

from destruction.  
 A short retrospective glance over Sigel's career, and a few words in regard to his personal appearance, written from memory, will certainly be acceptable to our readers.  
 Francis Sigel is at present about 38 years of age. He received a careful military education in his native country, Baden, and while still a youth, entered the service as a Lieutenant. He early distinguished himself by his earnest and scientific endeavors and his liberal and popular views. While in garrison at Manheim he wrote a series of articles for the radical Manheim Evening Journal in which he showed the great defects in the German Monarchical army, and advocated the establishment of a great popular army. These excellent articles made a sensation, but the dismissal of Sigel was the consequence. This was several years before the revolution of 1848. Thus Sigel, just arrived at the verge of manhood, had already become the martyr of his principles.

He profited by his involuntary retirement by devoting himself to thorough military studies, till the year 1848 opened a new career to his military genius and his longing for active service. With Willich and others he was the military leader of the Hecker-berg insurrection, and Sigel bore the Republican banner still aloft in the ravines of the Black Forest, after it had already suffered the defeat of Kandorn by the overwhelming numbers of the monarchical forces. It was particularly in the battle of Guentershausen, near Fribourg, where the young officer gave such proofs of talent and courage, that even the enemy was forced to admire them. A larger sphere of action was opened to him by the revolution of May 1849, which found him a refugee in Switzerland. First commander-in-chief of the army of the Neckar, then Secretary of War, and afterward assuming a command under the then commander-in-chief, General Microslawski, Sigel, in all these positions displayed his ceaseless energy, his great organizing talents and his brilliant valor. He took an important part in almost all of the battles and skirmishes of the time, and established his chief reputation at the battle of Waghausel. It was the due to his heroic exertions, excellent dispositions, that the well disciplined and much larger army of Prussians was in fact defeated by the military men of Baden—a victory the fruits of which were lost by the treason of the Colonel of Dragoons, Bechert, after the day had already been won. The popular army was compelled to retreat, the celebrated flanking march through the valley of the Neckar, through Linheim, &c., even recognized by Prussian military authorities, as a strategic masterpiece, is due to Sigel. After Microslawski had resigned his command, it devolved upon Sigel, who stood to the cause to the last and finally found a refuge with his troops in Switzerland.

Thus Sigel at the age of twenty-six was an exile again. He quietly resided in Switzerland, occupied with his military studies, and gaining a livelihood as a teacher. He succeeded in evading the peremptory orders of the Federal Council, to leave the country by withdrawing for a while to the Canton of Tessin. But at last he had to leave Switzerland, and by way of London, where once before he had made a short visit, he came to New York. After some time he accepted an engagement as teacher in the celebrated academy of Dr. Dulton, whose daughter he afterwards married. At the same time he continued his military pursuits, becoming the military instructor of the 5th New York Regiment, and of German Turners now at Fortress Monroe. His favorite ideas were the improvement of the military system of America, and the education of the Turners to skillful sharpshooters and trail-leaders. In 1856 he even published a military journal, the Review, which, however, was soon discontinued. Some years ago he accepted a call from St. Louis to the German Academy in that city, and was engaged as a Professor in this institution, when the present war gave him an opportunity to draw his sword for freedom and right. His thirst for

The proclamation of Brigadier General Sweeney, dated at Springfield, and just received, tells us that until the arrival of Gen. Lyon, this gentleman will command the expedition. Of course Sigel borne up by the admiration and love of the Federal troops, will in fact continue to lead the expedition; but the German-American press must and will demand that from now he be also nominally the chief according to his deserts.—The appointment of Sigel to a Brigadier-Generalship, is the best thing which the German-American citizens have a right to ask for him.

**An Ohio Man's Experience in the Rebel Army.**

The Washington Star gives an interesting account of a man named Augustine Johnson, now in that city, whither he has escaped from the Secession army. He is a native of Steubenville, Ohio, where he had, or had a few months ago a mother and four children living. Early last spring he went to New Orleans on a flatboat, and was impressed with several companions in that city on the 25th of April. To distinguish Northern from Southern "volunteers," their heads were shaved. Johnson was assigned a place in Wheat's First New Orleans Battalion, which, after much suffering for want of proper food and clothing, found itself at Manassas. On account of his Northern birth, Johnson was permitted to endure greater hardships than the Southern soldiers. At the battle of Bull Run Wheat's battalion was stationed at the extreme rebel left—our right. Near it was a South Carolina regiment under cover of some pines, separated by an open space from the National infantry also under cover. As Major Wheat advanced his men into this open space they were fired upon by the South Carolinians, which caused the battalion to waver, and made them easier victims to a very destructive fire that was immediately after poured in upon them by the National troops.

Near Mr. Johnson were two other Northern men. One of them, David Vance of Philadelphia, was instantly killed. The other, a comrade and warm friend of Johnson's, an Illinoisian, named Jas. H. Hutchinson, was shot under the eye. He was in such agony that Johnson carried him from the field a long way to the hospital, occasionally resting with the wounded man's head on his lap. After taking his friend to the hospital, he thought the time had come to try an escape, as in the confusion there were no pickets out. He took his gun and started westward, up a ravine. After getting a considerable distance from the battle field, he threw away his gun and cartridge-box.

The uniform of the battalion was cotton pants of the mixed color known as pepper and salt and red shirt. Under this red shirt Johnson had a check cotton shirt. He now changed these, by putting the checked shirt outside and the red one under, expecting instant death if he was arrested as a deserter. He heard the firing all day on Sunday, and traveled away from it in a Northwest direction.

