

A member of Congress from Ohio by name of Cox, better known as Sunset, had in the early part of the session created for himself the reputation of being a good Union man, and loyal to the Government. Prior to the adjournment he offered a series of resolutions, so much like the famous Butler and Gallia county Democratic Convention resolutions, that we are constrained to doubt Sunsets sincerity.

Resolved, 1. That the Democracy of Butler County in Convention assembled, declare as the result of their deliberate judgment, that a war for forcing upon the sovereign people of a State, even the best form of Government, is neither wise, just, constitutional, nor practicable; that we solemnly protest against its further continuance for so fatuous purpose, demand a peaceable adjustment of all controversy existing between the United and Confederate States, and insist upon the immediate appointment of Commissioners by our own Government to hear and report such proposals of amity as the Commissioners of the Confederate States may be instructed to offer.

And the following from the Gallia county resolutions:

Resolved, That we desire to see hostilities cease, and our National difficulties settled, and to this end we favor the calling of a National Convention at the earliest possible period, and in case this cannot be done, then the adoption by Congress of any fair and equitable compromise; believing that peace and reconciliation are the only methods of restoring prosperity to the country, and preserving the Federal Union.

These gentlemen all ask for peace. What is the condition? Acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy. Who does not know that this is the finality of the South? Nothing short of it, is their open avowal. Indeed it would not be hard to prove such to be the opinions of the authors of at least one of the above resolutions. When they clamor for peace, they mean a divided Union—they mean to humble the north—to exalt the South. Have not these traitors told us they never would go into a union where a majority should govern.

We would care but little about this move of Sunsets, did it not seem to be put forth as a kind of test, to try the spirit of our people, and see how far they might be urged to advocate a dishonorable peace. There is no patriotism about it. It is all a scheme to restore their defunct party to power by aid of the South, for which purpose they care very little at what expense of honor, or national character on part of the North, it be attained.

Who is it that does not desire peace? Every true American in the land today does most ardently desire it. But it must be a peace which includes our whole Union.

It will not do for Mr. Cox in Congress, and his fellow Democrats on the border, to offer such insulting propositions to the freemen of the North.—They are capable of judging who inaugurated the war, and who it is, that have forced us into it. If we listen to these propositions now, next week we shall have some still more offensive, until step by step these abettors of the rebels will lead public sentiment into the disgraceful position they themselves occupy, of submitting to them. It is said the way into hell is easy and natural to some men. The way into treason is just as easy, and a good point to start from is by supporting such peace measures.

Let the people be on their guard.—The honest portion of the Union Democracy will not countenance any such scheme. They know that whoever falters now is gone. Like Lots wife, he will form a monument to warn others of the folly of looking back over the plain of Sodom. The people have taken this matter out of the hands of men like Mr. Cox, and his proposition will as surely cause the sun of his political life to set in a dark cloud of oblivion and infamy, as it might have risen in glory, had he proven himself able to soar above the trammels of his party. It is the people who have taken up the sword to exterminate this accursed treason, and they will not be swerved from the path of duty, by the intrigues of politicians in the agonies of dissolution, nor by the schemes of men professing a love for

the Union, but whose principles designate them as its direst enemies.

Congress has imposed a tax of three per cent. on all incomes over \$800, to take effect 1st January, 1862.—Thus the man whose yearly income is \$1500, would be taxed upon \$700, which at three per cent, amounts to \$21.00. The revenue derived from this source will of course come off those best able to bear it. In Gallia county we presume not much will be realized, at least during the war. A man's income in this county amounting to \$800, will if he be economical and industrious, enable him to live comfortably. The man who has more, can afford to pay a small per centage to support the government. To its hitherto benign and blessed influences, he owns what wealth he has, and the very income itself, by means of which his life and the lives of his family are made happy, he has been enabled to secure, under the peace and prosperity hitherto maintained by good government. If that government be destroyed, the income goes with it—but in the words of Senator Baker in his reply to Breckinridge: "If we have the country, the Union, the Constitution, free Government—with these there will return all the blessings of well ordered civilization: the path of the country will be a career of greatness and of glory such as in the olden time, our fathers saw in the dim visions of years to come, and such as would have been ours to-day, if it had not been for the treason, for which the Senator too often seeks to apologize."

