

ding them and our nation to new
illities and burdening them with
ce. I certainly am differently con-
com other men. It may be that I
marvellous to a fault—to an ex-
injuries my understanding. Dr.
s reported to have closed a fac-
on, in which he had taken a pro-
of the future, with the follow-
ence impromptu. Having closed
of his Bible over his manuscript,
d down upon his audience, saying,
ers, we live in the dawn of a day of

Wonder will unfold upon won-
wonder rise upon wonder, until
shall become common things, and
cease to wonder at that which is
I, and wonder only when wonders
rise."

difficulty with me is, I cannot cease
er at that which is wonderful. From
in the past I anticipate wonders to
in a ship built and guided by Je-
float on a sea of wonders. Bound
and from billow to billow, on a sea,
not and controlled by God, expecting
aiders at every bound; I cannot be-
lieve, though mountains be dashed
sea or the sea be dashed upon
me. Even in our country's danger
suppress my hopes, but in tranqui-

ly understanding will not assent to
God, I believe, is reviewing his
enforcing his discipline and revising
of his power in giving a nation of
to the world. Five hundred
land warrants put into the hands
soldiers as they come from this war
little to sixty or an hundred million
land, will induce emigration as no
hitherto done.

States, Free States, States purchas-
with the wounds and blood of
and therefore doubly dear to the
of Freedom in Earth and Heaven,
ne into being with a rapidity hith-
er-known. God will show that that Con-
stitution which makes a man in chains the
corner is a Confederacy of
with Hell. He may, he will chastise
for any complicity with that abom-
ination. He will absolutely destroy us from
nation unless we put it away. We
do not put away all that coveting of
and ease and power of which it is
the growth. This, Sir, I think God is
begging the nation to do, but must pass
testimony on which the opinion is
to bring my remarks to a close.

showed your minds along the path
has traveled to look upon this
tion, upon the cities and villages from
they come, upon the churches they
it, and upon the responsibilities that
rest upon them. Turning round here from
that I would have saved, whose
here breaks off and falls into obli-
vion. Yours is forced upon the stage of
page of history, I welcome you to
the nation. Who brought you here and
He bring you? God undoubtedly
pointed you to lay the foundation of

of blood an hundred thousand of our youth,
while the heavenly trumpet will not call ten
to the pure standard of the Cross. But let
us not be disheartened—God is in the war.
As judges and kings of the earth, as the
founders of a new nation in a new world, as
heads of generations that no man can num-
ber, let us take council of Him whom God
hath made King in Zion, and he will by no
means destroy the work of our hands. Let
us trust in him and all nations and genera-
tions shall call us blessed, for blessed are all
they that put their trust in Him.

HAVELOCK'S CROTCHET.

Cold-water Troops.

Lieut. Col. Wakefield was for thirty
years a companion in arms of Gen. Have-
lock in his Indian campaigns. General
Havelock was a strong temperance man,
and made strenuous exertions to induce the
troops under him to abstain from all intox-
icating drinks. Among other incidents, the
speaker related the following striking illus-
tration of the rapid demoralization which
strong drink brings into the army, and
which would be well for our people to
behold.

Lieut. Col. Wakefield said: "I was
present at the battle of Bull Run, and
saw the first and final demoralization
happened to this army. The men were
not only selected for the front, but
they were also selected for the rear."
The speaker said: "I was present at
the battle of Bull Run, and saw the
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pened to this army. The men were
not only selected for the front, but
they were also selected for the rear."

Time rolled on. Our forces had to un-
dergo all sorts of vicissitudes; a climate of
extreme heat in summer, and extreme cold
in winter. They had to sleep on the ground
and march through the snow; to go through
snow at one time, and under a blazing sun
at another, that would take the skin off
your face before you could think. They
did it all on cold water. Now comes the
painful part of my story: The wise men of
those days began to say, 'Oh, but the poor
soldier is without his grog; we must send
him some grog.' The Governor General
very soon writes to the commissariat, and
says, 'Make arrangements to send up 1,400
camel loads of rum into Afghanistan.' The
camels started. They got their passage
through Ranjeet Singh's (the king of the
Sikhs) country, and through these passes up

TO THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF,
SOUTH.

