

One square, one year, .....  
 One fourth column, three months, .....  
 One fourth column, six months, .....  
 One fourth column, one year, .....  
 One half column, six months, .....  
 One half column, one year, .....  
 One column, six months, .....  
 One column, one year, .....  
 Business cards, with paper, one year, .....  
 Marriage and Death Fifty Cts

[Published by Request.]

### The 41st Ohio in Battle! Gallantry of Col. Wiley!

The Cleveland Herald correspondent in the 41st Ohio gives the following vivid description of one of the scenes in the great battle of Murfreesboro' in which the 41st took a most prominent part. The commendation of Col. Wiley is no more than he deserved, as he is one of the most brave and skillful officers which Wayne county has sent forth to battle for the Union. The correspondent says:

"The 6th Kentucky was on a line with us to our right, the 110th Illinois was formed, and every officer and man was at his post. On they came, banners flying, while the demoniac yells of powdered whisky rent the air, and their officers urged them on, but not to victory. Now 9 o'clock.— We withheld our fire until they were within forty rods of us, when Colonel Wiley, coolly, but in stentorian tones gave the order, "fire by battalion! battalion ready, aim, fire!" and we poured a volley into their ranks that halted them, and told them that we were ready. Not a man flinched.— Each stood at his post, while shell and ball and leaden hail fell thick and fast about him. "Load and fire at will!" came from the Colonel, and with a will did the gallant 41st execute the order. On every side loved comrades were falling killed and wounded, but it is no time now to shed tears to express regrets. Here it was that Hart fell, struck by a ball in the hip. From association he was to me a brother almost, and the tear of regret over his untimely fate has filled the eye of many a soldier friend.

Ponce to his ashes. He sleeps the sleep of the brave! The battle raged, but the 19th brigade wavered not.— Twenty rounds of ammunition had been exhausted, when it was discovered that the enemy were faltering. Col. Wiley, who during the whole action sat coolly on his horse close to the center of the regiment, the missiles of death flying all around him, noticed it, and waving his hat in the air, started a cheer which his regiment took up and repeated all the while of musketry was drowned in the shouts that filled the air. To the work of death again fell the 41st and until we had consumed fifty rounds of cartridge (we were now within twenty rods of the enemy) without waving an iota. Our ammunition almost exhausted, Col. Wiley ordered up the 9th Indiana to relieve us. As the gallant regiment moved in and passed over us, we lay down again, the patriots' shouts and yells of their cheers resounded through the air, but told how they the pulse of noble souls. In good order we lay about ten rods in front of the 9th Indiana, and our boxes were piled up. The 9th had done its proud part, and we had done Col. Wiley was the first to fall, while a glow of peace

shone. During the engagement his horse was shot from under him, and his coat torn and set on fire by a shell. But thanks to the Fates he passed the "fiery ordeal" unscathed, and is spared to his command, whose full esteem he has completely won."

### A California Story.

In the northern part of this State (California) is a stream called Yuba River. Across it some enterprising individual built a bridge, and on the banks somebody else built three or four houses. The inhabitants called the place Yuba Dam. Three bars were instantly erected, and the town soon grew a traveler's resort. The land passed this flourishing locality, and seeing a long legged specimen of humanity in a red shirt smoking before the bars, thus addressed him:

"Hello!"  
 "Hello!" replied the shirt, with vigor, removing his pipe from his mouth.

"What place is this?" demanded the traveler, whose name was Thompson.

The answer of the shirt was quite unexpected:

"Yuba Dam!"  
 There was about fifty yards between them, and the wind was blowing. Mr. Thompson thought he had been mistaken.

"What did you say?" he asked.  
 "Yuba Dam!" replied the stranger cheerfully.

"What place is this?" roared Mr. Thompson.

"Yuba Dam!" said the shirt, in a slightly elevated tone of voice.

"I spoke here!" yelled the irate Thompson, "asked you politely what place this was, why in thunder don't you answer?"

The stranger became excited: He rose and replied with the voice of an eighty-pounder:

"Yuba Dam! Do you hear?"  
 In a minute, Thompson, burning with the wrath of the righteous, jumped off his horse and advanced on the stranger with an expression not to be mistaken. The shirt arose and assumed a posture of offense and defiance.

Arriving within a yard of him, Mr. Thompson said: "I ask you for the next time what place is this place."

Putting his hands to his mouth, the opponent roared:

"Yuba Dam!"  
 The next minute they were at it.— First Thompson was down, then the shirt, and then it was a dog-fight that is best described. They rolled about striking up a tremendous dust. They quarreled around, so enraged, that they would have thought they had a dozen lives instead of one. They looked like a prize fight between two pugilists contending. Finally they both rolled off the bank into the river. The water cooled them. They ven down together, but came up separate and went to the shore.