The returns of the recent election in Kentucky indicate that the State has gone Union by 50,000 to 75,000. The Secessionists have probably elected fifteen members of the Legislature; but these of course can do neither good nor harm. The Secession party in Kentucky is lying at full length. We may add that in a brief space of time Secessionists everywhere, who have lied and stolen to the extent of their capacity, will be lying at full length too.

EARLY PEACHES.—Mr. A. WALKER of Addison placed on our table on Tuesday morning specimens of his Pompadour, Honey-Dew and White Free-Stone Peaches. They were all beauties. He tells us that one of his Pompadours weighed 8½ ounces. He will accept our thanks.

"K. G. C."—A new book of nearly 100 pages, entitled, "An Authentic Exposition of the 'K. G. C.,' Knights of the Golden Circle; or a History of Secession from 1834 to 1861," has just been issued by C. O. Perrine, at Indianapolis, Ind. It gives a history of the origin, progress and purposes of that infamous Secret Society, so long known to exist, but for what purpose, for only a few years. It reads as if it were reliable. The author's name is not mentioned but he evidently knows something of the workings of that treacherous organization, as well as a thorough knowledge of the political history of the country, as it corresponds with all that is generally known on the subject. It is interspersed with illustrations of the "K. G. C." ceremonies.—It is written in a vigorous, easy style, giving merely plain statements, without any attempt at high coloring. The "K. G. C." being at the head of the Secession Movement, we all feel an interest in it. We understand it has had an enormous sale already; it ought to sell well. Persons can obtain it by sending 25 cents to the publisher. For sale by News Agents and Booksellers generally. We may speak further of it at some future time.

The proceedings of the Breckinridge meeting, held on Saturday week at the market house, were ordered published in the New York Day Book, a pestilent, fanatical paper which derives its support mainly from secession sympathizers in the North, a paper which no Union Democrat would touch even with a pair of tongs. Aside from the resolutions adopted, what better evidence is required of the disunion tendencies of those who controlled that meeting? The object of that publication is doubtless to have its effect in the overthrow of the Government, to create distrust, divide the sentiment of the North in favor of disunion. It is a small matter to be sure, but straws indicate which way the wind blows. No intelligent Douglas Democrat will be caught in that Breckinridge trap.

There are men in this town who are doing their utmost to demoralize the soldiers who have enlisted in defense of the Government. The new recruits are told this is a war to free the negroes, &c. What ought to be done with such secession scoundrels?

Lieut. JOHN C. NEAL has received the appointment of Adjutant of the 18th Regiment, Athens, Ohio. This is a good selection.

The gentlemen who have been selected by Gen. McClellan to compose his staff are the most experienced and skillful military men of the day. It shows the determination of the General to leave no means untried of securing success to our arms. Capt. Van Vliet graduated at West Point in 1840, has been in active service ever since. He is now Asst. Quarter Master General. Major Barnard, chief engineer, is probably the best in the service. He entered West Point in 1829. He was present at the battle of Bull's Run.

Capt. Clark, Asst. Commissary General, graduated at West Point in 1843, went through the Mexican campaign and was wounded at El Molino. In 1848 he was appointed military instructor of artillery and cavalry at West Point.

Maj. Seth Williams, Asst. Adj. General, graduated at West Point in 1842, went through the Mexican war, and in 1849 he was appointed Post Adjutant at West Point, whence he has been called by Gen. McClellan to his staff.

The above with many others, in the various branches, equally brave and meritorious, shows Gen. McClellan's knowledge of his men, and hereafter, we need fear no more such disasters as at Manassas.

