

The Gettysburg

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By J. J. STAHL.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

1843d Year.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1861.

No. 33.

The Muse.

THE BRAVE AT HOME.

The maid who binds her warrior's sash / With smile that well her pain disguises...

The Duke of Wellington when Mobbed.

I remember a wooden-legged soldier / Whom I once saw defend the Duke of Wellington...

How Rifled Cannon are Made.

We are quite sure that it will not interest / you with the plan of the government...

The Emperor of Russia on the War.

The Russian Minister, Mr. De Stoeck, had / an audience of the President on Saturday...

Training Artillery Horses.

The Fortess Monroe correspondent of / the New York Commercial Advertiser,

Miscellaneous.

Curious Course of a Bullet.

One of the Fire Zouaves was shot in / the left of Ball Run in a manner very surprising...

How a Man Fell when he is Struck.

We take the following from a letter / written by one of the Iowa volunteers...

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Military Preparations in Ohio.

There is a growing uneasiness in Ohio in regard to / the exposed condition of Cincinnati...

A Good Idea.

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IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI

Gen. Hardee Threatening an Attack.—Gen. Price Approaching Lexington with Sixteen Thousand Men.—Ironton, Mo., Sept. 13.—A reliable Union man just arrived from Ironton reports that General Hardee has returned to that place with 800 men, and threatened to march on this point immediately.

Jefferson City, Sept. 13.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat furnishes the following intelligence:

A messenger from Col. Mulligan, at Lexington, reports that General Price's advanced guard reached Warnersburg on Tuesday, and Gen. Jackson made them a speech.

(Gen. Price claims to have 16,000 men, and his main body is approaching Lexington.

This messenger brings an official account of a skirmish between the rebels and Gen. Love's forces, dated Fort Bleasde, near Fort Scott, Sept. 14, the substance of which is as follows:

He says that immediately after leaving Springfield he dispatched Gen. Raines to clear the counties bordering on Kansas of the marauding bands which have been devastating that section of the country; that he himself advanced to General Raines' assistance, and their combined force encountered at Big Dry Wood creek the forces under General Lane, Montgomery and Jenning, and after a brisk skirmish of an hour and a quarter, the federal troops retreated, and were pursued by his forces about three miles.

(Hudson, Mo., Sept. 12.—The correspondent of the St. Louis Republican furnishes the following items:

A gentleman from Glasgow informs me that Martin Green, at the head of 3,500 mounted rebels, crossed the Missouri river at that place on Wednesday, and moved southward. He took possession of the steamer Sunshine, which was lying at Glasgow, and used it for transporting his men and horses over the river.

(On board of the Sunshine were some four thousand stand of arms, four or five thousand prisoners, and a federal guard of forty men. Green released the prisoners and took the guard prisoners. The Sunshine was laden with bacon, sugar, and various other articles, all of which fell into Green's hands, and went into his commissary department.

Jefferson City, Sept. 13.—A special dispatch to the St. Louis Democrat says: A messenger has just arrived from Boonville, Mo., with dispatches, saying that 800 secessionists had attacked the Federal troops at that point, and the fighting continued when the messenger left.

Later from Missouri.

Jefferson City, Sept. 14.—The steamer Sioux City brings information that a fight occurred at Booneville yesterday morning between the secessionists and the Home Guards, which terminated in the victory of the latter. The Home Guards held their own against the rebels, who were driven back with a loss of 12 killed and 30 wounded. The Home Guards lost only one man killed and four wounded. Among the killed of the rebels were Col. Brown and Capt. Brown.

A small detachment of U. S. troops on the steamer "Sioux City" had an engagement with Col. Green's force at Glasgow, lasting about half an hour, when a battery of three guns opened on the boat and she retired without loss.

Advices from Hannibal of the 13th inst. state that the rebels have full possession of St. Joseph and surrounding country. The Union men were suffering the devastation of their property.

Gen. Hardee, with 800 rebels, was at Greenview on the 13th, and threatened to march upon Ironton immediately.

St. Louis, Sept. 15.—Advices from Northwest Missouri say that since the withdrawal of the Federal occupants from St. Joseph, that region is arming again. Some two thousand rebels are concentrated in Andrew county, under Major Potter. About the same number of Unionists, composed of Missourians and Iowans, under Col. Crane and Edwards, had started for the same region, and both sides were preparing for battle, so that a conflict was shortly expected.

Tom Hayne, with a force of one thousand men, crossed the Missouri river at Arrow Rock on Tuesday last, bound for Gen. Price's army. Six hundred secessionists under Col. Hill were marching towards Glasgow on Wednesday last, to cross the river and join Martin Green.

The secession camp at Sick Creek, Monroe county, was broken up by the Federal troops on Sunday last, and it is reported that three hundred rebels were captured. Another secession camp at Spencerburg, Pike county, was also broken up on Monday last and sixteen secessionists made prisoners.

Birding Grain by Machinery.—We witnessed yesterday a trial of a grain binder upon the farm of Caleb Jewett. This binder may be attached to any hand-drawing reaper. It takes one man to draw it. The grain is neatly and strongly bound in sheaves, as the reaper proceeds. The band is of wire. The cost of the wire sufficient to bind an acre of average grain is about fifteen cents—not more, it is estimated, than the value of grain lost in sheaves when sheaves are bound in the ordinary manner. Thus, if for it, and what we would judge it might accomplish from the trial of yesterday, it saves the labor of four to five men.—Mass. (True) Journal.

Range of Sound.—Peschel gives 345 miles as the greatest known distance to which sound has been carried in the air. This was when the awful explosion of a volcano at St. Vincent was heard at Demerara. The canonading of the battle of Jena was just heard in the open fields near Dresden, a distance of 92 miles, and in the casements of the fortress it was very distinct. The bombardment of Antwerp in 1832 is said to have been heard in the mines of Saxony, 370 miles distant.

Originated Bitters.—This is a remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and the numerous disorders of the stomach. It was discovered by a regular physician, after years of research. It is unlike all other medicines, and extracts the disease by its roots, leaving no vestige behind.

Men of some vocations are usually understood. The most striking fellows in the community are the schoolmasters.

The fittest dinner for a widow—a widow.