They voler, Fremont, hath broke the fatal spell
Now all the wizards gazy, with busy hand,
Wave, to renew it, each his ancient wand,
Potent erewhile to thrall in bondage fall
The faith that in the Nation's soul doth dwell—
Potent no more forever—we are free!
Questioned by one heroic touch from thee,
The Nation's heart rings out—as if a bell
In heaven, by some archangel smitten now,
Did, as a signal, through the azure say,
"A damning stain from Earth is washed
away,
And she henceforth shall wear a whiter brow
Joyous among the stars." And, Hero, thou
Art like a star precluding light of day.

O eye, thou canst discern the light and flame!
O eagle spirit, fit for high career!
True thou continuest to thine early fame,
And art, as erst, the People's Pioneer,
Across the desert teaching it to steer;
Mid all the terrors of our time, the same
As when through mountain cloud-rack, void
of fear,
Thou held'st toward lands of gold high-hearted
aim,
O'er darker desert now and craggier peak,
Stormed on, alas! with a more blinding snow,
And buffeted by winds more bitter bleak,
Thine eye, thy footstep must before us go
To lands with joy of justice all aglow—
To lands of which all hopes and prophets
speak.

DR. C. W. LE BOUTILLIER'S AC-
COUNT OF THE BATTLE OF
BULL RUN.

Immediately after our arrival at Bull
Run, (near Sudley's Church,) or a short
time before the fight commenced between
Heintzleman's command and the enemy, a
consultation was had between Surgeon
Stewart and myself. He informed me that
it was desired that I should go with the
regiment and that he would soon follow
with the ambulances. I followed, accom-
panied by Oscar Sears and twenty of our
musicians who had been detailed by Col.
Gorman to assist in taking care of the
wounded.

A few minutes before we became engaged
in the action, I requested Chaplain Neill,
(who was gallantly marching up with the
regiment) to go back and "hurry" up the
ambulances, and also to have some
litters sent up to us. He went, and soon
returned with two litters, bringing one
himself upon his own back, and informed
me that he had delivered my message.

We soon became engaged with the
enemy, and at the first fire had about
twenty killed and about thirty wounded.

The second fire produced about the
same effect; and was nearly as fatal to us.
All the men detailed to assist us, left
after the first fire; leaving Mr. Neill, Oscar
Sears and myself alone to attend the
wounded. For half an hour or more, we
had our hands full.

We examined almost all the wounded
(with the exception of those who walked
away from the field) and carried them to a
place of comparative safety, and dressed
their wounds when necessary. It must be
remembered that we also had to attend to
very many of the wounded Zouaves who
had been left on the field, deserted by their
commanders. Four or five of our wound-
ed were killed by the bursting of a shell in

wounded were neglected, the responsibility
would fall upon them. Shortly afterwards
we were taken before Gen. Beauregard,
who heard our reasons for refusing the
parole. He then informed us that he
would put us on a verbal parole that we
would not escape. We then returned to
our respective duties. Out of 28 Surgeons,
only five signed the parole. However it is
proper for us to say that the Secretary of
War (Walker) did not insist upon the
original parole given to these surgeons and
gave the regular parole.

We stayed at Manassas two days, when
we were informed that they desired us to
go to Richmond to prepare hospitals for
our wounded. On our arrival at Richmond
we were set to work to cleanse two large
five-story brick tobacco factories for that
purpose.

In a few days our wounded began to ar-
rive, and we continued to receive them until
both buildings were completely filled.

The poor fellows were brought to us in a
most shocking condition. They had been
thrown into cattle cars, without straw or
hay for bedding—those with broken and
amputated limbs must have suffered most
terribly. The fractured limbs had not been
placed in splints in the majority of cases,
and the bones generally had worked their
way through the wound and protruded
through. The cases of amputation was still
worse. The sutures had cut through the
flesh leaving the muscles and bones bare,
and the majority of wounds were alive with
maggots—almost every case of amputation
resulted fatally.

The wounded at Richmond were not fur-
nished with any blankets or clothing, and
very little medicine—a few cots were fur-
nished for the worst cases. There was at
one time one hundred and twenty cases of
fever in the hospital under my charge, and
three fourths of them had to lie on the bare
floor.