The following call to Virginians to take up arms in their own defense is made in the right spirit, and we hope it will be answered by thousands of the brave sons of the Old Dominion. Now is the time to strike, and let your blows fall with all the vengeance of an outraged people.

THE GOVERNMENT OF VIRGINIA which was destroyed at Richmond, has been reconstructed at Wheeling, and so acknowledged by the Government and People of the United States. At the call of Governor PERKINS the President has sent armies of our friends from Kentucky, Ohio, and Indiana and expelled our invaders from the East headed by a lawless ruffian who in his retreat has left everywhere marks of bloodshed, fire, violence, and pillage, carrying with him several unoffending citizens as captives. You contributed nothing to his expulsion. You are called upon now by every consideration of defence, loyalty, and patriotism, to rally. Our Civil and Military Departments must be re-organized. I have been commissioned by the Governor to muster volunteer companies into the service of the State. You must also form yourselves into companies for service under the United States. Turn out, turn out, and range yourselves under one or the other banner, and never let it be said we were made free and cannot keep ourselves so. As fast as companies are formed they will be armed, and presently we shall be able to say to our liberators, go with our blessing, to serve your country elsewhere, we can defend ourselves.

L. RUFFNER, Adjutant, Charleston, August, 1861.

The great speech of the late session of Congress, was made by Senator Baker in reply to the "brilliant polished treason of John C. Breckinridge." The manner in which Breckinridge wined under the crushing arguments of Baker, and the lameness of his reply, showed how complete was the victory. At the breaking out of the Mexican war, Mr. Baker was a member of Congress from Illinois and made a great speech in favor of that war. He was then a Democrat and in favor of the South, willing to give her all the territory she now wants to steal. He was in favor of the admission of Texas—of bringing her under the Union flag—and out of Mexican rule—and now he wants her to be still under the flag of the Union, and out of Secession rule. In that war he was as he is now, commander of a regiment of Union men. Senator Baker was not many years since, a weaver in a factory in Philadelphia. He like Douglas, Broderick and Johnson of Tennessee, sprang from the ranks of the people—inured to daily toil—self-made men.—Who would rather not-to-day be Baker, the true loyal patriot, the self-made honest man, than Breckinridge, with his "high ancestral birth," wealth, and rank, connected as he is, with the foul treason in which he seems to wallow as if it was his only sin to so cover himself with infamy, that on the historian's page he might appear conspicuous. That at least he will attain.

Those of our readers who took an active part in the campaign of 1840, will doubtless remember that one William Allen, of Chillicothe was implicated as the author of the "petitious presentation story," and that no man went further in traducing and slandering General Harrison, both in his private and public character, than this same Disunion Loco-foco, Allen. Yet at Columbus the other day we see this same Allen received 72 votes for Governor, and John Scott Harrison, a son of the "old granny," "petitious General Harrison," as Allen delighted to call him, actually nominated for Lieut. Governor. Great pity Allen did not succeed. Allen and Harrison on the same ticket. What a political picture we have lost.

Where is Gen. Wise? Some say Rosecrans has him prisoner. We doubt it. If the General still harbors a spice of that intense hatred and malice exhibited toward that "God-forsaken, Christless, ever to be accursed dark lantern party," with whom he waged such a relentless warfare, when he was elected Governor, his comments upon the nomination of John Scott Harrison by the Ohio Democracy, would be racy. Indeed we may look for a letter from the General on this point, unless he be too busily engaged in keeping out of reach of those "Northern barbarians" who have lately been anxious to pay their respects to him. But as he once desired the expulsion of John Q. Adams from Congress, for merely presenting a petition for dissolving the Union, and to which Adams was opposed as much as Wise is now anxious to have it dissolved perhaps he will overlook in his Ohio friends what at one day he considered an unpardonable sin. Besides, General, it could not be well avoided—a desperate cause requires desperate remedies—just as the cause you are now engaged in, requires the pressing of every man into the service—the status of Democracy in Ohio, to-day, will not admit of much choice in regard to men. Its measures are daily varied to suit the times, the best evidence of which is the attempt thus made to "affiliate" with the once "never sufficiently damned" American party.