### Some of the Causes of the Extraordinary Advances of Domestic Goods.

To many who have not investigated the subject, the advance in the price of goods seems unaccountable. Cotton goods, for instance, are trebled in price by the increased tariff rates creates astonishment in the minds of those who have no time to look into the cause. Merchants and speculators are misled of some of the blame of the high rates which were piled to pay for goods, we note some of the reasons that produced a state of affairs so injurious to those in moderate circumstances. In the first place, from doubling the protective duties on cotton goods; but its effect, on the stock of goods on hand, did not recently appear. We believe duty on such goods averages thirty per cent., but that duty is paid in gold, which is said a premium of 60 per cent., so currency it really takes forty per cent. to pay it. This is the actual direct protection, and porters, to purchase European goods are compelled to purchase bill of exchange that cost seventy-three per cent. premium. Here we have an additional protection of precisely that price that to bring a dollar's worth of English goods into competition with New England goods, costs the importer exclusive of all incidental expenses two dollars and twenty cents under the old tariff, with our par and exchange on England to seven per cent., would not cost more than a dollar and cents.

Another very important cause of the advance in price of raw cotton is the policy of starving out the southern cotton by blocking the southern ports, thereby cutting off the supply of cotton from eight to ten cents per pound up to 60 per cent. of course, would naturally affect even if labor should cost more than here before. The foregoing may serve to convince of that merchants and dealers are altogether responsible for the advance in price of clothing, even if they satisfy them of the wisdom of the policy of the Administration in themselves in a very expensive and unsuccessful attempt to starve out the southern cotton. The excessive protection with the high rates of gold exchange, must if it had not amounted to positive prohibition, have lost the cotton that is tariff under proper financial management might produce. The people of the West will find that the policy of protecting manufactures at the expense of the portions of the Union, and the interest of the cotton and wool growers. It may be reasonable that the keeping up of the price of Charleston harbor costs may be realized by duties on coal.

Rotolo, Boulogne, Babson, Branch, Briggs, Bojstow, Brown, Birch, Burnett, H. F. Clark, J. B. Clark, John Cochran, Cox, J. Craig, B. Craig, J. G. Davis, DeFarnotte, Demmick, Ed. Mundson, English, Florence, Fouke, Garnotte, Gilmer, Hamilton, J. M. Harris, J. A. Harris, Hatten, Holman, Wm. Howard, Hughes, Jenkins, Kunkel, Labeck, J. M. Leach, Laska, Logan, Macley, Malloy, C. D. Martin, E. S. Martin, Maynard, McCorquodale, McKenty, Millson, Montgomery, L. T. Moor, J. N. Morris, Nelson, N. Black, Noell, Peyton, Phelps, Pryor, Quantles, Riggs, J. C. Robinson, Rust, Sickles, Simms, Wm. Smith, H. N. Smith, Starnes, Smith, N. S. Stewart, Vance, Webster, Whitney, Winslow, Woodson and Wright—80, Democrats, 51; Americans, 19.

"Name—Messrs. C. F. Adams, Aldrich, Alley, Ashley, Babbett, Beale, Bingham, Blair, Blake, Brayton, Buckingham, Burlingame, Burnham, Butterfield, Campbell, Carey, Carter, Case, Coburn, C. B. Cochran, Colfax, Conklin, Conway, Corwin, Covode, H. W. Davis, Dawes, Delano, Duell, Dana, Edgerton, Edwards, Elliot, Ely, Etheredge, Fansworth, Fenton, Perry Foster, Fraik, French, Geoch, Graham, Grow, Hale, Hall, Helmick, Hickman, Hindman, Hoard, W. A. Howard, Humphrey, Hutchins, Irvine, Junkin, E. W. Kellogg, W. Kellogg, Kenyon, Kilgore, Killger, DeWitt, C. Leach, Lee, Longnecker, Loomis, Loveloy, Marston, McKean, McKnight, McPherson, Morehead, Morrill, Morse, Nixon, Olin, Palmer, Perry, Pettit, Porter, Potter, Potts, P. L. Reynolds, Rice, C. Robinson, Royce, Stratton, Sedgwick, Sherman, Rome, Spalding, Spinner, Stanton, Stevens, W. Stewart, Stratton, Tappan, Thayer, Theaker, Thonikins, Train, Trimble, Vandover, Van Wyck, Tarras, Wade, Waldron, Walton, C. C. Washburne, R. B. Washburne, Walla, Wilson, Winham, Wood and Woodruff—113, Republicans, 110; Americans, 2, Democrats, 1.

Thus the Republicans, having a clear majority in the House of Representatives, refused to submit the Crittenden Compromise to the sense of the people.

The Republican party, its leaders, and its Representatives in Congress were determined that no compromise should be submitted to the people. The vote against the Crittenden Compromise in the House of Representatives defeated them; they are responsible for the failure of this most humane and patriotic effort to prevent a bloody conflict in this country.

The above facts ought to be printed in every newspaper and pamphlet form in the country. We would advise our Democratic friends to get them out. Democrats shall not acquiesce in the policy of the Crittenden Compromise.

The Commission on the subject of the Chamberlain County, Georgia.