The wounded were furnished with bread
and fresh meat, and occasionally rice and a
few vegetables. Only for the timely aid of
kind friends whom we met in the city, the
poor fellows would have suffered far worse.
The guards had positive orders that in case
any one "poked his head out of the window,
to shoot him." Nothing was permitted to
be carried into the hospital without a speci-
fic order from Gen. Winder—the Comman-
der at Richmond.

The other prisoners were still worse
treated. They were incarcerated in the
same class of buildings, (Tobacco Facto-
ries) say two hundred and fifty on each floor.
There was only one water closet connected
with a building containing at least six hun-
dred prisoners, and only two were permitted
to go to it at a time. There were among
the prisoners whole families of Western
Virginians, some of whom must have been
70 years of age.

The officers, about 80 in number, were on
a floor about 60 feet in length by 20, and
were not furnished with anything but the
common food given to the other prisoners—
a great many of them had nothing but the
bare boards for a bed during my stay there.
They were not permitted to look out of
the windows and a few were shot at, and
wounded for disobeying the order—and a
number of our wounded were shot at for nu-

and march through the snow; to go through snow at one time, and under a blazing sun at another, that would take the skin off your face before you could thipk. *They did it all on cold water.* Now comes the painful part of my story: 'The wise men of those days began to say, 'Oh, but the poor soldier is without his grog; we must send him some grog.' The Governor General very soon writes to the commissariat, and says, 'Make arrangements to send up 1,400 camel loads of rum into Afghanistan.' The camels started. They got their passage through Ranjeet Singh's (the king of the Sikhs) country, and through these passes up to Cabul. The commissariat officer was a testotoler. I am sorry to say it nearly broke his heart, for he had to serve out these rations. What was the consequence? From that day there were frequent court martials; from that day men were guilty of striking their officers in the execution of their duty! coming under the frightful last—coming under sentence of transportation for life—just for one act of passion simply arising from drink, which they never would have done if they had been sober. I never knew a thing that so convinced the officers of the army I belonged to, of the truth of Havelock's 'crotchet,' as they call it. They said, 'It is a wondrous crotchet.' After they had seen the army sober for upwards of eight months, with the greatest freedom from crime; the officers not constantly in their regimentals, sitting on court martials, trying their men; then comes the liquor and the old story. I say they had overwhelming proof, and I will defy any man to overcome it. It is stronger than any axiom of Euclid."

ARMY AND NAVY.

Recruiting for the regular army continues very quiet, not only in New York, but also at the out stations, with the exception of Buffalo, which is doing nearly as much business as Boston, Philadelphia and New York put together. The old offices here booked only 10 men last week; Buffalo sent in twelve; Rochester, Boston and Philadelphia none. The four new offices at Albany, Reading, Pa., Wilmington, Del., and Bridgeport, Conn., which were opened about the middle of September, have not yet succeeded in enlisting a single man.

The Twelfth Infantry is progressing very slowly. Like the other new infantry regiments, it will, when complete, consist of three battalions of 800 men each; but as there are only five hundred enlisted up to this time, it is rather uncertain whether it will be complete.

The naval recruiting offices continue to do a very good business. One hundred and fifty men were shipped here last week. While the Government continues to purchase and fit out vessels as gun boats and supply ships, the demand for blue jackets will remain every active. If recruiting for the navy were no better than recruiting for army, the authorities would have been at a dead lock long since, unless drafting or impressment had been resorted to. During the last three months there cannot have been fewer than 2,000 men shipped for the navy in New York alone, while for the regular army not more than 300 have been enlisted.—*N. Y. Herald, 14th.*

alter the first fire; leaving Mr. Neil, Oscar Sears and myself alone to attend the wounded. For half an hour or more, we had our hands full.

We examined almost all the wounded (with the exception of those who walked away from the field) and carried them to a place of comparative safety, and dressed their wounds when necessary. It must be remembered that we also had to attend to very many of the wounded Zouaves who had been left on the field, deserted by their commanders. Four or five of our wounded were killed by the bursting of a shell in their midst after we had left them.

After attending to those who were wounded at the first two fires from the enemy, we had little to do except occasionally to visit the sufferers and furnish them with water and stimulants, a supply of which Oscar Sears (the acting Steward) had brought for that purpose.