The Democratic State Convention met at Columbus on the 8th inst., and nominated H. P. Jewett of Zanesville, for Governor, and Jno. Scott Harrison for Lieut. Governor.

The delegates from the Southern portion of the State were in favor of one Bill Allen, inasmuch as Vallandigham's chances looked so very slim, as not to be worth mentioning. We are informed by persons who were present, in the city of Columbus, that the Secession principles of the delegates from Southern Ohio, were loudly promulgated, and resembled what may be supposed street talk in Richmond or Charleston more than a loyal city of the free State of Ohio. It is not surprising, when we read the resolutions of the Democracy of Butler county on 3d August, or even of the so-called Democracy of Gallia county, held at the market house in Gallipolis, on the same day. An article in the Hamilton Telegraph, which we publish in another place, shows the infamous resolutions to be the work of the Breckinridge Democrats of that county. All who know the men engaged in getting up that convention and passing those resolutions, know just where they stand, and that the honest, Union loving Democracy of Gallia county scorn and despise such infamous attempts to pander to Jeff Davis' rebellion. They are determined to be bound by no such resolutions, nor to be guided by no such traitors. They have yet fresh in their memory the defeat of Douglas, brought about as they now well know by the Breckinridge disunionists, with whom it is not at all difficult to connect the leaders of that meeting.

We hoped the Columbus Convention would have swallowed at least some of the resolutions. But the old hacks of the party smelt a very large "mice" therein, and well knowing this campaign would politically wipe out every traitor, they have placed as little on record as possible, and left the Southern secessionists without a plank to stand upon. The attempt to ring in the fragments of the American party, through the nomination of John Scott Harrison, is only an evidence that they feel that the day of their dissolution, as a party, is at hand. That the great and untitled 210,000 Democrats of Ohio should thus seek the aid of that party which they once stigmatized by every epithet which party rancor could devise, is proof that as a party they are tottering, tumbling down. It is also eminently fitting that the party who 20 years ago published Gen. Harrison as a granny, a coward, and indeed exhausted the billingsgate of political slang, in attempting to defeat him for the candidate for the office of Lieut. Governor of Ohio.

The propriety of Mr. Harrison accepting it is another question, but as the people will settle the matter by electing a man of their own choice, and allowing him—to stay at home, further comment is unnecessary. To have had Bill Allen on the ticket with Harrison, considering the course of the said Allen was presented such a political picture as is rarely seen.

THOS. VANDYKE, Company H, 11th Regiment, Captain Drury, died at the hospital in Gallipolis, on Saturday morning about 2 o'clock, from injuries received while scouting near Poca, on the 15th of July. He volunteered at Troy, Miami county, Ohio, and was about 21 years of age.

A DEMOCRATIC CALL FOR A NATIONAL UNION CONVENTION—THE PEOPLE MOVING.

To the People of Clark County:

In answer to the call of the State Central Committee of the Democratic party for a State Convention based solely, as it is, upon opposition to the National Administration, we beg leave to warn our fellow Democrats of the mischievous tendencies of the call referred to. However much we may differ with the present Administration upon other matters which have hitherto divided us from the Republican party, the question which now absorbs all the energy of the Administration and excites the anxious attention of the whole people ought to allow of no differences in the minds of a loyal people. We believe that we must be either for the Union, with all our soul, mind and strength, or against it. Hence we record ourselves as unconditional Union men. We are in favor in these troublous times of sinking party in patriotism, and hence we call for a patriotic Union Convention of men of all parties, pledged to the support of the Government in all Constitutional efforts, to put down this unconstitutional rebellion, and ask that the Democrats of other counties may sign this call for a Union Convention for the nomination of State officers, to be held at such time as a joint conference of leading Democrats and Republicans may agree upon, the pledge to give our time, money, and our lives, if need be, to the maintenance of the Government against all foes foreign and domestic. In this connection we would recommend the sentiments contained in the late letter of the Hon. G. Volney Dorsev as embracing our sentiments upon this subject, which letter reads as follows:

