingalvin, Co. E, 2d Infantry; James Vaught, Co. F, 2d Artillery; W. H. H. Wero, Co. C, 1st Infantry; W. Ratchford, Co. F, 2d Artillery; James Higgins, Co. B, 1st Infantry; Patrick Ham, Co. B, 1st Infantry; Corporal Hamilton, Co. B, 2d Infantry; Elisha Cole of Gen. Sweeney's Recruits.

Major Schaeffer of Gen. Sigel's regiment is reported killed, but the intelligence is not positive, hence I omitted his name from the list.

CONCLUSION.

We took 400 horses and 69 prisoners. One of the latter was brought in from a squad of five Rebels by your correspondent, who at that time was nearly hoarse from rallying the troops, regardless of anything like personal danger.

On the return to town many were the anxious inquiries made after friends and comrades, and lucky was the man who made successful attempts to find and see a wounded brother.

Gen. Lyon's body has been carefully laid out, and will be embalmed and sent to his friends in Connecticut.

Our loss will probably reach two hundred killed, and six or seven hundred wounded.

Since arriving in town the military authorities have decided not to lose a moment, but to start at once for Rolla. They will leave before daylight. The baggage train is about five miles long, and if the Rebels do not attack and secure it, they will be less able to pursue than we imagine.

A considerable amount of powder has just been destroyed by the ordnance officer because of no means of transportation. The Iowa Regiment have also burned a portion of their baggage.

On one or two occasions the enemy raised Union flags and cheered, causing us to fear we were firing upon Col. Sigel. The battle would otherwise have been much more disastrous to the Rebels.

The reporters are now, at daylight, leaving for St. Louis, determined to push through if possible.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Army of the Potomac—Its Numbers and Objects—The Discontents and Resignations.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 16, 1861.

Rumors of the "danger of Washington" are yet in circulation in the rural districts. Let no loyal heart be disturbed. At no moment since the war commenced has this city been so safe as now. Though in deference to the wishes of Gen. McClellan, I would not use even the mail to designate the precise numbers and positions of the Federal troops in and around the National Capital, all may rest assured that the immense army now gathering here is not designed solely for its protection. So soon as more new levies have arrived, and discipline has wrought its legitimate effects upon them, and the bracing breezes of early Autumn have chased away the lassitude begotten of the Summer solstice, the eager eye of the patriotic North will, when scanning the operations of "the Army of the Potomac," survey a field remote from the south bank of that river. Thus much I venture to prophecy.

The defenses over the Potomac, which commanded the approaches to this city before the battle of Bull Run, have been materially strengthened since that disaster. They can now repel a protracted and heavy bombardment, and the enemy that shall attempt to carry them by assault will fill their ample ditches with the mangled bodies of his troops. In addition to the strengthening of these works, heavy intrenchments are about being constructed on this side of the river, in the rear of the city. These are not going to be erected as necessary to the safety of the Capital, but only to allow of its being defended by a much smaller number of troops than would otherwise be required, thus enabling Gen. McClellan to use 20,000 men for other purposes than the protection of Washington.

The number of troops in this army is daily increasing. It is becoming especially strong in field artillery, the favorite arm of the new Commander. I venture to say that the spectator of the next battle on this side the Blue Ridge will listen to the roar of more light batteries than ever scattered death over any field, except those of Leipsic, Borodino, and Solferino. Cavalry, too, is coming in by companies and squadrons, so that, in another engagement, we shall not be as deficient in this arm as we were before Manassas. A sojourner might remain here a week, and hardly be cognizant of these facts. The secrecy, the quiet, the simplicity, which attend the arrival and movement of troops under the rule of McClellan contrasts strikingly with the ostentation, clangor, and pomp that marked the reign of McDowell. Indeed, but for the comparatively few officers and privates whom you meet hurrying along the streets with a business-like air and gait, and the dashing of orderlies through the avenues, and the flitting by of ambulances and hospital carriages, and the heavy rumble of interminable lines of baggage wagons, one could hardly be made to believe that he was in the neighborhood of the camps of an army that will soon muster one hundred thousand strong.

You will hear of the insubordination of the troops in Washington. There are demoralizing discontents among them. But these are fomented and exaggerated by men whose sympathies are with the Rebels; and, while the causes will be promptly removed, the disturbances will be crushed at all hazards.

A good many of these alleged grievances are