During the fight, the brave little Sears never deserted me. He was always on hand, and discharged his duties gallantly and like a true soldier. Soon after the second fire of the enemy, they were repulsed and fell back from their position in front of our regiment. From that time until the retreat was ordered the regiment was divided into small squads, skirmishing about in the woods.

The first fighting was about 11-12 A. M. The retreat began about 4-12 P. M.

After the regiment was ordered to retreat, Oscar and I stayed with our wounded upon the battleground, for half an hour, still hoping the ambulances would arrive. I have been informed by Dr. Stewart since my return to Minnesota, that the Medical Director ordered him to take them upon the battle field. The enemy then came up and drove us away. Had the ambulances arrived even as late as four o'clock, our wounded, or the greater portion of them, might have been removed to Oontroville, and thence to Washington.

On leaving the field, Oscar and myself, were separated. I walked towards a house which I thought looked like a hospital, and on reaching it found I was not mistaken. I there met Drs. Powell and Ferguson of the 2d New York and entered into conversation with them. I scarcely had been talking with them five minutes when a squadron of cavalry numbering about 50 men, charged upon us, surrounded the yard and house, and although we exhibited our green sashes and informed them that we were surgeons and that the building was a hospital, they fired upon us—emptied every gun they had in their hands,—screaming all the while, "shoot the d—d sons of b—s."

They killed three of the wounded—two Northerners and a Georgian who were lying on the ground in front of the house under a locust tree. They also shot the brave Ferguson in the left leg, fracturing both bones. They immediately began to load again, and we believing that it was their intention to murder us, rushed into the house and determined to defend ourselves. There were, about ten or twelve privates who had assisted the wounded to this place, who had retained their arms. They fired upon the enemy from the doors and windows, killing their captain and four privates and put the whole to flight.

This captain it seems was a lawyer residing a few miles from Petersburg

to go to it at a time. There were among the prisoners whole families of Western Virginians, some of whom must have been 70 years of age.

The officers, about 80 in number, were on a floor about 60 feet in length by 20, and were not furnished with anything but the common food given to the other prisoners—a great many of them had nothing but the bare boards for a bed during my stay there. They were not permitted to look out of the windows and a few were shot at, and wounded for disobeying the order—and a number of our wounded were shot at for unintentionally disobeying the same order. Sergeant Harris of the Minnesota Regiment, came near being killed under those circumstances. The officers, especially those of the 69th (Irish Regiment) and particularly Col. Corcoran, had to submit to all kinds of indignities. They seemed to think that a foreigner and Democrat ought to be severely punished when found in arms against them.

After we had been at Richmond some two weeks, we, the Surgeons in attendance upon the wounded, held a consultation, and agreed to take the parole which eleven other Federal Surgeons had taken, but with the understanding that we would be permitted to stay as long as our services were required by the wounded. We did so, and after that enjoyed considerable privileges.

About the 15th of September, a Medical Commission of Surgeons was appointed by the Confederate Government and reported that our services were no longer required, and we were informed that we would have to leave, and in accordance with those instructions, left. Before leaving we furnished the wounded with some clothing and a little money which we succeeded in raising from some true Union friends in Richmond.

I deem it also my duty to say that as far as I could judge, Col. Gorman, and all the Field officers, and in fact the whole of the Regiment behaved (with a few exceptions) bravely and reflected great credit upon the true "Northern Star."

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS.

Inquiry is often made in regard to the provisions of the pension act of July 22d, 1861. The following is believed to be a reliable construction of that act: It has especially provided pensions for disabled soldiers who enlisted for six months or more. Those who enlisted and served for three months or less than six months, are embraced in the act of April 24, 1816. Those entitled to a pension must be wounded or otherwise injured while "in the line of duty." If total disability is certified by the surgeon, it gives to non commissioned officers and privates \$3 per month. The degree of disability fixes a uniform rate of pension under all the acts of Congress: that is, for total disability, \$8; three quarters is \$6; two thirds is \$5.33; one half is \$4, and so on down to one eighth. For Second Lieutenant, total disability is \$15; First Lieutenant, \$17; Captain, \$20; Major, \$25; Lieutenant Colonel or Colonel, \$30, which is the highest invalid pension allowed by existing laws.