"When the United States troops were at Charleston in 1832, by order of the President, General Jackson, for the purpose of aiding in crushing out nullification, and a fire occurred which threatened to destroy the rebel city, they engaged actively in efforts with the citizens to stay the progress of the destroying element, and for a time all were one party in the presence of a common enemy. So let it be with us Democrats and Republicans. Rebellion and disunion stare us in the face and threaten with destruction the country which we love. Let us forget past animosities and engage in a united struggle for its preservation. This cannot be done by a separate and antagonistic organization of parties. For one, I say plainly, I am not in favor of such organizations at the ensuing fall election. Let neither party hold party conventions; let us assemble together as Union men, as lovers of a common country; and form such a ticket as the people can support with a full assurance that their best interests and those of the whole country will be duly regarded and energetically promoted. Let no convention be called by Central Committees of either of the old parties, but rather by men of both parties, and let that Convention meet as a Union Convention, nominate good, conservative men for the ranks of both political parties, and let there be an election as in the days when Mr. Monroe was voted for in Ohio for the Presidency, an election without a contest. Let neither Octavius nor Anthony have a party—let there be but one party, and that for the country."

We would therefore recommend the State Central Committee to reconsider their action, and in conjunction with the Republican Central Committee make a call for a General Union Convention of men of all parties.

WM. HUNT, J. S. HARRISON, Dem. Cen. Com. for Clark Co. '60. JOHN C. MILLER, E. P. RANSOM, J. B. HAGANS, WM. ANDERSON.

Capt. WM. S. TAYLOR leaves Chambersburg, Gallia county, to-day (Wednesday) for Marietta with a full company. Capt. T. we understand has seen service in Mexico and is a gallant officer. His men are all young and hardy fellows, and as brave as ever drew steel in a just cause.

H. C. Cherrington and Thomas S. Campbell, of Centreville; T. W. Hampton, of Cheshire; W. H. G. Adney, of Vinton; Junius Gates, of Waterloo; H. N. Ford and E. S. Aleshire, Capt. C. C. Aleshire, A. Logue, and others of Gallipolis; James Montgomery, of Guyan, are raising Infantry companies with a good prospect of success. Two or three of these companies we understand are already full, and doubtless all will be made up. Besides the above Capt. John R. Blessing, of Green township, is raising a Cavalry company, which is nearly completed. Hurra for Old Gallia.

THE REBELS KILLED AT BULL'S RUN. The New Orleans Picayune of July 27 publishes a letter from Manassas, dated July 23, which contains the following important admission:

From a very accurate report just placed in my possession, it would appear that our loss in killed on the field was only between 500 and 600. This is a great loss, it is true, for they were the bravest of the army, and from the splendor with which they charged, were the best targets of the enemy. Our wounded number between two and three thousand. Very many of them are only slightly hurt in the hand, foot, arm, &c.,

Semi-Official Account of the Battle at Dag Spring, Nineteen Miles South of Springfield—Lyon Victorious—McCullough Retreats.

SPRINGFIELD, Aug. 3, 1861.

EDMUNDS MISSOURI DEMOCRAT: Another battle has been fought in the Southwest, preliminary to a general engagement which is momentarily expected. On Friday, the 2d inst., Gen. Lyon, hearing that Ben. McCullough and his Southern hordes were approaching to give him battle, ordered his men under arms and marched out to meet him.—On approaching a ravine known as Dag's Spring, the enemy was discovered in large force and marshaled in battle array. Our force was 8,000, that of Ben. McCullough 15,000. The engagement was opened by Lyon's artillery, which was promptly replied to by the enemy.

After some hard fighting, in which the artillery of Lyon proved its superiority, the enemy retreated with a loss of forty killed and forty four wounded. Our loss is eight killed and thirty wounded. We took eighty stand of arms, fifteen horses and wagons, and other trophies.