At night he took two shocks of wheat and made a bed, on which he slept soundly, and was awakened by the rain on Monday morning. He shortly afterward reached a Quaker settlement in Loudon county, where he found a heaven of rest, being kindly taken care of for some weeks. Being anxious to reach his home, he left Loudon on Friday last and came by way of Harper's Ferry to Washington, where he is waiting for a pass to enable him to go over the roads without interruption. He having no funds to defray his expenses by railroad. Mr. Johnson says he did not receive one cent of pay whilst in the Confederate service. He says that Loudon county is devastated, as if it had been overrun by locusts.

**The Object of the War**

The Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, visited New York last week, and during his visit made a brief speech to

the Convention, held at Columbus, Aug. 7th, 1861. They met at Ellsworth's Hall, August 20, 1861.

The Convention was organized by the appointment of S. H. Pitkin Chairman, and L. H. Bunnell, Secretary.

After a few patriotic remarks from the Chair, a Committee on Resolutions was appointed, consisting of Hon. V. R. Humphrey, S. H. Pitkin, and Wm. Hunt, who reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

*Resolved,* That we regret the action of the State Convention at Columbus, on the 7th inst., as well in regard to its nominations as resolutions; believing that after a cordial invitation for a Union had been extended by the Republican organization, the grave and momentous National crisis demanded at least an effort to form such union upon an honorable basis, before hurrying into a precipitate nomination of candidates for State offices, without even noticing the invitation.

*Resolved,* That we see nothing in the candidates, which had they been brought forward under different circumstances, would prevent us from yielding them our hearty support.

*Resolved,* That though the Resolutions may contain much that is painfully true, yet in our judgment, at this time, they smack too much of partizan rancor—they do not evince the right spirit.

*Resolved,* That the Resolution denouncing the President for suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus is in direct conflict with our convictions on the subject—in that particular, he did right; because the emergency demanded the exercise of that power—that he possessed the authority, we entertain no doubt, for the following reasons, to wit:—

1st. The Constitution does not declare which branch of the Federal Government, Legislative or Executive shall be clothed with it.

2d. Because the framers of the Constitution no doubt intended the power thus conferred, to be a useful, subsisting power; available at the moment, to meet an invasion or rebellion however sudden—without waiting the slow and tardy assembling of Congress.

*Resolved,* That the resolution recommending the call of a National Convention to settle our difficulties, is as idle as it is ridiculous. Who is to attend the convention, loyal men or traitors? If the former only, there is no need of it, for they have already done what they could to accomplish that end. Who on the part of the rebels have asked such convention? Who would attend? One of the parties to controversy, as every child knows, cannot settle it. It will be time to talk of such convention when with arms grounded and suitable contrition, the rebels ask it. We believe with the lamented Douglas, whom their perfidy and treachery sent to an early grave, that they desire no union with us, and that if left to make their own terms, they would utterly refuse any alliance whatever.

*Resolved,* That we adopt without modification the first and second resolutions passed by the Democratic County Convention, at Akron, August 3, 1861; and further declare our unalterable adhesion to the resolution, as it is, of the venerable Crittenden which lately passed the House of Representatives with but two dissenting votes.

*Resolved,* That patriotism underlying the partizan, prompts us to declare that there can be but ONE UNION PARTY; that these that are not for it are against it; that the field is open to no neutrals; that loyalty is an active principle demanding eternal vigilance; the present unholy rebellion should be put down; the Union without spot or blemish preserved; and how much soever we desire peace we can not submit to overtures to that end, from traitors or from rebels in arms against the government.

*Resolved,* That we cordially recommend a fair and HONORABLE UNION OF ALL PARTIES, in favor of the CONSTITUTION, AS IT IS, OF THE GOVERNMENT AS IT IS, with a view to a selection for State and County offices, of the most judicious persons; being fully convinced that the time has come, when the

this one room, giving space 6 feet in length to each man.

The prisoners are feverally boiled) and whelowness of rice every afternoon there is a cr and female—"to see t exhibition the prisoners as "stirring up the these visitors would no oners with kindness if Amongst others who was ex-Senator Wigfa Government chose t might all be exchange "they want to fight us fight them as Christia ches, we will fight them

The officers of the p acknowledge their loss and wounded to have ours. They claim to prisoners at Richmon wounded. We have among these prisoners:—

Capt. Todd said to President Lincoln, is if oners, and they allege and unaccommodating the warmest terms of t Winder and other Con

Of the romantic in prisoners effected the Star, we are not at libe let it suffice to say that f rear of the prison about evening of Tuesday, t by good luck and good able to avoid the sentrie ilous journey from Ric through the heart of

as it does in accidents and danger, we propose count, as it will compr left Richmond immediat ing they provided them bread and ten cents'

They traveled in a Nor and about two miles fr passed the intrenchmen that place. About three they came to a stream s the flooring of which he

They crossed this brid and traveled all that ni heavily—and when mo were astonished and t that they had doubled d were going toward th

crossed several hours be the woods and concealed day, resuming their jour ing the ensuing week fi and onward they toiled dom through the woods

star to guide them, and the wet ground in some time; drenched to the s rain. Many times they ground they had gone o while lying perdu they o Secession cavalry dashi

Only once they saw a these, and that was at Bo the dogs ran out, and made his appearance a goes there?" They made in the woods. Arrived Rappahannock on Tues week from starting, the plussed. Here, howeve them. Hearing whistlin lookout, and soon saw th ceeded from six or eight kies. Hailing these sons t they were going down th

old one of "massa's plantat told him he was going in-law who lived on th river, but didn't believe without going to Frederi massa," said one of the hen to Uncle Jim's a across in his skill sure. fo went down and found " did not them come

did not them come