The proof required to substantiate a claim, is a certificate from one of the commissioned officers under whom the soldier served, stating when and under what circumstances the injury was received, and the certificate from the surgeon describing the injury, and how it effects the soldier, and stating the degree of disability for obtaining subsistence by manual labor.

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USE OF CAVALRY IN THIS WAR.—It will

pressment had been resorted to. During the last three months there cannot have been fewer than 2,000 men shipped for the navy in New York alone, while for the regular army not more than 300 have been enlisted.—*N. Y. Herald, 14th.*

USE OF CAVALRY IN THIS WAR.—It will be remembered that the government, earlier in this struggle, declined all offers of cavalry by the advice of General Scott. The difficulty in getting the new cavalry regiments into training has led some of the observers at Washington to think that the veteran was right. He had laid his plans for a short war, and would no doubt have made it a short one, had his advice been suffered to govern. He saw that volunteer cavalry could not be brought into the field in servicable condition within the time in which he hoped to finish the matter, and so he adjusted his plans accordingly.

GRAPE CURE.—"Water cure" having, to some extent, lost its popularity with the multitudes, the "grape cure" is the next universal remedy we are promised. The "practice" is simply to eat grapes; the "course" lasts from three to six weeks; and the quantity eaten per day from one to four pounds. The remedy is exceedingly pleasant, and we should think would prove popular, if not effective. Several infirmaries have already been established in Europe, in which the "grape cure" is the practice.

There were, about ten or twelve privates who had assisted the wounded to this place, who had retained their arms. They fired upon the enemy from the doors and windows, killing their captain and four privates and put the whole to flight.

This captain it seems was a lawyer residing a few miles from Petersburg, Virginia.

As soon as they had left, Dr. Ferguson was placed, with two others, into an ambulance, and we started for Sudley's church or Bull Run, but were soon surrounded by 200 or 300 of the F. F. V., or black horse cavalry, who riddled our ambulances with bullets. They then ordered us to follow them, and we were taken to Manassas Junction. We earnestly begged them to permit us to stay with the wounded, who we knew were on the field of battle, but they informed us that we must first see the General Commanding.

We arrived at Manassas Junction at nine or ten o'clock, P. M., and were immediately sent into the hospitals, that were then being prepared for the reception of the wounded.

We worked all night. Next morning we were waited upon by an aid of General Beauregard who presented us with a written parole which we refused to sign on the following grounds: 1st. That Surgeons who voluntarily remained on the battle field were never made or retained as prisoners of war.

2d. That the parole was not even such a one as is generally given to prisoners of war, as there was no provision in it for a release from the parole or an exchange.

After further consultation we concluded not to sign any parole, and informed them of our decision, and told them that if the

claim, as a certificate from one of the commissioned officers under whom the soldier served, stating when and under what circumstances the injury was received, and the certificate from the surgeon describing the injury, and how it affects the soldier, and stating the degree of disability for obtaining subsistence by manual labor.

If a soldier is killed in battle, and dies at any time in, or after leaving the service, from wounds or other injuries received while "in the line of duty, his widow, if he be a private, receives a pension of \$3.50 per month, under the first section of the act of July 4th, 1856, commencing from the date of the death of her husband, and continuing for five years. It is then renewed for five years more. Under the first section of the act of February 3d, 1853, and by the act of June 3d, 1858, the pension is renewed during widowhood.

If the widow should, after receiving the pension, die or marry again, the pension reverts to the children, if any, until sixteen years of age; but if the husband, by the second marriage, dies, the widow recovers her pension again, from the date of the death of her last husband.

The pension to widows of non-commissioned officers, such as Corporals and Sergeants, ranges from four to eight dollars per month; Second Lieutenants, \$15; First Lieutenants, \$17; Captains, 20; Majors, \$25; Lieutenant Colonels and Colonels, \$30, which is the limits of pensions for all grades above Colonel.

Proof to substantiate a claim by a widow, is a copy of the record of the marriage, when there is any. If not, the affidavit of the person who performed the ceremony, and of others present—with proof of her identity and her widowhood.—*Springfield Journal.*

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