The advantages of cavalry were exhibited in this contest. During the engagement, a small squad of dragoons made a sudden charge upon a column of the enemy, numbering some 4,000. The suddenness of the onset created a stampede among the infantry, and our boys cut their way through them, and came back with the loss of five of their number. Upon examining the dead, several of their heads were found cloven entirely through.

The enemy retired some miles during the night, and Lyon took possession of the field. We expect a fight to-morrow, (Saturday,) as the enemy have been largely re-enforced. Will write you again. S.

We published yesterday the bulletin of Gen. Beauregard and Gen. Johnston to the Southern army of Manassas. Those high military officers disgrace the epaulets upon their shoulders by publishing, for the delusion of the men under their command, statements which they know to be untrue. In saying that the U. S. forces in the late battle were at least three times as great as the Confederate forces, they utter a willful falsehood unsurpassed if not unapproached in the annals of military bulletins.

Moreover, these two Confederate Generals publish to their followers and to the world that the U. S. forces had been driven from the soil of Virginia. They know that this is a shameful and monstrous falsehood. They know that the U. S. forces occupy Alexandria, that Gen. Banks' army holds Harper's Ferry, and is prepared to hold it against all comers, that Gen. Butler's army has possession of Fort Monroe and other locations in that vicinity, and that the army of Gen. Rosecrans has its own way in Western Virginia. A falsehood is a falsehood whether told by a man in a plain coat or in a military one.

Gen. Beauregard disgraced himself as an officer and a gentleman in the estimation of all honest and intelligent men when he published to the people of Virginia that the United States army invading that State bore the motto of "Beauty and Bravery" upon its banners.—Low Jour.

The Burning of Hampton by Col. Magruder and his men—Wanton Destruction of Property—Full Particulars.

FOUR MONROE, Aug. 8.—Hampton has been burned. Scouts and fugitives brought word of the approach of a large Confederate force from Yorktown.—These rumors were confirmed by five P. M. by a deserter from the rebels, a native of Maine, but a resident of Yorktown. He has been stationed at Yorktown since June 1. Friday last Magruder left Yorktown with a force of 7,000 men, including 2,500 Cavalry and 8 pieces of Artillery.

Monday night they camped at Great Bethel, which was completely deserted; Tuesday night they advanced toward Hampton, and at noon yesterday took up position on Baltic river, some three miles from the town. He thinks the object of the expedition is to draw out forces; attack Camp Hamilton or Newport News, if practicable, and at least to destroy Hampton so as to prevent their using it for winter quarters.

Gen. Butler at once repaired to this end of Hampton bridge, where he remained till 11 o'clock.

Col. Weber erected a barricade near the Hampton end of the bridge, and placed a strong guard at various points this side of the creek. A few minutes past midnight General Magruder, with about 500 rebels, entered the town and immediately fired it. The greater part of the 500 houses were built with wood, and no rain having fallen lately, a strong south wind soon produced a terrible conflagration. There were, perhaps, twenty white people and double that number of negroes remaining in the town, from inability to move, some of whose houses were fired without waking the inmates. Several of the whites and also the negroes were hurried away to be pressed into the rebel service. A company of rebels attempted to force the passage of the bridge but were repulsed with a loss of three killed and six wounded. The fire raged all night. The rebels withdrew toward morning, and at noon today when I visited at the place, but seven or eight buildings were left standing. Gen. Magruder has encamped near New Market bridge. He will hardly venture to attack Newport News.

Mayhew, the deserter, says there have been about seven thousand rebel troops stationed at Yorktown, and some ten days ago a battalion came down to the outskirts of Hampton and carried away 180 negroes. Provisions were abundant at Yorktown, and most of the

rebels are receiving new uniforms for the winter campaign. The destruction of the town was a wanton act of cruelty both for the residents and Unionists, and moreover entirely useless, as Gen. Butler intends to winter his army many miles beyond Hampton. An attempt will be made to foil these acts on the General, but after ten o'clock Wednesday night, there was not a Federal soldier in Hampton.

A flag of truce just in from Norfolk with Miss Mayo, a niece of Gen. Scott, who is on her way from Richmond to New York. She states that the rebels attribute the act to Gen. Butler.

We agree with the Providence Journal that the order of Gen. McClellan, virtually commanding the officers and soldiers in his department to "mind their own business," was not promulgated a moment too soon. We have heard painful testimony respecting the institution of men in high command to the soldiers entrusted to their care.—That the men should be tipping and carousing in the low shops about Washington, while their officers were spending their time in a similar manner in the hotels, is not surprising. Some of the officers have evidently yet to learn that their places are not given them as sinecures or for their mere amusement, but for hard work, for careful attention to their men, to their health, their comfort, their spirits, their proficiency in drill and that discipline which makes them act together effectively in battle.

Gen. McClellan shows that he sees and intends to remedy one of the chief evils in our volunteer army. We have no doubt that he will take measures to guard us against the peril of losing a great battle and the lives of thousands through the drunkenness of high officers. Whisky has been almost as much our foe as secession.

The General is also thoroughly organizing the brigades, putting each brigade into camp by itself, and accustoming it to the proper drill. He is attending to duties, as every good General does. His soldiers who were under him in Western Virginia testify to his unceasing personal care of them.

A DAY OF FASTING.—The following is the resolution passed by both houses of Congress requesting the President to appoint a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer:

It being a duty peculiarly incumbent, in a time of public calamity and rebellion, humbly and devoutly to acknowledge our dependence on Almighty God, and to implore His aid and protection, therefore

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a joint committee of both Houses wait upon the President of the United States, and request that he recommend a day of public humiliation, prayer, and fasting, to be observed by the people of the United States with religious solemnity, and the offering of fervent supplications to Almighty God for the safety and welfare of these States. His blessing on their arms and a speedy restoration of peace

A dispatch was received Tuesday evening by the Gallipolis operator that a battle had been fought near Springfield, Mo., between Lyon's forces, 8,000 strong, and the rebels, numbering 21,000. Gen. Lyons was killed, but the rebels were put to flight.

WHY THE MYSTERY?—Is there not something significant in the following from the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury?

The government seems zealously to conceal everything they can from the public here. Up to this day (the 4th) since the fight, no report is made of the wounded or dead; nor will they allow those who have sons and brothers at Manassas to go to ascertain their fate, and administer to their necessities if wounded. All we learn is from the newspapers, which obtain their information chiefly from the wounded who are brought here. The death of Col. Fisher, of North Carolina, was not known until his body arrived on its way to North Carolina.

The same writer gives the following sad account of the neglect of the wounded soldiers at Manassas:

Surgeons and others who were at and who have been to the battle-field give the most distressing accounts of the sufferings of the wounded, and of the want of means to alleviate the misery of these brave men. The incapacity, neglect, or want of organization of the Surgeon-Generals' and Commissariat Departments is vehemently condemned. A surgeon, who went to the battle-field to render his services, and who returned with a number of sick and wounded, informed me that little preparation had been made to take care of the wounded; that they suffered intensely for the want of food, water, and proper medicaments. For two days this gentleman could not get anything to eat, though he was there performing the most fatiguing duty. Nor could he get the proper and necessary things for his patients. There were not a sufficient number of medical men and surgeons to do the duty required; and among those there, many were inexperienced and inefficient. With the greatest abundance of materials and provisions captured from the enemy, besides what had been supplied by the Departments, both the wounded and their doctors were starving. Nurses were much needed, too. There is something radically wrong in all, or nearly all, branches of the War Department. When the doctor to whom I have alluded went to the Surgeon-General's office in Richmond, to represent that state of things, and to make some requisitions, he met two or three prominent dandies, who hardly treated him with respect. When he asked for the Surgeon-General, he was told by these exquisites that they were "all Surgeon-Generals here." They seemed to treat the matter very coolly, and quietly promised to take the wants of the doctor into consideration.